

Trina Solar LTD
Form 20-F
March 17, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

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

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009
OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____
OR

**SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Date of event requiring this shell company report _____
Commission file number: 001-33195
TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)
N/A

(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

No. 2 Tian He Road
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(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, each representing
50 ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001 per share**

New York Stock Exchange

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate 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.

3,488,891,196 ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001 per share, as of December 31, 2009.

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 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 by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

* 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

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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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	3
<u>PART I</u>	4
<u>Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable</u>	4
<u>Item 3. Key Information</u>	4
<u>Item 4. Information on the Company</u>	35
<u>Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	51
<u>Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	51
<u>Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	81
<u>Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	95
<u>Item 8. Financial Information</u>	97
<u>Item 9. The Offer and Listing</u>	98
<u>Item 10. Additional Information</u>	99
<u>Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	113
<u>Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities</u>	116
<u>PART II</u>	117
<u>Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies</u>	117
<u>Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds</u>	117
<u>Item 15. Controls and Procedures</u>	119
<u>Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	120
<u>Item 16B. Code of Ethics</u>	120
<u>Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	120
<u>Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	121
<u>Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	121

<u>Item 16F. Change in Registrant s Certifying Accountant</u>	121
<u>Item 16G. Corporate Governance</u>	121
<u>PART III</u>	121
<u>Item 17. Financial Statements</u>	121
<u>Item 18. Financial Statements</u>	121
<u>Item 19. Exhibits</u>	121
<u>Exhibit 1.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 4.23</u>	
<u>Exhibit 4.24</u>	
<u>Exhibit 4.25</u>	
<u>Exhibit 8.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 12.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 12.2</u>	
<u>Exhibit 13.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 13.2</u>	
<u>Exhibit 15.1</u>	

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this annual report on Form 20-F:

We, us, our, and our company refer to Trina Solar Limited, its predecessor entities and its subsidiaries

Trina refers to Trina Solar Limited;

Trina China refers to Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.;

ADSs refers to our American depositary shares, each of which represents 50 ordinary shares.

China or PRC refers to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this annual report, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau;

RMB or Renminbi refers to the legal currency of China, \$ or U.S. dollars refers to the legal currency of the United States, and € or Euro refers to the legal currency of the European Union; and shares or ordinary shares refers to our ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001 per share.

Names of certain companies provided in this annual report are translated or transliterated from their original Chinese legal names.

Discrepancies in any table between the amounts identified as total amounts and the sum of the amounts listed therein are due to rounding.

This annual report on Form 20-F includes our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

This annual report contains translations of certain Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at the rate of RMB6.8259 to \$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2009 in New York City for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We make no representation that the Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Fluctuation in the value of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on your investment. On March 15, 2010, the noon buying rate was RMB6.8259 to \$1.00.

We completed the initial public offering of 5,300,000 ADSs on December 22, 2006. On December 19, 2006, we listed our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TSL.

Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers**

Not Applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable.

Item 3. Key Information**A. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and the accompanying notes and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects below. 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.

Our selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 and our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(in thousands, except for share, per share, operating data and percentages)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data					
Net revenues	\$ 27,275	\$ 114,500	\$ 301,819	\$ 831,901	\$ 845,136
Cost of revenues	20,986	84,450	234,191	667,459	607,982
Gross profit	6,289	30,050	67,628	164,442	237,154
Operating expenses:					
Selling expenses	521	2,571	11,019	20,302	30,940
General and administrative expenses	1,375	8,656	17,817	41,114	65,406
Research and development expenses	122	1,903	2,805	3,039	5,439
Total operating expenses	2,018	13,130	31,641	64,455	101,785
Income from continuing operations	4,271	16,920	35,987	99,987	135,369
Foreign exchange gain (loss)			(1,999)	(11,802)	9,958
Interest expense	(470)	(2,137)	(7,551)	(23,937)	(25,737)
Interest income	16	261	4,810	2,944	1,667
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative			854	(1,067)	(1,590)
Other (expense) income	(27)	(82)	1,554	(156)	2,613
Income before income taxes	3,790	14,962	33,655	65,969	122,280
Income tax (expense) benefit	(570)	(1,788)	1,707	(4,609))	(24,696)

