

Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd.
Form 20-F
April 29, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

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

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2012

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
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 _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1- 33208

HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable (Translation of Registrant's name into English) **Cayman Islands** (Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)
888 Linyang Road, Qidong, Jiangsu Province 226200, People's Republic of China

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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Chief Financial Officer

Telephone: 3852-1666

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Shanghai 200135

People's Republic of China

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile Number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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
American Depositary Shares	Nasdaq Global Market

Ordinary Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

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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.

463,528,155 Ordinary Shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share, as of December 31, 2012

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes 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 Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 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

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12,13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this annual report to:

ADRs are to the American depositary receipts that evidence our ADSs;

ADSs are to our American depositary shares, each of which represents five ordinary shares;

China or the *PRC* are to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this annual report only, Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau;

conversion efficiency are to the ability of photovoltaic, or PV, products to convert sunlight into electricity, and *conversion efficiency rates* are commonly used in the PV industry to measure the percentage of light energy from the sun that is actually converted into electricity;

cost per watt and *price per watt* are to the method by which the cost and price of PV products, respectively, are commonly measured in the PV industry. A PV product is priced based on the number of watts of electricity it can generate;

GW are to gigawatt, representing 1,000,000,000 watts, a unit of power-generating capacity or consumption;

MW are to megawatt, representing 1,000,000 watts, a unit of power-generating capacity or consumption. In this annual report, it is assumed that, based on a yield rate of 97%, 420,000 125mm x 125mm or 247,820 156mm x 156mm silicon wafers are required to produce PV products capable of generating 1 MW, that each 125mm x 125mm and 156mm x 156mm PV cell generates 2.4 W and 4.16 W of power, respectively, and that each PV module contains 72 125mm x 125mm PV cells or 54 156mm x 156mm PV cells;

PV are to photovoltaic. The photovoltaic effect is a process by which sunlight is converted into electricity;

RMB and *Renminbi* are to the legal currency of China;

series A convertible preference shares are to our series A convertible preference shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;

shares or *ordinary shares* are to our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share. For the purpose of computing and reporting our outstanding ordinary shares and our basic or diluted earnings per share, (i) the remaining 4,014,075 ADSs we issued to facilitate the convertible bond offering in January 2008; (ii) the remaining 20,062,348 ordinary shares we issued to Hanwha Solar in connection with Hanwha Solar's purchase of 36,455,089 ordinary shares of our company in September 2010 are not considered outstanding; and (iii) the ADSs which have been reserved by our company to allow for the participation in the ADS program by our employees pursuant to our equity incentive plans from time to time;

W are to watt, a unit of power-generating capacity or consumption; and

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US\$ and *U.S. dollars* are to the legal currency of the United States.

References in this annual report on Form 20-F to our annual manufacturing capacity assume 24 hours of operation per day for 350 days per year.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, we, us, our company, Hanwha SolarOne and our refer to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd., its predecessor entities and its consolidated subsidiaries.

We completed the initial public offering of 12,000,000 ADSs, each representing five ordinary shares on December 26, 2006. On December 20, 2006, we listed our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market, which are traded under the symbol HSOL.

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On January 29, 2008, we closed an offering of US\$172.5 million 3.50% convertible senior notes due 2018, or 2018 convertible bonds, to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and received net proceeds of US\$167.9 million. Concurrently with this convertible bond offering, we closed an offering of 9,019,611 ADSs, representing 45,098,055 ordinary shares, to facilitate the convertible bond offering. We did not receive any proceeds, other than the par value of the ADSs, from such offering of ADSs. A portion of these ADSs were subsequently repurchased as described below.

From July 17, 2008 to August 12, 2008, we issued and sold 5,421,093 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$73.9 million.

From September 17, 2009 to November 18, 2009, we issued and sold 3,888,399 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$23.1 million.

In September 2010, we issued and sold to Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., or Hanwha Solar, 36,455,089 ordinary shares for an aggregate sale price of US\$78.2 million. Concurrently with the closing of this offering, we issued 30,672,689 ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar at par value of the ordinary shares and subsequently an additional 14,407,330 ordinary shares at par value, which shares were to remain outstanding so long as and to the extent that the 9,019,611 ADSs we issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008 remain outstanding. A portion of these ordinary shares were subsequently repurchased as described below. At the same time, Hanwha Solar completed the acquisitions from Good Energies II LP and Yonghua Solar Power Investment Holding Ltd., the company owned by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, of a total of 120,407,700 ordinary shares and 1,281,011 ADSs of our company, representing all of the ordinary shares and ADSs held by them. Hanwha Solar, a company that engages in solar business, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical Corporation, a leading chemical producer publicly traded on the Korea Exchange whose principal activities are the production of chlor-alkali, or CA, polyethylene, or PE, and polyvinyl-chloride, or PVC, products.

In November 2010, we issued and sold 9,200,000 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million. In order for Hanwha Solar to maintain after this offering the same level of beneficial ownership in our company before this offering, we also issued and sold to Hanwha Solar 45,981,604 ordinary shares for an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million.

In October 2011, we repurchased and cancelled 5,005,536 ADSs and the ordinary shares represented by such ADSs, which were issued pursuant to a share issuance and repurchase agreement dated January 23, 2008 to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008, from Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC. We also repurchased and cancelled 25,017,671 ordinary shares, which were issued pursuant to a share issuance and repurchase agreement dated September 16, 2010, from Hanwha Solar. These ADSs and ordinary shares were repurchased at par value of US\$0.0005 per ADS and US\$0.0001 per ordinary share, respectively.

In 2012, we repurchased our 2018 convertible bonds in a total principal amount of US\$71.9 million.

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Not applicable.

ITEM 2 OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION**A. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data, except for Other Operating Data, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The report of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP on our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report on Form 20-F. The selected consolidated financial information for those periods and as of those dates are qualified by reference to those financial statements and the related notes, and should be read in conjunction with them and with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate our results expected for any future periods.

	2008 (RMB)	2009 (RMB)	Year Ended December 31, 2010 2011 (RMB) (RMB)		2012 (RMB)	(US\$)
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)					
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data						
Net revenues						
Third parties	4,950,319	3,443,813	7,072,789	5,832,628	2,639,453	423,661
Related parties		336,485	475,756	583,857	1,038,927	166,759
Total net revenues	4,950,319	3,780,298	7,548,545	6,416,485	3,678,380	590,420
Cost of revenues	(4,887,074)	(3,309,969)	(5,869,503)	(6,633,542)	(4,003,885)	(642,667)
Gross profit (loss)	63,245	470,329	1,679,042	(217,057)	(325,505)	(52,247)
Operating expenses						
Selling expenses	(105,986)	(137,421)	(269,202)	(279,788)	(348,568)	(55,949)
General and administrative expenses	(143,340)	(177,266)	(172,117)	(340,405)	(278,033)	(44,628)
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable and other receivables		(3,723)	278	(56,234)	(137,674)	(22,098)
Research and development expenses	(19,679)	(32,025)	(53,500)	(68,217)	(90,820)	(14,578)
Impairment of goodwill				(134,735)		
Total operating expenses	(269,005)	(350,435)	(494,541)	(879,379)	(855,095)	(137,253)
Operating profit (loss)	(205,760)	119,894	1,184,501	(1,096,436)	(1,180,600)	(189,500)
Interest expense	(103,146)	(157,907)	(161,677)	(171,059)	(299,515)	(48,075)
Interest income	10,004	5,002	6,141	11,763	15,841	2,543
Exchange gains (losses)	(35,230)	(23,814)	(89,272)	(3,965)	8,875	1,425
Changes in fair value of derivative contracts	83,090	9,594	77,531	(70,778)	5,326	855

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	Year Ended December 31,					(US\$)
	2008 (RMB)	2009 (RMB)	2010 (RMB)	2011 (RMB)	2012 (RMB)	
(In thousands, except share and per share data)						
Changes in fair value of conversion feature of convertible bonds		(73,887)	31,623	264,384	(5,692)	(914)
Loss on extinguishment of debt					(82,713)	(13,276)
Other income	17,247	11,965	12,396	5,144	9,265	1,487
Other expenses	(25,604)	(11,835)	(5,903)	(14,102)	(18,391)	(2,952)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(259,399)	(120,988)	1,055,340	(1,075,049)	(1,547,604)	(248,407)
Income tax benefit/(expenses)	(6,519)	(23,928)	(297,983)	144,945	(15,255)	(2,449)
Net income (loss)	(265,918)	(144,916)	757,357	(930,104)	(1,562,859)	(250,856)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(14,573)	(311)				
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	(280,491)	(145,227)	757,357	(930,104)	(1,562,859)	(250,856)
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders per share Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd.						
Basic	(1.11)	(0.53)	2.43	(2.21)	(3.70)	(0.59)
Diluted	(1.11)	(0.53)	2.36	(2.21)	(3.70)	(0.59)
Number of shares used in computation of net income (loss) per share						
Basic	252,659,614	274,067,760	311,263,308	420,325,701	422,167,505	422,167,505
Diluted	252,659,614	274,067,760	357,272,605	420,325,701	422,167,505	422,167,505
Net income (loss) per ADS						
Basic	(5.55)	(2.65)	12.17	(11.05)	(18.51)	(2.97)
Diluted	(5.55)	(2.65)	11.82	(11.05)	(18.51)	(2.97)
Number of ADS used in computation of net income (loss) per ADS						
Basic	50,531,923	54,813,552	62,252,662	84,065,140	84,433,501	84,433,501
Diluted	50,531,923	54,813,552	71,454,521	84,065,140	84,433,501	84,433,501

	Year Ended December 31,					(US\$)
	2008 (RMB)	2009 (RMB)	2010 (RMB)	2011 (RMB)	2012 (RMB)	
Other Financial Data						
Gross margin	1.3%	12.4%	22.2%	(3.4)%	(8.8)%	(8.8)%
Operating margin	(4.2)%	3.2%	15.7%	(17.1)%	(32.1)%	(32.1)%
Net margin	(5.7)%	(3.8)%	10.0%	(14.5)%	(42.5)%	(42.5)%
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities (in thousands)	(674,040)	688,895	266,760	255,494	(1,052,213)	(168,892)
Other Operating Data						

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2008 (MW)	2009 (MW)	2010 (MW)	2011 (MW)	2012 (MW)	
Amount of PV modules shipped (including PV module processing)		172.8	313.4	797.9	844.4	829.8

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008 (RMB/W)	2009 (RMB/W)	2010 (RMB/W)	2011 (RMB/W)	2012 (US\$/W)

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Average selling price of PV modules (excluding PV module processing)	26.77	15.27	11.58	8.87	4.47	0.72
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	2008 (RMB)	2009 (RMB)	As of December 31,		2012 (RMB)	2012 (US\$)
			2010 (RMB)	2011 (RMB)		
(In thousands)						
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data						
Cash and cash equivalents	410,901	645,720	1,630,777	1,976,555	676,476	108,582
Restricted cash	88,137	60,539	100,490	281,626	150,462	24,151
Accounts receivable net	319,537	587,488	1,282,807	537,540	956,969	153,604
Notes receivable			10,000	60,208	2,681	430
Inventories net	731,708	783,973	790,773	684,049	838,727	134,625
Advance to suppliers net	1,145,614	540,145	764,063	475,645	166,838	26,779
Other current assets	481,749	180,315	255,432	528,572	356,784	57,268
Deferred tax assets net	62,481	76,904	108,370	281,083	257,601	41,348
Derivative contracts	39,665	7,360	7,489	29,091		
Amount due from related parties net	19	12,458	27,819	241,453	420,610	67,513
Long-term prepayments		439,617	394,282	204,570	184,065	29,544
Amount due from related parties non-current portion			15,000			
Fixed assets net	1,492,575	1,586,283	2,084,027	4,715,962	4,779,873	767,222
Intangible assets net	212,736	208,563	205,763	334,987	335,047	53,779
Long-term deferred expenses	37,467	33,158	27,273	49,702	25,200	4,045
Goodwill	134,735	134,735	134,735			
Total assets	5,157,324	5,297,258	7,839,100	10,401,043	9,151,333	1,468,890
Short-term bank borrowings	1,098,832	404,764	318,919	1,764,251	1,162,372	186,574
Long-term bank borrowings, current portion	30,000	120,000	215,000	242,604	467,204	74,991
Accounts payable	217,026	441,768	478,129	1,024,947	1,061,723	170,418
Notes payable	39,341	186,921	181,265	462,602	314,517	50,483
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	189,028	191,895	404,826	375,238	400,537	64,291
Customer deposits	9,494	59,685	33,538	84,871	36,314	5,829
Deferred tax liabilities	28,571	26,566	25,977	25,387	24,798	3,980
Unrecognized tax benefit	27,385	27,385	143,473	143,473	143,473	23,029
Derivative contracts	5,792	1,148	8,047	30,670	17,311	2,779
Amount due to related parties	39,766	16,765	13,183	42,342	72,045	11,564
Long-term bank borrowings	170,000	350,000	135,000	1,352,373	2,285,106	366,785
Long-term payable				50,000	50,000	8,026
Convertible bonds	1,178,969	658,653	687,435	498,646	368,590	59,163
Total liabilities	3,034,204	2,485,550	2,644,792	6,097,404	6,403,990	1,027,912
Redeemable ordinary shares	55	55	55	24	24	4
Total shareholders equity	2,123,065	2,811,653	5,194,253	4,303,615	2,747,319	440,974
Total liabilities, redeemable ordinary shares and shareholders equity	5,157,324	5,297,258	7,839,100	10,401,043	9,151,333	1,468,890
Exchange Rate Information						

This annual report on Form 20-F contains translations of certain RMB amounts into U.S. dollar amounts at specified rates. Unless otherwise stated, the translations of RMB into U.S. dollars have been made at the exchange rate as set forth on December 31, 2012 in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board, which was RMB6.2301 to US\$1.00. We make no representation that the RMB or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry

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Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business as well as result in foreign currency exchange losses and Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively for discussions of the effects of fluctuating exchange rates and currency control on the value of our ADSs. On April 19, 2013, the exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board was RMB6.1772 to US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated. These rates are provided solely for your convenience and are not necessarily the exchange rates that we used in this annual report or will use in the preparation of our periodic reports or any other information to be provided to you.

	Renminbi per U.S. Dollar Noon Buying Rate ⁽¹⁾			
	Period End	Average ⁽²⁾	Low	High
2008	6.8225	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800
2009	6.8259	6.8295	6.8470	6.8176
2010	6.6000	6.7603	6.8330	6.6000
2011	6.2939	6.4630	6.6364	6.2939
2012	6.2301	6.2990	6.3879	6.2221
October 2012	6.2372	6.2627	6.2877	6.2372
November 2012	6.2265	6.2338	6.2454	6.2221
December 2012	6.2301	6.2328	6.2502	6.2251
January 2013	6.2186	6.2215	6.2303	6.2134
February 2013	6.2213	6.2323	6.2213	6.2438
March 2013	6.2108	6.2154	6.2105	6.2246
April 2013 (through April 19, 2013)	6.1772	6.1927	6.1720	6.2078

Notes:

(1) For periods prior to January 1, 2009, the exchange rates reflect the noon buying rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For periods after January 1, 2009, the exchange rates reflect the exchange rates as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board.

(2) Annual averages are calculated from month-end rates. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not Applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

D. Risk Factors**Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry**

Demand for our PV products has been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by volatile market and industry trends.

Demand for our PV products has been affected by global economic conditions, capital markets fluctuations and credit disruptions. During the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009, many of our key markets, including Germany, Spain and the United States, and other national economies experienced a period of economic contraction or significantly slower economic growth. The global financial crisis, weak consumer confidence and diminished consumer and business spending have contributed to a significant slowdown in the market demand

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for PV products due to decreased energy requirements. In addition, many of our customers and many end-users of our PV products depend on debt financing to fund the initial capital expenditure required to purchase our PV products. During the global credit crisis, many of our customers and many end-users of our PV products experienced difficulties in obtaining financing, and even if they were able to obtain financing, the cost of such financing had increased. As a result, they changed their decision or changed the timing of their decision to purchase our PV products. There can be no assurance that our customers or end-users will be able to obtain financing on a timely basis or on reasonable terms, which could have a negative impact on their demand for our products. Rising interest rates may make it difficult for end-users to finance the cost of PV systems and therefore limit the demand for our PV products and/or lead to a reduction in the average selling price of our PV products.

Since 2011, a decrease in payment to PV product producers, in the form of feed-in tariffs and other reimbursements, and a reduction in available financing have caused a decrease in the growth in a number of PV projects in the European markets. Payments to PV product producers decreased as governments in Europe, under pressure to reduce sovereign debt levels, reduced subsidies such as feed-in tariffs. Furthermore, many downstream purchasers of PV products were unable to secure sufficient financing for PV projects due to the global credit crunch. These market conditions were exacerbated by an over-supply of PV products driven by increased manufacturing capacity, which adversely affected the prices of PV products. A protracted disruption in the ability of our customers to obtain financing, economic downturn or an increase in manufacturing capacity of the PV industry has led to, and may continue to have, a protracted material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, since we have substantially increased our production capacity in the past few years, the decrease in demand for our products has led to, and may continue to result in, idle capacity. The reduction in demand has resulted in, and may continue to lead to, a significant amount of our capacity not being utilized, and our assets being impaired.

The average selling price of our PV products may continue to decrease.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, the supply of PV products has increased significantly as many manufacturers of PV products worldwide, including our company, have engaged in significant production capacity expansion in recent years. As a result, this state of over-supply has resulted in reductions in the prevailing market prices of PV products as manufacturers have reduced their average selling prices in an attempt to obtain sales. The average selling price of our PV modules per watt decreased from RMB11.58 in 2010 to RMB8.87 in 2011, and to RMB4.47(US\$0.72) in 2012. Our net profit margin declined from a positive margin of 10.0% in 2010 to a negative margin of 14.5% in 2011, and declined further to a negative margin of 42.5% in 2012. The average selling prices of our PV products may decline further, which could cause our sales and/or our profit margins to decline and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As silicon supply increases, the corresponding increase in the global supply of PV modules may adversely affect our ability to increase or maintain our market share. Fluctuation in silicon price may also adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Silicon is an essential raw material used in the production of solar cells and modules. Prior to mid-2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of silicon. Increases in the price of silicon have in the past increased our production costs, and any significant price increase in the future may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Due to the historical scarcity of silicon, supply chain management and financial strength were the key barriers to entry. In late 2008 and 2009, however, newly available silicon capacity has resulted in an increased supply of silicon, which resulted in downward pressure on the price of silicon. Although the silicon price rebounded between the third quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 due to the recovery of demand for PV products in certain markets, the silicon price has decreased significantly again starting from the second quarter of 2011 as the result of increased silicon manufacturing capacity for silicon and the pressure from the decreasing average selling price of PV modules. In 2012, the polysilicon price continued to decline and reached a historical low of approximately US\$14 per kilogram in November 2012. In addition, on July 20, 2012, the Ministry of Commerce of People's Republic of China, or MOFCOM, initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of

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solar grade polysilicon originating in the United States and South Korea and an anti-subsidy investigation on the same products from the United States. On November 1, 2012, MOFCOM initiated an anti-dumping and an anti-subsidy investigation on the same products originating in the EU. On November 26, 2012, MOFCOM launched an investigation to determine whether anti-dumping duties, or AD, and countervailing duties, or CVD, on polysilicon imported from the United States, South Korea and the European Union, if any, should be levied retroactively. According to the updated timeline, MOFCOM's preliminary determinations are scheduled to be issued by late June 2013 and the time of the final decisions is yet unclear but should in no case be later than the end of 2013. Since polysilicon is one of our major raw materials and we have one multi-year supply agreement with an overseas supplier in the above listed countries, if there is any AD or CVD imposed, whether retroactively or not, our cost of production for solar modules may be adversely affected. Partly due to China's AD and anti-subsidy investigations against the United States, South Korean and European polysilicon manufactures, polysilicon prices rebounded slightly since December 2012 and remained below US\$20 per kilogram as of the date of this annual report. We cannot assure you that the price of silicon will continue to decline or remain at its current levels, especially if the global solar power market regains its growth momentum. As the shortage of silicon eases, industry barriers to entry become less significant and the PV market may become more competitive. If we fail to compete successfully, our business may suffer and we may lose or be unable to gain market share and our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Such price reductions could have a negative impact on our revenues and net income, and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar energy applications could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

We believe that the near-term growth of the market for on-grid applications, where solar energy is used to supplement a customer's electricity purchased from the electric utility, depends in large part on the availability and size of government subsidies and economic incentives. The on-grid market, the reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives may hinder the growth of this market, which could decrease demand for our products and reduce our revenue.

The cost of solar energy currently exceeds the cost of power furnished by the electric utility grid in many countries. As a result, federal, state and local governmental bodies in many countries, most notably Germany, Spain, Italy, the United States, Australia, Korea, France and the Czech Republic, have provided subsidies and economic incentives in the form of rebates, tax credits and other incentives to end users, distributors, system integrators and manufacturers of PV products to promote the use of solar energy in on-grid applications and to reduce dependency on other forms of energy. Government economic incentives are set to be reduced and may be reduced further, or eliminated. For instance, further to the reductions in feed-in-tariffs in 2009 and 2010, the German government has reduced solar subsidies since April 1, 2012. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, Germany accounted for 62.5%, 41.3% and 40.5% of our net revenues, respectively. Despite the fact that Germany installed 7,634MW of PV modules in 2012, up 2% from 2011, its fourth quarter installations in 2012 fell by 66% compared with the fourth quarter of 2011. According to Gestore dei Servizi Energetici, the annual PV incentives paid out have reached €6.57 billion as of February 2013. The current funding cap will be reached once the annual incentives paid out reach €6.7 billion. The Italian government increased its current subsidy funding cap by only €700 million compared to previous years.

In addition, political changes in a particular country could result in significant reductions or eliminations of subsidies or economic incentives. Electric utility companies that have significant political lobbying powers may also seek changes in the relevant legislation in their markets that may adversely affect the development and commercial acceptance of solar energy. The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar energy applications, especially those in our target markets, could cause demand for our products and our net revenues to decline, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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Our ability to adjust our raw material costs may be limited as a result of our entering into multi-year supply agreements with many of our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers, and it may be difficult for us to respond in a timely manner to rapidly changing market conditions, which could materially and adversely affect our cost of revenues and profitability.

Prior to mid-2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of silicon-related materials including silicon, silicon wafers and PV cells, which resulted in significant increases in the prices of these raw materials. To secure an adequate and timely supply of silicon-related materials during the earlier periods of supply shortage, we entered into a number of multi-year supply agreements. The prices in the agreements we entered into prior to mid-2008 were generally pre-determined, but some of these agreements provided for adjustments in subsequent years to reflect changes in market conditions or through mutual agreement. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the market prices for silicon-related materials have been decreasing significantly. Spot market prices of silicon-related materials have fallen below the prices we have contracted for with our long-term suppliers and continued to decline in 2009. Due to the continuous significant decrease in prices of silicon-related materials, we have continued to renegotiate all of our multi-year supply agreements since 2009. After re-negotiation, the pricing terms of such multi-year agreements were generally subject to review either periodically or upon significant changes in prices on the spot market. The pricing terms of each of these multi-year agreements were adjusted to be more in line with spot market pricing at the time of the re-negotiation. In addition, the quantity and/or timing of deliveries were also adjusted in each case to reflect our updated purchase requirements as a result of the changes in market conditions and our capacity expansion. We did not enter into any new multi-year supply agreement in 2012 and we have re-negotiated all of existing agreements to lower the unit price of the silicon related materials due to the significant decrease in the price of silicon related materials in 2012. While we have obtained reduced prices and other concessions from our suppliers, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain reduced prices from all of our suppliers in the future. If the prices of silicon-related materials continue to decrease in the future and we are unable to re-negotiate the prices of our existing multi-year supply agreements, we may not be able to adjust our materials costs, and our cost of revenues could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, the prices of our non-silicon-related raw materials are also subject to market forces beyond our control. If the prices of these materials increase in the future, our non-silicon-related cost of revenues could be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, other PV module manufacturers may be able to purchase silicon-related materials on the spot market at lower prices than those we have contracted for with our suppliers. We will continue to purchase a significant amount of silicon-related materials pursuant to our multi-year supply agreements. In the event we are unable to re-negotiate or fulfill our obligations under our supply agreements, we may be subject to significant inventory build-up and may be required to make further inventory write-downs and provision for these commitments, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. We recorded inventory write-downs of RMB134.5 million, RMB583.1 million and RMB326.1 million (US\$52.3 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. If the prices we pay for silicon-related materials are significantly higher than the prices paid by our competitors, our competitive cost advantage of producing modules could decrease. Our inability to reduce a key manufacturing cost to the same degree as our competitors could adversely affect our ability to price our products competitively and our profit margins.

We may be subject to legal proceedings in connection with the multi-year supply agreements we entered into previously and such proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel.

During the course of renegotiation of some of the multi-year supply agreements we entered into previously, we may be subject to legal, administrative or other proceedings if mutual agreement cannot be reached between us and our suppliers. For example, on June 8, 2009, LDK, one of our silicon suppliers, submitted an arbitration request to the Shanghai Arbitration Commission alleging that we failed to perform under the terms of a multi-year framework supply agreement, seeking to enforce our performance and claiming monetary relief. Deliveries of silicon under the agreement halted in early 2009 and have not recommenced. In the hearing held by the Shanghai Arbitration Commission on March 23, 2012, all claims filed by LDK were dismissed and LDK was

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required to refund the deposit amounting to RMB104 million to us within 30 days from the date of the hearing. We have not received the refund from LDK as of the date of this report. While we are pursuing the enforcement of the awards, LDK submitted a new and separate arbitration request to the Shanghai Arbitration Commission updating its arbitration claim to seek damages of RMB446 million plus legal cost for our alleged failure to perform the aforesaid multi-year framework supply agreement on April 26, 2012. See Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal & Administrative Proceedings.

There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully defend or resolve such legal or administrative proceedings in the near future or at all. Such legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel. If there are any adverse judgments, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

Prepayments we have provided to our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers expose us to the credit and performance risks of such suppliers and may not be recovered.

Most of our multi-year supply agreements that we entered into during the earlier periods of supply shortage required us to make prepayments of a portion of the total contract price to our suppliers without receiving collateral for such prepayments. As of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, we had advanced RMB1,158.3 million, RMB680.2 million and RMB350.9 million (US\$56.3 million), respectively, to our suppliers. We recorded charges to cost of revenues of RMB0.1 million, RMB287.7 million and RMB186.0 million (US\$29.9 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, to reflect the probable loss arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts. In addition, we reclassify advances to other current assets when legal proceedings have commenced where we are claiming a breach of contract and are seeking monetary recovery of the remaining deposit. We recorded charges to general and administrative expenses of nil, RMB54.5 million and RMB50.0 million (US\$8.0 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, to provide for losses in relation to prepayments to suppliers that were in contractual default where we have termination rights that require repayment of the remaining deposits. In the event that a supplier fails to fulfill its delivery obligation or we have disputes with any of our suppliers and we are unable to reach an agreement on terms acceptable to us, we may not be able to recover our prepayments made to such suppliers. For example, Hoku Corporation and Hoku Materials, Inc., or Hoku collectively, have failed to fulfill their delivery obligations under their multi-year framework polysilicon supply agreement entered into on November 19, 2007 and refused to return our prepayment of US\$49 million. See Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal & Administrative Proceedings.

Most of our claims for prepayments are unsecured claims, which expose us to the credit risks of our suppliers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Our claims against the defaulting suppliers would rank below those of secured creditors which would undermine our chances of obtaining the return of our prepayments. If such suppliers fail to fulfill their delivery obligations under the contracts or if there is any dispute between us and such suppliers that jeopardizes our ongoing relationship, we may have to record a provision relating to or write down prepayments made to such suppliers, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Evaluating our business and prospects may be difficult because of the rapid changes in our industry, and our past results may not be indicative of our future performance.

We began operations in August 2004 and shipped our first PV modules and our first PV cells in February 2005 and November 2005, respectively. With the rapid growth of the PV industry prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, our business grew and evolved at a rapid rate but subsequently experienced a slowdown in 2011 and 2012. Our shipment volume in 2011 grew by 5.8% compared to a growth rate of 154.6% in 2010 and our shipment volume in 2012 decreased by 1.7% compared to 2011. As a result, our historical operating results may not provide a meaningful basis for evaluating our business, financial performance and prospects and we may not be able to achieve growth in future periods. Therefore, you should consider our business and prospects in light of

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the risks, expenses and challenges that we will face as a company in a competitive industry seeking to develop and manufacture new products in a rapidly growing market, and you should not rely on our past results or our historic rate of growth as an indication of our future performance.

Our future success substantially depends on our ability to manage our production effectively and to reduce our manufacturing costs. Our ability to achieve such goals is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

Our future success depends on our ability to manage our production and facilities effectively and to reduce our manufacturing costs. Our efforts to reduce our manufacturing costs include lowering our silicon and auxiliary material costs, improving manufacturing productivity and processes, and improving product quality. If we are unable to achieve these goals, we may be unable to decrease our costs per watt, to maintain our competitive position or to improve our profitability. Our ability to achieve such goals is subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including:

our ability to continue to re-negotiate our existing multi-year supply agreements;

our ability to maintain our quality level and keep pace with changes in technology;

our ability to source various raw materials;

our ability to adjust inventory levels to respond to rapidly changing market demand;

delays in obtaining or denial of required approvals by relevant government authorities; and

diversion of significant management attention and other resources to other matters.

If we are unable to establish or successfully make improvements to our manufacturing facilities or to reduce our manufacturing costs, or if we encounter any of the risks described above, we may be unable to improve our business as planned.

We depend on a limited number of customers and countries for a high percentage of our revenues and the loss of, a significant reduction in orders from, or failure to collect payments from, any of these customers or countries, if not immediately replaced, would significantly reduce our revenue and decrease our profitability.

We currently sell a substantial portion of our PV products to a limited number of customers and countries. Our five largest customers accounted for an aggregate of 51.9%, 45.0% and 29.8% of our net revenues in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Our largest customer in 2010, 2011 and 2012 accounted for 33.6%, 15.1% and 7.6% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2012, all of our five largest customers are members of Hanwha Group. Members of Hanwha Group accounted for 28.2% of our net revenues in 2012. Most of our large customers are located in Europe, particularly in Germany, Italy and Greece. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, Germany accounted for 62.5%, 41.3% and 40.5% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2012, Germany, the U.S. and China were the top three countries in terms of percentage contribution to our net revenues. The loss of sales to any one of these customers or countries would have a significant negative impact on our business. Sales to our customers are mostly made through non-exclusive arrangements. Due to our dependence on a limited number of customers and countries, any one of the following events may cause material fluctuations or declines in our net revenues and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations:

reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our significant customers;

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selection by one or more of our significant customers of our competitors' products;

loss of one or more of our significant customers and our failure to identify additional or replacement customers, including as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of our customers;

any adverse change in local policies toward solar projects in countries where we receive most orders;

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any adverse change in the bilateral or multilateral trade relationships between China and the United States or European countries, particularly Germany;

any duty imposed on import of PV products as a result of anti-dumping measures or other measures against unfair trade practices; and

failure of any of our significant customers to make timely payment for our products.

We face payment collection difficulties with respect to certain customers. For example, on July 16, 2012, we submitted an arbitration request to Guangzhou Arbitration Commission requiring Guangdong Guo Hua New Energy Investment Co., Ltd., or Guo Hua, owner of a PV project for which we acted as an engineering, procurement and construction contractor, or an EPC contractor, to pay a total amount of RMB92 million including, among others, overdue payment of the EPC contract price, accrued interest, damages and legal costs in accordance with the EPC contract dated September 21, 2010. On August 5, 2012, Guo Hua filed a counterclaim to Guangzhou Arbitration Commission alleging that we have substantially breached the EPC contract, and Guo Hua requested to terminate the EPC contract and demanded us to pay a total amount of RMB187 million for breach of contract. See Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal & Administrative Proceedings. There is no assurance that we will prevail in this claim or similar claims against our customers for payment collections and if we fail to succeed in such claims, we may not be able to recover the fees due to us, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We expect our operating results to continue to depend on sales to a relatively small number of customers or countries for a high percentage of our revenue for the foreseeable future, as well as the ability of these customers to sell PV products that incorporate our PV products.

We enter into framework agreements with many of our customers that set forth our customers' purchase goals and the general conditions under which our sales are to be made. However, such framework agreements are only binding to the extent a purchase order for a specific amount of our products is issued. In addition, certain key sales terms of the framework agreements may be adjusted from time to time. In addition, we have in the past re-negotiated some of our framework agreements due to the disagreements with our customers relating to the volumes, delivery schedules and pricing terms contained in such agreements. However, it may not always be in our best interests to re-negotiate our framework agreements and disagreements on terms may escalate into formal disputes that could cause us to experience order cancellations or harm our reputation.

Furthermore, our customer relationships have been developed over a relatively short period of time. We cannot be certain that these customers will generate significant revenue for us in the future or if these customer relationships will continue to develop. If our relationships with customers do not continue to develop, we may not be able to expand our customer base or maintain or increase our customers and revenue.

Our dependence on a limited number of suppliers for a substantial majority of silicon-related materials may prevent us from delivering our products in a timely manner to our customers in the required quantities, which could result in order cancellations, decreased revenue and loss of market share.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our five largest silicon material suppliers supplied in the aggregate 40.0%, 40.6% and 72.4%, respectively, of our total silicon and silicon wafer purchases. If we fail to develop or maintain our relationships with these or our other suppliers and we are unable to obtain these materials from alternative sources in a timely manner or on commercially reasonable terms, we may be unable to manufacture our products in a timely manner or at a reasonable cost, or at all, and as a result, we may not be able to deliver our products to our customers in the required quantities, at competitive prices and on acceptable terms of delivery. Problems of this kind could cause us to experience order cancellations, increased manufacturing costs, decreased revenue and loss of market share. In addition, some of our suppliers have a limited operating history and limited financial resources, and the contracts we entered into with these suppliers do not clearly provide for adequate remedies to us in the event any of these suppliers is not able to, or otherwise does not, deliver, in a timely manner or at all,

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any materials it is contractually obligated to deliver. Furthermore, the global economic crisis and the resulting decrease in availability of financing had a significant negative impact on silicon material suppliers. Suppliers typically require a significant amount of capital to fund their operating activities, expand their manufacturing facilities, and conduct research and development activities. The inability of our suppliers to access capital or the insolvency of our suppliers could lead to their failure to deliver silicon materials to us. Any disruption in the supply of silicon materials to us may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to obtain sufficient quantities of silicon-related materials in a timely manner could disrupt our operations, prevent us from operating at full capacity or limit our ability to expand as planned, which would reduce, and limit the growth of, our manufacturing output and revenue.

We depend on the timely delivery by our suppliers of silicon-related materials in sufficient volumes. Until mid-2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of silicon-related materials. Currently, the market is experiencing an over-capacity of silicon-related materials. While we do not believe a shortage of silicon-related materials will re-occur in the short term because of current market conditions and the expansion of silicon and silicon wafer manufacturing capacity in recent years, we cannot assure you that market conditions will not again rapidly change or we will always be able to obtain sufficient quantities of silicon-related materials in a timely manner. We may experience actual shortages of silicon-related materials or late or failed delivery for the following reasons:

the terms of our silicon and silicon wafer contracts with, or purchase orders to, our suppliers may be altered or cancelled as a result of our ongoing re-negotiations with them;

there are a limited number of silicon and silicon wafer suppliers, and many of our competitors also purchase silicon-related materials from these suppliers and may have longer and stronger relationship with these suppliers than we do;

some of our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers do not manufacture silicon themselves, but instead purchase their requirements from other vendors. It is possible that these suppliers will not be able to obtain sufficient silicon or silicon wafers to satisfy their contractual obligations to us; and

our purchase of silicon-related materials is subject to the business risk of our suppliers, one or more of which may go out of business for any one of a number of reasons beyond our control in the current economic environment.

If we fail to obtain delivery of silicon-related materials in amounts and according to time schedules that we expect, we may be forced to reduce production, which will adversely affect our revenues. Our failure to obtain the required amounts of silicon-related materials on time and at commercially reasonable prices could substantially limit our ability to meet our contractual obligations to deliver PV products to our customers. Any failure by us to meet such obligations could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, retention of customers, market share, business and results of operations and may subject us to claims from our customers and other disputes.

We currently have a significant amount of debt outstanding. Our substantial indebtedness may limit our future financing capabilities and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The principal amount of our total bank borrowings outstanding was RMB3,914.7 million (US\$628.4 million) as of December 31, 2012 of which RMB1,162.4 million (US\$186.6 million) were short-term bank borrowings. In addition, we had US\$100.6 million principal amount of convertible bonds, with carrying value of RMB368.6 million (US\$59.2 million), outstanding as of December 31, 2012. Our debt could have a significant impact on our future operations and cash flow, including:

making it more difficult for us to fulfill payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt, including repayment of our long- and short-term credit facilities should we be unable to obtain extensions for any such facilities before they mature, as well as our obligations under our convertible bonds;

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triggering an event of default, if we fail to comply with any of our payment or other obligations contained in our debt agreements and fail to obtain waivers, which could result in cross-defaults causing all or a substantial portion of our debt to become immediately due and payable and other penalties. We had remediated our default of long-term loan agreements as of December 31, 2012 by obtaining waivers from the banks;

reducing the availability of cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and adversely affecting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;

potentially increasing the cost of any additional financing; and

putting pressure on our ADS price due to concerns of our inability to repay our debt and making it more difficult for us to conduct equity financings in the capital markets.

Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt depends on our ability to generate cash flow in the future or to refinance such debt. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to enable us to meet our obligations under our outstanding debt and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet such obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, to sell our assets, to reduce or delay our capital investments, or to seek additional equity or debt financing. We cannot assure you that future financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In addition, the incurrence of additional indebtedness would result in increased interest rate risk and debt service obligations, and could result in operating and financing covenants that would further restrict our operations and limit our ability to obtain the financing required to fund future capital expenditures and working capital. As a result, our ability to plan for, or react effectively to, changing market conditions may be adversely and materially affected.

We require a significant amount of capital to fund our operations as well as meet future capital requirements. If we cannot obtain additional capital when we need it, our growth prospects and future profitability may be materially and adversely affected.

We typically require a significant amount of capital to fund our operations. We also require cash generally to meet future capital requirements, which are difficult to plan in the rapidly changing PV industry. The principal amount of our total bank borrowings outstanding was RMB3,914.7 million (US\$628.4 million) as of December 31, 2012. We cannot assure you that future financing will be available on satisfactory terms, or at all. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;

general market conditions for financing activities by manufacturers of PV and related products; and

economic, political and other conditions in the PRC and elsewhere in the world.

If we are unable to obtain necessary financing in a timely manner or on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, our growth prospects and future profitability may decrease materially.

We face risks associated with the marketing, distribution and sale of our PV products internationally, and if we are unable to effectively manage these risks, our expansion may be materially and adversely affected.

A substantial majority of our revenue has been generated by sales to customers outside of China. The marketing, distribution and sale of our PV products overseas expose us to a number of risks, including:

fluctuations in currency exchange rates of the U.S. dollar, Euro and other foreign currencies against the Renminbi;

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difficulty in engaging and retaining distributors and agents who are knowledgeable about, and can function effectively in, overseas markets;

increased costs associated with maintaining marketing and sales activities in various countries;

difficulty and costs relating to compliance with different commercial and legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which we offer our products;

inability to obtain, maintain or enforce intellectual property rights; and

trade barriers, such as export requirements, tariffs, taxes and other restrictions and expenses, which could increase the prices of our products and make us less competitive in some countries.

If we are unable to effectively manage these risks, our ability to conduct or expand our business abroad would be impaired, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in international trade policies and international barriers to trade may material adversely affect our ability to export our products worldwide.

As a result of a petition filed on October 19, 2011 by U.S. producers of solar crystalline silicon PV cells, or solar panels, the Department of Commerce, or the DOC, published an Antidumping Duty Order, or an AD Order, and a Countervailing Duty Order, or a CVD Order, on solar panels imported from China on December 7, 2012. Consequently, imports of solar panels from SolarOne Qidong are subject to a combined effective AD and CVD deposit rate of 29.18%, of which 15.24% is attributable to the CVD. Imports of solar panels from SolarOne Hong Kong are subject to a combined effective rate of 254.66%, which is comprised of an AD of 239.42% and a CVD of 15.24%. Actual AD and CVD ultimately due will be determined by the DOC after its review of actual transactions. Such review takes place annually in the anniversary month of the publication of the AD and CVD Orders, and covers the preceding one-year period. SolarOne Qidong is undertaking efforts to protect itself against the potential increases of AD and CVD in these reviews. SolarOne Qidong is challenging the DOC's final ruling at the United States Court of International Trade and also has joined others in challenging the final determination of material injury made by the United States International Trade Commission, or the USITC, in an effort to overturn these decisions. There is no assurance that we will succeed in overturning the final rulings of the DOC and the USITC or that the AD and CVD will be eliminated and the duty deposit rates will be reduced. The imposition of the AD and CVD and any increase in the rate of AD or CVD or their respective deposit ratios will significantly increase the price of our products, negatively affect our sales in the U.S. and adversely affect our results of operations.

On September 6 and November 8, 2012, the European Commission initiated an antidumping proceeding and an anti-subsidy proceeding concerning imports of crystalline silicon PV modules and key components, such as cells and wafers, originating in China. We have taken necessary steps to deploy a vigorous defense in these proceedings in order to annul the European Commission's refusal to consider the claims for market economy treatment, which would allow us to receive an individual reduction in the calculation of AD duties. On March 11, 2013, our concerned subsidiaries filed an application for the annulment of Regulation (EU) No. 1168/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12, 2012 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 1225/2009 on Protection against Dumped Imports from Countries not Members of the European Community (OJ 2012 L 344/1), insofar as it was applied to the relevant subsidiaries, and of the European Commission's decision on January 3, 2013 refusing consideration of the above-mentioned subsidiaries' claims for market economy treatment. It is difficult to predict the AD rates that may apply to our exports to the EU. Consequently, at this point of time, we are unable to assess the impact of these proceedings on our exports to the European Union market. An unfavorable outcome of such proceedings could significantly increase the price of our products, negatively affect our sales in the European Union market and adversely affect our results of operations.

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It is also possible that other AD or CVD or other import restrictive proceedings may be initiated in other jurisdictions. For example, in November 2012, India initiated AD investigations against solar cell imported from China, the United States, Malaysia and Taiwan. We cannot guarantee that the proceeding will be determined in our favor. Violations of laws of AD and CVD can result in significant additional duties imposed on exports of our products into these countries, which could increase our costs of accessing future additional markets.

In response to increasing trade tensions in the international solar market, we are undertaking efforts to avoid or alleviate the impacts from the present and foreseeable AD and CVD proceedings. However, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be successful due to potential policy changes or other changes in the activities and practices of the various national trade authorities responsible for AD and CVD enforcement.

If we are unable to compete in the highly competitive PV market, our revenue and profits may decrease and we may lose market share.

The PV market is very competitive. We face competition from a number of PV manufacturers, including domestic, foreign and multinational corporations. We believe that the principal competitive factors in the markets for our products are:

manufacturing capacity;

power efficiency;

product offerings and quality of products;

price;

strength of supply chain and distribution network;

after-sales services; and

brand name recognition.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, access to larger customer bases and resources and significantly greater economies of scale than we do. In particular, many of our competitors are developing and manufacturing solar energy products based on new technologies that may ultimately have costs similar to, or lower than, our projected costs. In addition, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or devote more resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products than we can. Furthermore, competitors with more diversified product offerings may be better positioned to withstand a decline in the demand for PV products. Some of our competitors have also become vertically integrated, with businesses ranging from upstream silicon wafer manufacturing to solar power system integration. We have only recently expanded our business to include solar power system integration and we may not have the same level of expertise and customer base as our competitors, which may affect our ability to successfully expand this business line. It is possible that new competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share, which would harm our business. For instance, several semiconductor manufacturers have already announced their intention to commence production of PV cells and PV modules. If we fail to compete successfully, our business would suffer and we may lose or be unable to gain market share and our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, the PV market in general competes with other sources of renewable energy as well as conventional power generation. If prices for conventional and other renewable energy resources decline, or if these resources enjoy greater policy support than solar power, the PV market and our business and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

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Our profitability depends on our ability to respond to rapid market changes in the PV industry, including by developing new technologies and offering additional products and services.

The PV industry is characterized by rapid changes in the diversity and complexity of technologies, products and services. In particular, the ongoing evolution of technological standards requires products with improved features, such as more efficient and higher power output and improved aesthetics. As a result, we expect that we will need to develop, or obtain access to, advances in technologies on a continuous basis in order for us to respond to competitive market conditions and customer demands. In addition, advances in technologies typically lead to declining average selling prices for products using older technologies or make our current products less competitive or obsolete. As a result, the profitability of any given product, and our overall profitability, may decrease over time.

In addition, we will need to invest significant financial resources in research and development to maintain our competitiveness and keep pace with technological advances in the PV industry. However, commercial acceptance by customers of new products we offer may not occur at the rate or level expected, and we may not be able to successfully adapt existing products to effectively and economically meet customer demands, thus impairing the return from our investments. We may also be required under the applicable accounting standards to recognize a charge for the impairment of assets to the extent our existing products become uncompetitive or obsolete, or if any new products fail to achieve commercial acceptance. Any such charge may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, in response to the rapidly evolving conditions in the PV industry, we started to expand our business downstream to provide system integration products and services in 2010. This expansion requires significant investment and management attention from us, and we are likely to face intense competition from companies that have extensive experience and well-established businesses and customer bases in the system integration sector. We cannot assure you that we will succeed in expanding our business downstream. If we are not able to bring quality products and services to market in a timely and cost-effective manner and successfully market and sell these products and services, our ability to continue penetrating the PV market, as well as our results of operations and profitability, will be materially and adversely affected.

Our future success also depends on our ability to make strategic acquisitions and investments and to establish and maintain strategic alliances, and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our market penetration, revenue growth and profitability. In addition, such strategic acquisitions, alliances and investments themselves entail significant risks that could materially and adversely affect our business.

We are pursuing expansion into PV system integration services through our subsidiary, Hanwha SolarOne (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Solar Shanghai, and we may pursue upstream silicon feedstock sourcing through strategic partnerships and investments in the future. We may also establish strategic alliances with third parties in the PV industry to develop new technologies and to expand our marketing channels. These types of transactions could require that our management develop expertise in new areas, make significant investments in research and development, manage new business relationships and attract new types of customers. They may also require significant attention from our management, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. We may also experience difficulties integrating acquisitions and investments into our existing business and operations and retaining key technical and managerial personnel of acquired companies.

Strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances with third parties may be expensive to implement and could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information and loss of control of operations that are material to our business. We may assume unknown liabilities or other unanticipated events or circumstances through acquisitions and investments. Moreover, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances subject us to the risk of non-performance by a counterparty, which may in turn lead to monetary losses that materially and adversely affect our business. As a result, we may not be able to successfully make such strategic acquisitions and investments or to establish strategic alliances with third parties that will be effective or beneficial for our business. Any difficulty we face in this regard could have a material adverse effect on our market penetration, results of operations and profitability.

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Problems with product quality or product performance could result in a decrease in customers and revenue, unexpected expenses and loss of market share. In addition, product liability or warranty claims against us could result in adverse publicity and potentially significant monetary damages.

Prior to 2012, our PV products were typically sold with a two to five-year warranty for technical defects, and a 10-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 10% and a 25-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 20%, in their initial power generation capacity. Since January 2012, we started to extend our material and workmanship warranty for PV modules to 12 years and replace our existing warranty for power generation capacity with an improved 25-year linear warranty. Under the new 25-year linear warranty, we guarantee no less than 97% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical multicrystalline PV modules and 96% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical monocrystalline PV modules in the first year and an annual output degradation of no more than 0.7% for both multicrystalline and monocrystalline PV modules thereafter. By the end of the 25th year, the actual power output shall be no less than 82% of the nominal power generation capacity. Since our products have been in use for only a relatively short period, our assumptions regarding the durability and reliability of our products may not be accurate. We consider various factors when determining the likelihood of product defects, including an evaluation of our quality controls, technical analysis, industry information on comparable companies and our own experience. We estimate the amount of our warranty obligation primarily based on the results of technical analyses, our historical warranty claims experience, the warranty accrual practices of comparable companies, and the expected failure rate and future costs to service failed products. The results of the technical analyses support the future operational efficiency of the PV modules at levels significantly above the minimum guaranteed levels over the respective warranty periods. The estimate of warranty costs is affected by the estimated and actual product failure rates, the costs to repair or replace failed products and potential service and delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Based on the considerations above and management's ability and intention to provide repairs, replacements or refunds for defective products, we have accrued for warranty costs for the 2 to 12-year warranty against technical defects based on 1% of revenue for PV modules. No warranty cost accrual has been recorded for the 10-year and 20 to 25-year warranties for decline from initial power generation capacity because we determined the likelihood of claims arising from these warranties to be remote based on internal and external testing of the PV modules and strong quality control procedures in the production process. Based on the results of analysis and technical testing, the revision to our warranty policy in January 2012 did not have a material effect on our warranty accrual rate. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. As of December 31, 2010 and 2011, our accrued warranty costs totaled RMB131.7 million and RMB162.1 million for the two to five year warranty against technical and material defects, respectively, and as of December 31, 2012, totaled RMB177.9 million (US\$28.6 million) for the five to 12 year warranty against technical and material defects.

If our PV modules fail to perform to the standards of the performance guarantee, we could incur substantial expenses and substantial cash outlays to repair, replace or provide refunds for the under-performing products, which could negatively impact our overall cash position. Any increase in the defect rate of our products would increase the amount of our warranty costs and we may not have adequate warranty provision to cover such warranty costs, which would have a negative impact on our results of operations.

In addition, we purchase silicon-related materials and other components that we use in our products from third parties. Unlike PV modules, which are subject to certain uniform international standards, silicon-related materials generally do not have uniform international standards, and it is often difficult to determine whether product defects are caused by defects in silicon, silicon wafers or other components of our products or caused by other reasons. Even assuming that our product defects are caused by defects in raw materials, we may not be able to recover our warranty costs from our suppliers because the agreements we entered into with our suppliers typically contain no or only limited warranties. The possibility of future product failures could cause us to incur substantial expense to provide refunds or resolve disputes with regard to warranty claims through litigation, arbitration or other means, or damage our market reputation and cause our sales to decline.

As with other PV product manufacturers, we are exposed to risks associated with product liability claims if the use of the PV products we sell results in injury, death or damage to property. We cannot predict whether

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product liability claims will be brought against us in the future or the effect of any resulting negative publicity on our business. See We have limited insurance coverage and may incur losses resulting from product liability claims or business interruptions.

If PV technology is not suitable for widespread adoption, or sufficient demand for PV products does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipated, our sales may not continue to increase or may even decline, and our revenue and profitability would be reduced.

The PV market is at a relatively early stage of development and the extent to which PV products will be widely adopted is uncertain. Furthermore, market data in the PV industry are not as readily available as those in other more established industries, where trends can be assessed more reliably from data gathered over a longer period of time. If PV technology, in particular the type of PV technology that we have adopted, proves unsuitable for widespread adoption or if demand for PV products fails to develop sufficiently, we may not be able to grow our business or generate sufficient revenue to sustain our profitability. In addition, demand for PV products in our targeted markets, including China, may not develop or may develop to a lesser extent than we anticipated. Many factors may affect the viability of widespread adoption of PV technology and demand for PV products, including:

cost-effectiveness of PV products compared to conventional and other non-solar energy sources and products;

performance and reliability of PV products compared to conventional and other non-solar energy sources and products;

availability of government subsidies and incentives to support the development of the PV industry or other energy resource industries;

success of other alternative energy generation technologies, such as fuel cells, wind power and biomass;

fluctuations in economic and market conditions that affect the viability of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;

capital expenditures by end users of PV products, which tend to decrease when the overall economy slows down; and

deregulation of the electric power industry and the broader energy industry.

One of our existing shareholders has substantial influence over our company and its interests may not always be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

Hanwha Solar owns approximately 49.48% of our outstanding share capital as of April 12, 2013. Pursuant to a shareholder agreement between Hanwha Solar and our company dated September 16, 2010, Hanwha Solar has the right to designate three directors to our board and veto major corporate actions. Hanwha Solar has substantial influence over our business, including decisions regarding mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. This concentration of ownership may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for its shares as part of a sale of our company and might reduce the price of our ADSs. In addition, without the consent of Hanwha Solar, we could be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us. Hanwha Solar may cause us to take actions that are opposed by other shareholders as its interests may differ from those of other shareholders. Hanwha Group, a company that controls Hanwha Solar, has several subsidiaries in the solar industry, some of which are our key customers. How Hanwha Group positions our company within its subsidiary group could have a material impact on our results of operations. Hanwha Group's strategic plan involving our company may not always be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

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Existing regulations and policies governing the electricity utility industry, as well as changes to regulations and policies affecting PV products, may adversely affect demand for our products and materially reduce our revenue and profits.

The electric utility industry is subject to extensive regulation, and the market for PV products is heavily influenced by these regulations as well as the policies promulgated by electric utilities. These regulations and policies often affect electricity pricing and technical interconnection of end-user power generation. As the market for solar and other alternative energy sources continues to evolve, these regulations and policies are being modified and may continue to be modified. Customer purchases of, or further investment in research and development of, solar and other alternative energy sources may be significantly affected by these regulations and policies, which could significantly reduce demand for our products and materially reduce our revenue and profits.

Moreover, we expect that our PV products and their installation will be subject to oversight and regulation in accordance with national and local ordinances relating to building codes, safety, environmental protection, utility interconnection and metering and related matters in various countries. We also have to comply with the requirements of individual localities and design equipment to comply with varying standards applicable in the jurisdictions where we conduct business. Any new government regulations or utility policies pertaining to our PV products may result in significant additional expenses to us, our distributors and end users and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in demand for our PV products, as well as materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The lack or inaccessibility of subsidies or financing for off-grid solar energy applications could cause our sales to decline.

Some of our products are used for off-grid solar energy applications in developed and developing countries, where solar energy is provided to end users independent of an electricity transmission grid. In some countries, government agencies and the private sector have, from time to time, provided subsidies or financing on preferred terms for rural electrification programs. We believe that the availability of financing could have a significant effect on the level of sales of off-grid solar energy applications, particularly in developing countries where users may not have sufficient resources or credit to otherwise acquire PV systems. If existing subsidies or financing programs for off-grid solar energy applications are eliminated or if financing becomes inaccessible, the growth of the market for off-grid solar energy applications may be materially and adversely affected, which may cause our sales to decline.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights may undermine our competitive position, and litigation to protect our intellectual property rights may be costly.

We rely primarily on patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and other contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property. Nevertheless, these afford only limited protection and the actions we take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. In particular, implementation of PRC intellectual property-related laws has historically been lacking, primarily because of ambiguities in the PRC laws and difficulties in enforcement. Accordingly, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries. Policing unauthorized use of our proprietary technologies can be difficult and expensive. In addition, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. We also cannot assure you that the outcome of any such litigation would be in our favor. An adverse determination in any such litigation will impair our intellectual property rights and may harm our business, prospects and reputation. Furthermore, any such litigation may be costly and may divert management attention away from our business as well as require us to expend other resources. We have no insurance coverage against litigation costs and would have to bear all costs arising from such litigation to the extent we are unable to recover them from other parties. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We may be exposed to infringement or misappropriation claims by third parties, particularly in jurisdictions outside China which, if determined adversely against us, could disrupt our business and subject us to significant liability to third parties, as well as have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to use and develop our technologies and know-how without infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties. As we continue to market and sell our products internationally, and as litigation becomes more common in the PRC, we face a higher risk of being the subject of claims for intellectual property infringement, as well as having indemnification relating to other parties proprietary rights held to be invalid. Our current or potential competitors, many of which have substantial resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may have or may obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our products in the European Union, the PRC or other countries. The validity and scope of claims relating to PV technology patents involve complex, scientific, legal and factual questions and analysis and, therefore, may be highly uncertain. In addition, the defense of intellectual property claims, including patent infringement suits, and related legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time consuming, and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our technical and management personnel. Furthermore, an adverse determination in any such litigation or proceeding to which we may become a party could cause us to:

pay damage awards;

seek licenses from third parties;

pay ongoing royalties;

redesign our products; or

be restricted by injunctions,

each of which could effectively prevent us from pursuing some or all of our business and result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to obtain sufficient patent protection on the technologies embodied in the PV products we currently manufacture and sell, which could reduce our competitiveness and increase our expenses.

Although we rely primarily on trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect the technologies in the PV cells and PV modules we currently manufacture and sell, our success and ability to compete in the future may also depend to a significant degree on obtaining patent protection for our proprietary technologies. As of April 26, 2013, we had 40 issued patents and 11 pending patent applications in the PRC.

We do not have, and have not applied for, any patents for our proprietary technologies outside the PRC. As the protections afforded by our patents are effective only in the PRC, our competitors and other companies may independently develop substantially equivalent technologies or otherwise gain access to our proprietary technologies, and obtain patents for such technologies in other jurisdictions, including the countries in which we sell our products. Moreover, our patent applications in the PRC may not result in issued patents, and even if they do result in issued patents, the patents may not have claims of the scope we seek. In addition, any issued patents may be challenged, invalidated or declared unenforceable. As a result, our present and future patents may provide only limited protection for our technologies, and may not be sufficient to provide competitive advantages to us.

We depend on our key personnel, and our business and growth may be severely disrupted if we lose their services or fail to recruit new qualified personnel.

Our future success depends substantially on the continued services of some of our directors and key executives. If we lose the services of one or more of our current directors and executive officers, we may not be

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able to replace them readily, if at all, with suitable or qualified candidates, and may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new directors and officers, particularly those with a significant mix of both international and China-based PV industry experience similar to our current directors and officers, which could severely disrupt our business and growth. In addition, if any of our directors or executives joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some of our customers. Each of these directors and executive officers has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains confidentiality and non-competition provisions. However, if any disputes arise between these directors or executive officers and us, it is not clear the extent to which any of these agreements could be enforced outside of the United States, where most of these directors and executive officers reside and hold some of their assets, particularly in light of uncertainties associated with the PRC legal system. See **Risks Related to Doing Business in China** Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, as we expect to continue to expand our operations and develop new products, we will need to continue attracting and retaining experienced management and key research and development personnel.

Competition for personnel in the PV industry in China is intense, and the availability of suitable and qualified candidates is limited. In particular, we compete to attract and retain qualified research and development personnel with other PV technology companies, universities and research institutions. Competition for these individuals could cause us to offer higher compensation and other benefits in order to attract and retain them, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We may also be unable to attract or retain the personnel necessary to achieve our business objectives, and any failure in this regard could severely disrupt our business and growth.

Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and the market price of our ADSs.

The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, adopted rules requiring most public companies to include a management report on such company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, when a company meets the SEC's criteria, an independent registered public accounting firm must report on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Our management and independent registered public accounting firm have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 was effective. However, we cannot assure you that in the future our management or our independent registered public accounting firm will not identify material weaknesses during the Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act audit process or for other reasons. In addition, because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result, if we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or should we be unable to prevent or detect material misstatements due to error or fraud on a timely basis, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business, results of operations and negatively impact the market price of our ADSs, and harm our reputation. Furthermore, we have incurred and expected to continue to incur considerable costs and to use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

We have limited insurance coverage and may incur losses resulting from business interruptions or product liability claims.

We are subject to risk of explosion and fires, as highly flammable gases, such as silane and nitrogen gas, are generated in our manufacturing processes. While we have not experienced to date any major explosion or fire, the risks associated with these gases cannot be completely eliminated. In addition, natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes, or other unanticipated catastrophic events, including power interruption, telecommunications failures, equipment failures, explosions, fires, break-ins, terrorist attacks or acts of war, could significantly

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disrupt our ability to manufacture our products and to operate our business. If any of our production facilities or material equipment were to experience any significant damage or downtime, we might be unable to meet our production targets and our business could suffer. Although we have obtained business interruption insurance, it may not be able to fully cover losses caused by the business interruption because business interruption insurance available in China offers limited coverage compared to that offered in many other countries.

We are also exposed to risks associated with product liability claims in the event that the use of the PV products we sell results in injury, death or damage to property. Due to limited historical experience, we are unable to predict whether product liability claims will be brought against us in the future or the effect of any resulting adverse publicity on our business. Moreover, we only have limited product liability insurance and may not have adequate resources to satisfy a judgment in the event of a successful claim against us. The successful assertion of product liability claims against us could result in potentially significant monetary damages and require us to make significant payments, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any environmental claims or failure to comply with any present or future environmental regulations may require us to spend additional funds and may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of chemical by products of, and water used in, our manufacturing operations and research and development activities, including toxic, volatile and otherwise hazardous chemicals and wastes. We are in all material respects in compliance with current PRC environmental regulations to conduct our business as it is presently conducted. Although we have not suffered material environmental claims in the past, failure to comply with any present or future regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, suspension of production or a cessation of our operations. New regulations could also require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses. Any failure by us to control the use of, or to adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances could subject us to potentially significant monetary damages and fines or suspension of our business, as well as our financial condition and results of operations.

The use of certain hazardous substances, such as lead, in various products is also coming under increasingly stringent governmental regulation. Increased environmental regulation in this area could adversely impact the manufacture and sale of solar modules that contain lead and could require us to make unanticipated environmental expenditures. For example, the European Union Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, or the WEEE Directive, requires manufacturers of certain electrical and electronic equipment to be financially responsible for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of specified products placed on the market in the European Union. In addition, European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment, or the RoHS Directive, restricts the use of certain hazardous substances, including lead, in specified products. Other jurisdictions are considering adopting similar legislation. Currently, we are not required under the WEEE or RoHS Directives to collect, recycle or dispose any of our products. However, the Directives allow for future amendments subjecting additional products to the Directives' requirements. If, in the future, our PV products become subject to such requirements, we may be required to apply for an exemption. If we were unable to obtain an exemption, we would be required to redesign our PV products in order to continue to offer them for sale within the European Union, which would be impractical. Failure to comply with the Directives could result in fines and penalties, inability to sell our PV products in the European Union, competitive disadvantages and loss of net sales, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business benefits from certain PRC government incentives. Expiration of, or changes to, these incentives could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

On March 16, 2007, the PRC government promulgated the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Enterprise Income Tax, or the EIT, which took effect on January 1, 2008. Under the EIT, domestically owned

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enterprises and foreign invested enterprises, or FIEs, are subject to a uniform tax rate of 25%. While the EIT equalizes the tax rates for FIEs and domestically owned enterprises, preferential tax treatment continues to be granted to companies in certain encouraged sectors, and entities classified as high and new technology enterprises are entitled to a 15% EIT rate, whether domestically owned enterprises or FIEs. The EIT also provided a five-year transition period starting from its effective date for those enterprises which were established before the promulgation date of the EIT and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate or tax holiday under the then effective tax laws or regulations. The tax rate of such enterprises transitioned to the uniform tax rate within a five-year transition period and the tax holiday, which was enjoyed by such enterprises before the effective date of the EIT, continued to be enjoyed until the end of the holiday. Hanwha SolarOne (Qidong) Co., Ltd. or SolarOne Qidong, our wholly owned operating subsidiary in China, was approved to be qualified as a high and new technology enterprise on October 21, 2008. The high and new technology enterprise status is valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance of the certificate and is subject to an annual self-review process whereby a form is submitted to relevant tax authority for approval to use a beneficial income tax rate. If there are significant changes in the business operations, manufacturing technologies or other criteria that cause the enterprise to no longer meet the criteria as a high and new technology enterprise, such status will be terminated from the year of such change. The high and new technology enterprise status of SolarOne Qidong was renewed and approved in October 2011. If SolarOne Qidong fails to qualify as a high and new technology enterprise in future periods, our income tax expenses would increase, which could have a material and adverse effect on our net income and results of operations.

Any reduction or elimination of the preferential tax treatments currently enjoyed by us may significantly increase our income tax expense and materially reduce our net income, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under the EIT, we may be classified as a Resident Enterprise of the PRC. Such classification would likely result in negative tax consequences to us and could result in negative tax consequences to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders.

Under the EIT, enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose de facto management body is located in the PRC are considered resident enterprises for PRC tax purposes and are subject to the EIT. According to the Implementation Regulations for the EIT of the PRC issued by the State Council on December 6, 2007, a de facto management body is defined as an establishment that exerts substantial and comprehensive management and control over the business operations, staff, accounting, assets and other aspects of the enterprise. Since substantially all of our management is currently based in the PRC, and may remain in the PRC in the foreseeable future, it is likely that we will be regarded as a resident enterprise on a strict interpretation of the EIT and its Implementation Regulations. As of December 31, 2012, we recorded unrecognized tax benefits of RMB143.5 million (US\$23.0 million), RMB27.4 million (US\$4.4 million) of which was recorded because based on our judgment, we may be deemed as a PRC tax resident pursuant to the EIT. If Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd., our holding company, or any of its non-PRC subsidiaries is treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes, Hanwha SolarOne or such subsidiary will be subject to PRC income tax on worldwide income at a uniform tax rate of 25%, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, although the EIT provides that dividend income payments between qualified resident enterprises are exempted from the 10% withholding tax, it is not clear whether we will be considered as a qualified resident enterprise under the EIT. If we are considered a non-resident enterprise, dividends paid to us by our subsidiaries in the PRC (through our holding company structure), if any, may be subject to the 10% withholding tax. If we are deemed by the PRC tax authorities to be a resident enterprise and declare dividends, under the existing Implementation Regulations of the EIT, dividends paid by us to our shareholders and ADS holders, which are non-resident enterprises and do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or which have such an establishment or place of business but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, might be subject to PRC withholding tax at 10% or a lower treaty rate.

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Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by non-PRC investors which are non-resident enterprises is also subject to PRC withholding income tax at 10% or a lower treaty rate if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC.

According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Individual Income Tax, or the IIT, as amended, PRC income tax at the rate of 20% is applicable to dividends payable to individual investors if such dividends are regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by individual investors is also subject to PRC tax at 20% if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are deemed by the PRC tax authorities as a resident enterprise, the dividends we pay to our individual investors with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain the individual investors may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, might be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax at 20% or a lower treaty rate.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business as well as result in foreign currency exchange losses.

Our financial statements are expressed in, and our functional currency is Renminbi. The change in value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, Euro and other currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy has resulted in appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. The PRC government may decide to adopt an even more flexible currency policy in the future, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. An appreciation of the Renminbi relative to other foreign currencies could decrease the per unit revenue generated from our international sales. If we increased our pricing to compensate for the reduced purchasing power of foreign currencies, we may decrease the market competitiveness, on a price basis, of our products. This could result in a decrease in our international sales and materially and adversely affect our business.

A substantial portion of our sales is denominated in U.S. dollars and Euros, while a substantial portion of our costs and expenses is denominated in Renminbi. As a result, the revaluation of the Renminbi starting in July 2005 has increased, and further revaluations could further increase, our costs. The value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in foreign currency terms will also be affected. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, an appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us.

Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly among the U.S. dollar, Renminbi and Euro, also affect our gross and net profit margins and could result in fluctuations in foreign exchange and operating gains and losses. We incurred net foreign currency losses of RMB89.3 million, RMB4.0 million and gains of RMB8.9 million (US\$1.4 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In particular, a substantial portion of our net revenues is currently denominated in Euros. Since December 2009, the Euro has fluctuated significantly. A depreciation of the Euro may also have a negative impact on the selling prices of our products in Renminbi terms. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our financial condition and results of operations, and we may incur net foreign currency losses in the future.

While we started to enter into economic hedging transactions in 2008 to minimize the impact of short-term foreign currency fluctuations on our revenues that are denominated in a currency other than Renminbi, the effectiveness of these transactions may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge all of our exposure.

Our estimates of future revenues that are denominated in foreign currencies may not be accurate, which could result in foreign exchange losses. Any default by the counterparties to these transactions could also

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adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our foreign currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currencies.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products and materially and adversely affect our competitive position.

Substantially all of our operations are conducted in China and some of our sales are made in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are affected significantly by economic, political and legal developments in China. The PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including:

the amount of government involvement;

the level of development;

the growth rate;

the control of foreign exchange; and

the allocation of resources.

While the PRC economy has grown significantly since the late 1970s, the growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall PRC economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us.

The PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although the PRC government has in recent years implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of the productive assets in China is still owned by the PRC government. The continued control of these assets and other aspects of the national economy by the PRC government could materially and adversely affect our business. The PRC government also exercises significant control over economic growth in China through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Efforts by the PRC government to slow the pace of growth of the PRC economy could result in decreased capital expenditure by solar energy users, which in turn could reduce demand for our products.

Any adverse change in the economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth and the level of renewable energy investments and expenditures in China, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and consequently have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects. In particular, the PRC government has, in recent years, promulgated certain laws and regulations and initiated certain government-sponsored programs to encourage the utilization of new forms of energy, including solar energy. We cannot assure you that the implementation of these laws, regulations and government programs will be beneficial to us. In particular, any adverse change in the PRC government's policies towards the PV industry may have a material adverse effect on our operations as well as on our plans to expand our business into downstream system integration services.

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Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a material adverse effect on us.

We conduct substantially all of our business through our operating subsidiary in the PRC, SolarOne Qidong, a Chinese wholly foreign-owned enterprise. SolarOne Qidong is generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to us. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

Limitations on the ability of our operating subsidiary to pay dividends or other distributions to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our business through our operating subsidiary, SolarOne Qidong, which is a limited liability company established in China. The payment of dividends by entities organized in, if any, China is subject to limitations. In particular, regulations in the PRC currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. SolarOne Qidong is also required to set aside at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until the accumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of its registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, SolarOne Qidong is required to allocate a portion of its after-tax profit to its staff welfare and bonus fund at the discretion of its board of directors. Moreover, if SolarOne Qidong incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively.

A portion of our revenue and a substantial portion of our expenses are denominated in Renminbi. The Renminbi is currently convertible under the current account, which includes dividends, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the capital account, which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, SolarOne Qidong may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. However, the relevant PRC government authorities may limit or eliminate our ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenue will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange transactions by SolarOne Qidong under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with PRC governmental authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if SolarOne Qidong borrows foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance SolarOne Qidong by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the National Development and Reform Commission, or the NDRC, the Ministry of Commerce or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect the ability of SolarOne Qidong to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

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PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident shareholders to personal liability and limit our ability to acquire PRC companies or to inject capital into our PRC subsidiary, limit our PRC subsidiary's ability to distribute profits to us, or otherwise materially and adversely affect us.

SAFE issued a public notice in October 2005, or the SAFE notice, requiring PRC residents, including both legal persons and natural persons, to register with the competent local SAFE branch before establishing or controlling any company outside of China, referred to as an offshore special purpose company, for the purpose of acquiring any assets of or equity interest in PRC companies and raising fund from overseas. In addition, any PRC resident that is the shareholder of an offshore special purpose company is required to amend its SAFE registration with the local SAFE branch, with respect to that offshore special purpose company in connection with any increase or decrease of capital, transfer of shares, merger, division, equity investment or creation of any security interest over any assets located in China. If any PRC shareholder of any offshore special purpose company fails to make the required SAFE registration and amendment, the PRC subsidiaries of that offshore special purpose company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore special purpose company. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. Our current beneficial owners who are PRC residents have registered with the local SAFE branch as required under the SAFE notice. The failure of these beneficial owners to amend their SAFE registrations in a timely manner pursuant to the SAFE notice or the failure of future beneficial owners of our company who are PRC residents to comply with the registration procedures set forth in the SAFE notice may subject such beneficial owners to fines and legal sanctions and may also result in a restriction on our PRC subsidiary's ability to distribute profits to us or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business. In addition, the NDRC promulgated a rule in October 2004, or the NDRC Rule, requiring overseas investment projects made by PRC entities to be approved by NDRC. The NDRC Rule also sets out the approval procedures for overseas investment projects of PRC individuals. However, uncertainties in terms of interpretation of the NDRC Rule with respect to its application to a PRC individual's overseas investment remain, and in practice, we are not aware of any precedents that a PRC individual's overseas investment has been approved by the NDRC or challenged by the NDRC based on the absence of an NDRC approval. Our current beneficial owners who are PRC individuals did not apply for NDRC approval for investment in us. We cannot predict how and to what extent this will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, the failure of our shareholders who are PRC individuals to comply with the NDRC Rule may subject these persons or our PRC subsidiary to certain liabilities under PRC laws, which could adversely affect our business.

We face uncertainties with respect to application of the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfer of Non-PRC Resident Enterprises.

Pursuant to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 698, issued by the State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009 with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, where a non-resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise indirectly via disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or an Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that (i) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (ii) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the foreign investor shall report such Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement in order to avoid PRC tax, it will disregard the existence of the overseas holding company and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer and, as a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at the rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the relevant tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable gain of the transaction.

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There is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698. The relevant PRC authority has not yet promulgated any formal provisions or formally declared or stated how to calculate the effective tax in a foreign jurisdiction and how a foreign investor shall report to the competent tax authority an Indirect Transfer. SAT Circular 698 states that it does not apply to purchases or sales of stock on a stock exchange. If we transfer our equity interest in our PRC subsidiaries or when our non-resident investors transfer their shares, we or our non-resident investors may be taxed under SAT Circular 698 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Circular 698 or to establish that we or our non-resident investors should not be taxed under SAT Circular 698, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-resident investors' investment in us.

Labor laws in the PRC may adversely affect our results of operations.

On June 29, 2007, the PRC government promulgated the Labor Contract Law of the PRC, or the Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Labor Contract Law imposes greater liabilities on employers and significantly impacts the cost of an employer's decision to reduce its workforce. Further, it requires certain terminations to be based upon seniority and not merit. In the event we decide to significantly change or decrease our workforce, the Labor Contract Law could adversely affect our ability to enact such changes in a manner that is most advantageous to our business or in a timely and cost-effective manner, thus materially and adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks.

Adverse public health epidemics or pandemics could disrupt business and the economics of the PRC and other countries where we do business. From December 2002 to June 2003, China and other countries experienced an outbreak of a highly contagious form of atypical pneumonia now known as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. Some Asian countries, including China, encountered incidents of the H5N1 strain of bird flu, or avian flu in 2007 and early 2008. In 2009, there were outbreaks of swine flu, caused by H1N1 virus, in certain regions of the world, including China. Any future outbreak of SARS, avian flu, swine flu or other similar adverse public developments may, among other things, significantly disrupt our business, including limiting our ability to travel or ship our products within or outside China and forcing us to temporarily close our manufacturing facilities. Furthermore, an outbreak may severely restrict the level of economic activity in affected areas, which may in turn materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to combat any future outbreak of swine flu, avian flu, SARS or any other epidemic.

Our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is not permitted to be subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and as such, investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the SEC, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the PRC authorities, our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms, is currently not inspected by PCAOB.

Inspections of other firms that PCAOB has conducted outside of China have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. The inability of PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor's audit procedures or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

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We may be adversely affected by the outcome of the administrative proceedings brought by the SEC against five accounting firms in China.

The SEC has brought administrative proceedings against five accounting firms in China recently, alleging that they refused to hand over documents to the SEC for ongoing investigations into certain other China-based companies. We were not and are not subject to any SEC investigations, nor are we involved in the proceedings brought by the SEC against the accounting firms. However, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the SEC is one of the five accounting firms named in the SEC's proceedings and we may be adversely affected by the outcome of the proceedings, along with other U.S.-listed companies audited by these accounting firms. If the SEC prevails in the proceedings, our independent auditors and other four accounting firms in China that were named in the proceedings may be barred from practicing before the SEC and hence unable to continue to be the auditors for China-based companies like ourselves. If none of the China-based auditors are able to continue to be auditors for China-based companies listed in the U.S., we will not be able to meet the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, which may ultimately result in our deregistration from the SEC and delisting from NASDAQ.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares and ADSs

The market price of our ADSs may be volatile.

The market price of our ADSs experienced, and may continue to experience, significant volatility. For the period from December 20, 2006 to April 26, 2013, the trading price of our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market has ranged from a low of US\$0.77 per ADS to a high of US\$40.19 per ADS.

Numerous factors, including many over which we have no control, may have a significant impact on the market price of our ADSs, including, among other things:

announcements of technological or competitive developments;

regulatory developments in our target markets affecting us, our customers or our competitors;

announcements regarding patent litigation or the issuance of patents to us or our competitors;

announcements of studies and reports relating to the conversion efficiencies of our products or those of our competitors;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;

changes in financial estimates or other material comments by securities analysts relating to us, our competitors or our industry in general;

announcements by other companies in our industry relating to their operations, strategic initiatives, financial condition or financial performance or to our industry in general;

announcements of acquisitions or consolidations involving industry competitors or industry suppliers;

changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other PV technology companies;

changes in international trade policies and international barriers to trade;

addition or departure of our executive officers and key research personnel; and

sales or perceived sales of additional ordinary shares or ADSs.

In addition, the stock market in recent years has experienced extreme price and trading volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our ADSs, regardless of our operating performance.

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Our articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Our amended and restated articles of association limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. For example, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges, and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our ordinary shares, in the form of ADS or otherwise. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors decides to issue preferred shares, the price of our ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

Holders of ADSs have fewer rights than shareholders and must act through the depositary to exercise those rights.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights as our shareholders and may only exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under our amended and restated articles of association, the minimum notice period required to convene an annual general meeting or any extraordinary general meeting calling for the passing of a special resolution is 20 days and the minimum notice period required to convene any other extraordinary general meeting is 14 days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient notice of a shareholders' meeting to permit you to withdraw your ordinary shares to allow you to cast your vote with respect to any specific matter. If requested in writing by us, the depositary will mail a notice of such a meeting to you. In addition, the depositary and its agents may not be able to send voting instructions to you or carry out your voting instructions in a timely manner. We will make all reasonable efforts to cause the depositary to extend voting rights to you in a timely manner, but you may not receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote your ADSs. Furthermore, the depositary and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any such vote. As a result, you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and you may lack recourse if your ADSs are not voted as you requested. In addition, in your capacity as an ADS holder, you will not be able to call a shareholders' meeting.

You may be subject to limitations on transfers of your ADSs.

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deem it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to your holdings, and you may not receive distributions with respect to the underlying ordinary shares if it is impractical to make them available to you.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. However, we cannot make rights available to you in the United States unless we register the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Also, under the deposit agreement, the depositary will not make rights available to you unless the

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distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities are either registered under the Securities Act, or exempted from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, in the event we conduct any rights offering in the future, the depositary may not make such rights available to you or may dispose of such rights and make the net proceeds available to you. As a result, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

In addition, the depositary of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on our ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary may, at its discretion, decide that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. As a result, the depositary may decide not to make the distribution and you will not receive such distribution.

We are a Cayman Islands company and, because judicial precedent regarding the rights of shareholders is more limited under Cayman Islands law than under U.S. law, you may have less protection for your shareholder rights than you would under U.S. law.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association as may be amended from time to time, the Cayman Islands Companies Law (as amended) and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as that from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

There is also uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands would:

recognize or enforce against us or our directors, judgments of courts of the United States based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; and

entertain original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature.

There is no statutory recognition in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the Cayman Islands will generally recognize and enforce a non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits.

As a result of all of the above, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken against management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. public company.

You may have difficulty enforcing judgments obtained against us.

We are a Cayman Islands company and substantially all of our assets are located outside of the United States. Substantially all of our current operations are conducted in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. A substantial portion of the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of

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process within the United States upon these persons. It may also be difficult for you to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained in U.S. courts based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors, most of whom are not residents in the United States and the substantial majority of whose assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands or the PRC would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws.

ITEM 4 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We commenced operations through SolarOne Qidong, formerly known as Jiangsu Linyang Solarfun Co., Ltd., in August 2004. SolarOne Qidong was a 68%-owned subsidiary of Jiangsu Linyang Electronics Co., Ltd., or Linyang Electronics, at the time of its establishment on August 27, 2004. Linyang Electronics is one of the leading electricity-measuring instrument manufacturers in China. In anticipation of our initial public offering, we incorporated Hanwha SolarOne, formerly known as Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd., in the Cayman Islands on May 12, 2006 as our listing vehicle. To enable us to raise equity capital from investors outside of China, we established a holding company structure by incorporating Hanwha SolarOne Investment Holding Ltd., or SolarOne BVI, in the British Virgin Islands on May 17, 2006. SolarOne BVI is wholly owned by Hanwha SolarOne. SolarOne BVI purchased all of the equity interests in SolarOne Qidong on June 2, 2006. On May 16, 2007, SolarOne BVI established a wholly owned subsidiary, Hanwha SolarOne Hong Kong Limited, or SolarOne Hong Kong. In March 2006, April 2006 and April 2007, we established three majority-owned or wholly owned subsidiaries in China, Hanwha SolarOne (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., formerly known as Shanghai Linyang Solar Technology Co., Ltd., or Solar Shanghai, Sichuan Leshan Jiayang New Energy Co., Ltd., or Sichuan Jiayang, and Hanwha Solar Engineering Research and Development Center Co., Ltd., or Solar R&D, respectively, to expand our business into new markets and sectors. We acquired a 52% interest in Hanwha SolarOne Technology Co., Ltd., or SolarOne Technology, in July 2007 and acquired the remaining 48% in August 2008. In September 2007, we established a wholly owned subsidiary, Hanwha SolarOne U.S.A. Inc., or SolarOne U.S.A., as part of our plan to enter the United States market. On November 30, 2007, SolarOne BVI transferred all of the equity interests in SolarOne Qidong to SolarOne Hong Kong for a consideration of US\$199.0 million. In February 2008, we established a wholly owned subsidiary, Hanwha SolarOne GmbH in Germany to sell solar products in the European markets. We liquidated Sichuan Jiayang, one of our subsidiaries which historically has had limited operations, in July 2008. In November 2009, we acquired the remaining 17% equity interest in Solar Shanghai and Solar Shanghai became our wholly owned subsidiary after the completion of this transaction. We established Hanwha Solar Electric Power Engineering Co., Ltd., or Solar Engineering, in May 2010 under SolarOne Qidong to engage in the solar power project business.

In September 2010, we issued and sold to Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., or Hanwha Solar, 36,455,089 ordinary shares for an aggregate sale price of US\$78.2 million. Concurrently with the closing of this offering, we issued 30,672,689 ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar at par value of the ordinary shares and subsequently an additional 14,407,330 ordinary shares at par value, which shares were to remain outstanding so long as and to the extent that the 9,019,611 ADSs we issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008 remain outstanding. In October 2011, we repurchased and cancelled 25,017,671 ordinary shares from Hanwha Solar at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share. At the same time, Hanwha Solar completed the acquisitions from Good Energies II LP and Yonghua Solar Power Investment Holding Ltd., the company owned by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, of a total of 120,407,700 ordinary shares and 1,281,011 ADSs of our company, representing all of the ordinary shares and ADSs held by them. Hanwha Solar, a company that engages in solar business, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical Corporation, a leading chemical producer publicly traded on the Korea Exchange whose principal activities are the production of CA, PE and PVC products.

In November 2010, we issued and sold 9,200,000 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million. In order for Hanwha Solar to maintain after this offering the same level of beneficial ownership in our company before this offering, we also issued and sold to Hanwha Solar 45,981,604 ordinary shares for an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million.

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We changed our name from Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. on December 20, 2010 and our ticker from SOLF to HSOL on February 15, 2011.

In April 2011, we established Nantong Hanwha Import & Export Co., Ltd., or Nantong Hanwha I&E, under SolarOne Qidong to engage in import and export of PV products and technology and Hanwha SolarOne (Nantong) Co., Ltd., or SolarOne Nantong, under SolarOne Hong Kong to develop, manufacture and sell PV products.

In February 2012, we established Hanwha Solar Canada Inc. under SolarOne Hong Kong to sell solar products in Canada.

In May 2012, we acquired Hanwha Solar Australia Pty Ltd. from Hanwha Corporation to sell solar products in Australia.

Our principal executive offices are located at 888 Linyang Road, Qidong, Jiangsu Province, 226200, People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is (86-513) 8330-7688 and our fax number is (86-513) 8311-0367. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, P.O. Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

Investor inquiries should be directed to us at the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices set forth above. Our website is <http://www.hanwha-solarone.com>. The information contained on our website does not constitute a part of this annual report. Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation System, located at 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

We made capital expenditures of RMB669.2 million, RMB2,437.9 million and RMB534.5 (US\$85.8 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, all of which related primarily to the purchases of manufacturing equipment and facility construction costs for SolarOne Nantong, SolarOne Qidong and SolarOne Technology. Based on the current market conditions, we have no plan for substantial capacity expansion in 2013. We expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately US\$50 million in 2013, which we plan to use to pay for accrued expenses related to our capacity expansion in 2011 and investments in process improvements and equipment for research and development activities. However, we will actively review our capacity expansion plan on a regular basis as the business environment evolves. We plan to fund the balance of our capital expenditure requirements for 2013 with cash from operations, additional bank borrowings, and other forms of financing, if necessary.

B. Business Overview

Overview

We are a vertically integrated manufacturer of silicon ingots, silicon wafers, PV cells and PV modules in China. We manufacture a variety of silicon ingots, silicon wafers, PV cells and PV modules using advanced manufacturing process technologies that have helped us to rapidly increase our operational efficiency. We also provide PV module processing services. We sell PV cells and PV modules both directly to system integrators and through third party distributors. In 2012, we sold our products to over 120 customers, mostly in Germany, the United States, China, India, Korea, Japan and Italy. We conduct our business in China through our operating subsidiary.

As of April 1, 2013, we had 1.5 GW of annual PV module production capacity and 1.3 GW of annual PV cell production capacity. In addition, we have achieved improvements in process technology and product quality since we commenced our commercial production in November 2005. Our monocrystalline and multicrystalline PV cells achieved conversion efficiency rates of 18.23% and 17.10%, respectively, in 2012. In addition, we had 800 MW of annual ingot production capacity and 800 MW of annual wire sawing capacity as of April 1, 2013.

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Our net revenues decreased from RMB7,548.5 million in 2010 to RMB6,416.5 million in 2011, and decreased to RMB3,678.4 million (US\$590.4 million) in 2012. Our net income decreased from net income of RMB757.4 million in 2010 to a net loss of RMB930.1 million in 2011, and decreased further to a net loss of RMB1,562.9 million (US\$250.9 million) in 2012.

Our Products and Services

Our products primarily include silicon ingots, silicon wafers, PV cells and PV modules. Since 2009, substantially all of the ingots, wafers and PV cells we produced have been used for our own PV module production. We also provide PV module processing services.

Our Products*PV Cells*

A PV cell is a semiconductor device that converts sunlight into electricity by a process known as the photovoltaic effect. The following table sets forth the specifications of two types of PV cells we currently produce:

PV Cell Type	Dimensions (mm×mm)	Conversion Efficiency (%)	Thickness (EM)	Maximum Power (W)
Monocrystalline silicon cell	125 × 125	18.23%	180 200	2.82
Multicrystalline silicon cell	156 × 156	17.10%	180 200	4.16

The key technical efficiency measurement of PV cells is the conversion efficiency rate. Assuming other things being the same, the higher the conversion efficiency rate, the lower the production cost of PV modules per watt because more power can be incorporated into a given size package. Our monocrystalline and multicrystalline PV cells achieved conversion efficiency rates of 18.23% and 17.10%, respectively, in 2012.

We are now able to process wafers as thin as 180 microns. In order to further lower our production costs, we intend to focus on producing PV cells with decreasing thickness levels.

PV Modules

A PV module is an assembly of PV cells that have been electrically interconnected and laminated in a durable and weather-proof package. We have been selling a wide range of PV modules, currently ranging from 180W to 300W in power output specification, made primarily from the PV cells we manufacture. We are developing modules with higher power to meet the rising demand for on-grid configurations. The majority of the PV modules we currently offer to our customers range in power between 240 W and 295 W. We sell approximately 90.0% of our PV modules under our proprietary SolarOne brand names, and approximately 10.0%, respectively, of our PV modules under the brand names of our customers.

The following table sets forth the types of PV modules we manufacture with the specifications indicated:

PV Module Manufactured with:	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (Kg)	Power (W)
Monocrystalline silicon	1338 × 1000 × 35	15.5±0.5	190 215
	1580 × 808 × 40	14.5±0.5	150 195
	1580 × 808 × 35	15±0.5	150 200
	1652 × 1000 × 45	20±0.5	200 255
Multicrystalline silicon	1494 × 1000 × 35	17±0.5	170 225
	1652 × 1000 × 45	20±0.5	200 255

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We believe our PV cells and modules are competitive with other products in the PV market in terms of efficiency and quality. We expect to continue improving the conversion efficiency and power, and reducing the thickness, of our solar products as we continue to devote significant financial and human resources in our various research and development programs.

Ingots and Wafers

We also manufacture ingots through SolarOne Technology, an ingot plant that commenced operations in October 2007. As of April 1, 2013, we achieved annual ingot production capacity of 800 MW and annual wire sawing capacity of 800 MW. The ingots manufactured by SolarOne Technology are generally used for our manufacture of wafers. The wafers manufactured by SolarOne Qidong are generally used for our manufacture of PV cells and PV modules.

Our Services

We provide PV module processing services to convert PV cells into PV modules on behalf of a related party. For these PV module processing services, we purchase PV cells from a customer and at the same time agree to sell a specified quantity of PV modules back to the same customer. The quantity of PV modules sold back to the customer under this processing arrangement is consistent with the amount of PV cells purchased from the customer after factoring in conversion efficiency. We record the amount of revenue from these processing transactions based on the amount received for PV modules sold less the amount paid for the PV cells purchased from the customer. The production costs incurred related to providing the module processing services are recorded within our cost of revenues.

In response to the rapidly evolving conditions in the PV industry, we started to expand our business downstream to provide system integration services in 2010. Our PV system integration services may include services such as engineering, procurement of permits and equipment, construction management, monitoring and maintenance. We offer PV system integration services through Solar Engineering.

Raw Materials Supply Management

Manufacturing of our solar products requires reliable supplies of various raw materials, including silicon wafers, ethylene vinyl acetate, triphenyltin, tempered glass, connecting bands, welding bands, silica gel, aluminum alloy and junction boxes. We seek to diversify the supply sources of raw materials and have not in the past experienced any material disruption of our manufacturing process due to insufficient supply of raw materials. The aggregate costs attributable to our five largest silicon materials suppliers in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 40.0%, 40.6% and 72.4%, respectively, of our total silicon and silicon wafer purchases.

We maintain different inventory levels of our raw materials, depending on the type of product and the lead time required to obtain additional supplies. We seek to maintain reasonable inventory levels that achieve a balance between our efforts to reduce our storage costs and optimize working capital on one hand, and the need to ensure that we have access to adequate supplies on the other. As of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, we had RMB459.5 million, RMB194.0 million and RMB187.4 million (US\$30.1 million), respectively, of raw materials in inventory.

Silicon-based Raw Materials

Among the various raw materials required for our manufacturing process, silicon wafers are the most important for producing PV cells. A silicon wafer is a flat piece of crystalline silicon that can be processed into a PV cell. Silicon wafers used for PV cell production are generally classified into two different types: monocrystalline and multicrystalline silicon wafers. Compared to monocrystalline silicon wafers, multicrystalline silicon wafers have a lower conversion rate but are less expensive. We currently use 5-inch and 6-inch wafers in our production. PV cells can be manufactured on our production lines using both types of silicon

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wafers with certain temporary adjustments to the production line. We believe that the ability to manufacture using both types of silicon wafers provides us with greater flexibility in procuring raw materials, especially during periods of silicon supply shortages.

We purchase all of our silicon and approximately 66.4% of our silicon wafers and 12.6% of PV cells from third-party suppliers. We purchase silicon, wafers and cells from both domestic and overseas suppliers, with the majority of our purchases being made in the domestic market. We use ingots manufactured by SolarOne Technology, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, in our manufacturing process. Currently, our principal silicon suppliers include Wacker Chemie AG, or Wacker, Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, or Hemlock, GCL Silicon Technology Holdings Limited, or GCL, and Chongqing Daqo New Energy Co., Ltd., or Daqo.

We procure a significant portion of our silicon and silicon wafers from suppliers under multi-year supply agreements. Each of our existing multi-year supply agreements provides for adjustments in subsequent years to reflect changes in market conditions or through mutual agreement. We procure our remaining silicon and silicon wafer supplies from short-term supply agreements.

Prior to mid-2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of silicon and silicon wafers, which resulted in significant increases in the prices of these raw materials. To secure an adequate and timely supply of silicon and silicon wafers during the earlier periods of supply shortage, we entered into supply arrangements with a number of silicon and silicon wafer suppliers, including a 11-year supply contract with Hoku, a seven-year supply contract with a non-PRC supplier and supply contracts with LDK and E-mei. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the market prices for silicon and silicon wafers have been decreasing significantly. Spot market prices of silicon and silicon wafers have fallen below the prices we have contracted for with our long-term suppliers and continued to decline in 2009. Due to the continuous significant decrease in prices of silicon and silicon wafers, we have continued to re-negotiate all of our multi-year supply agreements since 2009. After re-negotiation, the terms of price of such multi-year agreements were generally subject to review either periodically or upon significant changes in prices on the spot market. See

Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry Our ability to adjust our raw material costs may be limited as a result of our entering into multi-year supply agreements with many of our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers, and it may be difficult for us to respond in a timely manner to rapidly changing market condition, which could materially and adversely affect our cost of revenues and profitability and

Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry We may be subject to legal proceedings in connection with the multi-year supply agreements we entered into previously and such proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel.

The key raw material for our production of ingots is polysilicon. We purchase polysilicon primarily from Wacker, Hemlock, GCL and Daqo.

Other Raw Materials

In addition to silicon and silicon wafers, we use a variety of other raw materials for our production. As part of our continuing cost control efforts, we source a significant portion of these raw materials locally. We believe that our policy to use primarily locally sourced raw materials and our continuing price negotiations with our local raw material suppliers have made a significant contribution to our profitability since we commenced operations in 2004. The use of locally sourced raw materials also shortens our lead order time and provides us with better access to technical and other support from our suppliers.

Production

We manufacture our wafers, PV cells and PV modules through SolarOne Qidong, our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, with facilities occupying a gross floor area of 178,000 square meters in Qidong, Jiangsu Province, China. We commenced commercial production on our first PV cell production line in November 2005 and had 1.5 GW of annual PV module capacity, 1.3 GW of annual PV cell production capacity and 800 MW of annual

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wire sawing capacity of 800 MW as of April 1, 2013. We produce multicrystalline and monocrystalline silicon wafers with a dimension of 156 mm x 156 mm and 125 mm x 125 mm, respectively. The thickness of our silicon wafers is 180 microns.

We manufacture our silicon ingots through SolarOne Technology, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, with facilities occupying a gross floor area of approximately 113,814 square meters in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province, China. SolarOne Technology commenced its operations in October 2007. As of April 1, 2013, we achieved annual ingot manufacturing capacity of 800 MW.

We were able to lower our initial investment by purchasing key equipment with more sophisticated technology from overseas suppliers while procuring other equipment domestically. We plan our production on an annual, semi-annual and monthly basis in accordance with anticipated demand and make weekly adjustments to our production schedule based on actual orders received.

Production Process

The following diagram shows the general production stages for our PV cells:

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The following diagram shows the production procedures for our PV modules:

The following diagram shows the general production stages for our ingots:

Quality Control and Certifications

Our finished PV cells and PV modules are inspected and tested according to standardized procedures. In addition, we have established multiple inspection points at key production stages to identify product defects during the production process. Unfinished products that are found to be below standard are repaired or replaced. Our quality control procedures also include raw material quality inspection and testing. Moreover, we provide regular training and specific guidelines to our operators to ensure that production processes meet our quality inspection and other quality control procedures.

We maintain several certifications for our quality control procedures, which demonstrate our compliance with international and domestic operating standards. We believe that our quality control procedures are enhanced by the use of sophisticated production system designs and a high degree of automation in our production process. The certifications we currently maintain include ISO 9001:2008 quality management system certification for the process of design, production and sale of our PV modules, ISO 14001:2004 environmental management system certification, OHSAS 18001:2007 occupational health and safety management system certification and the IEC certification for our PV modules and the UL certification. The IEC certification is issued by independent institutes TÜV and VDE in Germany to certify our PV modules are qualified under IEC 61215 and IEC 61730 safety test standards and consistent production quality inspections are performed periodically. Maintaining this certification has greatly enhanced our sales in European countries, as well as countries in Asia, the Middle East

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and South Africa. We obtained UL certification issued by Underwriters Laboratories Inc., an independent product-safety testing and certification organization in the United States, which will enable us to sell our products to customers in the North America. Furthermore, in the United States, our modules have been certified by the California Energy Commission, the state's primary energy policy and planning agency, and the Florida Solar Energy Center, a regional energy research and certification organization of the United States. We obtained a certification issued by KEMCO, an independent product-safety testing and certification organization in Korea, which will enable us to sell our products to customers in Korea. We obtained MCS certificate which enables us to sell products to UK and Clean Energy Council listing for Australia market. We also obtained J-PEC listing and passed JET qualification for entry into the Japan market. Further, our PV lab was recognized by VDE and CSA for Test Data Acceptable Program, which means that our lab is now qualified to conduct IEC and UL1703 testing by ourselves and reflects our lab's capabilities and management.

Capacity Expansion and Technology Upgrade Plans

As of April 1, 2013, we had 1.5 GW of annual PV module production capacity and 1.3 GW of annual PV cell production capacity in commercial operation. In December 2010, we entered into an investment letter of intent with Nantong Economic and Technological Development Zone to build cell and module production facilities with an annual production capacity of 2 GW in Nantong, Jiangsu Province.

The expansion plans and capacities indicated above are indicative only of our current plans and are subject to change due to a number of factors, including, among others, market conditions and demand for our products. Based on the current market conditions, we expect to incur capital expenditures of US\$50 million for 2013, which will be used primarily to pay for investment in process improvements and equipment for research and development activities. We plan to fund the balance of our capital expenditure requirements for 2013 with cash from operations, additional bank borrowings, and other forms of financing, if necessary.

Sales and Distribution

We sell our PV modules through distributors and directly to system integrators. Our customers include international solar power system integrators and distributors. Our system integrator customers provide value-added services and typically design and sell complete systems that use our PV modules.

Customers that accounted for a significant portion of our total net revenues in 2012 included Hanwha Q CELLS Korea Corp, formerly known as Hanwha SolarEnergy Co., Ltd, Hanwha Corporation, Hanwha Japan Co., Ltd., Hanwha Q.Cells GmbH and Hanwha Europe GmbH. Our five largest customers accounted for an aggregate of 51.9%, 45.0% and 29.8% of our net revenues in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Our largest customer in 2010, 2011 and 2012 accounted for 33.6%, 15.1% and 7.6% of our net revenues of the respective year.

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We have established four wholly owned subsidiaries, namely SolarOne U.S.A., SolarOne Australia, SolarOne Canada and SolarOne GmbH, to market our products and provide customer support and service in these markets. The following table sets forth our net revenues by geographic region, based on the location that our invoices are sent to, and the percentage contribution of each of these regions to our net revenues, for the periods indicated:

Region	2010		Year Ended December 31, 2011		2012		% of Net Revenues
	Net Revenues (RMB)	% of Net Revenues	Net Revenues (RMB) (In thousands, except percentages)	% of Net Revenues	Net Revenues (RMB)	Net Revenues (US\$)	
Germany	4,706,767	62.4%	2,652,159	41.3%	1,489,499	239,081	40.5%
USA	436,747	5.8%	859,290	13.4%	513,163	82,368	14.0%
PRC	612,695	8.1%	599,247	9.3%	382,469	61,391	10.4%
India			136,249	2.1%	263,228	42,251	7.2%
Korea	6,768	0.1%	76,954	1.2%	260,887	41,875	7.1%
Japan	83	0.1%	13,508	0.2%	248,047	39,814	6.7%
Italy	572,420	7.6%	358,121	5.6%	149,196	23,948	4.1%
Greece	19,226	0.3%	44,938	0.7%	80,381	12,902	2.2%
France	94,694	1.3%	303,328	4.7%	62,507	10,033	1.7%
Belgium	83,431	1.1%	132,932	2.1%	44,941	7,214	1.2%
Australia	407,261	5.4%	448,498	7.0%	27,773	4,458	0.8%
Spain	131,166	1.7%	152,133	2.4%	7,043	1,130	0.2%
Canada	92,063	1.2%	157,650	2.5%	1,506	242	0.1%
Netherlands			330,920	5.2%			
The Czech Republic	165,906	2.2%	785	0.1%			
Others	219,318	2.7%	149,773	2.2%	147,740	23,713	3.8%
Total	7,548,545	100.0%	6,416,485	100.0%	3,678,380	590,420	100.0%

In 2012, we shipped our products to over 120 customers. In 2010 and 2011, customers accounting for 10.0% or more of our net revenues collectively accounted for 33.6% and 25.9% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2012, no customer accounts for 10.0% or more of our net revenues. Sales to our largest customer accounted for 33.6%, 15.1% and 7.6% of our net revenues, respectively. We seek to further diversify our geographic presence and customer base in order to achieve a balanced and sustainable growth. The Company signed a supply agreement with Cobra Electronics Corporation, Gransolar Group and Kensani Group to supply 155 MW PV modules to two solar projects in South Africa in December 2012. The delivery of PV modules under this supply agreement is expected to be completed by the end of June 2013.

Warranty

Prior to 2012, our PV products were typically sold with a two to five-year warranty for technical defects, and a 10-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 10% and a 25-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 20%, in their initial power generation capacity. Since January 2012, we started to extend our material and workmanship warranty for PV modules to 12 years and replace our existing warranty for power generation capacity with an improved 25-year linear warranty. Under the new 25-year linear warranty, we guarantee no less than 97% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical multicrystalline PV modules and 96% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical monocrystalline PV modules in the first year and an annual output degradation of no more than 0.7% for both multicrystalline and monocrystalline PV modules thereafter. By the end of the 25th year, the actual power output shall be no less than 82% of the nominal power generation capacity. Since our products have been in use for only a relatively short period, our assumptions regarding the durability and reliability of our products may not be accurate. We estimate the amount of our warranty obligation primarily based on the results of technical analyses, our historical warranty claims

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experience, the warranty accrual practices of comparable companies, and the expected failure rate and future costs to service failed products. The results of the technical analyses support the future operational efficiency of the PV modules at levels significantly above the minimum guaranteed levels over the respective warranty periods. The estimate of warranty costs is affected by the estimated and actual product failure rates, the costs to repair or replace failed products and potential service and delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Based on the considerations above and management's ability and intention to provide repairs, replacements or refunds for defective products, we have accrued for warranty costs for the 2 to 12-year warranty against technical defects based on 1% of revenue for PV modules. No warranty cost accrual has been recorded for the 10-year and 20 to 25-year warranties for decline from initial power generation capacity because we determined the likelihood of claims arising from these warranties to be remote based on internal and external testing of the PV modules and strong quality control procedures in the production process. Based on the results of analysis and technical testing, the revision to our warranty policy in January 2012 did not have a material effect on our warranty accrual rate. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. After-sales services for our PV modules and solar application systems covered by warranties are provided by our international customer support team. As of December 31, 2010 and 2011, our accrued warranty costs totaled RMB131.7 million and RMB162.1 million for the two to five year warranty against technical and material defects, respectively, and as of December 31, 2012, totaled RMB177.9 (US\$28.6 million) for the five to 12 year warranty against technical and material defects. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we accrued RMB67.6 million, RMB64.7 million and RMB33.1 million (US\$5.3 million) in warranty costs, respectively.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

Our intellectual property is an essential element of our business. We rely on patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property law, as well as non-competition and confidentiality agreements with our employees, suppliers, business partners and others, to protect our intellectual property rights.

As of April 26, 2013, we had been granted 40 patents by the State Intellectual Property Office of China and had 11 patent applications pending in China. Our issued patents and pending patent applications relate primarily to process technologies for manufacturing PV cells.

We have registered Solarfun, our trademark for our PV cells and modules, with the China Trademark Office and the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, which allow us to use this trademark in China, Singapore, the United States, Australia, the European Union, Japan and South Korea.

In 2011, we filed applications for the registration of the trademark Hanwha SolarOne GLOBAL ENERGY PRODUCTS & TECHNOLOGY in 12 countries and regions and we started to use this trademark in some of these countries.

On April 28, 2012, we registered Shuo Wang in Chinese character, our trademark for our secondary class modules, with the China Trademark Office, which allows us to use this trademark in China.

We rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect our proprietary information and know-how. Our management and each of our research and development personnel have entered into a standard annual employment contract, which includes confidentiality undertakings and an acknowledgement and agreement that all inventions, designs, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments and other processes generated by them on our behalf are our property, and assigns to us any ownership rights that they may claim in those works. Our supply contracts with our customers also typically include confidentiality undertakings. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and use intellectual property that we own or license without consent. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties, and the expenses incurred in protecting our intellectual property rights, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights may undermine our competitive position, and litigation to protect our intellectual property rights may be costly.

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Competition

Due to various government incentive programs implemented in China, Europe, the United States, Japan and other countries in recent years, the global PV market has been rapidly evolving and has become highly competitive. In particular, a large number of manufacturers have entered the solar market.

Our main overseas competitors are, among others, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Sharp Corporation and Sunpower Corporation. Our primary competitors in China include Trina Solar Ltd., Yingli Green Energy Holdings Co., Ltd., Canadian Solar Inc., Jinko Solar Co., Ltd and Suntech Power Holding Co., Ltd. We compete primarily on the basis of the power efficiency, quality, performance and appearance of our products, price, strength of supply chain and distribution network, after-sales service and brand image. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial or technological resources than we do and enjoy greater brand recognition. Some of our competitors are vertically integrated and produce upstream silicon and silicon wafers, mid-stream PV cells and modules and downstream solar application systems, which provide them with greater synergies to achieve lower production costs. During periods when there was a supply shortage of silicon and silicon wafers, we competed intensely with our competitors in obtaining adequate supplies of silicon and silicon wafers.

Moreover, many of our competitors are developing next-generation products based on new PV technologies, including amorphous silicon, transparent conductive oxide thin film, carbon material and nano-crystalline technologies, which, if successful, will compete with the crystalline silicon technology we currently use in our manufacturing processes. Through our research collaborations, we are also seeking to develop new technologies and products. If we fail to develop new technologies and products in a timely manner, we may lose our competitive advantage.

We, like other solar energy companies, also face competition from traditional non-solar energy industries, such as the petroleum and coal industries. The production cost per watt of solar energy is significantly higher than other types of energy. As a result, we cannot assure you that solar energy will be able to compete with other energy industries, especially if there is a reduction or termination of government incentives and other forms of support.

Environmental Matters

Our manufacturing processes generate noise, waste water, gaseous wastes and other industrial wastes. Our manufacturing facilities are subject to various pollution control regulations with respect to noise and air pollution and the disposal of waste and hazardous materials. We are also subject to periodic inspections by local environmental protection authorities. We have established a pollution control system and installed various equipment to process and dispose of our industrial waste and hazardous materials. We believe that we have obtained all requisite environmental permits and approvals to conduct our business. We also maintain an ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, which is issued by International Organization for Standardization to demonstrate our compliance with international environmental standards. We have not been subject to any material proceedings or fines for environmental violations.

Insurance

We maintain property insurance for our equipment, automobiles, facilities and inventory. A significant portion of our fixed assets are covered by these insurance policies. We also maintain business interruption insurance, product liability insurance, product quality guarantee insurance and export credit insurance. We believe our insurance coverage is customary and standard for companies of comparable size in comparable industries in China. However, our existing insurance policies may not be sufficient to insulate us from all losses and liabilities that we may incur.

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Regulation

This section sets forth a summary of the most significant regulations or requirements that affect our business activities in China or our shareholders' right to receive dividends and other distributions from us.

Renewable Energy Law and Other Government Directives

In February 2005, China's Standing Committee of National People's Congress, or SCNPC, enacted the Renewable Energy Law, which has become effective on January 1, 2006. On December 26, 2009, the Renewable Energy Law was amended by SCNPC. The Renewable Energy Law, as amended, sets forth the national policy to encourage and support the development and use of solar and other renewable energy and the use of on-grid generation.

The law also sets forth the national policy to encourage the installation and use of solar energy water-heating systems, solar energy heating and cooling systems, solar photovoltaic systems and other solar energy utilization systems. In addition, the law provides financial incentives, such as national funding, preferential loans and tax preferences for the development of renewable energy projects.

China's Ministry of Construction also issued a directive in June 2005 that sought to expand the use of solar energy in residential and commercial buildings and encouraged the increased application of solar energy in different townships. In addition, China's State Council promulgated a directive in July 2005 that set forth principles with regard to the conservation of energy resources and the development and use of solar energy in the western part of China, which has not been covered by electricity transmission grids and rural areas.

In January 2006, the NDRC issued two implementing rules relating to the Renewable Energy Law: (1) the Trial Measures on the Administration over the Pricing and Cost Allocation of Renewable Energy Power Generation and (2) the Administrative Regulations Relating to the Renewable Energy Power Generation. These implementing rules, among other things, set forth general policies for the pricing of on-grid power generated by solar and other renewable energy. In addition, the PRC Ministry of Finance issued the Provisional Measures for Administration of Specific Funds for Development of Renewable Energy in June 2006, which provides that the PRC government will establish a fund specifically for the purpose of supporting the development of the renewable energy industry, including the PV industry.

On March 3, 2008, the NDRC issued the 11th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Energy Resources, which announced the PRC government's support for the development of renewable energy resources in China, including solar power.

On March 23, 2009, China's Ministry of Finance promulgated the Interim Measures for Administration of Government Subsidy Funds for Application of Solar Photovoltaic Technology in Building Construction, or the Interim Measures, to support the demonstration and the promotion of solar photovoltaic application in China. Local governments are encouraged to issue and implement supporting policies for the development of PV technology. Under these Interim Measures, the Ministry of Finance provides subsidies for projects with individual solar installations that are greater than 50 kilowatt-peak in size and have more than 16% conversion efficiency for monocrystalline PV products, more than 14% conversion efficiency for multicrystalline PV products and more than 6% conversion efficiency for amorphous silicon PV products, and gives priority support to solar PV technology integrated into building construction, grid-connected PV building applications and some public PV building applications such as schools, hospitals and offices. For 2009, the standard subsidy is set at RMB20 per watt in principle and the detailed standard is to be determined by factors including, but not limited to, the level of integration of building with PV and the technology of PV products. The Interim Measures do not apply to projects completed before March 23, 2009, the promulgation date of the Interim Measures.

On April 16, 2009, the General Offices of the PRC Ministry of Finance and the PRC Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development jointly issued the Guidelines for Declaration of Demonstration Project of Solar

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Photovoltaic Building Applications. These guidelines set the subsidy given out in 2009 to qualified solar projects at no more than RMB20 per watt for projects involving the integration of PV components into buildings' structural elements and at no more than RMB15 per watt for projects involving the installation of PV components onto building rooftops and wall surfaces.

On May 27, 2010, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the City Illumination Administration Provisions, or the Illumination Provisions, effective as of July 1, 2010. The Illumination Provisions encourage the installation and use of renewable energy systems such as PV systems in the process of construction and re-construction of city illumination projects.