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Net income from continuing operations	3,220	13,174	35,362	61,360	97,584
Net Income (loss) from discontinued operations	91	(753)	368		

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	(in thousands, except for share, per share, operating data and percentages)					
Net income	\$ 3,311	\$ 12,421	\$ 35,730	\$ 61,360	\$ 97,584	
Earnings per ordinary share from continuing operations:						
Basic	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	
Diluted	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	
Earnings per ADS from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾ :						
Basic	0.16	0.49	0.76	1.23	1.79	
Diluted	0.16	0.48	0.75	1.20	1.68	
Earnings per ordinary share:						
Basic	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	
Diluted	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	
Earnings per ADS ⁽¹⁾ :						
Basic	0.17	0.46	0.77	1.23	1.79	
Diluted	0.17	0.45	0.76	1.20	1.69	
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding:						
Basic	1,000,000,000	1,038,316,484	2,339,799,657	2,501,202,680	2,724,185,761	
Diluted	1,000,000,000	1,058,483,593	2,370,685,156	2,690,723,390	3,131,505,181	
Weighted average ADS outstanding ⁽¹⁾ :						
Basic	20,000,000	20,766,330	46,795,994	50,024,054	54,483,715	
Diluted	20,000,000	21,169,672	47,413,704	53,814,468	62,630,104	
Consolidated Financial Data						
Gross margin	23.1%	26.2%	22.4%	19.8%	28.1%	
Net margin of continuing operations	11.8%	11.5%	11.7%	7.4%	11.5%	
Consolidated Operating Data						
PV modules shipped (in MW)	6.79	27.39	75.91	201.01	399.01	
Average selling price (\$/W)	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.92	\$ 2.10	

(1) Reflects ADS ratio change effective

January 2010.

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet					
Data					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,224	\$ 93,380	\$ 59,696	\$ 132,224	\$ 406,058
Restricted cash	527	5,004	103,375	44,991	72,006
Inventories	6,696	32,230	58,548	85,687	81,154
Accounts receivable, net	4,924	29,353	72,323	105,193	287,950
Property, plant and equipment, net	9,630	51,419	197,124	357,594	476,858
Total assets	32,298	251,745	600,674	940,116	1,548,698
Short-term borrowings	6,628	71,409	163,563	248,558	267,428
Accounts payable	3,845	9,147	42,691	62,504	186,535
Total current liabilities	12,715	88,068	220,485	335,714	515,401
Accrued warranty costs	272	1,400	4,486	12,473	21,023
Long-term borrowings	4,957	5,122	8,214	14,631	182,516
Total shareholders' equity	14,355	157,154	367,489	433,057	677,225
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 32,298	\$ 251,745	\$ 600,674	\$ 940,116	\$ 1,548,698

Table of Contents

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

As polysilicon supply increases, the corresponding increase in the global supply of photovoltaic (PV) modules may cause substantial downward pressure on the price of such products and reduce our revenues and earnings.

Polysilicon is an essential raw material used in the production of solar cells and modules. Prior to the second half of 2008, there was an industry-wide shortage of polysilicon, primarily as a result of the growing demand for solar power products. According to Solarbuzz, an independent solar energy research and consulting firm, the average long-term supply contract price of polysilicon increased from approximately \$60-\$65 per kilogram delivered in 2007 to \$60-\$75 per kilogram in 2008. In addition, according to Solarbuzz, spot prices for solar grade polysilicon were in the range of \$230-\$375 per kilogram for most of the first half of 2008 and rose to a peak of \$450-\$475 per kilogram by mid-2008. Increases in the price of polysilicon have in the past increased our production costs, and any significant price increase in the future may adversely impact our business and results of operations. Due to the historical scarcity of polysilicon, supply chain management and financial strength were the key barriers to entry. In late 2008 and 2009, however, newly available polysilicon capacity has resulted in an increased supply of polysilicon, which created a downward pressure on the price of polysilicon. According to Solarbuzz, the average initial price range of long-term polysilicon supply contracts decreased to \$50-\$60 in the fourth quarter of 2009, and spot prices for solar grade polysilicon decreased rapidly to \$150-\$200 per kilogram by the beginning of 2009, and further declined to \$55-\$60 per kilogram by the end of 2009. However, we cannot assure you that the price of polysilicon 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 polysilicon eases, industry barriers to entry become less significant and PV module production may increase globally. A decrease in polysilicon prices and an increase in PV module production may result in substantial downward pressure on the price of PV modules. Such price reductions could have a negative impact on our revenues and earnings, and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by volatile market and industry trends, in particular, the demand for our solar power products may decline, which may reduce our revenues and earnings.