On March 8, 2011, the Notice on Further Promotion of Buildings with Renewable Energy, or the Notice, was jointly released by the PRC Ministry of Finance and the PRC Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. The Notice expressly specifies the goal of promoting the application of renewable energy in buildings under the Twelfth Five-Year Plan to substantially improve the proportion of renewable energy used in buildings, including solar energy, shallow geothermal energy and biomass energy, so that the consumption of renewable energy in buildings shall account for over 15% of the total building energy consumption by the end of 2020. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan provides that efforts shall be made to increase the gross floor areas of buildings serviced by renewable energy to over 2.5 billion square meters and to use renewable energy to substitute 30 million tons of coal by the end of 2015.

In August 2011, the NDRC released a directive which set forth a uniform national feed-in-tariff for the solar energy generated by power plants. The law also encourages the installation and use of solar energy water heating systems, solar energy heating and cooling systems, PV systems and other solar energy utilization systems. It contemplates and permits financial incentives, such as governmental funding, preferential loans and tax preferences for the development of renewable energy projects.

On February 24, 2012, the Twelfth Five-Year Plan on the PV industry was issued by the PRC Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. This plan specifies the goal of, by the end of 2015, promoting (i) leading polysilicon producers with annual production of at least 50,000 tons and large polysilicon producers with annual production of at least 10,000 tons, (ii) leading PV cell producers with annual production of at least 5 GW and large PV cell producers with annual production of at least 1 GW, and (iii) at least one PV producer with sales revenue of at least RMB100 billion per annum and three to five PV producers each with sales revenue of at least RMB50 billion per annum.

In July 2012, the Notice of Circulating Twelfth Five-Year Plan on the PV Industry was issued by the State Energy Bureau which stated that priority shall be given to developing locally generated solar energy power.

In September 2012, the Notice of Applications for Establishing Model Zones Utilizing Local Solar Energy Generated Power By Scale was issued by the State Energy Bureau, consisting of a nationwide plan to promote locally generated solar energy power.

In October 2012, the Opinion of Administrating Grid Connection Services for Model of Distributed PV Power Generation was issued by the State Grid Company, with the purpose of optimizing and simplifying grid connection procedures and improving service efficiency.

Environmental Regulations

We use, generate and discharge toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous chemicals and wastes in our research and development and manufacturing activities. We are subject to a variety of governmental regulations related to the storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. The major environmental regulations applicable to us include the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC, the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Implementation Rules of the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Solid Waste Pollution, and the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution.

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Restriction on Foreign Businesses

The principal regulation governing foreign ownership of solar photovoltaic businesses in the PRC is the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (effective as of December 1, 2007). Under the regulation, a PV business falls into the category of encouraged foreign investment industry. However, the amended catalogue (effective as of January 30, 2012) removed polysilicon production from the category of encouraged foreign investment industry, while other areas of solar photovoltaic businesses remain within the category of encouraged foreign investment industry.

Tax

PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on taxable income determined under PRC accounting principles. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of the PRC passed the EIT, which took effect as of January 1, 2008. In accordance with the EIT, a unified enterprise income tax rate of 25% and unified tax deduction standards are applied equally to both domestic-invested enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises, such as SolarOne Qidong. Enterprises established prior to March 16, 2007 eligible for preferential tax treatment in accordance with the former tax laws and administrative regulations, under the regulation of the State Council, gradually became subject to the new tax rate over a five-year transition period that started on the date of effectiveness of the EIT. In accordance with the Notice of the State Council on the Implementation of the Transitional Preferential Policies in respect of Enterprise Income Tax, foreign-invested enterprises established prior to March 16, 2007 and eligible for preferential tax treatment, such as SolarOne Qidong, continued to enjoy the preferential tax treatment in the manner and during the period as former laws and regulations provided until such period expired. While the EIT equalizes the tax rates for FIEs and domestically owned enterprises, preferential tax treatment continues to be granted to companies in certain encouraged sectors and to companies classified as high and new technology enterprises, which enjoy a tax rate of 15% as compared to the uniform tax rate of 25%. SolarOne Qidong was approved to be qualified as a high and new technology enterprise on October 21, 2008. The high and new technology enterprise status is valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance of a high and new technology enterprise certificate. The high and new technology enterprise status of SolarOne Qidong was renewed and approved in October 2011. In addition, SolarOne Qidong was required to perform annual self-assessment of compliance as a high and new technology enterprise. If there is any significant change in the company's business operations, manufacturing technologies or other areas that cause it to no longer qualify as a high and new technology enterprise, such status will be terminated from the year of such change.

From 2005 until the end of 2009, SolarOne Qidong was also exempt from the 3% local income tax applicable to foreign-invested enterprises in Jiangsu Province. In addition, under relevant PRC tax rules and regulations, SolarOne Qidong was entitled to a two-year income tax exemption on income generated from additional investment in the production capacity of SolarOne Qidong resulting from our contribution to SolarOne Qidong of funds we received through issuances of series A convertible preference shares in a private placement in June and August 2006, and was entitled to a reduced tax rate of 12.5% for the three years thereafter. In addition, our subsidiaries, SolarOne Technology and Solar Shanghai, are subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 25% from 2008 onwards.

Pursuant to SAT Circular 698, issued by the State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009 with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, if a non-resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident indirectly via disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that (i) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (ii) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the foreign investor shall report such Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement in order to avoid PRC tax, it will disregard the existence of the overseas holding company and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer and, as a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at the rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers

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its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the relevant tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable gain of the transaction. SAT Circular 698 states that it does not apply to purchases or sales of stock on a stock exchange.

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value-Added Tax and their implementing rules, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of repairs and replacement services and the importation of goods in China are generally required to pay value-added tax at a rate of 17% of the gross sales proceeds received, less any deductible value-added tax already paid or borne by the taxpayer. Furthermore, when exporting goods, the exporter is entitled to a portion of or all the refund of value-added tax that it has already paid or borne. Our imported raw materials that are used for manufacturing export products and are deposited in bonded warehouses are exempt from import value-added tax.

Foreign Currency Exchange

Foreign currency exchange in China is primarily governed by the following regulations:

Foreign Exchange Administration Rules (1996), as amended; and

Regulations of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996).

Under the Foreign Exchange Administration Rules, the Renminbi is convertible for current account items, including distribution of dividends, payment of interest, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of Renminbi for capital account items, such as direct investment, loan, securities investment and repatriation of investment, however, is still subject to the approval of SAFE.

Under the Regulations of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange, foreign-invested enterprises may only buy, sell and/or remit foreign currencies at those banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business after valid commercial documents are provided and, in the case of capital account item transactions, after obtaining the approval from SAFE. Capital investments by foreign-invested enterprises outside of China are also subject to limitations, which include approvals by the Ministry of Commerce, SAFE and the NDRC.

Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends paid by wholly foreign-owned enterprises include:

Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended; and

Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementation Rules (1990), as amended.

Under these regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until the accumulated amount of such reserves reaches 50% of its registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. The board of directors of a foreign-invested enterprise has the discretion to allocate a portion of its after-tax profits to staff welfare and bonus funds, which may not be distributed to equity owners except in the event of liquidation.

C. Organizational Structure

Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., or Hanwha Solar, became our largest shareholder through a series of transactions in September 2010. Hanwha Solar, a company that engages in solar business, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical Corporation, a leading chemical producer publicly traded on the Korea Exchange whose principal activities are the production of CA, PE, and PVC products. After Hanwha Solar

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became our largest shareholder, we changed our name from Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. on December 20, 2010 and our ticker from SOLF to HSOL on February 15, 2011. We also changed the names of our subsidiaries. The diagram below sets forth the entities directly or indirectly controlled by us as of April 29, 2013.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters and manufacturing facilities are located in the Linyang Industrial Park, Qidong, Jiangsu Province, China, where we hold land use rights for a total area of 259,217 square meters, which expire between 2053 and 2060. We own office and manufacturing facilities for a total gross floor area of approximately 178,000 square meters in Qidong, Jiangsu Province. We leased manufacturing facilities with a total gross floor area of approximately 32,700 square meters in Qidong, Jiangsu Province. The leases will expire between April 2013 and December 2013. In addition, SolarOne Technology holds land use rights for a total area of approximately 976,905 square meters and owns office and manufacturing facilities for a total gross floor area of approximately 76,500 square meters in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province. We have also renewed the lease having a gross floor area of approximately 1,500 square meters for our Hanwha SolarOne Engineering, Research and Development Center Co., Ltd. in Shanghai in May 2010, and the renewed lease will expire in May 2014. We entered into a contract with Qidong Huahong Electronics Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, to lease an office with a gross floor area of 1,116 square meters from September 1, 2010 to August 31, 2013. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our rental expenses were RMB9.4 million, RMB10.3 million and RMB12.8 million (US\$2.1 million), respectively.

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As of April 1, 2013, we had an annual PV module production capacity of 1.5 GW and an annual PV cell production capacity of 1.3 GW. As of April 1, 2013, we also had 800 MW of annual ingot production capacity and 800 MW of annual wire sawing capacity.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate and suitable to meet our present needs. We are now constructing buildings in SolarOne Qidong and SolarOne Technology to accommodate our planned expansion of production capacity. In December 2010, we entered into an investment letter of intent with Nantong Economic and Technological Development Zone to build cell and module production facilities with an annual production capacity of 2 GW in Nantong, Jiangsu Province.

ITEM 4A UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this annual report, including the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained elsewhere in this annual report. The results discussed below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future periods.

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are a vertically integrated manufacturer of silicon ingots, silicon wafers, PV cells and PV modules in China. We manufacture a variety of silicon ingots, silicon wafers, PV cells and PV modules using advanced manufacturing process technologies that have helped us rapidly increase our operational efficiency. Since 2009, substantially all of the ingots, wafers and PV cells we produced have been used for our own PV module production. We also provide PV module processing services. We sell PV cells and PV modules both directly to system integrators and through third-party distributors and provide solar system integration services.

We commenced operations on August 27, 2004 through SolarOne Qidong. On August 27, 2004, Linyang Electronics, one of the leading electricity-measuring instrument manufacturers in China, owned 68% of the equity interests of SolarOne Qidong. In anticipation of our initial public offering, we incorporated Hanwha SolarOne in the Cayman Islands on May 12, 2006 as our listing vehicle. To enable us to raise equity capital from investors outside of China, we established a holding company structure by incorporating SolarOne BVI in the British Virgin Islands on May 17, 2006. SolarOne BVI is wholly owned by Hanwha SolarOne. SolarOne BVI purchased all of the equity interests in SolarOne Qidong on June 2, 2006 from Linyang Electronics and the three other shareholders of SolarOne Qidong for aggregate consideration of US\$7.3 million. This transaction was accounted for as a recapitalization. On May 16, 2007, SolarOne BVI established a wholly owned subsidiary, SolarOne Hong Kong. In March 2006, April 2006 and April 2007, we established three majority-owned or wholly owned subsidiaries in China, Solar Shanghai, Sichuan Jiayang and Solar R&D, respectively, to expand our business into new markets and sectors. We acquired a 52% equity interest in Solar Technology in July 2007 and acquired the remaining 48% in August 2008. In September 2007, we established a wholly owned subsidiary, SolarOne U.S.A., as part of our plan to enter the United States market. On November 30, 2007, SolarOne BVI transferred all of the equity interests in SolarOne Qidong to SolarOne Hong Kong for consideration of US\$199.0 million. In February 2008, we established a wholly owned subsidiary, SolarOne GmbH in Germany, to sell solar products in the European markets. We liquidated Sichuan Jiayang, one of our subsidiaries which historically has had limited operations, in July 2008. In November 2009, we acquired the remaining 17% interest in Solar Shanghai and Solar Shanghai became our wholly owned subsidiary after the completion of this transaction. We established Hanwha Solar Electric Power Engineering Co., Ltd. in May 2010 under SolarOne Qidong to engage in the solar power project business.

We entered into a share purchase agreement on August 3, 2010 with Hanwha Chemical Corporation, or Hanwha Chemical, a leading chemical producer publicly traded on the Korea Exchange whose principal

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activities are the production of CA, PE and PVC products. Under such share purchase agreement, Hanwha Chemical agreed to purchase 36,455,089 ordinary shares from us at a price of US\$2.144 per ordinary share, which corresponds to a price of US\$10.72 per ADS. Hanwha Chemical subsequently assigned and transferred its rights and obligations under the share purchase agreement to Hanwha Solar, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical and the sale and purchase of these ordinary shares was consummated on September 16, 2010. In addition, we entered into a share issuance and repurchase agreement on September 16, 2010 with Hanwha Solar, under which we agreed to issue to Hanwha Solar a total of 45,080,019 ordinary shares at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share, which shares were to remain outstanding so long as and to the extent that the 9,019,611 ADSs we issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008 remain outstanding. Pursuant to the share issuance and repurchase agreement, we issued to Hanwha Solar 30,672,689 ordinary shares on September 16, 2010 and an additional 14,407,330 ordinary shares on March 10, 2011. The total proceeds to us from these transactions amounted to US\$78.2 million. At the same time, Hanwha Solar completed the acquisitions from Good Energies II LP and Yonghua Solar Power Investment Holding Ltd. of a total of 120,407,700 ordinary shares and 1,281,011 ADSs of our company, representing all of the ordinary shares and ADSs held by them. In connection with our public offering of 9,200,000 ADSs in November 2010, we issued to Hanwha Solar an additional 45,981,604 ordinary shares at a price of US\$1.80 per ordinary share pursuant to a shareholder agreement we and Hanwha Solar entered into on September 16, 2010. In October 2011, we repurchased and cancelled 25,017,671 ordinary shares from Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share.

We changed our name from Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. on December 20, 2010 and our ticker from SOLF to HSOL on February 15, 2011. In April 2011, we established Nantong Hanwha Import & Export Co., Ltd., or Nantong Hanwha I&E, under SolarOne Qidong to engage in import and export of PV products and technology and Hanwha SolarOne (Nantong) Co., Ltd., or SolarOne Nantong, under SolarOne Hong Kong to develop, manufacture and sell PV products. In February 2012, we established Hanwha Solar Canada Inc. under SolarOne Hong Kong to sell solar products in Canada. In May 2012, we acquired Hanwha Solar Australia Pty Ltd. from Hanwha Corporation to sell solar products in Australia.

We shipped 797.9 MW, 844.4 MW and 829.8 MW of PV modules (including PV module processing) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The average selling price of our PV modules (excluding PV module processing) was RMB11.58, RMB8.87 and RMB4.47 (US\$0.72) per watt in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, 91.9%, 90.7% and 89.6%, respectively, of our net revenues were attributable to sales to customers outside of the PRC. Moreover, in 2010 and 2011, customers accounting for 10.0% or more of our net revenues collectively accounted for 33.6% and 25.9% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2012, no customer accounts for 10.0% or more of our net revenues.

Our net revenues decreased from RMB7,548.5 million in 2010 to RMB6,416.5 million in 2011, and decreased to RMB3,678.4 million (US\$590.4 million) in 2012. Our net income decreased from a net income of RMB757.4 million in 2010 to a net loss of RMB930.1 million in 2011, and decreased to a net loss of RMB1,562.9 million (US\$250.9 million) in 2012.

Limited Operating History

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business. You should consider the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by companies with a relatively short operating history, such as us, in new and rapidly evolving markets, such as the PV market. Our rapid revenue growth since we started operations in August 2004 should not be taken as indicative of the rate of revenue growth, if any, that can be expected in the future. In addition, our limited operating history provides a limited historical basis to assess the impact that critical accounting policies may have on our business and our financial performance.

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Key Factors Affecting Our Financial Performance

The most significant factors affecting our financial performance are:

industry demand;

average selling price of our PV products;

price and availability of silicon and silicon wafers;

manufacturing capacity; and

process technologies.

Industry Demand

Our business and revenue growth depends on PV industry demand. There has been significant growth in the PV market in the past decade. However, beginning in the second half of 2008, many of our key markets, including Germany, Spain and the United States, and other national economies have experienced a period of economic contraction or significantly slower economic growth. In particular, the current credit crisis, weak consumer confidence and diminished consumer and business spending have contributed to a significant slowdown in the market demand for PV products due to decreased energy requirements. Many of our customers have experienced difficulty in obtaining financing, and even if they have been able to obtain financing, the cost of such financing has increased and our customers may change their decision or change the timing of their decision to purchase our products. As a result, this lack of, and increase in the cost of, financing have lowered and may continue to lower demand for our products and reduced our net revenues. A protracted disruption in the ability of our customers to obtain financing could lead to a significant reduction in their future orders for our products, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks related to Our Company and Our Industry Demand for our PV products has been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by volatile market and industry trend. From the second half of 2008 to the first half of 2009, increased manufacturing capacity in the industry also contributed to a decline in the selling price of PV products. As global economic condition began improving in the second half of 2009, demand for PV products began to increase during 2010, which contributed to an increase in the selling price of PV products in 2010 along with the increased manufacturing capacity in 2010. Such increase was offset by the sale of inventory accumulated during the economic downturn. A large portion of our sales is denominated in Euros. The depreciation of Euro in the first half of 2010 and the appreciation of Euro in the second half of 2010 also contributed to the change of our average selling price per watt of our PV modules in 2010. In 2011, a decrease in payment to PV product producers, in the form of feed-in tariffs and other reimbursements, and a reduction in available financing caused a decrease in the growth in a number of PV projects in the European markets. Payments to PV product producers decreased as governments in Europe, under pressure to reduce sovereign debt levels, reduced subsidies such as feed-in tariffs. Furthermore, many downstream purchasers of PV products were unable to secure sufficient financing for PV projects due to the global credit crunch. These market conditions were exacerbated by an over-supply of PV products driven by increased manufacturing capacity in 2011, which adversely affected the prices of PV products.

The average selling price per watt of our PV modules decreased from RMB11.58 in 2010 to RMB8.87 in 2011, and to RMB4.47 (US\$0.72) in 2012. The average selling price per watt of our PV modules decreased from RMB6.29 in the last quarter of 2011 to RMB4.22 and RMB3.75, respectively, in the third and fourth quarter of 2012. The change in the average selling price per watt of our PV modules is consistent with the industry trend.

Average Selling Price of Our PV Products

PV products are priced based on the number of watts of electricity they can generate. Pricing of PV products is principally affected by manufacturing costs, including the costs of silicon and silicon wafers, as well as the overall demand in the PV industry. Increased economies of scale and advancement of process technologies over the past decade have also led to a reduction in manufacturing costs and the prices of PV products.

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We generally price our products based on the prevailing market price at the time our customers issue purchase orders, taking into account the size of the purchase order, the strength and history of our relationship with each customer and our capacity utilization. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, demand for PV products decreased as a result of the global financial crisis, but the supply of PV products increased significantly as many manufacturers of PV products worldwide, including our company, engaged in significant production capacity expansion in recent years. This state of over-supply has resulted in reductions in the prevailing market prices of PV products as manufacturers have reduced their average selling prices in an attempt to obtain sales. The average selling prices of our products started to decline in the fourth quarter of 2008. The average selling price per watt of our PV modules (excluding PV module processing) decreased from RMB11.58 in 2010 to RMB8.87 in 2011, and to RMB4.47 (US\$0.72) in 2012. The changes in the average selling prices of our PV modules primarily reflected the prevailing market trend. We expect that the prices of PV products will continue to decline over time due to increased supply of PV products, reduced manufacturing costs from improving technology and economies of scale, and continuing decreases in the prices of silicon and silicon wafers.

Price and Availability of Silicon and Silicon Wafers

Prior to mid-2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of silicon and silicon wafers, which resulted in significant price increases. To secure an adequate and timely supply of silicon and silicon wafers during the earlier periods of supply shortage, we entered into a number of multi-year supply agreements. The prices in the agreements we entered into prior to mid-2008 were generally pre-determined, but some of these agreements provided for adjustments in subsequent years to reflect changes in market conditions or through mutual agreement.

Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the market prices for silicon and silicon wafers have been decreasing significantly. Spot market prices of silicon and silicon wafer prices have fallen below the price we have contracted for with our long-term suppliers and continued to decline in 2009. The rapid declines in the prices of silicon and silicon wafers coupled with decreases in demand for PV products have hampered our ability to pass on to our customers the cost of our raw materials which were procured at higher prices during the earlier period of supply shortage. As a result, our write-down of inventories amounted to RMB134.5 million, RMB583.1 million and RMB326.1 million (US\$52.3 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Due to the continuous significant decrease in prices of silicon and silicon wafers since 2009, we have continued to re-negotiate all of our multi-year supply agreements. After re-negotiation, the terms of price of such multi-year agreements were generally subject to review either periodically or upon significant changes in prices on the spot market and the unit price of the silicon-related materials has been lowered. Silicon and silicon wafers secured through such multi-year supply agreements provided a significant portion of our silicon and silicon wafer needs in 2012 and 2013. If we are unable to re-negotiate the prices of our existing multi-year supply agreements and the prices of silicon and silicon wafers continue to decrease in the future, we may not be able to adjust our materials costs, and our cost of revenues would be materially and adversely affected. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry Our ability to adjust our raw material costs may be limited as a result of our entering into multi-year supply agreements with many of our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers, and it may be difficult for us to respond in a timely manner to rapidly changing market condition, which could materially and adversely affect our cost of revenues and profitability and Item 3.D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry We may be subject to legal proceedings in connection with the multi-year supply agreements we entered into previously and such proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel.

Because the oversupply situation of silicon materials has deteriorated in 2012, some of our multi-year suppliers are facing difficulties in continuing their business: some of our suppliers shut down their factories for certain period of time in 2012 and some of them are in a liquidation process. We may not receive our prepayments made under those multi-year agreements if those suppliers become bankrupt. Some of our multi-year agreement suppliers have the difficulties in supplying us with silicon materials with fixed quantity or

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qualified materials and we have instituted legal proceedings against them. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry – Prepayments we have provided to our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers expose us to the credit and performance risks of such suppliers and may not be recovered, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

The Chinese government has initiated an anti-dumping investigation of polysilicon imported from Germany, the U.S. and Korea in 2012 and the tariff on polysilicon will be announced in the second quarter of 2013. We have one multi-year supply agreement with an overseas supplier in the above listed countries. As a result, polysilicon imported from this supplier in 2013 may be subject to tariffs. We are currently negotiating with some Taiwan suppliers to establish a polysilicon tolling business to replace the current supplier mentioned above to reduce our exposure to potential polysilicon tariffs.

We also acquire a portion of our polysilicon and silicon wafers through short-term supply arrangements for periods ranging from several months to one year. The prices we pay for silicon and silicon wafers pursuant to short-term supply arrangements vary according to the prevailing market price around the time of delivery, which can be subject to significant fluctuations.

Manufacturing Capacity

Capacity and capacity utilization are key factors in growing our net revenues and gross profit. In order to accommodate the growing demand for our products, we had significantly expanded our manufacturing capacity in the past. An increase in capacity has a significant effect on our financial results, both by allowing us to produce and sell more PV products and achieve higher net revenues, and by lowering our manufacturing costs as a result of increased economies of scale. However, since 2012, we have postponed our capacity expansion plan in response to the oversupply of PV products.

We have been seeking to maximize the utilization of our available manufacturing capacity as it comes on-line, so as to allow us to spread our fixed costs over a higher production volume, thereby reducing our per unit and per MW fixed costs. As we build additional production facilities, our fixed costs will increase, and the overall utilization rate of our production facility could decline, which could negatively impact our gross profit. However, regardless of the capacity of a particular manufacturing facility, our capacity utilization may vary greatly depending on the mix of products we produce at any particular time.

We expanded rapidly our manufacturing capacity from our establishment in August 2004 until early 2012 and have slowed down our pace of capacity expansion since the beginning of 2012. As a result, we produced 758.9 MW, 939.5 MW and 856.0MW of PV modules in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The following table sets forth the production volume of silicon ingots, wafer PV cells and PV modules for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008 (MW)	2009 (MW)	2010 (MW)	2011 (MW)	2012 (MW)
Volume of ingots produced	48.0	154.1	360.0	367.2	237.7
Volume of wafer produced	23.5	164.6	387.4	383.7	242.6
Volume of PV cells produced (including PV cell processing)	191.5 ⁽¹⁾	260.2 ⁽²⁾	502.4 ⁽³⁾	687.3 ⁽⁴⁾	708.4 ⁽⁵⁾
Volume of PV modules produced (including PV module processing)	177.3	342.8	758.9	939.5	856.0

Notes:

(1) Of which 190.5 MW was used in our PV module production.

(2) Of which 240.2 MW was used in our PV module production.

(3) Of which 490.4 MW was used in our PV module production.

(4) Of which 660.3 MW was used in our PV module production.

(5) Of which 704.7 MW was used in our PV module production.

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As of April 1, 2013, we had an annual PV module production capacity of 1.5 GW and an annual PV cell production capacity of 1.3 GW. As of April 1, 2013, we also had 800 MW of annual ingot production capacity and 800 MW of annual wire sawing capacity.

Process Technologies

Advancements of process technologies have improved the quality of PV products and enhanced their conversion efficiencies. Assuming other things being the same, high conversion efficiencies reduce the manufacturing cost per watt of PV products and could thereby contribute to increasing gross profit margins. For this reason, solar energy companies, including us, are continuously developing advanced process technologies for large-scale manufacturing while reducing costs to maintain and improve profit margins.

We have achieved improvements in process technology and product quality since we commenced our commercial production in November 2005. Our monocrystalline and multicrystalline PV cells achieved conversion efficiency rates in the ranges of 17.8% to 18.4% and 16.2% to 17.2%, respectively, in 2012 and we are now able to process wafers as thin as 180 microns. Our advanced ingot growing and wafer sewing process technologies have also significantly improved our productivity and increased the efficiency of our raw material usage, both of which have led to the lowering of the cost per watt of our products and improved our gross profit margins.

Net Revenues

We currently generate a substantial majority of our net revenues from the production and sale of PV modules. We also generate a small portion of our net revenues from the sale of PV cells and raw materials and scrap materials to third parties.

We commenced manufacturing and selling PV modules in February 2005, and had net revenues of RMB7,548.5 million, RMB6,416.5 million and RMB3,678.4 million (US\$590.4 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

We began manufacturing PV cells in November 2005, primarily to supply our PV module production. As a result, we only sold a small number of the total PV cells we manufactured to certain customers to maintain business relationships. Since our business strategy is focused on increasing our own output of PV modules on a cost-efficient basis, we plan to continue to use the substantial majority of our PV cells in manufacturing our PV modules and will maintain our sale of PV cells to third parties at a relatively low level. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our net revenues from the sale of PV cells were RMB100.6 million, RMB49.2 million and RMB29.6 million (US\$4.8 million), respectively.

We began to provide PV module processing services to produce PV modules from PV cells provided by our customers in 2007. We recorded the amount of net revenues on PV module processing transactions based on the amount received from a customer for PV modules sold less the amount paid for PV cells purchased from the same customer.

In the event we pay the shipping costs on behalf of our customers, we include the shipping costs passed on to our customers in our net revenues.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, a small portion of our net revenues was derived from the sale of raw materials to our customers.

We record revenues net of all value-added taxes imposed by governmental authorities and collected by us from customers concurrent with revenue-producing transactions.

We currently depend on a limited number of customers for a high percentage of our net revenues. Customers who individually accounted for more than 10% of our net revenues accounted for an aggregate of

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33.5% and 25.9% of our net revenues in 2010 and 2011, respectively. In 2012, no customer accounts for 10.0% or more of our net revenues. From a geographic standpoint, Europe, particularly Germany, has been our largest market. Based on the location that our invoices are sent to, in 2010, 2011 and 2012, our sales to European customers accounted for 79.6%, 66.1% and 52.9%, respectively, of our net revenues, with German customers accounting for 62.4%, 41.3% and 40.5%, respectively, in such periods. Although we anticipate that our dependence on a limited number of customers in a few concentrated geographic regions will continue for the foreseeable future, we are actively expanding our customer base and geographic coverage through various marketing efforts, especially in other developing PV markets, such as the United States, China, India, Korea, Japan, Italy, Greece, France, Belgium and Australia.

Sales to our customers are typically made through non-exclusive, short-term arrangements. Before the beginning of 2009, we generally required deposits of a certain percentage of the contract price from our customers which we recorded under customer deposits in our consolidated balance sheets. Once the revenue recognition criteria are met, we then recognize these payments as net revenues. In line with market trends, this practice of requiring our customers to make deposits is on the decline. As of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, we had received deposits of RMB33.5 million, RMB84.9 million and RMB36.3 million (US\$5.8 million), respectively.

Cost of Revenues and Operating Expenses**Cost of Revenues**

The following table sets forth our cost of revenues and operating expenses and these amounts calculated as percentages of our net revenues for the periods indicated.

	2010		Year Ended December 31, 2011		2012		% of Net Revenues
	Amount (RMB)	% of Net Revenues	Amount (RMB)	% of Net Revenues	Amount (RMB)	Amount (US\$)	
	(In thousands, except percentages)						
Cost of revenues	(5,869,503)	77.8%	(6,633,542)	103.4%	(4,003,885)	(642,667)	108.8%
Operating expenses:							
Selling expenses	(269,202)	3.6%	(279,788)	4.4%	(348,568)	(55,949)	9.4%
General and administrative expenses	(172,117)	2.3%	(340,405)	5.2%	(278,033)	(44,628)	7.6%
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable and other receivables	278		(56,234)	0.9%	(137,674)	(22,098)	3.7%
Research and development expenses	(53,500)	0.7%	(68,217)	1.1%	(90,820)	(14,578)	2.5%
Impairment of goodwill			(134,735)	2.1%			
Total operating expenses	(494,541)	6.6%	(879,379)	13.7%	(855,095)	(137,253)	23.2%

Our cost of revenues includes the cost of raw materials used for our PV module and PV cell production and PV module processing, such as silicon and silicon wafers, other direct raw materials and components including ethylene vinyl acetate, triphenyltin, tempered glass, connecting bands, welding bands, silica gel, aluminum alloy and junction boxes, inventory write-down as a result of reduced cost or market assessment and a regular provision for obsolescence, and provisions for advance payments arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts. The costs relating to providing the PV module processing services were recorded within cost of revenues. We expect the cost of silicon and silicon wafers, our primary raw material for the manufacturing of PV products, to continue constituting a substantial portion of our cost of revenues in the near future.

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Other items contributing to our cost of revenues are direct labor, which includes salaries and benefits for personnel directly involved in manufacturing activities, manufacturing overhead, which consists of utility, maintenance of production equipment, and other support expenses associated with the manufacturing of our PV products, and depreciation and amortization of manufacturing equipment and facilities.

We expect our cost of revenues to increase as we increase our production volume. Future increases or decreases in our suppliers' cost of silicon wafers may also contribute to fluctuations in cost of revenues.

Silicon and silicon wafers are the most important raw materials for our products. We record the purchase price of silicon and silicon wafers and other raw materials initially as inventory in our consolidated balance sheets, and then transfer this amount to our cost of revenues after the raw materials are consumed in our manufacturing process and the finished products are sold and delivered. As of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our inventory of raw materials totaled RMB459.5 million, RMB194.0 million and RMB187.4 million (US\$30.1 million), respectively, of which RMB286.3 million, RMB76.6 million and RMB83.6 million (US\$13.4 million), respectively, represented silicon and silicon wafers. Silicon suppliers generally require prepayments from us in advance of delivery. We classify such prepayments as advances to suppliers and record such prepayments under either non-current assets or current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. However, if such suppliers fail to fulfill their delivery obligations under the silicon supply agreements or if there is any dispute between us and such suppliers that jeopardizes our ongoing relationship, we may not be able to recover such prepayments and would suffer losses. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry - Prepayments we have provided to our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers expose us to the credit and performance risks of such suppliers and may not be recovered, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses.

Selling Expenses

Our selling expenses primarily consist of warranty costs, shipping and handling costs for products sold, advertising and other promotional expenses, and salaries, commissions, traveling expenses and benefits for our sales and marketing personnel. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our selling expenses were RMB269.2 million, RMB279.8 million and RMB348.6 million (US\$55.9 million), respectively. As we intend to pursue an aggressive marketing strategy to promote our products in different geographic markets, we expect that our selling expenses will increase for the immediate future.

Prior to 2012, our PV products were typically sold with a two to five-year warranty for technical defects, and a 10-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 10% and a 25-year limited warranty against declines of greater than 20%, in their initial power generation capacity. Since January 2012, we started to extend our material and workmanship warranty for PV modules to 12 years and replace our existing warranty for power generation capacity with an improved 25-year linear warranty. Under the new 25-year linear warranty, we guarantee no less than 97% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical multicrystalline PV modules and 96% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical monocrystalline PV modules in the first year and an annual output degradation of no more than 0.7% for both multicrystalline and monocrystalline PV modules thereafter. By the end of the 25th year, the actual power output shall be no less than 82% of the nominal power generation capacity. Since our products have been in use for only a relatively short period, our assumptions regarding the durability and reliability of our products may not be accurate. We estimate the amount of our warranty obligation primarily based on the results of technical analyses, our historical warranty claims experience, the warranty accrual practices of comparable companies, and the expected failure rate and future costs to service failed products. The results of the technical analyses support the future operational efficiency of the PV modules at levels significantly above the minimum guaranteed levels over the respective warranty periods. The estimate of warranty costs is affected by the estimated and actual product failure rates, the costs to

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repair or replace failed products and potential service and delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Based on the considerations above and management's ability and intention to provide repairs, replacements or refunds for defective products, we have accrued for warranty costs for the 2 to 12-year warranty against technical defects based on 1% of revenue for PV modules. No warranty cost accrual has been recorded for the 10-year and 20 to 25-year warranties for decline from initial power generation capacity because we determined the likelihood of claims arising from these warranties to be remote based on internal and external testing of the PV modules and strong quality control procedures in the production process. Based on the results of analysis and technical testing, the revision to our warranty policy in January 2012 did not have a material effect on our warranty accrual rate. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. We do not sell extended warranty coverage that is separately priced or optional. After-sales services for our PV modules and solar application systems covered by warranties are provided by our international customer support team. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we accrued RMB67.6 million, RMB64.7 million and RMB33.1 million (US\$5.3 million), respectively, in warranty costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits of our administrative staff, depreciation charges of fixed assets used for administrative purposes, as well as administrative office expenses including consumables, traveling expenses, insurance, share compensation expenses, and provision for doubtful debts and losses in relation to prepayments to suppliers that were in contractual default where we have asserted our termination rights that require repayment of the remaining deposits. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our general and administrative expenses were RMB172.1 million, RMB340.4 million and RMB278.0 million (US\$44.6 million), respectively.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits of our research and development staff, other expenses including depreciation, materials used for research and development purposes, and the travel expenses incurred by our research and development staff or otherwise in connection with our research and development activities. We expense our research and development costs as incurred. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our research and development expenses were RMB53.5 million, RMB68.2 million and RMB90.8 million (US\$14.6 million), respectively. We believe that research and development is critical to our strategic objectives of enhancing our technologies, reducing manufacturing costs and meeting the changing requirements of our customers. As a result, we expect that our total research and development expenses will be similar or will increase in the future.

Share-based Compensation Charges

We adopted our 2006 share option plan in November 2006 pursuant to which we may issue up to 10,799,685 ordinary shares upon exercise of awards granted under the plan. As of December 31, 2012, options to purchase 1,641,150 ordinary shares have been granted and were outstanding under this plan.

We adopted our 2007 equity incentive plan in August 2007 which provides for the grant of options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units and performance stock to our employees, directors and consultants. The maximum aggregate number of our ordinary shares that may be issued under the 2007 equity incentive plan is 10,799,685. In addition, the plan provides for an annual increase in the number of shares available for issuance on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning with our 2008 fiscal year, equal to 2% of our then outstanding ordinary shares or such lesser amount as our board of directors may determine. As of December 31, 2012, options to purchase 2,545,575 ordinary shares have been granted and were outstanding under this plan.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we recorded RMB32.0 million, RMB38.3 million and RMB7.8 million (US\$1.2 million), respectively, as share-based compensation charges.

Table of Contents**Taxation*****PRC Enterprise Income Tax***

PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on taxable income determined under PRC accounting principles. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of the PRC passed the EIT, which took effect as of January 1, 2008. On December 6, 2007, the State Council of the PRC issued Implementation Regulations regarding the EIT which took effect as of January 1, 2008. In accordance with the EIT and its Implementation Regulations, a unified enterprise income tax rate of 25% and unified tax deduction standards are applied equally to both domestic-invested enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises such as SolarOne Qidong. Enterprises established prior to March 16, 2007 and eligible for preferential tax treatment in accordance with the former tax laws and administrative regulations, under the regulations of the State Council, gradually became subject to the new tax rate over a five-year transition period starting from the date of effectiveness of the EIT. In accordance with the Notice of the State Council on the Implementation of the Transitional Preferential Policies in respect of Enterprise Income Tax, foreign-invested enterprises established prior to March 16, 2007 and eligible for preferential tax treatment, such as SolarOne Qidong, continue to enjoy the preferential tax treatment in the manner and during the period as former laws and administrative regulations provided until such period expires. While the EIT equalizes the tax rates for FIEs and domestically owned enterprises, preferential tax treatment continues to be granted to companies in certain encouraged sectors and to companies classified as high and new technology enterprises, which enjoy a tax rate of 15% as compared to the uniform tax rate of 25%. SolarOne Qidong was approved to be qualified as a high and new technology enterprise on October 21, 2008. The high and new technology enterprise status is valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance of a high and new technology enterprise certificate. If there is any significant change in the company's business operations, manufacturing technologies or other areas that cause it to no longer qualify as a high and new technology enterprise, such status will be terminated from the year of such change. SolarOne Qidong's high and new technology enterprise status was renewed and approved in October 2011.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, among other things, assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. We base our estimates on our own historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be relevant under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements as their application places the most significant demands on our management's judgment.