We are affected by solar energy market and industry trends. In the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the global solar power industry experienced a precipitous decline in demand due to decreased availability of financing for downstream buyers of solar power products as a result of the global economic crisis. As a result, increased manufacturing capacity combined with decreased demand caused a decline in the prices of solar power products. The prices of solar power products further declined for the remainder of 2009 primarily due to decreased prices of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials and increased manufacturing capacity.

Table of Contents

During the same period, however, lowered costs of raw materials have reduced the cost of producing solar power products. As the effect of the global economic crisis subsided through 2009, the combination of increased availability of financing for downstream buyers and decreased average selling prices of solar power products contributed to an overall increase in demand during the second half of 2009 for solar power products compared to the first quarter of 2009. However, if demand for solar power products declines again and the supply of solar power products continues to grow, the average selling price of our products will be materially and adversely affected.

The demand for solar power products is also influenced by macroeconomic factors such as the global economic downturn, the supply and prices of other energy products, such as oil, coal and natural gas, as well as government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry. A decrease in oil prices, for example, may reduce demand for investment in alternative energy. The global economic downturn, which affects the availability of financing, also contributed to decreased sales and shipments of solar power products and the slowdown of the large solar project market segments. If these negative market and industry trends continue and the price of PV modules continues to decrease as a result, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We continue to rely on a limited number of third-party suppliers and manufacturers for certain raw materials for our products and toll services, which could prevent us from delivering our products to our customers within required time frames and result in sales and installation delays, cancellations, liquidated damages and loss of market share.

We purchase polysilicon from a limited number of domestic and international suppliers and we source or contract toll services from third party manufacturers to manufacture some of our ingots and wafers. If we fail to develop or maintain our relationships with these third party suppliers or manufacturers, we may be unable to manufacture our products timely or our products may only be available at a higher cost or after a long delay. If we do not deliver products to our customers within the required time frames, we may experience order cancellations, loss of market share and legal action.

Furthermore, the global economic crisis and the resulting decrease in availability of financing had a significant negative impact on suppliers and manufacturers of raw materials. Suppliers typically require a significant amount of cash to fund their production and operation. The suppliers also require a significant amount of cash to meet future capital requirements, including the expansion of manufacturing facilities, as well as 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 raw materials to us. Our inability to obtain raw materials in a timely manner from suppliers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Table of Contents***Our costs and expenses may increase as a result of entering into fixed price, prepaid arrangements with our suppliers.***

Due to the industry-wide shortage of polysilicon experienced prior to 2009, we have purchased polysilicon using short-term, medium-term and long-term contracts from a limited number of international and domestic suppliers. From the fourth quarter of 2008, the price of polysilicon decreased rapidly due to the increased supply of polysilicon resulting from intensive investments in silicon manufacturing. As a result of such decrease in polysilicon prices in the market in late 2008 and early 2009, we renegotiated most of our medium-term and long-term contracts to reduce the purchase price, thereby reducing our costs. However, if the prices under our amended medium-term or long-term supply agreements continue to be higher than the market prices, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage vis-a-vis our competitors, and our earnings could decline. In addition, if demand for our PV modules decreases and such supply agreements require us to purchase more polysilicon than required to meet our actual customer demand over time, we may incur costs associated with carrying excess inventory. To the extent we are not able to pass these increased costs and expenses on to our customers, our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Some of the suppliers of polysilicon with whom we have entered into long-term contracts have limited operating experience in polysilicon production and may not be able to produce polysilicon of sufficient quantity and quality or on schedule to meet our manufacturing requirements.

Some of the suppliers of polysilicon with whom we have entered into long-term contracts have limited operating experience in polysilicon production. As a result, they might have difficulty in manufacturing and supplying to us a sufficient amount of polysilicon to meet their obligations under these long-term supply contracts. Manufacturing polysilicon is a highly complex process and these suppliers may not be able to produce polysilicon of sufficient quantity and quality or on schedule to meet our wafer manufacturing requirements. Minor deviations in the manufacturing process can also cause substantial decreases in yield and, in some cases, cause production to be suspended or result in minimal output. If shipments of polysilicon from these suppliers experience major delays or our suppliers are unable to supply us with polysilicon as planned, we may suffer a setback to our raw material procurement, which could materially and adversely affect our growth strategy and our results of operations. Moreover, we may be involved in disputes to retrieve prepayments we made for the polysilicon delivery, which would expose us to risks of losing the prepayment or entering into settlements which may result in losses to us. In addition, the polysilicon supplied by suppliers may contain quality defects. For example, PV modules produced using polysilicon of substandard quality would result in lower cell efficiency and conversion rates than that which the supplier has claimed or provided a warranty for. From time to time, we may engage in negotiations and disputes with certain suppliers that supplied us with polysilicon with quality defects. Any litigation arising out of the disputes could subject us to potentially expensive legal expenses, distract management from the day-to-day operation of our business and expose us to risks for which appropriate damages may not be awarded to us, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Prepayments to our polysilicon suppliers and equipment suppliers expose us to the credit risks of such suppliers and may increase our costs and expenses, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Under supply contracts with several of our multi-year polysilicon and our equipment suppliers, consistent with industry practice, we have made prepayments to our suppliers prior to the scheduled delivery dates for polysilicon and equipment. In many such cases, we made the prepayments without receiving collateral for such payments. As a result, our claims for such payments would rank as unsecured claims, which would 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 or interest free loans. In addition, if the market price of polysilicon decreases after we have prepaid our suppliers, we may not be able to adjust any historical payment insofar as it relates to a future delivery at a fixed price. Furthermore, if demand for our products decreases, we may incur costs associated with carrying excess materials. Accordingly, any of the above scenarios may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

A significant reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives or change in government policies may have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Demand for our products depends substantially on government incentives aimed to promote greater use of solar power. In many countries in which we are currently, or intend to become, active, the solar power markets, particularly the market of on-grid PV systems, would not be commercially viable without government incentives. This is because the cost of generating electricity from solar power currently exceeds, and we believe will continue to exceed for the foreseeable future, the costs of generating electricity from conventional or non-solar renewable energy sources. The scope of the government incentives for solar power depends, to a large extent, on political and policy developments relating to environmental concerns in a given country, which could lead to a significant reduction in or a discontinuation of the support for renewable energies in such country. Federal, state and local governmental bodies in many of our key markets, most notably Germany, Italy, Spain, the United States, France, South Korea, Taiwan, India, Japan and China 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 solar power products to promote the use of solar energy in on-grid applications and to reduce dependency on other forms of energy. Policy shifts could reduce or eliminate these government economic incentives altogether. For example, the rapid rises of the German and Spanish markets were largely due to the government policies of those countries that set feed-in tariff terms at attractive rates. However, in September 2008, the Spanish government introduced a cap of 500 megawatts, or MW, for the feed-in tariff in 2009, which has resulted in limiting demand in the grid-connected market in Spain. In 2009, the German government reduced solar feed-in tariffs by 9%. In January 2010, Germany proposed a further mid-year reduction in solar feed-in tariffs of up to 17% for rooftop systems and an estimated 25% for ground-based systems, which may result in a significant fall in the price of and demand for PV products. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, Germany accounted for 31.4%, 23.9% and 33.9% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, Spain accounted for 40.0%, 32.5% and 12.1% of our net revenues, respectively. We believe that in the time of uncertainty of political and policy developments, competition among solar manufacturers could become fierce. 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. A significant reduction in the scope or discontinuation of government incentive programs, especially those in our target markets, could cause demand for our products and our revenues to decline, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Table of Contents

Failure to procure sufficient reclaimable silicon raw materials at reasonable prices may decrease our gross margin and profitability.