Revenue Recognition

Our primary business activity is to produce and sell PV modules. We periodically, upon special request from customers, sell PV cells and silicon ingots. We record revenue related to the sale of PV modules, PV cells and silicon ingots when the criteria of Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, 605-10, Revenue Recognition: Overall are met. These criteria include all of the following: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred; the sales price is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured.

More specifically, our sales arrangements are evidenced by either framework sales agreements and/or by individual sales agreements for each transaction. The shipping terms of our sales arrangements are generally Cost, Insurance and Freight, or CIF, and Free on Board, or FOB, shipping point whereby the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership of the products upon delivery to the shipper. The customer bears all costs and risks of loss or damage to the goods from that point. Under some sales arrangements, we require our customers to prepay prior to shipment. We perform on-going credit assessment of each customer, including reviewing the customer's latest financial information and historical payment record and performing necessary due diligence to determine acceptable credit terms. In instances where we granted longer credit terms to certain customers, the timing of revenue recognition has not been impacted as we have historically been able

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to collect under the original payment terms without making concessions. Other than warranty obligations, we do not have any commitments or obligations to deliver additional products or services to the customers. Based on the above, we record revenue related to product sales upon delivery of the product to the shipper, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are met at that time.

We periodically enter into processing service arrangements to process PV cells into PV modules. For these service arrangements, we purchase PV cells from a customer and contemporaneously agree to sell a specified quantity of PV modules back to the same customer. The quantity of PV modules sold back to the customers under these processing arrangements is consistent with the amount of PV cells purchased from the customer based on current production conversion rates. In accordance with ASC 845-15, Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty, we record the amount of revenue on these processing transactions based on the amount received for PV modules sold less the amount paid for the PV cells purchased from the customer. These sales are subject to all of the above-noted criteria relating to revenue recognition.

Revenue is recognized net of all value-added taxes imposed by governmental authorities and collected from customers concurrent with revenue-producing transactions. We do not offer implicit or explicit rights of return, regardless of whether goods were shipped to distributors or shipped directly to the end-users, other than due to product defects.

We recognize revenue related to solar systems integration services using the percentage-of-completion method. We estimate our revenues by using the cost-to-cost method, whereby we derive a ratio by comparing the costs incurred to date to the total costs expected to be incurred on the project. We apply the ratio computed in the cost-to-cost analysis to the contract price to determine the estimated revenues earned in each period. A contract may be regarded as substantially completed if the remaining costs are not significant in amount. When we determine that total estimated costs will exceed total revenues under a contract, we record a loss accordingly.

Fixed Assets, Net

Fixed assets are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computer software	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term or their estimated useful lives

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expenses when incurred, while the cost of renewals and betterment that extend the useful life of fixed assets are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirement, sale and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Costs incurred in constructing new facilities, including progress payments, interest and other costs relating to the construction are capitalized and transferred to fixed assets upon completion and depreciation commences when the asset is available for its intended use.

Interest costs are capitalized if they are incurred during the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset and such costs could have been avoided if expenditures for the assets have not been made. Capitalization of interest costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Interest costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for their intended use. Interest capitalized in 2010, 2011 and 2012 amounted to RMB5.4 million, RMB59.0 million and RMB41.1 million (US\$6.6 million), respectively.

Table of Contents***Warranty Costs***

We primarily provide standard warranty coverage on our PV modules sold to customers. Prior to 2012, the standard warranty provided for a 2 to 5-year warranty against technical defects, a 10-year warranty against a decline from initial power generation capacity of more than 10% and a 20 to 25-year warranty against a decline from initial power generation capacity of more than 20%. Since January 2012, we started to extend our material and workmanship warranty for PV modules to 12 years and replace our existing warranty for power generation capacity with an improved 25-year linear warranty. Under the new 25-year linear warranty, we guarantee no less than 97% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical multicrystalline PV modules and 96% of the nominal power generation capacity for our typical monocrystalline PV modules in the first year and an annual output degradation of no more than 0.7% for both multicrystalline and monocrystalline PV modules thereafter. By the end of the 25th year, the actual power output shall be no less than 82% of the nominal power generation capacity.

Our estimate of the amount of warranty obligation is primarily based on the following considerations: (1) the results of technical analyses, including simulation tests performed on our products by an industry-recognized external certification body as well as internally developed damp heat testing procedures conducted by our engineering team, (2) our historical warranty claims experience, (3) the warranty accrual practices of other companies in the industry that produce PV products that are comparable in engineering design, raw material input and functionality to our products, and which sell products to a similar class of customers, and (4) our expected failure rate and future costs to service failed products. The results of the technical analyses support the future operational efficiency of our PV modules at levels significantly above the minimum guaranteed levels over the respective warranty periods. Our estimate of warranty costs will be affected by the estimated and actual product failure rates, the costs to repair or replace failed products and potential service and delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Based on the above considerations and management's ability and intention to provide repairs, replacements or refunds for defective products, we accrue for warranty costs for the two to-12 year warranty against technical defects based on 1% of net revenues for PV modules. No warranty cost accrual has been recorded for the 10-year and 20 to 25-year warranties in place through 2012 because we determined the likelihood of claims arising from these warranties to be remote based on internal and external testing of our PV modules and strong quality control procedures in our production process. Based on the results of analysis and technical testing, the revision to our warranty policy in January 2012 did not have a material effect on our warranty accrual rate.

If our PV modules fail to perform to the standards of the performance guarantee, we could incur substantial expenses and substantial cash outlays to repair, replace or provide refunds for the under-performing products, which could negatively impact our overall cash position. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. We do not sell extended warranty coverage that is separately priced or optional.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate our long-lived assets or asset groups, including intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of a group of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, we evaluate for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business. Goodwill is reviewed at least annually for impairment, or earlier if there is an indication of impairment, in accordance with ASC 350, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We assign and assess goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level.

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The performance of the impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. Fair value is primarily determined by computing the future discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the reporting unit. If the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, goodwill may be impaired. If this occurs, we perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to its assets and liabilities in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the implied goodwill fair value is less than its carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

We determined the fair value of the reporting unit using the income approach based on the discounted expected future cash flows associated with the reporting unit. The discounted cash flows for the reporting unit were based on five-year projections. Cash flow projections were based on past experience, actual operating results and management's best estimates about future developments, as well as certain market assumptions. Cash flow after the fifth year were estimated using a terminal value calculation, which considered terminal value growth rate at 3%, considering long-term revenue growth rates for entities in the relevant industries in the PRC. The discount rate of approximately 16% was used in the valuations, which reflect the market assessment of the risks specific to our industry and are based on the weighted-average cost of capital for that particular reporting unit.

As of December 31, 2011, we had determined that the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeded its implied fair value, estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology, and recorded an impairment loss of RMB134.7 million in 2011, which is included in impairment of goodwill in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments Foreign Currency Derivative Contracts, Commodity Contracts and Interest Rate Swap Contract

Our foreign currency derivative contracts, commodity derivative contracts and interest rate swap contract are used to manage our foreign currency risks principally arising from sales contracts denominated in Euros, maintain the stability of the purchase prices for silver and aluminum, the raw materials used in the production of PV products, and manage the interest rate risk for our long-term bank borrowings. We record these derivative instruments as current assets or current liabilities, measured at fair value.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we entered into cross-currency exchange rate agreements to receive Renminbi and sell other currencies and commodity agreements to purchase silver and aluminum, and an interest rate swap agreement to pay fixed interest rate rather than floating rate. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. We have elected not to apply hedge accounting to these derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2012, we had outstanding cross-currency exchange rate contracts with notional amounts of Euro44.0 million and US\$46.3 million, commodity contracts for 140,000 ounces of silver and nil of aluminum, and an interest rate swap contract with notional amount of US\$50.0 million. We estimate the fair value of our foreign currency, commodity and interest rate swap derivatives using a pricing model based on market observable inputs.

Share-based Compensation

We account for the share options granted under our 2006 share option plan and our 2007 equity incentive plan in accordance with ASC 718-10, Share-Based Compensation and ASC 505-50, Accounting for Equity Instruments that Are Entered to Offer the Employees for Acquiring, or in conjunction with Selling Goods or Services, respectively. In accordance with ASC 718-10, all grants of share options are recognized in the financial statements based on their grant-date fair values. We have elected to recognize compensation expense using the straight-line method for all share options granted with services conditions that have a graded vesting schedule.

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With the assistance of an independent third-party valuer, we have applied the Black-Scholes option valuation model in determining the fair value of the options granted before January 1, 2008. We estimate expected volatility at the date of grant based on a combination of historical and implied volatilities from comparable publicly listed companies. Forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical forfeiture patterns and adjusted to reflect future change in facts and circumstances, if any.

For share options and restricted stock units granted after January 1, 2008, the fair value of each grant is estimated on the date of grant using a binomial-lattice model. Similar to the Black-Scholes model, the binomial-lattice option model takes into account variables such as expected volatility, dividend yield, and risk-free interest rates. Risk-free interest rates are based on zero coupon U.S. risk-free rates for the terms consistent with the expected life of the award at the time of grant. Expected life is computed based on our estimation of exercise patterns which we believe are representative of future behavior. Expected dividend yield is determined based on our historical dividend payout rate. Expected volatility is estimated based on a combination of our historical performance and the performance of comparable publicly listed companies.

In addition, the binomial-lattice model considers the contractual term of the option, the probability that the option will be exercised prior to the end of its contractual life, and the probability of termination or retirement of the option holder in computing the value of the option.

Accounting for Income Taxes and Uncertain Income Tax Positions

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance to offset deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We also apply ASC 740-10, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which prescribes the recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, we recorded unrecognized tax benefits of RMB143.5 million and RMB143.5 million (US\$23.0 million), respectively.

We have elected to classify interest and/or penalties related to an uncertain position, if and when required, as part of *other operating expenses* in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. No such amounts have been incurred or accrued through December 31, 2012.

Based on existing PRC tax regulations, the tax years of SolarOne Qidong, Solar Shanghai, SolarOne Technology, Solar R&D, and Solar Engineering for the years ended December 31, 2008 through 2012 remain open for examination by the tax authorities.

Advance to Suppliers and Long-term Prepayments

Advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments represent interest-free cash deposits paid to suppliers for future purchases of raw materials. According to the multi-year framework supply agreements entered into between us with our suppliers, we were required to provide deposits to our suppliers in order to secure supply of silicon due to limited availability. The multi-year framework supply agreements entered into between us and our suppliers indicated minimum quantities with associated pricing set for the annual periods under the agreements with deliveries to be made over a general timeframe, subject to change based on our purchasing needs and/or the suppliers' product availability.

As a result of a steep decline in the spot price for silicon products since 2009, we have continued to re-negotiate all of our multi-year framework supply agreements through either supplemental agreements or

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amended and restated multi-year framework supply agreements. Each of these subsequent agreements contains provisions which allow for reassessment of the purchase price for future deliveries under the agreements; however, the subsequent agreements generally did not adjust the originally contracted purchase quantities. As such, the multi-year framework supply agreements, original and as amended, effectively represent commitments to purchase minimum quantities. Our suppliers have been willing to adjust the pricing terms of the original framework supply agreement in order to maintain long-term business relations with us. Such renegotiations have been common practice in the industry given the volatility in the silicon market beginning in late 2008, which resulted in pricing that was vastly different from the levels anticipated when the framework agreements were initially entered into. In addition, as such price adjustments have been reflective of the then-current market conditions, the suppliers can continue to receive fair compensation while avoiding the risks associated with seeking new customers and potential adverse consequences to reputation in the midst of a highly competitive and volatile market.

The supplemental agreements or amended and restated multi-year framework supply agreements have also removed a clause which was previously included in the original multi-year framework supply agreements that provide us with the right to terminate the multi-year framework supply agreements and to require repayments of our deposits in any event of defaults by our suppliers. Termination of our rights to recall our advances has indicated that these advances will only be recovered through delivery from our suppliers which could range from one to four years. Accordingly, advances that can only be recovered after one year are similar to long-term assets and should be classified as non-current.

The risk of loss arising from non-performance by or bankruptcy of the suppliers is assessed prior to making the deposits and credit quality of the suppliers is continually assessed. If there is any deterioration in the creditworthiness of the suppliers, we will seek to recover the advances from the suppliers and provide for losses on advances in cost of revenues because of the suppliers' inability to fulfill their supply obligations. A charge to cost of revenues will be recorded in the period in which a loss is determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We recorded a charge to cost of revenues of RMB0.1 million, RMB287.7 million and RMB186.0 million (US\$29.9 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, to reflect the probable loss arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts.

In circumstances where a supplier is in contractual default and we have termination rights that require repayment of the remaining deposit and we have asserted such rights, the advances are reclassified to other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. Similarly, we reclassify advances to other current assets when legal proceedings have commenced where we are claiming a breach of contract and are seeking monetary recovery of the remaining deposit. A provision for loss is recognized in general and administrative expenses in the period in which the loss on such assets is determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We recorded charges to general and administrative expenses of nil, RMB54.5 million and RMB50.0 million (US\$8.0 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2011, we changed the method of accounting for shipping and handling costs and have recorded such expenses in the line item operating expenses—selling expenses in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income, while in prior years, shipping and handling costs were recorded as part of cost of revenue. We believe the classification of shipping and handling costs as operating expenses—selling expenses is preferable because it (1) better reflects the nature of the expenses; and (2) increases the comparability of information with our competitors. Our comparative financial statements of prior years have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect this reclassification and enhance comparability between periods.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

Since substantially all of our revenues are derived from the sale of PV products instead of the delivery of services, we presented our net revenues and cost of revenues for all product sales on a combined basis in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We believe that this presentation provides sufficient information in assessing our operating and financial performance. The following table sets forth our summary consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the periods indicated:

	2010		Year Ended December 31, 2011		2012	
	(In RMB Thousands)	% of Net Revenues	(In RMB Thousands)	% of Net Revenues	(In RMB Thousands)	(In US\$ Thousands) % of Net Revenues
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data						
Net revenues						
Third parties	7,072,789	93.7%	5,832,628	90.9%	2,639,453	423,661 71.8%
Related parties	475,756	6.4%	583,857	9.1%	1,038,927	166,759 28.2%
Total net revenues	7,548,545	100.0%	6,416,485	100.0%	3,678,380	590,420 100.0%
Cost of revenues	(5,869,503)	(77.8)%	(6,633,542)	(103.4)%	(4,003,885)	(642,667) (108.8)%
Gross profit (loss)	1,679,042	22.2%	(217,057)	(3.4)%	(325,505)	(52,247) (8.8)%
Operating expenses						
Selling expenses	(269,202)	(3.6)%	(279,788)	(4.4)%	(348,568)	(55,949) (9.4)%
General and administrative expenses	(172,117)	(2.3)%	(340,405)	(5.2)%	(278,033)	(44,628) (7.6)%
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable and other receivables	278		(56,234)	(0.9)%	(137,674)	(22,098) (3.7)%
Research and development expenses	(53,500)	(0.7)%	(68,217)	(1.1)%	(90,820)	(14,578) (2.5)%
Impairment of goodwill			(134,735)	(2.1)%		
Total operating expenses	(494,541)	(6.6)%	(879,379)	(13.7)%	(855,095)	(137,253) (23.2)%
Operating profit (loss)	1,184,501	15.7%	(1,096,436)	(17.1)%	(1,180,600)	(189,500) (32.1)%
Interest expense	(161,677)	(2.1)%	(171,059)	(2.7)%	(299,515)	(48,075) (8.1)%
Interest income	6,141	0.1%	11,763	0.2%	15,841	2,543 0.4%
Exchange gains (losses)	(89,272)	(1.2)%	(3,965)	(0.1)%	8,875	1,425 0.2%
Changes in fair value of derivative contracts	77,531	1.0%	(70,778)	(1.1)%	5,326	855 0.1%
Changes in fair value of conversion feature of convertible bonds	31,623	0.4%	264,384	4.1%	(5,692)	(914) (0.2)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt					(82,713)	(13,276) (2.2)%
Other income	12,396	0.2%	5,144	0.1%	9,265	1,487 0.3%
Other expenses	(5,903)	(0.1)%	(14,102)	(0.2)%	(18,391)	(2,952) (0.5)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,055,340	14.0%	(1,075,049)	(16.8)%	(1,547,604)	(248,407) (42.1)%
Income tax expense	(297,983)	(3.9)%	144,945	2.3%	(15,255)	(2,449) (0.4)%
Net income (loss)	757,357	10.0%	(930,104)	(14.5)%	(1,562,859)	(250,856) (42.5)%
Net income (loss) attributable to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. Shareholders	757,357	10.0%	(930,104)	(14.5)%	(1,562,859)	(250,856) (42.5)%

Table of Contents***2012 Compared to 2011****Net Revenues*

Our total net revenues decreased by 42.7% to RMB3,678.4 million (US\$590.4 million) in 2012 from RMB6,416.5 million in 2011. Our net revenues derived from our PV module business (excluding PV module processing) decreased by 42.4% to RMB3,310.7 million (US\$531.4 million) in 2012 from RMB5,748.3 million in 2011, due primarily to the decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules from RMB8.87 in 2011 to RMB4.47 (US\$0.72) in 2012. In 2012, we derived 90.0% of our total net revenues from the sale of PV modules, compared to 89.6% in 2011.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

Our cost of revenues decreased by 39.6% to RMB4,003.9 million (US\$642.7 million) in 2012 from RMB6,633.5 million in 2011. In particular, we recorded charges to cost of revenues of RMB287.7 million and RMB186.0 million (US\$29.9 million) in 2011 and 2012, respectively, to reflect the probable loss arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts, and an inventory write-down of RMB583.1 million and RMB326.1 million (US\$52.3 million) in 2011 and 2012, respectively. In addition, the costs associated with PV module production decreased by 39.8% to RMB3,650.8 million (US\$586.0 million) in 2012 from RMB6,060.3 million in 2011, due primarily to the decrease in blended cost of goods sold taking into account the production cost (silicon and non-silicon) using internally sourced wafers, purchase costs and additional processing costs of externally sourced wafers and cells.

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit was negative RMB325.5 million (US\$52.2 million) in 2012, compared to gross profit of negative RMB217.1 million in 2011. Our gross profit margin was negative 8.8% in 2012, compared to negative 3.4% in 2011, primarily because the decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules outpaced the decrease in the silicon-based raw materials.

Operating Expenses and Operating Profit (Loss)

Our operating expenses decreased by 2.8% to RMB855.1 million (US\$137.3 million) in 2012 from RMB879.4 million in 2011. Our operating expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 23.2% in 2012 from 13.7% in 2011.

Our selling expenses primarily consist of warranty costs, marketing and promotional expenses, shipping and handling costs and salaries, commissions, share-based compensation charges, traveling expenses and benefits of our sales and marketing personnel. Our selling expenses increased by 24.6% to RMB348.6 million (US\$55.9 million) in 2012 from RMB279.8 million in 2011, due primarily to the increase in shipping cost and expansion of our sales force. Selling expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 9.4% in 2012 from 4.4% in 2011.

Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits of our administrative staff, depreciation charges of fixed assets used for administrative purposes, as well as administrative office expenses, including consumables, traveling expenses, insurance and share compensation charges for our administrative personnel. Our general and administrative expenses decreased by 18.3% to RMB278.0 million (US\$44.6 million) in 2012 from RMB340.4 million in 2011, due primarily to the decrease of stock option expenses and consulting service expenses. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 7.6% in 2012 from 5.2% in 2011.

Provision for doubtful debts and other receivables mainly relate to provision made for losses for account receivables and provision for losses in relation to advance to suppliers that were in contractual default where we have asserted our termination rights that require repayment of the remaining deposits. Our provision for doubtful debts and other receivables increased by 144.8% from RMB56.2 million to RMB137.7 million (US\$22.1 million). The increase was primarily due to our dispute with Guo Hua to collect the remaining accounts receivable under the EPC contract.

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Our research and development expenses primarily consist of materials used for research and development purposes, salaries and benefits of our research and development staff, depreciation charges, and travel expenses incurred by our research and development staff or otherwise in connection with our research and development activities. Our research and development expenses increased by 33.1% to RMB90.8 million (US\$14.6 million) in 2012 from RMB68.2 million in 2011. The increase was primarily because we expanded our research and development team and conducted additional research and development activities. Research and development expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 2.5% in 2012 from 1.1% in 2011.

As a result of the foregoing, our operating loss was RMB1,180.6 million (US\$189.5 million) in 2012, compared to an operating loss of RMB1,096.4 million in 2011. Our operating profit margin decreased to negative 32.1% in 2012 from negative 17.1% in 2011.

Interest Expense, Exchange Losses, Other Income, Changes in Fair Value of Derivative Contracts and Changes in Fair Value of Conversion Feature of Convertible Bonds

We generated interest income of RMB15.8 million (US\$2.5 million) and incurred interest expense of RMB299.5 million (US\$48.1 million) in 2012, compared to interest income of RMB11.8 million and interest expense of RMB171.1 million in 2011. The increase in interest expense was due primarily to an increase in the amount of interest-bearing bank borrowings.

We incurred exchange gain of RMB8.9 million (US\$1.4 million) in 2012, compared to exchange losses of RMB4.0 million in 2011, primarily due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar and Euro against the Renminbi.

Our other income increased to RMB9.3 million (US\$1.5 million) in 2012 from RMB5.1 million in 2011 due primarily to compensation from insurance. Our other expenses increased to RMB18.4 million (US\$3.0 million) in 2012 from RMB14.1 million in 2011, due primarily to an increase in bank charges.

We recorded RMB5.3 million (US\$0.9 million) in changes in fair value of derivative contracts to reflect the realized and unrealized net gain arising from the changes of fair value of our foreign currency derivative, commodity and interest rate swap contracts in 2012.

We recorded RMB5.7 million (US\$0.9 million) in changes in fair value of convertible feature of our convertible bonds in 2012, due primarily to the changes in our ADS price.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense was RMB15.3 million (US\$2.4 million) in 2012, compared to an income tax benefit of RMB144.9 million in 2011, due primarily to the provision of valuation allowance of deferred tax assets.

Net Loss

As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, we had a net loss of RMB1,562.9 million (US\$250.9 million) in 2012, compared to a net loss of RMB930.1 million in 2011. Our net profit margin decreased to negative 42.5% in 2012 from negative 14.5% in 2011.

2011 Compared to 2010

Net Revenues

Our total net revenues decreased by 15.0% to RMB6,416.5 million in 2011 from RMB7,548.5 million in 2010. Our net revenues derived from our PV module business (excluding PV module processing) decreased by 13.7% to RMB5,748.3 million in 2011 from RMB6,658.6 million in 2010, due primarily to the decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules from RMB11.58 per watt in 2010 to RMB8.87 per watt in 2011. In 2011, we derived 89.6% of our total net revenues from the sale of PV modules, compared to 88.2% in 2010.

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Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

Our cost of revenues increased by 13.0% to RMB6,633.5 million in 2011 from RMB5,869.5 million in 2010. In particular, we recorded charges to cost of revenues of RMB0.1 million and RMB287.7 million in 2010 and 2011, respectively, to reflect the probable loss arising from doubtful recovery of advances to suppliers, and an inventory write-down of RMB134.5 million and RMB583.1 million in 2010 and 2011, respectively. In addition, the costs associated with PV module production increased by 17.6% to RMB6,060.3 million in 2011 from RMB5,152.1 million in 2010, due primarily to an increase in sales volume but partially offset by a decrease in silicon-based raw materials.

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit was negative RMB217.1 million in 2011, compared to gross profit of RMB1,679.0 million in 2010. Our gross profit margin was negative 3.4% in 2011, compared to positive 22.2% in 2010, primarily because the decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules outpaced the decrease in the silicon-based raw materials.

Operating Expenses and Operating Profit (Loss)

Our operating expenses increased by 77.8% to RMB879.4 million in 2011 from RMB494.5 million in 2010. Our operating expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 13.7% in 2011 from 6.6% in 2010.

Our selling expenses primarily consist of warranty costs, marketing and promotional expenses, shipping and handling costs and salaries, commissions, share-based compensation charges, traveling expenses and benefits of our sales and marketing personnel. Our selling expenses increased by 3.9% to RMB279.8 million in 2011 from RMB269.2 million in 2010, due primarily to increases in salaries and benefits as a result of the expansion of our sales force, and increases in exhibition and advertising fees. Selling expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 4.4% in 2011 from 3.6% in 2010.

Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits of our administrative staff, depreciation charges of fixed assets used for administrative purposes, as well as administrative office expenses, including consumables, traveling expenses, insurance and share compensation charges for our administrative personnel. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 97.8% to RMB340.4 million in 2011 from RMB172.1 million in 2010, due primarily to increases in one-time share-based compensation to two executives that terminated employment relationships with us in 2011 of RMB16.0 million. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 5.2% in 2011 from 2.3% in 2010.

Provision for losses is in relation to advance to suppliers that were in contractual default where we have asserted our termination rights that require repayment of the remaining deposits. Our provision for doubtful debts and other receivables amounted to RMB56.2 million in 2011, compared to a reversal of such provision of RMB0.3 million in 2010. The provision was primarily due to the dispute with LDK to recover the remaining deposits associated with a multi-year supply agreement.

Our research and development expenses primarily consist of materials used for research and development purposes, salaries and benefits of our research and development staff, depreciation charges, and travel expenses incurred by our research and development staff or otherwise in connection with our research and development activities. Our research and development expenses increased by 27.5% to RMB68.2 million in 2011 from RMB53.5 million in 2010. The increase was primarily because we expanded our research and development team and conducted additional research and development activities. Research and development expenses as a percentage of our total net revenues increased to 1.1% in 2011 from 0.7% in 2010.

As a result of the foregoing, our operating loss was RMB1,096.4 million in 2011, compared to an operating profit of RMB1,184.5 million in 2010. Our operating profit margin decreased to negative 17.1% in 2011 from positive 15.7% in 2010.

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Interest Expense, Exchange Losses, Other Income, Changes in Fair Value of Derivative Contracts and Changes in Fair Value of Conversion Feature of Convertible Bonds

We generated interest income of RMB11.8 million and incurred interest expense of RMB171.1 million in 2011, compared to interest income of RMB6.1 million and interest expense of RMB161.7 million in 2010. The increase in interest expense was due primarily to an increase in accretion of interest expense of our convertible bonds.

We incurred exchange losses of RMB4.0 million in 2011, compared to exchange losses of RMB89.3 million in 2010, primarily due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar and Euro against the Renminbi.

Our other income decreased to RMB5.1 million in 2011 from RMB12.4 million in 2010 due primarily to a decrease in government grants received. Our other expenses increased to RMB14.1 million in 2011 from RMB5.9 million in 2010, due primarily to an increase in bank charges.

We recorded negative RMB70.8 million in changes in fair value of derivative contracts to reflect the realized and unrealized net gain arising from the changes of fair value of our foreign currency derivative, commodity and interest rate swap contracts.

We recorded RMB264.4 million in changes in fair value of convertible feature of our convertible bonds in 2011, due primarily to the changes in our ADS price.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax benefit was RMB144.9 million in 2011, compared to an income tax expense of RMB298.0 million in 2010, due primarily to our taxable loss in 2011.

Net Loss

As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, we had a net loss of RMB930.1 million in 2011, compared to net income of RMB757.4 million in 2010. Our net profit margin decreased to negative 14.5% in 2011 from positive 10.0% in 2010.

Inflation

Since our inception, inflation in China has not materially affected our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, changes in the consumer price index in China were 3.3% , 5.4% and 2.6% in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are a holding company, and conduct substantially all of our business through SolarOne Qidong, our wholly owned PRC operating subsidiary. The payment of dividends by entities organized in China is subject to limitations. Current PRC regulations permit our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our subsidiaries in China is required to set aside a certain amount of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserves. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. As of December 31, 2012, a total of RMB2,726.2 million (US\$437.6 million) was not available for distribution to us in the form of dividends due to these PRC regulations.

Table of Contents**Liquidity**

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010 (RMB)	2011 (RMB)	2012 (RMB)	2012 (US\$)
	(In thousands)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	266,760	255,494	(1,052,213)	(168,892)
Net cash used in investing activities	(669,159)	(2,437,924)	(534,517)	(85,796)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,387,456	2,528,208	286,651	46,011
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	985,057	345,778	(1,300,079)	(208,677)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities primarily consists of net income (loss), as adjusted for non-cash items such as change in fair value of the conversion feature of our convertible bonds, depreciation and amortization, warranty provision, share-based compensation expenses, provision for doubtful debts, provision for losses for advances to suppliers, deferred tax benefit, and the effect of changes in certain operating assets and liabilities line items such as inventories, other assets (including advance to suppliers, long-term prepayments and accounts receivable), amounts due to related parties, accounts payable, customer deposits, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Our net cash used in operating activities was RMB1,052.2 million (US\$168.9 million) in 2012, which was derived from net loss of RMB1,562.9 million (US\$250.9 million), adjusted to reflect a net increase relating to non-cash items and a net decrease relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The adjustments relating to non-cash items were primarily comprised of an increase in write-down of inventories of RMB326.1 million (US\$52.3 million), depreciation and amortization of RMB373.2 million (US\$59.9 million), provision for doubtful collection of advances to supplier of RMB170.0 million (US\$27.3 million), amortization of convertible bonds discount of RMB88.5 million (US\$14.2 million) and provision for doubtful collection of accounts receivable of RMB87.6 million (US\$14.1 million). The adjustments relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities, which resulted in a net decrease of RMB781.3 million (US\$125.4 million), were primarily comprised of:

an increase of RMB508.3 million (US\$81.6 million) in accounts receivable and an increase in amount due from related parties of RMB195.1 million (US\$31.3 million), due primarily to greater sales near the end of the year;

an increase of RMB480.7 million (US\$77.2 million) in inventories primarily as a result of increased finished goods due primarily to a decrease in sales; and

a decrease in advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments of RMB159.3 million (US\$25.6 million), primarily due to the decrease in silicon material price and smaller advances required by suppliers.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was RMB255.5 million in 2011, which was derived from net loss of RMB930.1 million, adjusted to reflect a net increase relating to non-cash items and a net decrease relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The adjustments relating to non-cash items were primarily comprised of an increase in write-down of inventories of RMB583.1 million, depreciation and amortization of RMB218.6 million, provision for doubtful collection of advances to supplier of RMB287.7 million, provision for doubtful collection of other receivables of RMB54.0 million and impairment of goodwill of RMB134.7 million. The adjustments relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities, which resulted in a net increase of RMB184.3 million, were primarily comprised of:

a decrease of RMB743.5 million in accounts receivable, due primarily to a decrease in sales;

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an increase of RMB476.4 million in inventories primarily as a result of increased finished goods due primarily to a decrease in sales;

an increase in notes payable of RMB260.0 million and an increase in accounts payable of RMB121.9 million due primarily to costs incurred as a result of our capacity expansion in 2011; and

an increase of RMB206.4 million in other current assets, primarily because we were able to receive additional cash refund of VAT tax due to an increase in acquisition of fixed assets in 2011.

Our net cash provided by operating activities was RMB266.8 million in 2010, which was derived from net income of RMB757.4 million, adjusted to reflect a net increase relating to non-cash items and a net decrease relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The adjustments relating to non-cash items were primarily comprised of an increase in write-down of inventories of RMB134.5 million and depreciation and amortization of RMB187.6 million. The adjustments relating to changes in operating assets and liabilities, which resulted in a net decrease of RMB1,030.4 million, were primarily comprised of:

an increase of RMB695.0 million in accounts receivable, primarily because we granted certain of our customers longer credit terms to enhance the competitiveness of our PV products;

an increase of RMB178.7 million in advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments primarily as a result of increased prepayments to our suppliers for purchases of both silicon-based and other materials; and

an increase of RMB75.1 million in other current assets, primarily because the increase of tax recoverable in relation to the export tax rebates.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities primarily consists of cash used for the acquisition of fixed assets and the acquisition of a subsidiary.

Our net cash used in investing activities was RMB534.5 million (US\$85.8 million) in 2012, primarily consisting of RMB598.0 million (US\$96.0 million) of cash used for the acquisition of fixed assets, primarily our manufacturing machinery and equipment.

Our net cash used in investing activities was RMB2,437.9 million in 2011, primarily consisting of RMB2,400.5 million of cash used for the acquisition of fixed assets, primarily our manufacturing machinery and equipment.

Our net cash used in investing activities was RMB669.2 million in 2010, primarily consisting of RMB634.5 million of cash used for the acquisition of fixed assets, primarily our manufacturing machinery and equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our net cash generated from financing activities primarily consists of capital contributions by shareholders and proceeds from short-term bank borrowings, as offset by payments of short-term and long-term bank borrowings.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was RMB286.7 million (US\$46.0 million) in 2012. This was mainly attributable to proceeds from short-term borrowings of RMB2,661.2 million (US\$427.1 million) and proceeds from long-term borrowings of RMB1,369.4 million (US\$219.8 million), partially offset by payment of short-term borrowings of RMB3,263.1 million (US\$523.8 million).

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Our net cash provided by financing activities was RMB2,528.2 million in 2011. This was mainly attributable to proceeds from short-term borrowings of RMB3,322.5 million and proceeds from long-term borrowings of RMB1,595.0 million, partially offset by payment of short-term borrowings of RMB1,877.1 million.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was RMB1,387.5 million in 2010. This was mainly attributable to our proceeds from short-term bank borrowings of RMB1,098.9 million, net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar of RMB1,059.8 million and net proceeds from our ADS offering in November 2010 of RMB521.3 million, partially offset by payment of short-term bank borrowings of RMB1,184.8 million.

Capital Resources and Capital Expenditures

We have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from operations and also through bank loans and related-party loans and proceeds from our initial public offering, the convertible bond offering in January 2008, the continuous ADS offerings from July 2008 to August 2008 and from September 2009 to November 2009 and our ADS offering in November 2010. We believe our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements.

As of December 31, 2012, we had short-term bank borrowings from various commercial banks with an aggregate outstanding balance of RMB1,162.4 million (US\$186.6 million). Our short-term bank borrowings bore average interest rates of 4.28%, 4.93% and 4.20% per annum, respectively, in 2010, 2011 and 2012. These short-term bank borrowings have terms of five months to one year, and expire at various times throughout the year. Some of our short-term bank borrowings were secured by land use rights and building ownership. As of December 31, 2012, the aggregate outstanding balance of the current portion of our long-term bank borrowings was RMB467.2 million (US\$75.0 million), which is due for repayment from January 1 to December 30, 2013, and the aggregate outstanding balance of the non-current portion of our long-term bank borrowings was RMB2,285.1 million (US\$366.8 million), which will be due from January 1, 2014 to September 30, 2016. Our long-term bank borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2012 bore an average interest rate of 4.25% per annum. We expect to continue to rollover our bank borrowings when they become due. To the extent we are unable to rollover our bank borrowings for whatever reason, we will repay such borrowings with cash generated from operating activities or alternative funding sources.

We have been buying back our convertible bonds from time to time since January 1, 2012 and may continue to do so in the future, subject to market conditions and other factors. In 2012, we repurchased our 2018 convertible bonds in a total principal amount of US\$71.9 million. As of December 31, 2012, we had US\$100.6 million principal amount of 2018 convertible bonds outstanding. The holders of the 2018 convertible bonds have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of the bonds on January 15, 2015 at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

As of December 31, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of RMB676.5 million (US\$108.6 million). Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash on hand and bank deposits, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use. Our advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments in total decreased from RMB1,158.3 million as of December 31, 2010 to RMB680.2 million as of December 31, 2011, and decreased to RMB350.9 million (US\$56.3 million) as of December 31, 2012. Our fixed assets increased from RMB2,084.0 million as of December 31, 2010, and to RMB4,716.0 million as of December 31, 2011, and increased to RMB4,780.0 million (US\$767.2 million) as of December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2012, we had commitments of approximately RMB377.0 million (US\$60.5 million) related to the acquisition of fixed assets. The commitment for acquisition of fixed assets is expected to be settled within 2013.

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Our capital expenditures were RMB669.2 million, RMB2,437.9 million and RMB534.5 million (US\$85.8 million) in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, all of which related primarily to the purchases of manufacturing equipment and facility construction costs. Based on the current market conditions, we expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately US\$50 million in 2013, which we plan to use to pay for investments in process improvements and equipment for research and development activities. However, we will actively review our capacity expansion plan on a regular basis as the business environment evolves. In December 2012, we entered into a framework agreement with the Bank of Beijing for access of up to RMB3.0 billion of credit over the next twelve-month period. In January 2013, Hanwha SolarOne Hong Kong Limited entered into a subscription agreement with Samsung Securities (Asia) Ltd. and Kookmin Bank Hong Kong Ltd. to issue outside the United States US\$100 million in floating rate notes due January 1, 2016 guaranteed by Hanwha Chemical Corporation. The interest rate floats with the three-month LIBOR. We plan to fund the balance of our capital expenditure requirements for 2013 with cash from operations, additional bank borrowings, and other forms of financing, if necessary.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued ASU No. 2012-02, or ASU 2012-02, Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment, which is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of performing the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill by providing entities an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further quantitative impairment testing is necessary. If an entity believes, as a result of its qualitative assessment, that it is more-likely-than-not that an indefinite lived intangible asset is impaired, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. This standard is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. We have adopted ASU 2012-02 since January 1, 2013 and we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, or ASU 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, which clarifies that the scope of Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, would apply to derivatives including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45 or are subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2013-01 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual reports. Entities should provide the disclosures required by this ASU retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. We have adopted ASU 2013-01 since January 1, 2013 and we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, or ASU 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. For public entities, this standard is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. We have adopted ASU 2013-02 since January 1, 2013 and we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Table of Contents**C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses**

The PV industry is characterized by rapidly evolving technology advancements. Achieving fast and continual technology improvements is of critical importance to maintaining our competitive advantage. Our research and development efforts concentrate on lowering production costs per watt by increasing the conversion efficiency rate of our products and reducing silicon usage by reducing the thickness of PV cells.