To reduce our reliance on polysilicon, we also produce silicon ingots and wafers by using a portion of reclaimable silicon raw materials, which include tops and tails of discarded portions of silicon ingots, pot scraps and broken silicon wafers acquired primarily from the semiconductor industry. Starting from 2008, we used a higher proportion of virgin polysilicon, as we were able to access a high quality and stable supply of polysilicon, which was widely available in the open market. In the fourth quarter of 2009, reclaimable silicon materials accounted for no more than 10% of our total silicon requirements, compared to approximately 15% in the fourth quarter of 2008. Although the prices of reclaimable silicon raw materials have also been decreasing in line with the recent decrease in the price of polysilicon, we cannot assure you that we will not revert to using a higher proportion of reclaimable silicon raw materials when the price of polysilicon increases in the future. If we fail to procure sufficient reclaimable silicon raw materials at commercially reasonable prices in the future, we may be unable to timely manufacture our products or our products may be available only at a higher cost, and we would be prevented from delivering our products to our customers in the required quantities and at prices that are profitable. This would have a materially negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Demand for our products may be adversely affected by the effect of the current economic and credit environment on our customers.

The United States and international economies have experienced (and continue to experience) a period of slow economic growth. Near-term economic recovery remains uncertain. In particular, the credit and housing crises, terrorist acts and similar events, continued turmoil in the Middle East or war in general could contribute to a slowdown of the market demand for products that require significant initial capital expenditures, including demand for solar power products. For example, global economics, capital markets and credit disruptions have resulted in slower investments in new installation projects that make use of solar power products. Existing projects have also been delayed as a result of the credit crisis and other disruptions. If the economic recovery slows down as a result of the economic turmoil, or if there are further terrorist attacks in the United States or elsewhere, we may experience decreases in the demand for our solar power products, which may harm our operating results.

Global economics, capital markets and credit disruptions also pose risks for our customers. We have benefited from historically low interest rates that have made it more attractive for our customers to use credit to purchase our products. Interest rates have fluctuated recently, which could increase the cost of financing these purchases and may reduce our customers' profits and investors' expected returns on investment. Given the current credit environment, particularly the tightening of the credit markets, there can be no assurance that our customers will be able to borrow money on a timely basis or on reasonable terms, which could have a negative impact on their demand for our products. If economic recovery is slow in the United States or elsewhere, we may experience decreases in the demand for our solar power products, which may harm our operating results. These factors may adversely impact our existing or future sales agreements, including increasing the likelihood of contract breaches. Our sales are affected by interest rate fluctuations and the availability of liquidity, and would be adversely affected by increases in interest rates or liquidity constraints. Rising interest rates may also make certain alternative investments more attractive to investors, and therefore lead to a decline in demand for our solar power products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Because the markets in which we compete are highly competitive and many of our competitors have greater resources than us, we may not be able to compete successfully and we may lose or be unable to gain market share.

The market for solar power products is competitive and fast evolving. We expect to face increased competition, which may result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share. We compete with other PV module manufacturing companies such as Sharp Electronic Corporation, Suntech Power Holdings Co., Ltd., Yingli Green Energy Holding Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. Some of our competitors have also become vertically integrated, from polysilicon production, silicon ingot and wafer manufacturing to solar power system integration, such as Renewable Energy Corporation ASA, SolarWorld AG and Canadian Solar Inc. Some of our competitors may have a stronger market position than ours, more sophisticated technologies and products, and larger resources and better name recognition than we have. Further, many of our competitors are developing and are currently producing products based on new solar power technologies, such as thin-film technology, which may ultimately have costs similar to, or lower than, our projected costs.

The barriers to entry are relatively low in the PV module manufacturing business, given that manufacturing PV modules is labor intensive and requires limited technology. Because of the scarcity of polysilicon in the past few years, supply chain management and financial strength were the key barriers to entry. As the shortage of polysilicon has eased since 2008, these barriers to entry become less significant and many new competitors may enter the industry and cause the industry to rapidly become over-saturated. Many mid-stream solar power products manufacturers have been seeking to move downstream to strengthen their position in regional markets. They are expected to leverage on their existing sales capacity as the industry faces challenges posed by the economic downturn. In addition, we may also face new competition from semiconductor manufacturers, several of which have already announced their intention to start production of solar cells. Decreases in polysilicon prices and increases in PV module production could result in substantial downward pressure on the price of PV modules and intensify the competition we face. Some of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, access to a larger customer base, stronger relationships with customers, access to greater resources, and significantly greater economies of scale, financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, research and development, technical and other resources than us. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or market conditions or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products than we can. Our business relies on sales of our PV modules, and our competitors with more diversified product offerings may be better positioned to withstand a decline in the demand for PV modules. New competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire a significant market share, which would harm our business. If we fail to compete successfully, our business would suffer and we may lose or be unable to gain market share.