We have been developing advanced technologies to improve the conversion efficiency and reduce the production cost of our PV products. We have successfully applied shallow emitters and metal contacting pastes optimized for shallow emitters to our production lines, and we have implemented novel metallization patterns that reduce silver usage. We have successfully tested advanced texturing and rear passivation technologies in our pilot line and are evaluating the cost effectiveness of commercializing these technologies. We have demonstrated good-quality cells using low-cost poly silicon mixtures. We have designed, built and tested new module product designs that increase module sunlight-to-electricity conversion efficiency, decrease systems installation costs, increase module tolerance of non-uniform illumination, and facilitate new applications, such as low-cost frameless laminate installation and building-integrated installation. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, our research and development expenses were RMB53.5 million, RMB68.2 million and RMB90.8 million (US\$14.6 million), respectively.

Our R&D department works closely with our manufacturing department to lower production costs by improving our production efficiency. In July 2007, we established the SolarOne PV Engineering Center. The SolarOne PV Engineering Center is located near our manufacturing facilities in Qidong, Jiangsu Province, and equipped with a pilot production line and various characterization tools. The center focuses on improving cell conversion efficiency and expanding the application of solar cells. We are also working together with universities and research institutes to develop new technology and products.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events since January 1, 2013 that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholders' equity, or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or that engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012:

	Total	Payment Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
Purchase obligations relating to raw materials	168,881	168,881			
Operating lease obligations	5,000	3,991	1,009		
Long-term debt obligations	3,654,345	540,843	2,189,309	924,193	
Commitments relating to the acquisition of fixed assets	376,978	376,978			
Unrecognized tax benefit	143,473	143,473			
Total	4,348,677	1,234,166	2,190,318	924,193	

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G. Safe Harbor

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that relate to future events, including our future operating results and conditions, our prospects and our future financial performance and condition, all of which are largely based on our current expectations and projections. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled Item 3.D. Risk Factors, Item 4. Information on the Company and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. These statements are made under the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, expect, anticipate, future, intend, plan, believe, estimate, is/are likely to or other and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement, including but not limited to the following:

our expectations regarding the worldwide demand for electricity and the market for solar energy;

our beliefs regarding the effects of environmental regulation, lack of infrastructure reliability and long-term fossil fuel supply constraints;

our beliefs regarding the inability of traditional fossil fuel-based generation technologies to meet the demand for electricity;

our beliefs regarding the importance of environmentally friendly power generation;

our expectations regarding governmental support for the deployment of solar energy;

our beliefs regarding the acceleration of adoption of solar technologies;

our expectations with respect to advancements in our technologies;

our beliefs regarding the competitiveness of our solar products;

our expectations regarding the scaling of our manufacturing capacity;

our expectations with respect to revenue growth and profitability;

our expectations with respect to our ability to secure raw materials, especially silicon and silicon wafers, in the future;

competition from other manufacturers of PV products and conventional energy suppliers;

our future business development, results of operations and financial condition; and

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future economic or capital market conditions.

This annual report on Form 20-F also contains data related to the PV market worldwide and in China taken from third-party reports. The PV market may not grow at the rates projected by the market data, or at all. The failure of the market to grow at the projected rates may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our ADSs. In addition, the rapidly changing nature of the PV market subjects any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our market to significant uncertainties. If any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data turns out to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this annual report on Form 20-F relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report on Form 20-F. Except as

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required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this annual report on Form 20-F completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position/Title
Ki-Joon Hong	63	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Dong Kwan Kim	30	Director and Chief Strategy Officer
Min Su Kim	48	Director and President
Thomas J. Toy	58	Independent Director
Ernst A. Büttler	69	Independent Director
Yinzhang Gu	75	Independent Director
David N. K. Wang	67	Independent Director
Jung Pyo Seo	47	Chief Financial Officer
Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong	47	Chief Technology Officer

Directors

Mr. Ki-Joon Hong has served as our chairman of the board since December 20, 2010 and chief executive officer since July 2011. He is the CEO of Hanwha Chemical Corporation. Prior to his current position, Ki-Joon was the CEO of Hanwha Chemical's pharmaceutical and refinery businesses. Under his leadership, Hanwha Chemical entered into solar energy and secondary battery businesses and also actively expanded its overseas operations, forming a joint venture in Saudi Arabia and building a PVC factory in Ningbo, Zhejiang. He received a B.S. in Chemical Engineering from Seoul National University.

Mr. Dong Kwan Kim has served as our director since December 20, 2010 and chief strategy officer since December 2011. He is the Managing Director, Corporate Strategy of Hanwha Corporation. His responsibilities include formulation and execution of the Hanwha Group's solar strategy across the entire value chain from polysilicon to downstream operations. Mr. Kim gained extensive leadership and strategic development experience as an officer in the Republic of Korea Air Force. He received a B.A. in Government from Harvard University.

Mr. Min Su Kim has served as our president since October 2012 and our director since November 2012. Mr. Kim has over 25 years of experience in corporate planning, finance, marketing and sales. He most recently served as the vice president of the planning office of Hanwha Group Headquarters, responsible for developing short- and long-term strategic plans for the group. Mr. Kim served as the vice president of the corporate planning office of Hanwha Chemical Corporation from 2008 to 2011, senior manager of PE & CA marketing team of Hanwha Chemical Corporation from 2000 to 2008 and general manager of the marketing team of Kemira Chemicals Korea Corporation from 1998 to 2000, and held various positions at Hanwha Chemical Corporation from 1987 to 1998. Mr. Kim received his bachelor's degree in business administration from Seoul National University in 1987, and received his master's degree in business administration from London Business School in 2011.

Mr. Thomas J. Toy has served as our independent director since November 2006. He also serves as the chairman of our audit committee and corporate governance and nominating committee and as a member of our

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compensation committee. His other current positions include director of several privately held companies. Mr. Toy is co-founder and managing director of PacRim Venture Partners, a venture capital firm based in Menlo Park, California, since 1999, and is a venture partner/advisor for ICCP Ventures, a venture capital firm. Formerly, he was a partner with SmartForest Ventures, a venture capital firm based in Portland, Oregon and a partner and managing director of the Corporate Finance Division of Technology Funding, a venture capital firm based in San Mateo, California. From 1979 to 1987, Mr. Toy held several positions at Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, including vice president. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Northwestern University in the United States.

Mr. Ernst A. Büttler has served as our independent director since November 2006. He also serves as the chairman of our compensation committee and as a member of our audit committee. Mr. Büttler has been an independent board member/consultant since 2005. His other current positions include board member of Bank Frey & Co. AG, Zürich, Frey Group Holding, Zurich, ImmNeuweg AG, Zurich, and TIF Transport Infrastructure Fund Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda, and chairman of the board of Alegra Capital Ltd., Zürich, AA-Partners, Zürich and Lhotse Capital Advisors Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda, member of the board of XBiotech Switzerland AG, Zug and member of the advisory board of XBiotech Inc., Austin, Texas. From 1999 to 2005, he was a partner of Partners Group in Zug, the largest independent asset manager of alternative investments in Europe. Mr. Büttler spent over 25 years with Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse First Boston, with his last assignments being managing director and co-head of Corporate and Investment Banking Switzerland. He received a bachelor's degree from the School of Economics and Business Administration in Zürich and attended post-graduate programs at University of Massachusetts in the United States, INSEAD European Institute of Business Administration in Paris, and MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Mr. Yinzhong Gu has served as our independent director since June 2007. He also serves as a member of our compensation committee and corporate governance and nominating committee. From 1962 to 1998, Mr. Gu worked for Eastern China Electricity Administration, a government agency overseeing power supply in eastern China, in various roles, including as deputy director and director. Mr. Gu retired from Shanghai Electricity Administration in 1998. Mr. Gu graduated from Zhejiang University in 1962.

Dr. David N.K. Wang has served as our independent director since April 2009. He also serves as a member of our audit committee and corporate governance and nominating committee. Dr. Wang was an overseas advisor to the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China and an advisor to the Greater China Innovation and Entrepreneurship project of Stanford University in the United States. He was also a member of the board of directors of Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI) and chairman of its China Regional Advisory Board and a senior advisor to the chairman of the board of Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC). From November 2009 to July 2011, Dr. Wang served as president and the chief executive officer of SMIC. From September 2005 to June 2007, Dr. Wang served as the chief executive officer of Huahong Group and concurrently chairman of Huahong NEC, a subsidiary of Huahong Group. Prior to joining Huahong Group, Dr. Wang served as executive vice president of Applied Materials and president of Applied Materials Asia. Dr. Wang was responsible for Applied Materials' business strategy, planning and execution throughout Asia. Dr. Wang has also been a member of, chaired and helped found a variety of councils, committees and associations related to technology and Asia-Pacific business and economy. He received his Ph.D. degree in Materials Science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Executive Officers

Mr. Jung Pyo Seo has served as our chief financial officer since July 2011. Prior to his current position, Mr. Seo served as chief financial officer and chief operating officer of Azdel Inc., in Virginia from 2008 to 2011. While with Azdel Inc., Mr. Seo rebuilt the company's cash and debt management systems and processes, implemented a new ERP system, managed commercial banking relationships, raised capital and helped the company expand market share in a competitive market with rising raw material prices. He also played an important role in the acquisition and post-acquisition integration of Azdel Inc. by Hanwha Corporation. Prior to that, Mr. Seo held a variety of accounting, finance and sales-related positions at Hanwha Resorts Corporation and

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Hanwha Chemical Corporation for 12 years. Mr. Seo received an MBA with a concentration in Finance from the University of Washington, and a B.A. with a concentration in Finance and Accounting from Seoul National University.

Mr. Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong has served as our chief technology officer since October 2012. In 2010, Mr. Hong joined Hanwha Chemical Corporation to lead its Solar R&D Group. Prior to joining Hanwha Chemical Corporation, he held leadership positions at Millinet Solar, Applied Materials Korea and LG Semicon from 1992 to 2010. Mr. Hong received his bachelor's degree in petroleum and mineral engineering from Seoul National University and his master's degree and Ph.D. in material science and engineering from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST).

B. Compensation

Compensation

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, we paid aggregate cash compensation of RMB7.6 million, RMB3.0 million and RMB9.2 million (US\$1.5 million), respectively, to our directors and executive officers. For options granted to officers and directors, see 2006 Share Option Plan and 2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

The purposes of our 2006 share option plan and 2007 equity incentive plan are to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, provide additional incentive to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. Our board of directors believes that our company's long-term success is dependent upon our ability to attract and retain superior individuals who, by virtue of their ability, experience and qualifications, make important contributions to our business.

2006 Share Option Plan

We adopted our 2006 share option plan in November 2006. Our 2006 share option plan provides for the grant of options to purchase our ordinary shares, subject to vesting.

Administration. Our 2006 share option plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors. The committee will determine the provisions, terms and conditions of each option grant, including, but not limited to, the exercise price for the options, vesting schedule, forfeiture provisions, form of payment of exercise price and other applicable terms. The exercise price may be adjusted in the event of certain share or rights issuances by our company.

Option Exercise. Our 2006 Share Option Plan requires the options be vested over five years in equal portions, except that the vesting schedule of options granted to certain of our professionals, independent directors and advisors may be less than five years if our compensation committee deems it necessary and appropriate. The options, once vested, are exercisable at any time before November 30, 2016, at which time the options will become null and void. The exercise prices of the options are determined by the compensation committee.

Termination of Awards. Options granted under our 2006 share option plan have specified terms set forth in a share option agreement. Each employee who has been granted options shall undertake to work for our company for at least five years starting from the grant date, or for such term as is otherwise specified in the individual's share option agreement. In the event that the employee's employment with our company terminates without cause, the employee shall be entitled to exercise his or her vested options within three months of his or her termination, and any unvested options will be forfeited to our company. However, if instead the employee's employment is terminated by our company for cause, all of his or her unexercised options, whether vested or unvested, will be forfeited to our company.

Share Split or Combination. In the event of a share split or combination of our ordinary shares, the options, whether exercised or not, shall be split or combined at the same ratio.

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Amendment and Termination of Plan. Our compensation committee may at any time amend, suspend or terminate our 2006 share option plan. Amendments to our 2006 share option plan are subject to shareholder approval, to the extent required by law, or by stock exchange rules or regulations. Any amendment, suspension or termination of our 2006 share option plan may not adversely affect awards already granted without written consent of the recipient of such awards.

Our board of directors authorized the issuance of up to 10,799,685 ordinary shares upon exercise of awards granted under our 2006 share option plan. The following table sets forth certain information regarding our outstanding options under our 2006 share option plan as of March 29, 2013.

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Option	Exercise Price (US\$/share)	Grant Date	Expiration Date
Ki-Joon Hong				
Dong Kwan Kim				
Min Su Kim				
Thomas J. Toy	120,000	1.8	November 30, 2006	November 30, 2016
Verena Maria Büttler (wife of Ernst A. Büttler)	180,000	1.8	November 30, 2006	November 30, 2016
Yinzhang Gu	180,000	1.94	August 16, 2007	November 30, 2016
David N.K. Wang				
Jung Pyo Seo				
Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong				
Other individuals as a group	288,900	1.8	November 30, 2006	November 30, 2016
	150,000	2.02	August 16, 2007	November 30, 2016
	100,000	2.58	October 26, 2007	November 30, 2016
	50,000	2.73	November 1, 2007	November 30, 2016
	100,000	5.31	December 13, 2007	November 30, 2016
	146,250	2.15	March 6, 2008	November 30, 2016
Total	1,315,150			

No outstanding share option was held by such person.

2007 Equity Incentive Plan

We adopted our 2007 equity incentive plan in August 2007. It provides for the grant of options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units and performance stock to our employees, directors and consultants. The maximum aggregate number of our ordinary shares that may be issued under the 2007 equity incentive plan is 10,799,685. In addition, the plan provides for an annual increase in the number of shares available for issuance on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning with our 2008 fiscal year, equal to 2% of our then outstanding ordinary shares or such lesser amount as our board of directors may determine.

Administration. Different committees with respect to different groups of service providers, comprised of members of our board or other individuals appointed by the board, may administer our 2007 equity incentive plan. The administrator has the power to determine which individuals are eligible to receive an award, the terms of the awards, including the exercise price (if any), the number of shares subject to an award, the exercisability of the awards and the form of consideration payable upon exercise.

Options. The exercise price of incentive stock options must be at least equal to the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant; however, the overseas price of our non-statutory stock options may be as determined by the administrator. The term of an incentive stock option may not exceed ten years, except that with respect to any participant who owns 10% of the voting power of all classes of our outstanding shares as of

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the grant date, the term must not exceed five years and the exercise price must equal at least 110% of the fair market value on the grant date. The administrator determines the term of all other options. Upon the termination of the service of a participant, he or she may exercise his or her vested options for the period of time stated in the option agreement, and any unvested options are forfeited to our company. Generally, if termination is due to death or disability, the option will remain exercisable for twelve months. In all other cases, the option will generally remain exercisable for three months. However, an option generally may not be exercised later than the expiration of its term.

Restricted Stock. Restricted stock awards are ordinary shares that vest in accordance with terms and conditions established by the administrator and set forth in an award agreement. The administrator will determine the number of shares of restricted stock granted to any employee and may impose whatever conditions to vesting it determines to be appropriate.

Stock Appreciation Rights. Stock appreciation rights allow the recipient to receive the appreciation in the fair market value of our ordinary shares between the date of grant and the exercise date. The exercise price of stock appreciation rights granted under our plan may be as determined by the administrator. Stock appreciation rights expire under the same rules that apply to options.

Performance Units and Performance Shares. Performance units and performance shares are awards that will result in a payment to a participant generally only if performance goals established by the administrator are achieved. The administrator will establish organizational or individual performance goals in its discretion, which, depending on the extent to which they are met, will determine the number and the value of performance units and performance shares to be paid out to participants.

Restricted Stock Units. Restricted stock units are similar to awards of restricted stock, but are not settled unless the award vests. Restricted stock units may consist of restricted stock, performance share or performance unit awards, and the administrator may set forth restrictions based on the achievement of specific performance goals.

Amendment and Termination. Our 2007 equity incentive plan will automatically terminate in 2017, unless we terminate it sooner. Our board of directors has the authority to amend, alter, suspend or terminate the plan provided such action does not impair the rights of any participant with respect to any outstanding awards.

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Our board of directors authorized the issuance of up to 10,799,685 ordinary shares upon exercise of awards granted under our 2007 equity incentive plan. The following table sets forth certain information regarding our outstanding options under our 2007 equity incentive plan as of March 29, 2013.

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Option	Exercise Price (US\$/share)	Date of Grant	Expiration Date
Ki-Joon Hong				
Dong Kwan Kim				
Min Su Kim				
Thomas J. Toy				
Ernst A. Büttler				
Yinzhang Gu				
David N.K. Wang	300,000	0.88	April 2, 2009	April 2, 2019
Jung Pyo Seo				
Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong				
Other individuals as a group	20,000	4.376	May 28, 2008	May 28, 2018
	20,000	2.42	September 26, 2008	September 26, 2018
	527,300	1.344	October 16, 2008	October 16, 2018
	5,000	1.344	March 17, 2009	March 17, 2019
	55,000	1.452	May 27, 2009	May 27, 2019
	253,000	1.188	September 11, 2009	September 11, 2019
	239,500	1.01	October 29, 2009	October 29, 2019
	482,800	1.372	December 3, 2009	December 3, 2019
	50,000	1.496	June 28, 2010	June 28, 2010
	75,000	2.042	October 29, 2010	October 29, 2020
Total	2,027,600			

No outstanding share option was held by such person.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding our granted restricted stock units under our 2007 equity incentive plan as of March 29, 2013.

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Granted Restricted Stock Units	Date of Grant	Expiration Date
Ki-Joon Hong			
Dong Kwan Kim			
Min Su Kim			
Thomas J. Toy	37,500	January 1, 2010	January 1, 2020
	37,500	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2021
	37,500	January 1, 2012	January 1, 2022
Verena Maria Bütler (wife of Ernst A. Bütler)	37,500	January 1, 2010	January 1, 2020
	37,500	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2021
	37,500	January 1, 2012	January 1, 2022
Yinzhang Gu	37,500	January 1, 2010	January 1, 2020
	37,500	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2021
	37,500	January 1, 2012	January 1, 2022
David N.K. Wang	37,500	January 1, 2010	January 1, 2020
	37,500	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2021
	37,500	January 1, 2012	January 1, 2022
Jung Pyo Seo			
Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong			
Other individuals as a group	160,000	February 28, 2011	February 28, 2021
	112,500	April 28, 2011	April 28, 2021
	225,000	May 31, 2011	May 31, 2021
	112,500	July 28, 2011	July 28, 2021
	112,500	October 28, 2011	October 28, 2021
	412,500	November 29, 2011	November 29, 2021
	337,500	April 30, 2012	April 30, 2022
	1,762,500	June 28, 2012	June 28, 2022
Total	3,685,000		

No restricted stock units have been granted to such person.

C. Board Practices***Committees of the Board of Directors******Audit Committee***

Our audit committee consists of Mr. Thomas J. Toy, Mr. Ernst A. Bütler and Mr. David N.K. Wang, and is chaired by Mr. Thomas J. Toy, a director with accounting and financial management expertise as required by the Nasdaq corporate governance rules, or the Nasdaq Rules. All of the members of our audit committee all satisfy the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Rules. The audit committee will oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

selecting our independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by our independent auditors;

reviewing with our independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

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reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act;

discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and our independent auditors;

reviewing major issues as to the adequacy of our internal control and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;

annually reviewing and reassessing the adequacy of our audit committee charter;

such other matters that are specifically delegated to our audit committee by our board of directors from time to time;

meeting separately and periodically with management and our internal and independent auditors; and

reporting regularly to our board of directors.

Our audit committee has established a whistleblower reporting system to allow individuals to make anonymous communications to the audit committee regarding financial and accounting matters relating to our company.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Mr. Ernst A. Bütler, Mr. Thomas J. Toy and Mr. Yinzhong Gu, and is chaired by Mr. Ernst A. Bütler. All of the members of our compensation committee satisfy the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Rules. Our compensation committee assists our board of directors in reviewing and approving the compensation structure of our directors and executive officers, including all forms of compensation to be provided to our directors and executive officers. Members of the compensation committee are not prohibited from direct involvement in determining their own compensation. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

approving and overseeing the compensation package for our executive officers;

reviewing and making recommendations to our board of directors with respect to the compensation of our directors;

reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our chief executive officer, evaluating the performance of our chief executive officer in light of those goals and objectives, and setting the compensation level of our chief executive officer based on this evaluation; and

reviewing periodically and making recommendations to our board of directors regarding any long-term incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements, annual bonuses, employee pension and welfare benefit plans.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Mr. Thomas J. Toy, Mr. Dong Kwan Kim, Mr. Yinzhong Gu and Mr. David N.K. Wang, and is chaired by Mr. Thomas J. Toy. All of the members of our corporate governance and nominating committee, except Mr. Dong Kwan Kim, satisfy the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Rules. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists our board of directors in identifying individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of our board of directors and its

committees. The corporate governance and nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

identifying and recommending nominees for election or re-election to our board of directors, or for appointment to fill any vacancy;

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reviewing annually with our board of directors its current composition in light of the characteristics of independence, age, skills, experience and availability of service to us;

identifying and recommending to our board the directors to serve as members of committees;

advising the board periodically with respect to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to our board of directors on all matters of corporate governance and on any corrective action to be taken; and

monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a fiduciary duty to act honestly, in good faith and with a view to our best interests. Our directors also have a duty to exercise the skill they actually possess and such care and diligence that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors are not subject to a term of office and hold office until such time as they resign or are removed from office by ordinary resolution or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically if, among other things, the director becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors, or dies or is found by our company to be or to have become of unsound mind. Our officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of our board of directors.

The service contracts of our directors do not provide for benefits upon termination of their directorship.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with all of our executive officers. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for a specified time period. We may terminate his or her employment for cause at any time for certain acts of the employee.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and subsequent to the terms of his or her agreement, in confidence and not to use, except in pursuance of his or her duties in connection with the employment, any of our confidential information, technological secrets, commercial secrets and know-how. Our executive officers have also agreed to disclose to us all inventions, designs and techniques which resulted from work performed by them, and to assign us all right, title and interest of such inventions, designs and techniques.

Additionally, our executive officers are typically bound by non-competition provisions contained in their employment agreements that prohibit them from engaging in activities that compete with our business during and for a certain period after their employment with our company.

On June 29, 2007, China has adopted the New Employment Contract Law, or the New Employment Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2008. The New Employment Law sets forth certain key requirements, such as the requirement for a written employment contract, limitations on probation period, and clauses on severance pay that might marginally affect the cost of employment in China. However, we do not expect the New Employment Law will substantially impact our business.

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As of December 31, 2012, we had 6,252 full-time employees. The following table sets forth the number of our full-time employees by function as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	As of December 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
Manufacturing and engineering	8,706	7,691	4,839
General and administration	240	351	300
Quality control	794	921	630
Research and development	150	165	104
Purchasing and logistics	295	377	271
Marketing and sales	56	119	108
Total	10,241	9,624	6,252

We offer our employees competitive compensation packages and various training programs, and as a result we have generally been able to attract and retain qualified personnel.

As required by PRC regulations, we participate in various employee benefit plans that are organized by municipal and provincial governments, including housing, pension, medical and unemployment benefit plans. We are required under PRC law to make contributions to the employee benefit plans at specified percentages of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of our employees, up to a maximum amount specified by the local government from time to time. Members of the retirement plan are entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of their salaries. The total amount of contributions we made to employee benefit plans in 2010, 2011 and 2012 was RMB52.4 million, RMB84.5 million and RMB79.5 million (US\$12.8 million), respectively.

We adopted our 2006 share option plan in November 2006, which provides an additional means to attract, motivate, retain and reward selected directors, officers, managers, employees and other eligible persons. An aggregate of 10,799,685 ordinary shares has been reserved for issuance under this plan. As of December 31, 2012, there were outstanding options to purchase 1,641,150 ordinary shares under our 2006 share option plan.

We adopted our 2007 equity incentive plan in August 2007. It provides for the grant of options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units and performance stock to our employees, directors and consultants. The maximum aggregate number of our ordinary shares that may be issued under the 2007 equity incentive plan is 10,799,685. In addition, the plan provides for an annual increase in the number of shares available for issuance on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning with our 2008 fiscal year, equal to 2% of our then outstanding ordinary shares or such lesser amount as our board of directors may determine. As of December 31, 2012, there were outstanding options to purchase 2,545,575 ordinary shares under our 2007 share option plan.

We typically enter into a standard confidentiality and non-competition agreement with our management and research and development personnel. These contracts include a covenant that prohibits these individuals from engaging in any activities that compete with our business during, and for three years after, the period of their employment with our company.

We believe we maintain a good working relationship with our employees, and we have not experienced any significant labor disputes or any difficulty in recruiting staff for our operations. On March 29, 2013, SolarOne Qidong signed a collective bargaining agreement in accordance with the guidelines of the PRC labor law. The collective bargaining agreement covers all of the employees of SolarOne Qidong who are PRC citizens and is effective from March 29, 2013 to March 28, 2014.

Table of Contents**E. Share Ownership**

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of April 12, 2013, the latest practicable date, by:

each of our directors and executive officers; and

each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5.0% of our ordinary shares.

	Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
	Number	%
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Ki-Joon Hong		
Dong Kwan Kim		
Min Su Kim		
Thomas J. Toy	369,990	0.09%
Verena Maria Büttler (wife of Ernst A. Büttler)	429,990	0.10%
Yinzhang Gu	330,000	0.08%
David N.K. Wang	375,000	0.09%
Jung Pyo Seo		
Jeong Eui (J.E.) Hong		
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group ⁽³⁾		
Major Shareholders:		
Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	209,249,448	49.48%

The person does not beneficially own any ordinary share or options exercisable within 60 days of the date of this annual report.
Notes:

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities.
- (2) The number of ordinary shares outstanding in calculating the percentages for each listed person includes the ordinary shares underlying options exercisable by such person within 60 days of April 12, 2013. Percentage of beneficial ownership of each listed person is based on 422,854,332 ordinary shares outstanding as of April 12, 2013, as well as the ordinary shares underlying share options exercisable by such person within 60 days of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F. This number excludes: (i) the remaining 4,014,075 ADSs which were issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008; (ii) the remaining 20,062,348 ordinary shares issued to Hanwha Solar at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share, in connection with Hanwha Solar's purchase of 36,455,089 ordinary shares of our company in September 2010; and (iii) the 108,220 ADSs which have been reserved by our company as of April 12, 2013 to allow for the participation in the ADS program by our employees pursuant to our equity incentive plans from time to time. We excluded those shares as we do not believe that they will increase the number of ordinary shares considered outstanding for the purpose of calculating beneficial ownership. Our total outstanding ordinary shares will be 463,528,155 if those numbers mentioned above are to be included.
- (3)

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Includes ordinary shares held by all of our directors and senior executive officers as a group, as well as the ordinary shares underlying share options held by such directors and senior executive officers exercisable within 60 days of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F.

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(4) Held 202,844,393 ordinary shares (excluding the remaining 20,062,348 ordinary shares issued to Hanwha Solar at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share, in connection with Hanwha Solar's purchase of 36,455,089 ordinary shares of our company in September 2010) and 1,281,011 ADSs as of April 12, 2013. The address of Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. is c/o Hanwha Chemical Corporation, Hanwha Building, 1, Janggyo-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul 100-797, Korea. Hanwha Solar is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical.

We entered into a share purchase agreement on August 3, 2010 with Hanwha Chemical, under which Hanwha Chemical agreed to purchase 36,455,089 ordinary shares from us at a price of US\$2.144 per ordinary share, which corresponds to a price of US\$10.72 per ADS. Hanwha Chemical subsequently assigned and transferred its rights and obligations under the share purchase agreement to Hanwha Solar, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hanwha Chemical and the sale and purchase of these ordinary shares was consummated on September 16, 2010. In addition, we entered into a share issuance and repurchase agreement on September 16, 2010 with Hanwha Solar, under which we agreed to issue to Hanwha Solar a total of 45,080,019 ordinary shares at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share, which shares were to remain outstanding so long as and to the extent that the 9,019,611 ADSs we issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008 remain outstanding. Pursuant to the share issuance and repurchase agreement, we issued to Hanwha Solar 30,672,689 ordinary shares on September 16, 2010 and an additional 14,407,330 ordinary shares on March 10, 2011. The total proceeds to us from these transactions amounted to approximately US\$78.2 million. At the same time, Hanwha Solar completed the acquisition from Good Energies II LP and Yonghua Solar Power Investment Holding Ltd. of a total of 120,407,700 ordinary shares and 1,281,011 ADSs of our company, representing all of the ordinary shares and ADSs held by them. In connection with our public offering of 9,200,000 ADSs in November 2010, we issued to Hanwha Solar an additional 45,981,604 ordinary shares at a price of US\$1.80 per ordinary share pursuant to a shareholder agreement we and Hanwha Solar entered into on September 16, 2010. In October 2011, we repurchased and cancelled 25,017,671 ordinary shares, which were issued pursuant to a share issuance and repurchase agreement dated September 16, 2010, from Hanwha Solar at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share. As a result of these transactions, Hanwha Solar owns an approximately 49.48% equity interest in our company.

As of April 12, 2013, approximately 55.8% of our outstanding ordinary shares, represented by approximately 47,174,282 ADSs, were held by 44 record holders in the United States.

ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

Please refer to Item 6.E. Share Ownership.

B. Related Party Transactions

After the completion of our initial public offering on December 26, 2006, we adopted an audit committee charter, which requires that the audit committee review all related party transactions on an ongoing basis and all such transactions be approved by the committee.

Private Placement

In September 2010, we issued in a private placement an aggregate of 36,455,089 ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar at a purchase price of US\$2.144 per share for an aggregate sale price of US\$78.2 million. Concurrently with the closing of this offering, we issued 30,672,689 ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar at par value of the ordinary shares and subsequently an additional 14,407,330 ordinary shares at par value, which shares were to remain outstanding so long as and to the extent that the 9,019,611 ADSs we issued to facilitate our convertible bond offering in January 2008 remain outstanding. In October 2011, we repurchased and cancelled 25,017,671 ordinary shares from Hanwha Solar at par value of US\$0.0001 per ordinary share.

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In connection with our public offering of 9,200,000 ADSs in November 2010, we issued in a private placement to Hanwha Solar an additional 45,981,604 ordinary shares at a price of US\$1.8 per ordinary share for an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million pursuant to a shareholder agreement we and Hanwha Solar entered into on September 16, 2010.

Registration Rights

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement entered into in connection with the private placement transaction with Hanwha Solar in September 2010, we granted to Hanwha Solar certain registration rights, which primarily include:

Demand Registrations. Upon request of Hanwha Solar to effect any registration with respect to the registrable securities it held then outstanding having an anticipated aggregate offering price of at least US\$15 million, we shall effect registration with respect to such registrable securities on a form other than Form F-3 (or any comparable form for a registration for an offering in a jurisdiction other than the United States), provided that we shall only be obligated to effect three such registrations.

Piggyback Registrations. Hanwha Solar and its permitted transferees are entitled to piggyback registration rights, whereby they may require us to register all or any part of the registrable securities that they hold at the time when we register any of our ordinary shares.

Registrations on Form F-3. We have granted Hanwha Solar and its permitted transferees the right to an unlimited number of registrations under Form F-3 (or any comparable form for a registration in a jurisdiction other than the United States), for a public offering of registrable securities with a reasonably anticipated aggregate price to the public not less than US\$10 million, to the extent we are eligible to use such form to offer securities.

Equity Incentive Plan

See Item 6.B. Compensation 2006 Share Option Plan and Item 6.B. Compensation 2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

Material Transactions with Certain Shareholders and Affiliated Companies

On February 5, 20 and 23, and April 27 and 30, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into five polysilicon purchase agreements with Ya An Yongwang Silicon Co., Ltd., or Yongwang, which is in the process of liquidation, a company controlled by Hanwha Chemical, the holding company of Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong purchased polysilicon from Yongwang for RMB88.7 million.

On January 1, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into a framework purchase agreement with Linyang Electronics, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase raw materials from Linyang Electronics in 2010.

On January 3, 18 and 28, February 9 and March 17, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into five equipment purchase agreements with Linyang Electronics, under which SolarOne Qidong purchased certain equipment from Linyang Electronics for an aggregate amount of RMB4.0 million.

On March 25, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into a service agreement with Nantong Huahong Ecological Gardening Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to pay an aggregate amount of RMB0.1 million to Nantong Linyang Ecological Gardening Co., Ltd. for its provision of construction and labor services.

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In April 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into a lease agreement with Qidong Huahong Electronics Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, for a three-year term under which the annual rental payment is RMB1.5 million.

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On April 30, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into an equipment purchase agreement with SMIC Energy Technology (Shanghai), or SMIC ET, a wholly owned subsidiary of SMIC, a company where David N.K. Wang, our independent director, serves as president and chief executive officer. Under this agreement, SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase a 25 MW cell line from SMIC ET for US\$4.25 million. SolarOne Qidong also signed a human resource service agreement with a one-month term with SMIC ET in connection with the equipment purchase agreement, under which SMIC ET agreed to second employees to SolarOne Qidong to manage and operate the equipment sold by SMIC ET and SolarOne Qidong agreed to pay for those employees' compensation. Pursuant to the equipment purchase agreement, SolarOne Qidong also entered into a lease agreement with SMIC (Shanghai) Corporation, or SMIC Shanghai, to lease the premises and facilities where the equipment is located for a 12-month term from May 1, 2010 to April 30, 2011. Such lease agreement was amended on April 21, 2011 to extend the term of the lease to May 21, 2011. In addition, SolarOne Qidong assumed three PV cell supply contracts originally entered into between SMIC ET Shanghai and its customers.

From September 13, 2010 to July 12, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into several purchase orders with Hanwha Chemical, the holding company of Hanwha Solar, to purchase multicrystalline PV cells from Hanwha Chemical for a total amount of US\$12.7 million.

On September 15, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Yongwang under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase certain amounts of raw materials from Yongwang at a price adjusted monthly based on the market price from October 2010 to October 2012. On August 1, 2011, the two parties entered into a supplemental agreement, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase polysilicon from Yongwang for RMB6.3 million (US\$1.0 million).

On October 26, 2010, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha L&C Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Hanwha L&C, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong purchased certain raw materials from Hanwha L&C for RMB1.1 million (US\$0.2 million).

On January 3, 2011, we entered into a consulting service agreement with Hanwha S&C Co., Ltd., or Hanwha S&C, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which Hanwha S&C Co., Ltd. provided various consulting services related to information strategic planning from January 3, 2011 to March 31, 2011 for RMB1.5 million (US\$0.2 million).

From January 18, 2011 to November 22, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into several purchase agreements with Hanwha L&C to purchase EVA sheets from Hanwha L&C for a total amount of US\$11.6 million.

On May 17, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha TechM Co., Ltd., or Hanwha TechM, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase an auto module system layout from Hanwha TechM for US\$4.8 million.

On May 19, 2011, June 21, 2011 and February 14, 2012, Hanwha Corporation, the holding company of Hanwha Solar, entered into three purchase orders with Hanwha SolarOne to purchase PV products from Hanwha SolarOne for a total amount of US\$0.1 million and Euro3.0 million.

From May 26, 2011 to April 13, 2012, Hanwha Corporation entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of US\$32.1 million and Euro1.9 million.

On June 10, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha TechM, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase a multi-wire saw from Hanwha TechM for US\$0.8 million.

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From July 12, 2011 to December 22, 2012, Hanwha Corporation entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Qidong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Qidong for a total amount of US\$81.8 million and Euro1.6 million.

On July 15, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into an SAP software end-user license agreement with Hanwha S&C, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase SAP software licenses from Hanwha S&C for US\$0.7 million.

On July 20 and September 29, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into two catering service management agreements with Foodist Food Culture (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to engage Foodist Food Culture (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. to provide catering services for two cafeterias of SolarOne Qidong from August 1, 2011 to July 31, 2012 and from September 30, 2011 to September 30, 2013, respectively.

On September 1, 2011, we entered into an agreement with Hanwha S&C, under which Hanwha SolarOne agreed to engage Hanwha S&C to build an e-approval system and a linkage system between the SAP Enterprise Resource Planning, or ERP, and gateway for US\$0.1 million.

On October 1, 2011, SolarOne Qidong entered into a consulting service agreement with Hanwha S&C, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to engage Hanwha S&C to provide various consulting services related to ERP and information technology from October 1, 2011 to February 28, 2012 for US\$0.1 million.

On March 7, 2012, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha L&C, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase EUA sheets from Hanwha L&C from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012 at a unit price of US\$2.2.

On March 22, 2012, Hanwha Europe entered into a purchase order with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for Euro2.6 million.

On April 4 and April 5, 2012, Hanwha International LLC, a company affiliated with Hanwha SolarOne, entered into five purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of US\$0.9 million.

On March 5 and July 10, 2012, Hanwha Q.Cells. GmbH entered into two purchase agreement with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for US\$27.5 million.

On May 1, 2012, SolarOne Hong Kong entered into a business acquisition agreement with Hanwha Resources Australia Pty Ltd. to acquire Hanwha Solar Australia Pty Ltd. from Hanwha Corporation to sell solar products in Australia for AUD16,732.1.

From May 18, 2012 to Oct 31, 2012, Hanwha Corporation entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV modules from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of US\$6.0 million and Euro0.4 million.

From May 11, 2012 to February 27, 2013, Hanwha Europe entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of Euro22.6 million.

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From May 11, 2012 to April 22, 2012, Hanwha Q CELLS Korea Corp, formerly known as Hanwha SolarEnergy Co., Ltd., a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Qidong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Qidong for a total amount of US\$28.7 million.

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From May 11, 2012 to April 22, 2012, Hanwha Q CELLS Korea Corp, formerly known as Hanwha SolarEnergy Co., Ltd., a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of US\$6.5 million.

From May 11, 2012 to April 22, 2012, Hanwha Q CELLS Korea Corp, formerly known as Hanwha SolarEnergy Co., Ltd., a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, entered into several purchase orders with Solar R&D to purchase PV products from Solar R&D for a total amount of US\$36,991.

From May 30, 2012 to March 7, 2013, Hanwha Japan Co., Ltd. entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne Hong Kong to purchase PV products from SolarOne Hong Kong for a total amount of US\$70.3 million and JPY866.4 million.

On June 7, 2012, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha TechM, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase a module line from Hanwha TechM for US\$570,000.

From June 4, 2012 to January 29, 2013, Hanwha International LLC, a company affiliated with Hanwha SolarOne, entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne U.S.A. to purchase PV products from SolarOne U.S.A. for a total amount of US\$11.8 million.

From June 22, 2012 to July 17, 2012, Komodo Enterprises Inc., a company affiliated with Hanwha Corporation, entered into several purchase orders with SolarOne U.S.A. to purchase PV products from SolarOne U.S.A. for a total amount of US\$1.0 million.

On August 22, 2012, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha TechM, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase a module automation and packing system from Hanwha TechM for US\$3.25 million.

On September 21, 2012, SolarOne U.S.A. entered into a 3PL Service Agreement with Hanwha International LLC, a company affiliated with Hanwha SolarOne and KCC Transport Systems, Inc., an independent third party, to purchase logistics services, including customs clearance and warehousing.

On December 5, 2012, SolarOne Qidong entered into a purchase agreement with Hanwha TechM, a company affiliated with Hanwha Solar, under which SolarOne Qidong agreed to purchase an automatic spraying equipment from Hanwha TechM for US\$95,000.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

We have appended consolidated financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Export Sales

Our export sales in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were RMB6,935.9 million, RMB5,817.2 million and RMB3,295.9 million (US\$529.0 million), respectively, and accounted for 92.1%, 90.7% and 89.6% of our net revenues, respectively.

Table of Contents**Legal and Administrative Proceedings**

Most of our multi-year supply agreements that we entered into during the earlier periods of supply shortage required us to make prepayments of a portion of the total contract price to our suppliers without receiving collateral for such prepayments. Due to doubtful recovery of advances to suppliers, we recorded a provision of RMB186.0 million (US\$29.9 million) in 2012 to reflect the probable loss arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts. On June 8, 2009, LDK, one of our suppliers of silicon, submitted an arbitration request to the Shanghai Arbitration Commission, alleging that we had failed to perform under the terms of a long-term supply agreement, seeking to enforce our performance and claiming for monetary relief. Deliveries of silicon under the agreement halted in early 2009 and have not recommenced. On July 9, 2009, we submitted an arbitration request to the Shanghai Arbitration Commission requesting that LDK refund the outstanding prepayments of RMB104 million that we made under the contract, plus compensation of RMB35 million from LDK for estimated losses incurred by us as a result of the stoppage of deliveries under the framework supply agreement and legal fees of RMB4 million. On March 23, 2012, a hearing was held by the Shanghai Arbitration Commission, and all the requests filed by LDK were dismissed. LDK was also required to refund the deposit amounting to RMB104 million to us within 30 days from the date of the hearing. As we did not receive the refund from LDK within the required period, we have taken steps to apply for an enforcement of the award. The requests filed by us for compensation of RMB35 million and legal fees of RMB4 million were dismissed. On April 26, 2012, LDK submitted a separate and new arbitration request to the Shanghai Arbitration Commission updating its arbitration claim to seek damages of RMB446 million plus legal cost for our alleged failure to perform the aforesaid multi-year framework supply agreement. Based on other relevant supplementary agreements between the parties and in light of the previous arbitration award in our favor which was based on the same principal contract and facts, we expect the outcome of the new arbitration to be positive. Even if we are held liable by the tribunal, we expect our liability to be limited and substantially lower than the claim made by LDK in the new arbitration. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry – We may be subject to legal proceedings in connection with the multi-year supply agreements we entered into previously and such proceedings can be both costly and time-consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel.

On July 26, 2012, we brought a lawsuit against Hoku Corporation and Hoku Materials, Inc., or Hoku collectively, one of our polysilicon suppliers, at the Los Angeles Superior Court for Hoku's failure to perform a multi-year framework polysilicon supply agreement entered into on November 19, 2007. Hoku has never made any delivery of polysilicon, and has also failed to return a US\$49 million prepayment to us. We demanded Hoku to return the prepayment. We have vigorously pursued our claims against Hoku and based on the underlying facts, we expect a positive outcome of the case. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry – Prepayments we have provided to our silicon and silicon wafer suppliers expose us to the credit and performance risks of such suppliers and may not be recovered, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

We face payment collection difficulties with respect to certain customers, which may materially and adversely impact our profitability. For example, on July 16, 2012, we submitted an arbitration request to Guangzhou Arbitration Commission requiring Guo Hua, owner of a PV project for which we acted as an EPC, to pay a total amount of RMB92 million including, among others, overdue payment of EPC contract price, accrued interest, damages and legal cost in accordance with the EPC contract dated September 21, 2010. On August 5, 2012, Guo Hua submitted a counterclaim to Guangzhou Arbitration Commission alleging that we have substantially breached the EPC contract, and Guo Hua requested termination of the EPC contract and demanded us to pay a total amount of RMB187 million for breach of contract. Based on the facts of the case and our discussion with our external counsels, we believe the contract termination claim of Guo Hua is unlikely to be supported by the Guangzhou Arbitration Commission and our liability for damages, if any, would likely be limited and substantially lower than the claim made by Guo Hua in the arbitration. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry – We depend on a limited number of customers and countries for a high percentage of our revenues and the loss of, a significant reduction in orders from, or failure to collect payments from, any of these customers or countries, if not immediately replaced, would significantly reduce our revenue and decrease our profitability.

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As a result of a petition filed on October 19, 2011 by U.S. producers of solar crystalline silicon PV cells, or solar panels, the Department of Commerce, or the DOC, published an Antidumping Duty Order, or an AD Order, and a Countervailing Duty Order, or a CVD Order, on solar panels imported from China on December 7, 2012. Consequently, imports of solar panels from SolarOne Qidong are subject to a combined effective AD and CVD deposit rate of 29.18%, of which 15.24% is attributable to the CVD. Imports of solar panels from SolarOne Hong Kong are subject to a combined effective rate of 254.66%, which is comprised of an AD of 239.42% and a CVD of 15.24%. Actual AD and CVD ultimately due will be determined by the DOC after its review of actual transactions. Such review takes place annually in the anniversary month of the publication of the AD and CVD Orders, and covers the preceding one-year period. SolarOne Qidong is undertaking efforts to protect itself against the potential increases of AD and CVD in these reviews. SolarOne Qidong is challenging the DOC's final ruling at the United States Court of International Trade and also has joined others in challenging the final determination of material injury made by the United States International Trade Commission, or the USITC, in an effort to overturn these decisions. There is no assurance that we will succeed in overturning the final rulings of the DOC and the USITC or that the AD and CVD will be eliminated and the duty deposit rates will be reduced. The imposition of the AD and CVD and any increase in the rate of AD or CVD or their respective deposit ratios will significantly increase the price of our products, negatively affect our sales in the U.S. and adversely affect our results of operations.

On September 6 and November 8, 2012, the European Commission initiated an antidumping proceeding and an anti-subsidy proceeding concerning imports of crystalline silicon PV modules and key components, such as cells and wafers, originating in China. We have taken necessary steps to deploy a vigorous defense in these proceedings in order to annul the European Commission's refusal to consider the claims for market economy treatment, which would allow us to receive an individual reduction in the calculation of AD. On March 11, 2013, our concerned subsidiaries filed an application for the annulment of Regulation (EU) No. 1168/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12, 2012 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 1225/2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community (OJ 2012 L 344/1), insofar as it was applied to the relevant subsidiaries, and of the European Commission's decision of January 3, 2013 refusing consideration of the above-mentioned subsidiaries' claims for market economy treatment. It is difficult to predict the AD rates that may apply to our exports to the EU. Consequently, at this point of time, we are unable to assess the impact of these proceedings on our exports to the European Union market. An unfavorable outcome of such proceedings could significantly increase the price of our products, negatively affect our sales in the European Union market and adversely affect our results of operations. See Item 3.D. Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry - Changes in international trade policies and international barriers to trade may material adversely affect our ability to export our products worldwide.

Other than as described above, there are no material legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries or investigations pending or threatened against us. We may from time to time be subject to various legal or administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

Dividend Policy

We made a one-time cash dividend payment in the aggregate amount of RMB7.2 million to the holders of the series A convertible preference shares on December 31, 2006. Except for the forgoing, we have never declared or paid any cash dividends, nor do we have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors subject to the Cayman Islands Companies Law. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. If we pay any dividends, we will pay our ADS holders to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder.

Table of Contents**B. Significant Changes**

There have been no significant changes since December 31, 2012, the date of the annual consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. Offering and Listing Details**

Our ADSs, each representing five of our ordinary shares, have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Market since December 20, 2006. Our ticker symbol is HSOL.

In 2012, the trading price of our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market ranged from US\$0.77 to US\$2.51 per ADS.

The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market for (1) each year of 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, (2) each quarter in 2011 and 2012 and the first quarter in 2013, and (3) each of the past six months.

	High	Sales Price Low
Annually High and Low		
2008	40.19	2.67
2009	8.95	2.27
2010	13.48	5.61
2011	9.78	0.91
2012	2.51	0.77
Quarterly High and Low		
First Quarter 2011	9.78	6.90
Second Quarter 2011	7.69	4.83
Third Quarter 2011	6.41	2.28
Fourth Quarter 2011	2.50	0.91
First Quarter 2012	2.51	1.00
Second Quarter 2012	1.37	0.81
Third Quarter 2012	1.35	0.94
Fourth Quarter 2012	1.13	0.77
First Quarter 2013	1.53	0.87
Monthly Highs and Lows		
October 2012	1.13	0.94
November 2012	1.07	0.77
December 2012	1.08	0.85
January 2013	1.48	1.03
February 2013	1.53	1.13
March 2013	1.18	0.87
April 2013 (through April 26, 2013)	1.08	0.86

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs, each representing five of our ordinary shares, have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Market since December 20, 2006 and are under the symbol HSOL.

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D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We incorporate by reference into this annual report the description of our amended and restated memorandum of association contained in our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006. Our shareholders adopted our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association by special resolutions passed on December 18, 2006. The amended and restated memorandum and articles of association became effective on December 26, 2006. Our shareholders adopted some further amendments to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association by special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting on February 21, 2011. Such amendments include our name change, the increase of our authorized share capital from US\$50,000 to US\$100,000 and the deletion of the requirement of prior majority shareholder approval for issuance of shares in an amount equal to or more than 20% of all the shares issued and outstanding.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in Item 4. Information on the Company or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D. Exchange Controls

Foreign Currency Exchange

Foreign currency exchange in China is primarily governed by the following regulations:

Foreign Exchange Administration Rules (1996), as amended; and

Regulations of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996).

Under the Foreign Exchange Administration Rules, the Renminbi is convertible for current account items, including distribution of dividends, payment of interest, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of Renminbi for capital account items, such as direct investment, loan, securities investment and repatriation of investment, however, is still subject to the approval of SAFE.

Under the Regulations of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange, foreign-invested enterprises may only buy, sell and/or remit foreign currencies at those banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business after valid commercial documents are provided and, in the case of capital account item transactions, after obtaining the approval from SAFE. Capital investments by foreign-invested enterprises outside of China are also subject to limitations, which include approvals by the Ministry of Commerce, SAFE and the NDRC.

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E. Taxation

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. No Cayman Islands stamp duty will be payable unless an instrument is executed in, brought to, or produced before a court of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made by or to our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

PRC Taxation

Under the EIT, which took effect as of January 1, 2008, enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose de facto management body is located in the PRC are considered resident enterprises for PRC tax purposes. The EIT does not define the term de facto management. However, the Implementation Regulations for the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC issued by the State Council on December 6, 2007 defined de facto management body as an establishment that exerts substantial and comprehensive management and control over the business operations, staff, accounting, assets and other aspects of the enterprise. Since substantially all of our management is currently based in the PRC, and may remain in the PRC in the foreseeable future, it is likely that we will be regarded as a resident enterprise on a strict interpretation of the EIT and its Implementation Regulations. If Hanwha SolarOne or any of its non-PRC subsidiaries is treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes, Hanwha SolarOne or such subsidiary will be subject to PRC income tax on worldwide income at a uniform tax rate of 25%, excluding the dividend income received from our PRC subsidiaries which should have been subject to PRC income tax already.

Moreover, the EIT provides that an income tax rate of 10% is normally applicable to dividends payable to non-PRC investors who are non-resident enterprises, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC. We are a Cayman Islands holding company and substantially all of our income may be derived from dividends we receive from our operating subsidiaries located in the PRC (through our holding company structure). Thus, dividends paid to us by our subsidiaries in the PRC may be subject to the 10% income tax if we are considered a non-resident enterprise under the EIT.

Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to 10% PRC withholding income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are considered a resident enterprise, it is unclear whether the dividends we pay with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain you may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and subject to PRC tax.

If we are deemed by the PRC tax authorities as a resident enterprise and declare dividends, under the existing Implementation Regulations of the EIT, dividends paid by us to our ultimate shareholders, which are non-resident enterprises and do not have an establishment or place in the PRC, or which have such an establishment or place but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place, might be subject to PRC withholding tax at 10% or a lower treaty rate.

According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Individual Income Tax, or the IIT, as amended, PRC income tax at the rate of 20% is applicable to dividends payable to individual investors if such dividends are regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by individual investors is also subject to PRC tax at 20% if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are deemed by the PRC tax authorities as a resident enterprise, the dividends we pay to our individual investors with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain the individual investors may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, might be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax at 20% or a lower treaty rate.

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U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders (defined below) under present law of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares. This summary applies only to investors that hold the ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets. This discussion is based on the tax laws of the United States as in effect on the date of this annual report and on U.S. Treasury regulations in effect as of the date of this annual report, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

The following discussion does not deal with the tax consequences to any particular investor or to persons in special tax situations such as:

certain financial institutions;

insurance companies;

broker dealers;

U.S. expatriates;

traders that elect to mark-to-market;

tax-exempt entities;

persons liable for alternative minimum tax;

persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

persons holding an ADS or ordinary share as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction; or

persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting stock.

The discussion below of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders will apply if you are a beneficial owner of ADSs or ordinary shares and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States, any state in the United States or the District of Columbia;

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an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a U.S. person under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, on the previous day and has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If you are a partner in a partnership or other entity taxable as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds ADSs or ordinary shares, your tax treatment generally will depend on your status and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner or partnership holding ADSs or ordinary shares, you should consult your own tax advisors.

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The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be complied with in accordance with their terms. If you hold ADSs, you should be treated as the holder of the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Exchanges of ordinary shares for ADSs and ADSs for ordinary shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on the ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, the gross amount of any distribution (including constructive dividends) to you with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be included in your gross income as dividend income on the date of actual or constructive receipt by the depositary, in the case of ADSs, or by you, in the case of ordinary shares, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). The dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

With respect to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends may constitute qualified dividend income and be taxed at the lower applicable capital gains rate, provided that (1) the ADSs or ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, (2) we are not a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below) for either our taxable year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Under U.S. Internal Revenue Service authority, ordinary shares, or ADSs representing such shares, are considered for the purpose of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on the Nasdaq, as our ADSs are. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares.

Dividends that you receive that do not constitute qualified dividend income are not eligible for taxation at the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Instead, you must include the gross amount of any such dividend paid by us out of our accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) in your gross income, and it will be subject to tax at rates applicable to ordinary income.

Dividends will constitute foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes and will generally constitute passive category income but could, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, constitute general category income.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, PRC withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the creditability of any PRC tax.

To the extent that the amount of the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated first as a tax-free return of your tax basis in your ADSs or ordinary shares, and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds your tax basis, the excess will be taxed as capital gain. We do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that any distribution we make will generally be treated as a dividend.

Taxation of Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an ADS or ordinary share equal to the difference between the amount realized for the ADS or ordinary share and your tax basis in the ADS or ordinary share. The gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. If you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder, including an individual U.S. Holder, who has held the ADS or ordinary share for more than one year, you will be eligible for reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss that you recognize will generally be treated as U.S. source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

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If PRC withholding tax were to apply to a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an ADS or ordinary share, as described above under PRC Taxation, you generally would only be able to claim a foreign tax credit for the amount withheld to the extent that you have foreign source income. However, in the event that PRC tax is withheld from a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an ADS or ordinary share, a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC may be able to treat the gain from such a disposition as foreign source for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If PRC tax is withheld, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding your eligibility for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC and the creditability of any PRC tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We do not believe that we were a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year that ended December 31, 2012, and we do not currently expect to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year or the foreseeable future. Our actual PFIC status for the current taxable year ending December 31, 2013 will not be determinable until the close of the current taxable year ending December 31, 2013, and accordingly, there is no guarantee that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. A non-U.S. corporation is considered to be a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

at least 75% of its gross income is passive income; or

at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

We must make a separate determination each year as to whether we are a PFIC. As a result, our PFIC status may change. If we are a PFIC for any year during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares, unless you make a mark-to-market election as discussed below, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any excess distribution that you receive and any gain you realize from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the ADSs or ordinary shares, unless you make a mark-to-market election as discussed below. Distributions you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;

the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we became a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and

the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or excess distribution cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the ADSs or ordinary shares cannot be treated as capital, even if you hold the ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets.

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Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of marketable stock (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election for such stock of a PFIC to elect out of the tax treatment under the excess distribution regime. If you make a mark-to-market election for the ADSs or ordinary shares, you will include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the ADSs or ordinary shares as of the close of your taxable year over your adjusted basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. You are allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the ADSs or ordinary shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year. However, deductions are allowable only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the ADSs or ordinary shares included in your income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in your income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares, are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the ADSs or ordinary shares, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such ADSs or ordinary shares. Your basis in the ADSs or ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. The U.S. federal income tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations that are not PFICs would apply to distributions by us.

The mark-to-market election is available only for marketable stock, which is stock that is regularly traded in other than *de minimis* quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter on a qualified exchange, including the Nasdaq, or other market, as defined in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. The ADSs are listed on the Nasdaq, and we expect that they will continue to be regularly traded on the Nasdaq. Consequently, if you are a holder of ADSs, the mark-to-market election should be available to you were we to be or become a PFIC.

If you hold ADSs or ordinary shares in any year in which we are a PFIC, you will be required to file U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 (or any other form to be specified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury) regarding distributions received on the ADSs or ordinary shares, any gain realized on the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares and any reportable election with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares in accordance with the instructions to such form. In addition, each U.S. shareholder of a PFIC is required to file such annual information as is specified by the U.S. Treasury Department. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the reporting requirements that would apply if we were to be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

In addition, if we are a PFIC, we do not intend to prepare or provide you with the information necessary to make a qualified electing fund election.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding and Other Reporting Requirements

Dividend payments with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, if you are a corporation or a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or if you are otherwise exempt from backup withholding. If you are a U.S. Holder who is required to establish exempt status, you generally must provide such certification on U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, and you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information in a timely manner.

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals that hold certain foreign financial assets (which may include the ADSs or ordinary shares) are required to report information relating to such assets, subject to certain exceptions. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the effect, if any, of these rules on your ownership and disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares.

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F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

You may read and copy documents referred to in this annual report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission at the Commission's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges.

The Commission allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with the Commission. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the Commission. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

I. Subsidiary Information

For a listing of our significant subsidiaries, see Item 4.C. Organizational Structure.

ITEM 11 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Exchange Risk

A portion of our revenue and a significant portion of expenses are denominated in Renminbi. The Renminbi is currently convertible under the current account, which includes dividends, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the capital account, which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, SolarOne Qidong may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of SAFE. However, the relevant PRC government authorities may limit or eliminate our ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenue will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

In 2012, we entered into foreign currency derivative contracts to manage risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations for our sales contracts denominated in a currency other than Renminbi. As of December 31, 2012, a notional amount of Euro44.0 million and US\$46.3 million was outstanding under these foreign currency derivative contracts. We may enter into additional forward contracts or enter into economic hedges in the future.

Foreign exchange transactions by SolarOne Qidong under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with PRC governmental authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if SolarOne Qidong borrows foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance SolarOne Qidong by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the NDRC, the Ministry of Commerce or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect the ability of SolarOne Qidong to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

As of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, we held equivalents of RMB1,282.8 million, RMB537.5 million and RMB957.0 million (US\$153.6 million) in accounts receivable, respectively, of which RMB606.6 million, RMB223.0 million and RMB130.6 million (US\$21.0 million) were denominated in U.S. dollars and RMB599.4 million, RMB194.3 million and RMB559.1 million (US\$89.7 million) were denominated in Euros in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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Without taking into account of the effect of the use of hedging or other derivative financial instruments, if there were a 10% appreciation of Renminbi based on the foreign exchange rate on December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our accounts receivable denominated in U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 would have been Renminbi equivalents of RMB545.9 million, RMB200.7 million and RMB117.5 million, respectively. These amounts represent net losses of RMB60.7 million, RMB22.3 million and RMB13.1 million, respectively, to our accounts receivable denominated in U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Without taking into account of the effect of the use of hedging or other derivative financial instruments, if there were a 10% appreciation of Renminbi based on the foreign exchange rate on December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, our accounts receivable denominated in Euro would have been Renminbi equivalents of RMB539.5 million, RMB174.8 million and RMB503.2 million, respectively. These amounts represent net losses of RMB59.9 million, RMB19.5 million and RMB55.9 million, respectively, to our accounts receivable denominated in Euro as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risks relates to interest expense incurred in connection with our short-term and long-term borrowings, as well as interest income generated by excess cash invested in demand deposits and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. As of December 31, 2012, our total interest-bearing borrowings were RMB3,914.7 million (US\$628.4 million), of which RMB3,370.7 million (US\$540.0 million) were denominated in U.S. dollars. In 2012, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement to manage risk with respect to our long-term borrowings with a floating rate. We estimate the fair value of interest rate swap derivatives using a pricing model based on market observable inputs. We have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in interest rates. However, our future interest expense may increase due to changes in market interest rates.

ITEM 12 DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES**A. Debt Securities**

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of our ADS program, collects its fees for depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deducting from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

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Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:

For:

\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)

Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property

\$0.02 (or less) per ADS

Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs

Any cash distribution to ADS holders

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depositary to ADS holders

\$0.02 (or less) per ADSs per calendar year

Depository services

Registration or transfer fees

Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares

Expenses of the depositary

Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

As necessary

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities

As necessary

The fees described above may be amended from time to time.

The depositary has agreed to reimburse us annually for our expenses incurred in connection with ADR program. The amount of such reimbursements is subject to certain limits, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not related to the amounts of fees the depositary collects from investors. In 2012, we did not receive any reimbursement from the depositary.

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PART II

ITEM 13 DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14 MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

See Item 10. Additional Information for a description of the rights of securities holders, which remain unchanged.

We completed our initial public offering of 60,000,000 ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs, at US\$12.50 per ADS on December 26, 2006, after our ordinary shares and American Depositary Receipts were registered under the Securities Act. The aggregate price of the offering amount registered and sold was US\$150 million, of which we received net proceeds of US\$135.9 million. The effective date of our registration statement on Form F-1 (File number: 333-139258) was December 19, 2006. Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. was the sole global coordinator and bookrunner for the global offering of our ADSs.

The net proceeds from our initial public offering have been used as follows:

approximately US\$68.0 million to purchase or prepay for raw materials;

approximately US\$40.0 million to expand our manufacturing capacity;

approximately US\$17.9 million to acquire SolarOne Technology; and

approximately US\$10.0 million to invest in our research and development activities.

On January 29, 2008, we closed an offering of US\$172.5 million 3.50% convertible senior notes due 2018, or 2018 convertible bonds, to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and received net proceeds of US\$167.9 million. Holders may convert the bonds into our ADSs. Concurrently with this convertible bond offering, we closed an offering of 9,019,611 ADSs, representing 45,098,055 ordinary shares, to facilitate the convertible bond offering. We did not receive any proceeds, other than the par value of the ADSs, from such offering of ADSs. The effective date of our registration statement on Form F-1 (File number: 333-147627) was January 23, 2008. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated was the sole bookrunning manager of this offering. We have from time to time been buying back our convertible bonds since January 1, 2012 and may do so in the future, subject to market conditions and other factors.

The net proceeds from the January 2008 convertible bond offering have been used as follows:

approximately US\$95.6 million for wafer and polysilicon pre-payments;

approximately US\$37.4 million for capital expenditure;

US\$19.2 million to repay loans from Hong Kong Huaerli, a company controlled by Mr. Yonghua Lu, our former chairman, to SolarOne Hong Kong, our 100% indirect subsidiary; and

the remainder for working capital and repayment of our existing bank borrowings.

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From July 17, 2008 to August 12, 2008, we issued and sold 5,421,093 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$73.9 million, of which we received net proceeds of US\$71.8 million. The effective date of our registration statement on Form F-3 (File number: 333-152005) was July 16, 2008. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated acted as our sales agent. The net proceeds from this offering have been used for silicon and silicon wafer pre-payments and working capital.

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From September 17, 2009 to November 18, 2009, we issued and sold 3,888,399 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$23.1 million, of which we received net proceeds of US\$21.8 million. The effective date of our registration statement on Form F-3 (File number: 333-152005) was July 16, 2008. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated acted as manager for the sale. The net proceeds from this offering have been used for capital expenditures, working capital and partial repayment of our existing bank loans.

In September 2010, we issued and sold to Hanwha Solar in a private placement 36,455,089 ordinary shares with an aggregate sale price of US\$78.2 million, of which we received net proceeds of US\$76.0 million. The net proceeds from this private placement have been used for capital expenditures and working capital.

In November 2010, we issued and sold 9,200,000 ADSs with an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million, of which we received net proceeds of US\$78.5 million. The effective date of our registration statement on Form F-3 (File number: 333-152005) was July 16, 2008. Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc and UBS Securities LLC acted as managers of the underwriters for the sale. The net proceeds from this offering have been used for capital expenditures and working capital. In order for Hanwha Solar to maintain after this public offering the same level of beneficial ownership in our company as before the offering, we issued and sold to Hanwha Solar 45,981,604 ordinary shares with an aggregate sale price of US\$82.8 million. The net proceeds from this private placement have been used for capital expenditures and general working capital purposes.

As of December 31, 2012, our cash resources amounted to RMB676.5 million (US\$108.6 million), comprising cash on hand and demand deposits.

ITEM 15 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for our company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of a company's assets, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that a company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of a company's management and directors, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of a company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statement and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, our company's management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 using criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, our company's management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, has audited the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, as stated in its report, which is included immediately below. Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP has also audited our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, as stated in its report which is included on page F-2 in this annual report.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd.

We have audited Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd.'s (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2012 and

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2011, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd., and our report dated April 29, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2013

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Thomas J. Toy qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 16A. of Form 20-F. Each of the members of the Audit Committee is an independent director as defined in the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

ITEM 16B CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers, employees and agents. We have previously filed our code of business conduct and ethics, and posted the code on our website <http://www.hanwha-solarone.com>. We hereby undertake to provide to any person without charge, a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics within ten working days after we receive such person's written request.

ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, our principal external auditors, for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010	2011	2012	2012
	(RMB)	(RMB)	(RMB)	(US\$)
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	5,250,000	6,000,000	5,900,000	947,015
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	260,000	102,650	1,070,000	171,747
All other fees	1,500,000			

Notes:

(1) Audit fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors. In 2011 and 2012, RMB6.0 million and RMB5.9 million (US\$0.9 million), respectively, are for the audits of our annual consolidated financial statements and our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(2) Tax fees means the aggregated fees for services rendered in connection with technical tax advice in 2010 to 2012.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, including audit services and other services as described above, other than those for *de minimus* services which are approved by the Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit.

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ITEM 16D EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

None.

ITEM 16E PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5605(e)(1)(B) requires that the Director nominees must either be selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by: (A) independent directors constituting a majority of the Board's independent directors in a vote in which only independent directors participate, or (B) a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors. Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5635(b) requires shareholder approval prior to the issuance of securities when the issuance or potential issuance will result in a change of control of the company. Marketplace Rule 5635(d) requires shareholder approval prior to the issuance of securities in connection with a transaction other than a public offering involving the sale, issuance or potential issuance by the company of common stock (or securities convertible into or exercisable common stock) equal to 20% or more of the common stock or 20% or more of the voting power outstanding before the issuance for less than the greater of book or market value of the stock. However, Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5615(a)(3) allows a foreign private issuer to follow its home country practice in lieu of the requirement under Nasdaq Marketplace Rules 5605(e)(1)(B), 5635(b) and 5635(d).

Except as stated above, we have followed and intend to continue to follow the applicable corporate governance standards under Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

ITEM 16H MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, together with the report of the independent auditors:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ITEM 19 EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are furnished along with annual report or are incorporated by reference as indicated.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Memorandum and Articles of Association of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
1.2	Form of Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
1.3	Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd., as adopted by Special Resolution passed on December 18, 2006 and effective on December 26, 2006, as amended by Special Resolution passed on February 21, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.3 from our 20-F annual report, as amended, initially filed with the Commission on June 3, 2011)
2.1	Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
2.2	Form of American Depositary Receipt of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)

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- 2.3 Form of Deposit Agreement Form of Deposit Agreement, among Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd., the depositary and owners and holders of the American Depositary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.1	2006 Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
4.2	2007 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 from our Form S-8 registration statement (File No. 333-147644), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on November 27, 2007)
4.3	Form of Employment Agreement between Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. and a Senior Executive Officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
4.4	Equipment Sales Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, between SMIC Energy Technology (Shanghai) and Jiangsu Linyang Solarfun Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 from our 20-F annual report, as amended, initially filed with the Commission on May 25, 2010)
4.5	Lease Agreement, dated April 2010, between Qidong Huahong Electronics Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Linyang Solarfun Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.35 from our 20-F annual report, as amended, initially filed with the Commission on May 25, 2010)
4.6	Shareholders Agreement between Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. and Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. dated September 16, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 from Form 6-K submitted with the Commission on November 9, 2010)
4.7	Share Purchase Agreement between Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. and Hanwha Chemical Corporation, dated August 3, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 from Form 6-K submitted with the Commission on November 9, 2010)
4.8	Share Issuance and Repurchase Agreement between Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. and Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. dated September 16, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 from Form 6-K submitted with the Commission on November 9, 2010)
4.9	Purchase Agreement between Ya An Yongwang Silicon Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Linyang Solarfun Co., Ltd. dated September 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 from our 20-F annual report, as amended, initially filed with the Commission on June 3, 2011)
8.1*	Subsidiaries of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd.
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Solarfun Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 from our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-139258), as amended, initially filed with the Commission on December 11, 2006)
12.1*	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1*	CEO and CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
23.1*	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
101*	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010; (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text; and (vi) Schedule I Condensed Financial Information Of Registrant.

Note:

* Filed with this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

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SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.