Table of Contents

Our dependence on a limited number of customers may cause significant fluctuations or declines in our revenues.

We currently sell a significant portion of our PV modules to a limited number of customers. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, sales to our top five customers accounted for approximately 33.5%, 41.9% and 36.9%, respectively, of our total net revenues. The top customer contributed approximately 9.5% of our net revenues in 2009. Sales to our customers are typically made through non-exclusive, short-term arrangements. We anticipate that our dependence on a limited number of customers will continue for the foreseeable future. Consequently, any one of the following events may cause material fluctuations or declines in our revenues:

- reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our significant customers;
- selection by one or more of our significant customers of products competitive with ours;
- loss of one or more of our significant customers due to disputes, dissatisfaction with our products or otherwise and our failure to attract additional or replacement customers; and
- failure of any of our significant customers to make timely payment for our products.

We are exposed to the credit risk of these customers, some of which are new customers with whom we have not historically had extensive business dealings. The failure of any of these significant customers to meet their payment obligations would materially and adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

The practice of requiring customers to make advance payments when they place orders with us has declined, and we have experienced and will continue to experience increased needs to finance our working capital requirements and are exposed to increased credit risk.

We have historically required our customers to make an advance payment of a certain percentage of their orders, a business practice that helped us to manage our accounts receivable, prepay our suppliers and reduce the amount of funds that we needed to finance our working capital requirements. In line with market trends, this practice of requiring our customers to make advance payments is on the decline, which in turn has increased our need to obtain additional short-term borrowings to fund our working capital requirements. In 2010, we believe a majority of our revenues are expected to be derived from credit sales, generally with payment schedules due according to negotiated contracts. In addition, some of our customers pay us through drawn upon acceptance, open account and letter of credit terms, which typically take 90 to 120 days to process in order for us to be paid. Despite the more lenient payment terms, any of our customers may fail to meet their payment obligations, especially due to the global economic crisis and the resulting decrease in the availability of financing, which would materially and adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

Table of Contents

We have significant outstanding bank borrowings and capital expenditure needs, and we may not be able to arrange adequate financing when our outstanding borrowings mature or when capital expenditures are required.

We typically require a significant amount of cash to fund our operations, especially prepayments or loans to suppliers to secure our polysilicon supply requirements. We also require a significant amount of cash to meet future capital requirements, including the expansion of our PV cell and module manufacturing facilities, as well as research and development activities in order to remain competitive. Future acquisitions, expansions, market changes or other developments may cause us to require additional funds. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$406.1 million in cash and cash equivalents, \$72.0 million in restricted cash and \$450.0 million in outstanding borrowings, of which approximately \$267.4 million was due within one year. We might not be able to obtain extensions of these borrowings in the future as they mature. In the event that we are unable to obtain extensions of these borrowings, or if we are unable to obtain sufficient alternative funding at reasonable terms to make repayments, we will have to repay these borrowings with cash generated by our operating activities. In addition, we estimate that our capital expenditures will be approximately \$200.0 million in 2010 for capacity expansion. Our business might not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to repay these borrowings, some of which are secured by significant amounts of our assets, and at the same time fund our capital expenditures. In addition, repaying these borrowings and capital expenditures with cash generated by our operating activities will divert our financial resources from the requirements of our ongoing operations and future growth, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future prospects. If we are unable to obtain funding in a timely manner or on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, our growth prospects and future profitability may decrease materially. Moreover, future turmoil in the credit markets and the potential impact on the liquidity of financial institutions may have an adverse effect on our ability to fund our business through borrowings, under either existing or newly created instruments in the public or private markets on terms that we believe to be reasonable, if at all. Failure to secure any necessary financing in a timely manner and on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy, financial performance and market price of ADSs and could require us to delay or abandon critical development plans.

We may not be successful in manufacturing solar cells cost-effectively.