/s/ Ki-Joon Hong

Name: Ki-Joon Hong

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 29, 2013

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HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. (the Company) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 29, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2013

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HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Note	As of December 31,		
		2011	2012	2012
		(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(US\$ 000)
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents		1,976,555	676,476	108,582
Restricted cash		281,626	150,462	24,151
Accounts receivable net	3	537,540	956,969	153,604
Notes receivable	3	60,208	2,681	430
Inventories net	4	684,049	838,727	134,625
Advance to suppliers net	5	475,645	166,838	26,779
Other current assets net	6	528,572	356,784	57,268
Deferred tax assets net	23	264,590	150,297	24,124
Derivative contracts	16	29,091		
Amount due from related parties net	24	241,453	420,610	67,513
Total current assets		5,079,329	3,719,844	597,076
Non-current assets:				
Long-term prepayments	5	204,570	184,065	29,544
Fixed assets net	7	4,715,962	4,779,873	767,222
Intangible assets net	8	334,987	335,047	53,779
Deferred tax assets net	23	16,493	107,304	17,224
Long-term deferred expenses	10	49,702	25,200	4,045
Total non-current assets		5,321,714	5,431,489	871,814
Total assets		10,401,043	9,151,333	1,468,890
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities:				
Short-term bank borrowings	11	1,764,251	1,162,372	186,574
Long-term bank borrowings, current portion	11	242,604	467,204	74,991
Accounts payable		1,024,947	1,061,723	170,418
Notes payable	15	462,602	314,517	50,483
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	375,238	400,537	64,291
Customer deposits	14	84,871	36,314	5,829
Unrecognized tax benefit	23	143,473	143,473	23,029
Derivative contracts	16	30,670	17,311	2,779
Amount due to related parties	24	42,342	72,045	11,564
Total current liabilities		4,170,998	3,675,496	589,958
Non-current liabilities:				
Long-term bank borrowings	11	1,352,373	2,285,106	366,785
Long-term payable	22	50,000	50,000	8,026
Deferred tax liabilities	23	25,387	24,798	3,980
Convertible bonds	21	498,646	368,590	59,163

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Total non-current liabilities		1,926,406	2,728,494	437,954
Total liabilities		6,097,404	6,403,990	1,027,912
Commitments and contingencies	27			
Redeemable ordinary shares (par value US\$0.0001 per share; 20,070,375 and 20,070,375 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)	20	24	24	4
Shareholders equity				
Ordinary shares (par value US\$0.0001 per share; 1,000,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 422,395,432 shares and 423,395,432 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively)		315	316	51
Additional paid-in capital		3,996,418	4,004,199	642,718
Statutory reserves	18	174,456	174,456	28,002
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		132,426	(1,430,433)	(229,600)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			(1,219)	(197)
Total shareholders equity		4,303,615	2,747,319	440,974
Total liabilities, redeemable ordinary shares and shareholders equity		10,401,043	9,151,333	1,468,890

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note	2010 (RMB 000)	For the year ended December 31, 2011 (RMB 000)	2012 (RMB 000)	2012 (US\$ 000)
Net revenues:					
Third parties		7,072,789	5,832,628	2,639,453	423,661
Related parties	24	475,756	583,857	1,038,927	166,759
Total net revenues	28	7,548,545	6,416,485	3,678,380	590,420
Cost of revenues		(5,869,503)	(6,633,542)	(4,003,885)	(642,667)
Gross profit (loss)		1,679,042	(217,057)	(325,505)	(52,247)
Operating expenses:					
Selling expenses		(269,202)	(279,788)	(348,568)	(55,949)
General and administrative expenses		(172,117)	(340,405)	(278,033)	(44,628)
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable and other receivable		278	(56,234)	(137,674)	(22,098)
Research and development expenses		(53,500)	(68,217)	(90,820)	(14,578)
Impairment of goodwill	9		(134,735)		
Total operating expenses		(494,541)	(879,379)	(855,095)	(137,253)
Operating profit (loss)		1,184,501	(1,096,436)	(1,180,600)	(189,500)
Interest expense		(161,677)	(171,059)	(299,515)	(48,075)
Interest income		6,141	11,763	15,841	2,543
Exchange gains (losses)		(89,272)	(3,965)	8,875	1,425
Changes in fair value of derivative contracts	16	77,531	(70,778)	5,326	855
Changes in fair value of conversion feature of convertible bonds	21	31,623	264,384	(5,692)	(914)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	21			(82,713)	(13,276)
Other income		12,396	5,144	9,265	1,487
Other expenses		(5,903)	(14,102)	(18,391)	(2,952)
Income (loss) before income taxes		1,055,340	(1,075,049)	(1,547,604)	(248,407)
Income tax (expenses) benefit	23	(297,983)	144,945	(15,255)	(2,449)
Net income (loss) attributable to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. shareholders		757,357	(930,104)	(1,562,859)	(250,856)
Net income (loss) attributable to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. shareholders per share:					
Basic	29	RMB 2.43	RMB (2.21)	RMB (3.70)	RMB (0.59)
Diluted	29	RMB 2.36	RMB (2.21)	RMB (3.70)	RMB (0.59)
Number of shares used in computation of net income (loss) per share:					

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Basic	29	311,263,308	420,325,701	422,167,505	422,167,505
Diluted	29	357,272,605	420,325,701	422,167,505	422,167,505
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					
Foreign currency translation adjustment				(1,219)	(197)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. shareholders					
		757,357	(930,104)	(1,564,078)	(251,053)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Note	For the year ended December 31,			
		2010	2011	2012	2012
		(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(US\$ 000)
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Consolidated net income (loss)		757,357	(930,104)	(1,562,859)	(250,856)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Unrealized loss from derivative contracts	16	6,770	1,021	15,732	2,524
Changes in fair value of conversion feature of convertible bonds	21	(31,623)	(264,384)	5,692	914
Loss from disposal of fixed assets		957	1,714	8,497	1,364
Loss on extinguishment of debt	21			82,713	13,276
Amortization of convertible bonds discount		60,405	75,595	88,507	14,207
Depreciation and amortization		187,587	218,641	373,155	59,896
Impairment of goodwill	9		134,735		
Amortization of long-term deferred expense		7,194	11,408	21,577	3,463
Stock compensation expenses	19	31,963	38,331	7,782	1,249
Write-down of inventories	4	134,489	583,097	326,051	52,335
Provision for doubtful collection of accounts receivable	3		1,778	87,626	14,065
Reversal of doubtful debt for accounts receivable		(278)			
Provision for doubtful collection of advance to suppliers	5	117	287,742	170,012	27,289
Provision for doubtful collection of other receivables	6		54,456	50,048	8,033
Provision for doubtful collection of amount due from a related party	24			15,960	2,562
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	23	(32,055)	(173,303)	22,893	3,675
Warranty provision	13	67,616	64,730	33,108	5,314
Warranty settlements and reversals	13	(9,386)	(34,286)	(17,372)	(2,788)
Unrecognized tax benefit	23	116,088			
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Restricted cash		(5,298)	(28,693)	12,379	1,987
Accounts receivable		(695,041)	743,489	(508,274)	(81,585)
Notes receivable		(10,000)	(50,208)	57,527	9,234
Inventories		(141,289)	(476,373)	(480,729)	(77,162)
Advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments		(178,700)	85,883	159,300	25,569
Other current assets		(75,117)	(206,408)	135,524	21,753
Intangible assets	8	(1,678)	(134,719)	(7,104)	(1,140)
Long-term deferred expense			(2,322)	(1,484)	(238)
Long-term payable	22		50,000		
Amount due from related parties		(30,361)	(198,634)	(195,117)	(31,318)
Accounts payable		(12,252)	121,866	175,126	28,110
Notes payable		(5,656)	259,975	(126,976)	(20,382)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		154,680	(60,025)	17,347	2,784
Amount due to related parties		(3,582)	29,159	29,703	4,768
Customer deposits		(26,147)	51,333	(48,557)	(7,794)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		266,760	255,494	(1,052,213)	(168,892)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Acquisition of fixed assets		(634,506)	(2,400,481)	(597,978)	(95,982)
Change in restricted cash		(34,653)	(37,443)	63,461	10,186

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Net cash used in investing activities	(669,159)	(2,437,924)	(534,517)	(85,796)
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS CONT D**

	Note	For the year ended December 31,			
		2010	2011	2012	2012
		(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(US\$ 000)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable ordinary shares pursuant to the Share Issuance and Repurchase Agreement with Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.	26	21	9		
Payment for repurchase of redeemable ordinary shares which were issued pursuant to the Share Issuance and Repurchase Agreement with Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.	26		(16)		
Net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.	17	1,059,812			
Net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	17	521,302			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		12,166	1,135		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		1,098,911	3,322,480	2,661,172	427,147
Repayment of short-term borrowings		(1,184,756)	(1,877,148)	(3,263,051)	(523,756)
Change in restricted cash			(115,000)	55,324	8,880
Repurchase of convertible bonds	21			(299,271)	(48,036)
Repurchase of redeemable ordinary shares	20		(18)		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings			1,594,977	1,369,370	219,799
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(120,000)	(350,000)	(212,037)	(34,034)
Arrangement fee for long-term loans			(42,586)	(18,355)	(2,946)
Arrangement fee for short-term loans			(5,625)	(6,501)	(1,043)
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,387,456	2,528,208	286,651	46,011
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		985,057	345,778	(1,300,079)	(208,677)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		645,720	1,630,777	1,976,555	317,259
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		1,630,777	1,976,555	676,476	108,582
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:					
Interest paid		89,855	54,828	164,536	26,410
Income taxes paid		160,615	152,681	47,212	7,578
Realized gain (loss) from derivative contracts		84,301	(69,757)	21,059	3,380
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:					
Acquisition of fixed assets included in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		48,613	446,314	(159,459)	(25,595)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Note	Number of ordinary shares	Amount (RMB 000)	Additional paid-in capital (RMB 000)	Statutory reserves (RMB 000)	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit) (RMB 000)	Accumulated other comprehensive loss-foreign currency (RMB 000)	Total shareholders equity (RMB 000)
Balance as of January 1, 2010		290,708,739	227	2,331,797	69,564	410,065		2,811,653
Exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units	19	1,762,500		12,166				12,166
Settlement of stock options exercised with shares held by depository bank		(1,762,500)						
Share-based compensation	19			31,963				31,963
Shares issued to depository bank		1,500,000	1	(1)				
Net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares to Hanwha Solar Holdings Co., Ltd	17	82,436,693	55	1,059,757				1,059,812
Net proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares to public	17	46,000,000	31	521,271				521,302
Net income for the period						757,357		757,357
Appropriation of statutory reserves	18				100,436	(100,436)		
Balance as of December 31, 2010		420,645,432	314	3,956,953	170,000	1,066,986		5,194,253
Exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units	19	2,358,200	1	1,134				1,135
Settlement of stock options exercised with shares held by depository bank		(2,358,200)						
Share-based compensation	19			38,331				38,331
Shares issued to depository bank		1,750,000						
Net loss for the period						(930,104)		(930,104)
Appropriation of statutory reserves	18				4,456	(4,456)		
Balance as of December 31, 2011		422,395,432	315	3,996,418	174,456	132,426		4,303,615
Vesting of restricted stock units		1,090,610	1	(1)				
Settlement of restricted stock units vested with shares held by depository bank		(1,090,610)						
Share-based compensation	19			7,782				7,782
Shares issued to depository bank		1,000,000						
Net loss for the period						(1,562,859)		(1,562,859)
Other comprehensive loss							(1,219)	(1,219)
Balance as of December 31, 2012		423,395,432	316	4,004,199	174,456	(1,430,433)	(1,219)	2,747,319
Balance as of December 31, 2012, in US\$ 000			51	642,718	28,002	(229,600)	(197)	440,974

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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HANWHA SOLARONE CO., LTD.

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FOR EACH OF THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on June 12, 2006 and its principal activity is investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are described in the table below. The Company together with its subsidiaries listed below are referred to as the Group hereinafter.

In May 2010, the Group established Hanwha Solar Electric Power Engineering Co., Ltd. (Solar Engineering). The registered capital of Solar Engineering is RMB50,000,000, contributed by the Group on May 25, 2010. The principal activity of Solar Engineering is to provide construction services to build solar power systems in the People's Republic of China (PRC or China).

On April 15, 2011, the Group established two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Hanwha SolarOne (Nantong) Co., Ltd. (SolarOne Nantong) and Nantong Hanwha Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Nantong Hanwha I&E). The registered capital of SolarOne Nantong and Nantong Hanwha I&E is US\$40,000,000 and RMB5,000,000, respectively, which has been received as of December 31, 2012. The principal activity of SolarOne Nantong is to develop, manufacture and sell photovoltaic (PV) products to both domestic and overseas customers. Nantong Hanwha I&E is mainly engaged in import and export business. SolarOne Nantong and Nantong Hanwha I&E have not yet commenced operations as of December 31, 2012.

On April 26, 2012, the Group established a wholly-owned subsidiary, Hanwha Solar Canada Inc. (Solar Canada). The registered capital of Solar Canada is Canadian Dollar (CAD) 450,000, which has been received as of December 31, 2012. The principal activity of Solar Canada is to sell PV products in Canada.

On May 1, 2012, the Group acquired 100% equity interests in Hanwha Solar Australia Pty Ltd. (Solar Australia) from Hanwha Corporation with a total cash consideration of Australian Dollar (AUD) 16,732, which was the total carrying value of the assets and liabilities in Solar Australia at the point of acquisition. Solar Australia was established in January 2012 by Hanwha Resources Australia Pty Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hanwha Corporation. Before the acquisition, the registered and paid-in capital of Solar Australia was AUD50,000. Subsequent to the acquisition, the Company invested additional AUD450,000 in Solar Australia. As of December 31, 2012, the registered capital of Solar Australia was AUD500,000, which has been received as of December 31, 2012. The principal activity of Solar Australia is to sell PV products in Australia.

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1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONT D)

As of December 31, 2012, the Company's subsidiaries included the following entities:

Name of subsidiary	Date of incorporation/ establishment/ acquisition	Place of incorporation/ establishment	Percentage of shareholding/ ownership	Principal activities
Hanwha SolarOne Investment Holding Ltd. (SolarOne Investment)	May 17, 2006	British Virgin Islands	100%	Investment holding
Hanwha SolarOne Hong Kong Limited (SolarOne HK)	May 16, 2007	Hong Kong	100%	Investment holding and international procurements/sales
Hanwha SolarOne U.S.A. Inc. (SolarOne USA) (previously known as Solarfun USA, Inc.)	September 18, 2007	United States of America	100%	Sales in USA
Hanwha SolarOne GmbH (SolarOne GmbH)	February 14, 2008	Germany	100%	Representation office
Solar Canada	April 26, 2012	Canada	100%	International sales
Solar Australia	May 1, 2012	Australia	100%	International sales
SolarOne Nantong	April 15, 2011	PRC	100%	Development, manufacturing and sales of PV products to both domestic and overseas customers
Hanwha SolarOne (Qidong) Co., Ltd. (SolarOne Qidong)	August 27, 2004	PRC	100%	Development, manufacturing and sales of PV products to both domestic and overseas customers
Hanwha SolarOne (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (SolarOne Shanghai) (previously known as Shanghai Linyang Solar Technology Co., Ltd.)	March 29, 2006	PRC	100%	Sales of PV products to PRC customers
Hanwha Solar Engineering Research and Development Center Co., Ltd. (Solar R&D)	April 9, 2007	PRC	100%	Research and development
Hanwha SolarOne Technology Co., Ltd. (SolarOne Technology)	July 31, 2007	PRC	100%	Manufacturing of silicon ingots and wafers
Solar Engineering	May 25, 2010	PRC	100%	Provide construction services to build solar power systems and sales of PV products in the PRC
Nantong Hanwha I&E	April 15, 2011	PRC	100%	Import and export business

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP).

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

Comparative Information

Certain items in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation to facilitate comparison.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries is Renminbi as determined based on the criteria of ASC 830, *Foreign Currency Translation* except SolarOne USA, Solar Australia and Solar Canada which have determined their functional currency to be their respective local currency. The reporting currency of the Company is also Renminbi. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are remeasured at the balance sheet date exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses are separately reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Company uses the average exchange rate prevailing during the year and the exchange rate at the balance sheet date to translate its operating results and financial position, respectively. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive loss.

Convenience Translation

Amounts in United States dollars are presented for the convenience of the reader and are translated at the noon buying rate of US\$1.00 to RMB6.2301 on December 31, 2012, the last business day in fiscal year 2012, in the City of New York for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into United States dollars at such rate.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions reflected in the Group's financial statements include, but are not limited to, provision for doubtful debts, provision for advance to suppliers, provision for warranty, inventory write-down, useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets, impairment of fixed assets, intangible assets and goodwill, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, stock-based compensation expenses, fair values of derivative contracts and fair value of conversion feature of convertible bonds.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value, and consist of cash on hand and bank deposits, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use and have original maturities less than 90 days.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents amounts held by a bank as security for letters of credit facilities, notes payable and bank borrowings and, therefore, are not available for the Group's use. Changes in restricted cash that relate to the purchase of raw materials or sale of goods are classified within cash flows from operating activities, changes in restricted cash that relate to the purchase of fixed assets are classified within cash flows from investing activities and changes in restricted cash that relate to bank borrowings are classified within cash flows from financing activities. The restriction on cash is expected to be released within the next twelve months.

Accounts and Notes Receivable

Accounts and notes receivable are recognized and carried at original invoiced amounts less an allowance for potential uncollectible amounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in the period in which collection is determined to be not probable based on historical experience, account balance aging, prevailing economic conditions and an assessment of specific evidence indicating troubled collection. A receivable is written off after all collection efforts have ceased.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs represent the incurred costs directly attributable to the issuance of the convertible bonds. These costs are deferred and amortized ratably using the effective interest method from the debt issuance date over the life of the convertible bonds. Upon the conversion of the bonds, the related debt issuance costs will be debited to shareholders' equity.

Arrangement Fees

Arrangement fees represent the incurred costs directly attributable to the bank borrowings. These costs are deferred and amortized ratably using the effective interest method over the term of the bank borrowings.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by the weighted-average method. Raw material cost is based on purchase costs while work-in-progress and finished goods comprise direct materials, direct labor and an allocation of manufacturing overhead costs.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)***Fixed Assets***

Fixed assets are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computer software	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term or their estimated useful lives

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred, whereas the cost of renewals and betterments that extend the useful life of fixed assets are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirement, sale and disposal of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Cost incurred in constructing new facilities, including progress payments, interest and other costs relating to the construction are capitalized and transferred to fixed assets upon completion and depreciation commences when the asset is available for its intended use.

Interest costs are capitalized if they are incurred during the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset and such costs could have been avoided if expenditures for the assets have not been made. Capitalization of interest costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Interest costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for their intended use. Total interest costs incurred during 2010, 2011 and 2012 were RMB 167,054,000, RMB230,093,000 and RMB340,583,000 (US\$54,667,341) and interest capitalized during 2010, 2011 and 2012 amounted to RMB5,377,000, RMB59,034,000 and RMB41,068,000 (US\$6,591,869), respectively.

Intangible Assets**Land use rights**

Land use rights represent amounts paid for the right to use land in the PRC and are recorded at purchase cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the lives of the land use rights agreements, which have terms of tenure and weighted-average amortization period of 50 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the amounts assigned to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired business.

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Goodwill is reviewed at least annually for impairment, or earlier if there is an indication of impairment, in accordance with ASC 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The Group assigns and assesses goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Goodwill (cont d)

The performance of the impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. Fair value is primarily determined by computing the future discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the reporting unit. If the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, goodwill may be impaired. If this occurs, the Group performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss.

The fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to its assets and liabilities in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the implied goodwill fair value is less than its carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

In accordance with ASC 350, the Group assigned and assessed goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. The Group has determined that goodwill is only allocable to one of our reporting units, SolarOne Technology. As of December 31, 2011, the Group performed impairment tests on goodwill in a two-step process. The Group determined the fair value of the reporting unit using the income approach based on the discounted expected future cash flows associated with the reporting unit. The discounted cash flows for the reporting unit were based on five-year projections. Cash flow projections were based on past experience, actual operating results and management's best estimates about future developments, as well as certain market assumptions. Cash flow after the fifth year were estimated using a terminal value calculation, which considered terminal value growth rate at 3%, considering long-term revenue growth rates for entities in the relevant industries in the PRC. The discount rate of approximately 16% was used in the valuations which reflect the market assessment of the risks specific to the Group's industry and is based on the weighted-average cost of capital for that particular reporting unit.

The Group recognized nil, RMB134,735,000, and nil of goodwill impairment expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Group evaluates its long-lived assets or asset groups, including intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of a group of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, the Group evaluates for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Group would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the significant decline in the market price of its PV products provided indication that the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including fixed assets and intangible assets, may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, based on the impairment assessment performed, the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows from the long-lived assets exceeded the carrying amount; therefore, the Company concluded the carrying amount of the long-lived assets is recoverable, and no impairment loss is recognized.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)*Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

Financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts and notes receivable, accounts and notes payable, short-term bank borrowings, amounts due to/from related parties, long-term bank borrowings and convertible bonds. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments other than long-term bank borrowings and convertible bonds approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The long-term bank borrowings also approximate their fair value since they bear interest rates which approximate market interest rates.

The conversion option was bifurcated from the convertible bonds at its fair value and the residual value allocated to the convertible bonds was accreted to the redemption amount using the effective interest method. The Group determined the fair value of the conversion option using binomial model with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation firm.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the fair value and carrying value of the convertible bonds is as follows:

	Note	As of December 31,		
		2011 (RMB 000)	2012 (RMB 000)	2012 (US\$ 000)
Fair value*		532,506	486,767	78,131
Carrying value	30	498,646	368,590	59,163

* The fair value of the convertible bonds is determined using binomial model with reference to market quote on the trade price of the convertible bonds as of December 31, 2011 and 2012.

Financial Instruments Embedded Foreign Currency Derivatives

Certain of the Group's sales contracts are denominated in a currency which is not the functional currency of either of the parties to the contract nor the currency in which the products being sold are routinely denominated in international commerce. Accordingly, the contracts contain embedded foreign currency forward contracts which are required to be separately accounted for in accordance with ASC 815-10, *Derivatives and Hedging: Overall*. The embedded foreign currency derivatives are separately accounted for and measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported as Changes in fair value of derivative contracts in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Embedded foreign currency derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities. The Group does not enter into such derivative contracts for speculative purposes and hedge accounting has not been applied.

Financial Instruments Foreign Currency Derivative Contracts, Commodity Contracts and Interest Rate Swap Contract

The Group's primary objective for holding foreign currency derivative contracts, commodity derivative contracts and interest rate swap contract is to manage its foreign currency risks principally arising from sales contracts denominated in Euros, the stability of the purchase price for silver and aluminum (which are two kinds of raw materials required in the production of PV products), and the interest rate risk for the long-term bank

borrowings. The Group records these derivative instruments as current assets or current liabilities, measured at fair value.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Financial Instruments Foreign Currency Derivative Contracts, Commodity Contracts and Interest Rate Swap Contract (cont d)

During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Group entered into cross-currency exchange rate agreements to receive RMB and sell other currencies, commodity agreements to purchase silver and aluminum, and an interest rate swap agreement to pay fixed interest rate rather than floating rate. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Group has elected not to apply hedge accounting to these derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2012, the Group had outstanding cross-currency exchange rate contracts with notional amounts of Euro44,000,000 (2011: Euro50,000,000) and US\$46,250,000 (2011: US\$120,000,000), commodity contracts with a quantity of 140,000 ounces of silver (2011: 330,000 ounces) and nil of aluminum (2011: 4,000 ounces), and an interest rate swap contract with notional amount of US\$50,000,000 (2011: US\$50,000,000). The Group estimates the fair value of its foreign currency, commodity and interest rate swap derivatives using a pricing model based on market observable inputs.

Revenue Recognition

The Group's primary business activity is to produce and sell PV modules. The Group periodically, upon special request from customers, sells PV cells and silicon ingots. The Group records revenue related to the sale of PV modules, PV cells and silicon ingots when the criteria of ASC 605-10, *Revenue Recognition: Overall*, are met. These criteria include all of the following: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred; the sales price is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured.

More specifically, the Group's sales arrangements are evidenced by framework sales agreements and/or by individual sales agreements for each transaction. The shipping terms of the Group's sales arrangements are generally Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) and Free on Board (FOB) shipping point whereby the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership of the products upon delivery to the shipper. The customer bears all costs and risks of loss or damage to the goods from that point. Under some sales arrangements, the Group requires its customers to prepay prior to shipment. The Company performs ongoing credit assessment of each customer, including reviewing the customer's latest financial information and historical payment record and performing necessary due diligence to determine acceptable credit terms. In instances where longer credit terms are granted to certain customers, the timing of revenue recognition was not impacted as the Company has historically been able to collect under the original payment terms without making concessions. Other than warranty obligations, the Group does not have any commitments or obligations to deliver additional products or services to the customers. Based on the above, the Group records revenue related to product sales upon delivery of the product to the shipper, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Payments received from customers for shipping and handling costs are included in net revenues. Shipping and handling costs relating to sales and purchases are included in selling expenses and cost of revenue, respectively.

The Group entered into a processing service arrangement to process PV cells into PV modules. For this service arrangement, the Group purchases PV cells from the customer and contemporaneously agrees to sell a specified quantity of PV modules back to the same customer. The quantity of PV modules sold back to the customers under these processing arrangements is consistent with the amount of PV cells purchased from the customer based on current production conversion rates. In accordance with ASC 845-15, *Accounting for*

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Revenue Recognition (cont d)

Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty, the Group records the amount of revenue on these processing transactions based on the amount received for PV modules sold less the amount paid for the PV cells purchased from the customer. These sales are subject to all of the above-noted criteria relating to revenue recognition.

The Company recognizes revenue related to long-term solar systems integration services on the percentage-of-completion method. The Company estimates its revenues by using the cost-to-cost method, whereby it derives a ratio by comparing the costs incurred to date to the total costs expected to be incurred on the project. The Company applies the ratio computed in the cost-to-cost analysis to the contract price to determine the estimated revenues earned in each period. A contract may be regarded as substantially completed if remaining costs are not significant in amount. When the Company determines that total estimated costs will exceed total revenues under a contract, it records a loss accordingly. Unbilled amounts are included in the consolidated balance sheets as unbilled solar systems integration revenue .

Revenue is recognized net of all value-added taxes imposed by governmental authorities and collected from customers concurrent with revenue-producing transactions. The Group does not offer implicit or explicit rights of return, regardless of whether goods were shipped to the distributors or shipped directly to the end user, other than due to product defect.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue includes direct and indirect production costs.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Advertising Expenditures

Advertising costs are expensed when incurred and are included in selling expenses. Advertising expenses were RMB742,000, RMB13,087,000 and RMB29,255,000 (US\$4,695,751) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Warranty Cost

The Group primarily provides standard warranty coverage on PV modules sold to customers. Before 2012, the standard warranty provides for a 2 to 5-year warranty against technical defects, a 10-year warranty against a decline from initial power generation capacity of more than 10% and a 20 to 25-year warranty against a decline from initial power generation capacity of more than 20%. From January 1, 2012, the standard warranty provides a 12-year warranty against technical defects, and a 25-year linear warranty, which guarantees: 1) no less than 96% of the initial power generation capacity for PV modules in the first year, 2) an annual output degradation of no more than 0.7% thereafter, and 3) by the end of the 25th year, the actual power output shall be no less than 82% of initial power generation capacity.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Warranty Cost (cont d)

The estimate of the amount of warranty obligation is primarily based on the following considerations: 1) the results of technical analyses, including simulation tests performed on the products by an industry-recognized external certification body as well as internally developed testing procedures conducted by the Company's engineering team, 2) the Company's historical warranty claims experience, 3) the warranty accrual practices of other companies in the industry that produce PV products that are comparable in engineering design, raw material input and functionality to the products, and which sell products to a similar class of customers, and 4) the expected failure rate and future costs to service failed products. The results of the technical analyses support the future operational efficiency of the PV modules at levels significantly above the minimum guaranteed levels over the respective warranty periods. The estimate of warranty costs are affected by the estimated and actual product failure rates, the costs to repair or replace failed products and potential service and delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Based on the above considerations and management's ability and intention to provide repairs, replacements or refunds for defective products, the Group accrues for warranty costs for the 2 to 12-year warranty against technical defects based on 1% of revenue for PV modules. No warranty cost accrual has been recorded for the 10-year or 20 to 25-year warranties for decline from initial power generation capacity because the Group determined the likelihood of claims arising from these warranties to be remote based on internal and external testing of the PV modules and strong quality control procedures in the production process. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. The Group does not sell extended warranty coverage that is separately priced or optional.

Government Grants

Government grants received by the Company consist of unrestricted grants and subsidies. The amount of such government grants are determined solely at the discretion of the relevant government authorities and there is no assurance that the Group will continue to receive these government grants in the future. Government grants are recognized when all the conditions attached to the grants have been met, and the grants are received. For the government grants that is of a non-operating nature and with no further conditions to be met, the amounts are recorded as a non-operating income by offsetting to its operating expenses when received; whereas for the government grants with certain operating conditions, the amounts are recorded as liabilities when received and will be recorded as an operating income when the conditions are met.

During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Group recorded RMB18,755,000, RMB14,437,000 and RMB25,911,000 (US\$4,159,002), respectively, of government subsidies as an offset to its operating expenses, because these government grants were received due to the reason that the Group qualifies as a high and new technology enterprise in Jiangsu Province in the PRC. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Group received RMB9,595,000, nil and nil, respectively, as reimbursement for interest expense incurred for imported equipment, which are recorded as other income. The government grants recorded in operating expense or other income are not subject to adjustment and do not have any restrictions as to the use of funds.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Group recorded RMB50,000,000 and RMB50,000,000 (US\$8,025,553), respectively, of government grants received as long-term payable because the Group has not fulfilled the conditions required by the government.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Accounting for Income Taxes and Uncertain Tax Positions

The Group accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Group records a valuation allowance to offset deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Group applies ASC 740-10, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing the recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The Group has elected to classify interest and/or penalties related to an uncertain position, if and when required, as part of other operating expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

In accordance with the relevant tax laws in the PRC, VAT is levied on the invoiced value of sales and is payable by the purchaser. The Group is required to remit the VAT it collects to the tax authority, but may deduct the VAT it has paid on eligible purchases. To the extent the Group paid more than collected, the difference represents a net VAT recoverable balance at the balance sheet date.

Leases

Leases are classified at the inception date as either a capital lease or an operating lease. For the lessee, a lease is a capital lease if any of the following conditions exist: a) ownership is transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term; b) there is a bargain purchase option; c) the lease term is at least 75% of the property's estimated remaining economic life; or d) the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term is 90% or more of the fair value of the leased property to the lessor at the inception date. A capital lease is accounted for as if there was an acquisition of an asset and an incurrence of an obligation at the inception of the lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the periods of their respective leases. Rental expenses were RMB9,400,000, RMB10,270,000 and RMB12,787,000 (US\$2,052,455) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The Group had no capital leases during any of the periods stated herein.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Net income (loss) per share is calculated in accordance with ASC 260-10, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic income (loss) per ordinary share is computed by dividing income attributable to holders of ordinary shares by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per ordinary share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted into ordinary shares. Ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of convertible bonds are included in the computation of diluted income (loss) per ordinary share on an if-converted basis, when the impact is dilutive. Dilutive ordinary equivalent shares consist of ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Net Income (Loss) Per Share (cont d)

outstanding share options and restricted stock units. Ordinary share equivalents are excluded from the computation of diluted income (loss) per share if their effects would be anti-dilutive.

Stock Compensation

Stock awards granted to employees and non-employees are accounted for under ASC 718-10, *Share-Based Payment*, and ASC 505-50, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, respectively.

In accordance with ASC 718-10, all grants of share options to employees are recognized in the financial statements based on their grant-date fair values. The Group has elected to recognize compensation expense using the straight-line method for all share options granted with service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule.

ASC 718-10 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. Share-based compensation expense was recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense was recorded only for those share-based awards that are expected to vest.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02 (ASU 2012-02), *Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment*, which is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of performing the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill by providing entities an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further quantitative impairment testing is necessary. If an entity believes, as a result of its qualitative assessment, that it is more-likely-than-not that an indefinite lived intangible asset is impaired, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. This standard is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt ASU 2012-02 beginning January 1, 2013 and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01 (ASU 2013-01), *Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, which clarifies that the scope of Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, would apply to derivatives including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45 or are subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2013-01 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those annual reports. Entities should provide the disclosures required by this ASU retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The Company will adopt ASU 2013-01 beginning January 1, 2013 and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02 (ASU 2013-02), *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, which requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (cont d)

present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. For public entities, this standard is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company will adopt ASU 2013-02 beginning January 1, 2013 and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Concentration of Risks

Concentration of credit risk

Assets that potentially subject the Group to significant concentration of credit risk are primarily cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, advances made to suppliers and long-term prepayments.

The Group has RMB600,144,000 (US\$96,329,754) of cash and bank deposits in the PRC, which constitute about 89% of total cash and cash equivalents. Historically, deposits in Chinese banks are secured due to the state policy on protecting depositors' interests. However, China promulgated a new Bankruptcy Law in August 2006 that came into effect on June 1, 2007, which contains a separate article expressly stating that the State Council promulgates implementation measures for the bankruptcy of Chinese banks based on the Bankruptcy Law when necessary. Under the new Bankruptcy Law, a Chinese bank can go into bankruptcy. In addition, since China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), foreign banks have been gradually permitted to operate in China which has led to increased competition for Chinese banks. Further, the global financial crisis arising in the third quarter of 2008 has increase the risk of bank bankruptcy in the PRC. In the event of bankruptcy, it is uncertain whether the Group will be able to receive its deposits back in full since it is unlikely to be classified as a secured creditor based on PRC laws. The Group mitigates its risk of loss by continuing to monitor the financial strength of the financial institutions in which it makes deposits.

Advances made to suppliers are typically unsecured and arise from deposits paid in advance for future purchases of raw materials. As a percentage of total advances to suppliers, including long-term prepayments, the five suppliers with largest advance balance accounted for an aggregate of 73.1% and 79.3% of total advances to suppliers balance as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Due to the Group's concentration of advances made to a limited number of suppliers and the significant prepayments that are made to them, any negative events or deterioration in financial strength with respect to the Group's suppliers may cause a material loss to the Group and have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition and results of operations (Note 5). The risk with respect to advances made to suppliers is mitigated by credit evaluations that the Group performs on its suppliers prior to making any advances and the ongoing monitoring of its suppliers' performance.

With respect to accounts receivable, the Group conducts periodic credit evaluation of its customers but does not require collateral or other security from its customers.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT D)*Concentration of Risks (cont d)*

Concentration of customers

The Group currently sells a substantial portion of its PV products to a limited number of customers. As a percentage of revenues, the top five customers accounted for an aggregate of 51.9%, 45.0% and 29.8% for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The loss of sales from any of these customers would have a significant negative impact on the Group's business. Sales to customers are mostly made through non-exclusive, short-term arrangements. Due to the Group's dependence on a limited number of customers, any negative events with respect to the Group's customers may cause material fluctuations or declines in the Group's revenue and have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

Concentration of suppliers

A significant portion of the Group's raw materials are sourced from its five largest silicon material suppliers who collectively accounted for an aggregate of 40.0%, 40.6% and 72.4% of the Group's total silicon and silicon wafer purchases for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Failure to develop or maintain relationships with these suppliers may cause the Group to be unable to source adequate raw materials needed to manufacture its PV products. Any disruption in the supply of raw materials to the Group may adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

3. ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

The Group's accounts receivable is net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts activity is as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	(RMB '000)	(RMB '000)	(US\$ '000)
Beginning balance	3,745	1,462	235
Provision for doubtful debt	1,778	87,626	14,065
Written-off	(4,061)		
Ending balance	1,462	89,088	14,300

Notes receivable represents bank drafts that are non-interest bearing and due within four months. Such bank drafts have been arranged with third-party financial institutions by certain customers to settle their purchases from the Company. The carrying amount of notes receivable approximates fair value.

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4. INVENTORIES NET

Inventories consist of the following:

	As of December 31,		
	2011 (RMB 000)	2012 (RMB 000)	2012 (US\$ 000)
Raw materials	194,028	187,392	30,078
Work-in-progress	45,363	26,800	4,302
Finished goods	444,658	624,535	100,245
	684,049	838,727	134,625

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, raw materials of RMB1,097,000 and RMB10,989,000 (US\$1,763,856), respectively, of the Group were held in custody by other parties for processing. The write-down of inventories amounted to RMB134,489,000, RMB583,097,000 and RMB326,051,000 (US\$52,334,794) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

5. ADVANCE TO SUPPLIERS AND LONG-TERM PREPAYMENTS

Advance to suppliers and long-term prepayments represent interest-free cash deposits paid to suppliers for future purchases of raw materials. These deposits are required in order to secure supply of silicon due to limited availability.

The multi-year supply agreements entered into between the Group and its suppliers typically state minimum quantities with associated pricing set for the annual periods under the agreements with deliveries to be made over a general timeframe, subject to change based on the Group's purchasing needs and/or the suppliers' product availability.

The risk of loss arising from non-performance by or bankruptcy of the suppliers is assessed prior to making the deposits and credit quality of the suppliers is continually assessed. If there is deterioration in the creditworthiness of the suppliers, the Group may seek to recover the advances from the suppliers and will provide for losses on advances in cost of revenue where the Group believes the suppliers will be unable to fulfill their supply obligations. In such cases, a charge to cost of revenue will be recorded in the period in which a loss is determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Group has recorded charges to cost of revenue amounting to RMB117,000, RMB287,742,000 and RMB170,012,000 (US\$27,288,808), for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, to reflect the probable loss arising from the suppliers' failure to perform under the contracts.

In circumstances where a supplier is in contractual default and the Group has termination rights that require repayment of its remaining deposit and the Group has asserted such rights, the advances are reclassified to other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Similarly, the Group reclassifies advances to other current assets (Note 6) when legal proceedings have commenced wherein the Group is claiming a breach of contract and is seeking monetary recovery of the remaining deposit. A provision for loss is recognized in operating expenses in the period in which the loss on such assets is determined to be probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

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6. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS NET

Other current assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,		
	2011 (RMB 000)	2012 (RMB 000)	2012 (US\$ 000)
VAT recoverable	282,560	162,195	26,034
Income taxes recoverable	57,548	48,268	7,748
Unbilled solar systems integration revenue		60,822	9,763
Other receivables net	128,115	20,064	3,220
Prepaid expenses	60,349	65,435	10,503
	528,572	356,784	57,268

VAT recoverable represents the excess of VAT expended on purchases over the VAT collected from sales. This amount can be applied against future VAT collected from customers or may be reimbursed by the tax authorities under certain circumstances.

Income taxes recoverable represent the excess of income taxes paid to tax authority over the current income taxes. This amount can be applied against income taxes in future years or may be reimbursed by the tax authorities.

Unbilled solar systems integration revenue represents amounts recognized as revenue for which invoices have not yet been sent to customers as of the balance sheet date.

The balance of other receivables as of December 31, 2011 includes RMB57,021,000 and RMB104,505,000, respectively, for export VAT refund receivable and an advanced payment to one supplier which was reclassified from advance to suppliers to other receivables in 2011 because the Group has claimed the counterparty's breach of a supply contract and thus is seeking monetary recovery of the outstanding deposit through legal methods. A provision of RMB54,456,000 and RMB50,048,000 (US\$8,033,258) are recorded for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, as a result of the Group's assessment of probable loss.

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7. FIXED ASSETS NET

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(US\$ 000)
Buildings	825,820	1,181,044	189,571
Plant and machinery	2,977,450	3,787,272	607,899
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	75,147	83,330	13,375
Computer software	15,812	28,107	4,512
Motor vehicles	17,442	16,778	2,692
Leasehold improvement	6,352	562	90
	3,918,023	5,097,093	818,139
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(643,975)	(990,487)	(158,984)
	3,274,048	4,106,606	659,155
Construction-in-progress	1,441,914	673,267	108,067
	4,715,962	4,779,873	767,222

Depreciation expense amounted to RMB182,490,000, RMB213,146,000 and RMB366,111,000 (US\$58,764,867) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, buildings with a net book value of RMB28,668,000 were pledged for short-term bank borrowings of RMB315,477,000, and long-term bank borrowings of RMB126,018,000 (Note 11). As of December 31, 2012, buildings with a net book value of RMB109,386,000 (US\$17,557,664), and plant and machinery with a net book value of RMB364,783,000 (US\$58,551,709), were pledged for short-term bank borrowings of RMB498,148,000 (US\$79,958,267), and long-term bank borrowings of RMB1,169,480,000 (US\$187,714,483) (Note 11).

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS NET

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012

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	(RMB 000)	(RMB 000)	(US\$ 000)
Land use rights			
Cost	351,481	358,585	57,557
Less: Accumulated amortization	(16,494)	(23,538)	(3,778)
	334,987	335,047	53,779

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8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS NET (CONT D)

Land use rights represent amounts paid for the rights to use eleven parcels of land in the PRC where the Group's premises are located. Three land use rights were acquired from Huaerli (Nantong) Electronics Co., Ltd., a company whose controlling owner was also a significant shareholder of the Company prior to September 16, 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, land use rights with a net book value of RMB30,713,000 was pledged for short-term bank borrowings of RMB315,477,000 and long-term bank borrowings of RMB126,018,000 (Note 11). As of December 31, 2012, land use rights with a net book value of RMB56,076,000 (US\$9,000,819) was pledged for short-term bank borrowings of RMB498,148,000 (US\$79,958,267), and long-term bank borrowings of RMB540,930,000 (US\$86,825,252) (Note 11).

The amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was RMB4,500,000, RMB5,495,000 and RMB7,044,000 (US\$1,130,640), respectively. For each of the next five years, the estimated annual amortization expense of intangible assets is RMB7,163,000 (US\$1,149,741).

9. GOODWILL

Goodwill of the Group is as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	(RMB '000)	(RMB '000)	(US\$ '000)
Goodwill gross	134,735	134,735	21,626
Accumulated impairment loss	(134,735)	(134,735)	