We began manufacturing solar cells in May 2007, and prior to that we did not have any significant operating experience in solar cell manufacturing. Manufacturing solar cells is a complex process. Minor deviations in the manufacturing process can cause substantial decreases in yields and cell conversion efficiency and, in some cases, cause production to be suspended or yield no output. We have invested significantly in research and development in solar cell technology in order to achieve the high conversion efficiency rates required for our solar cells and modules to remain competitive. If we face technological difficulties in our production of solar cells, we may be unable to expand our business as planned.

Currently, we have an annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers of approximately 500 MW and cells and modules of approximately 600 MW. We plan to increase our annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers to approximately 700 MW and cells and modules to between approximately 850 MW and 950 MW by the end of 2010. We will determine the magnitude of increases taking into account market visibility in both customer demand and the commercial lending environment to finance PV system installations in our respective sales markets, as well as our strategy to expand prudently while preserving liquidity. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not revise our capacity expansion plan after we finalize our review. If we fail to implement our plan as expected, experience a delay in the ramp up or fail to achieve our targeted yields, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents

We may experience difficulty in achieving acceptable yields and product performance as a result of manufacturing problems.

The technology for the manufacturing of silicon ingots and wafers is complex, requires costly equipment and is continuously being modified in an effort to improve yields and product performance. Microscopic impurities such as dust and other contaminants, difficulties in the manufacturing process, disruptions in the supply of utilities or defects in the key materials and tools used to manufacture wafers can cause a percentage of the wafers to be rejected, which in each case negatively affects our yields. We have, from time to time, experienced production difficulties that have caused manufacturing delays and lower than expected yields.

Because our manufacturing capabilities are concentrated in our manufacturing facilities in Changzhou, China, any problem in our facilities may limit our ability to manufacture products. We may encounter problems in our manufacturing facilities as a result of, among other things, production failures, construction delays, human errors, equipment malfunction or process contamination, which could seriously harm our operations. We may also experience fires, floods, droughts, power losses and similar events beyond our control that would affect our facilities. For example, shortages or suspensions of power supplied to us have occasionally occurred due to severe thunderstorms in the area, and have disrupted our operations and caused severe damages to wafers in the process. We experienced an accidental fire in our wafer facilities in March 2010 caused by a hot spot in an electrical installation resulted in damages to our cleaning equipment and temporary disruption to a segment of our production line. A disruption to any step of our manufacturing process will require us to repeat each step and recycle the silicon debris, thus adversely affecting our yields. Operating hazards and natural disasters may cause interruption to our operations, property and/or environmental damage as well as personal injuries, and each of these incidents could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. Although we carry business interruption insurance, losses incurred or payments required to be made by us due to operating hazards or natural disasters that are not fully insured may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Problems with product quality or product performance could damage our reputation, or result in a decrease in customers and revenues, unexpected expenses or loss of market share, and may cause us to incur significant warranty expenses

Our products may contain defects that are not detected until after they are shipped or are installed because we cannot test for all possible scenarios. Unlike PV modules, which are subject to certain uniform international standards, solar cells generally are not subject to uniform international standards, and it is often difficult to determine whether solar power product defects are a result of defective solar cells, other defective components of PV modules or other reasons. Furthermore, the solar wafers and other components that we purchase from third-party suppliers are typically sold to us with no or only limited warranties. We have received in the past, and may receive from time to time in the future, complaints from certain customers that portions of our PV modules have quality deficiencies. For example, in certain instances in the past, customers raised concerns about the stated versus actual performance output of some of our PV modules. We determined that these concerns resulted from differences in calibration standards we used. However, the corrective actions and procedures that we took may turn out to be inadequate to prevent further similar incidents or to protect against future errors or defects. If we deliver PV module products that do not satisfy our customers or end users' quality requirements, or if there is a perception that our products are of poor quality, our credibility and the market acceptance and sales of our PV module products could be harmed. We may also incur substantial expense to replace low quality products.

Table of Contents

In the past, our PV modules were typically sold with a two-year warranty for defects in materials and workmanship and a minimum power output warranty of up to 25 years following the date of purchase or installation. In 2009, we extended the warranty for defects in materials and workmanship from two years to five years. We believe our warranty periods are consistent with industry practice. We have only begun to sell PV modules since November 2004. Although we conduct accelerated reliability testing of our PV modules, our PV modules have not been and cannot be tested in an environment simulating the 25-year warranty period. As a result, we may be subject to unexpected warranty expense and associated harm to our financial results for as long as 25 years after the sale of our products. Any increase in the defect rate of our products would cause us to increase the amount of our warranty reserves and have a correspondingly negative impact on our operating results. Furthermore, widespread product failures may damage our market reputation, reduce our market share and cause our sales to decline.

We may not be successful in the commercial production of new products, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

We may develop and produce new products from time to time, such as our new PV module product, colored modules for architectural applications and larger sized modules for utility grid applications. We may be unable to generate sufficient customer demand for our new products if we are unable to develop and produce new products in a cost-effective manner with the expected performance. If we fail to generate demand for our new products, our business and prospects may be adversely affected and we may be unable to recoup our investment in the development and production of such products.

Our future success depends in part on our ability to expand our business into downstream markets. Any failure to successfully implement this strategy could have a material adverse effect on our growth, business prospects and results of operations in future periods.

Our current business strategy includes plans to expand into select downstream markets, such as systems integration and project development, which we believe are natural extensions of our vertically integrated business model. These expansion plans may include investments in downstream companies and joint ventures and formation of strategic alliances with third parties. However, these plans may require significant capital expenditures, which could be used in pursuit of other opportunities and investments. Additionally, our experience in the solar power products manufacturing industry may not be as relevant or applicable in downstream markets. We may also face intense competition from companies with greater experience or established presence in the targeted downstream markets or competition from our industry peers with similar expansion plans. Furthermore, we may not be able to manage or control entities which we invest in or provide adequate resources to such entities to maximize the return on our investments. In the case of joint ventures and strategic alliances with third parties, we may face risks associated with the sharing of proprietary information, loss of control of operations that are material to our business and profit sharing arrangements. We may also consider acquisitions of existing downstream players, in which we may face difficulties related to the integration of the operations and personnel of acquired businesses and the division of resources between our existing and acquired downstream operations.

Table of Contents

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in expanding our business into downstream markets along the solar power product value chain. Any failure to successfully identify, execute and integrate our acquisitions, investments, joint ventures and alliances as part of entering into downstream markets may have a material adverse impact on our growth, business prospects and results of operations, which could lead to a decline in the price of our ADSs.

Existing regulations and policies and changes to these regulations and policies may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the purchase and use of solar power products, which may significantly reduce demand for our products.

The market for electricity generation products is heavily influenced by government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, as well as policies adopted by electric utilities. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and technical interconnection of customer-owned electricity generation. In a number of countries, these regulations and policies are being modified and may continue to be modified. Customer purchases of, or further investment in the research and development of, alternative energy sources, including solar power technology, could be deterred by these regulations and policies, which could result in a significant reduction in the demand for our products. For example, without a regulatory mandated exception for solar power systems, utility customers are often charged interconnection or standby fees for putting distributed power generation on the electric utility grid. These fees could increase the cost to our customers of using our solar power products and make them less desirable, thereby harming our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We anticipate that our products and their installation will be subject to oversight and regulation in accordance with national and local regulations relating to building codes, safety, environmental protection, utility interconnection and metering and related matters. It is difficult to track the requirements of individual jurisdictions and design products to comply with the varying standards. Any new government regulations or utility policies pertaining to our solar power products may result in significant additional expenses to us and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in demand for our solar power products.

If solar power technology is not adopted widely, or sufficient demand for solar power products does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipate, our revenues may not continue to increase or may even decline, and we may be unable to sustain our profitability.

The solar power market is at a relatively early stage of development, and the extent of acceptance of solar power products is uncertain. Market data on the solar power industry are not as readily available as those for other more established industries where trends can be assessed more reliably from data gathered over a longer period of time. In addition, demand for solar power products in our targeted markets, including Germany, Italy, Spain, the Benelux markets, the Czech Republic, the United States, France, China, Japan and South Korea, may not develop or may develop to a lesser extent than we anticipate. Many factors may affect the viability of widespread adoption of solar power technology and demand for solar power products, including:

- cost-effectiveness, performance and reliability of solar power products compared to conventional and other renewable energy sources and products;
- availability of government subsidies and incentives to support the development of the solar power industry;

Table of Contents

success of other alternative energy generation technologies, such as wind power, hydroelectric power and biomass;
fluctuations in economic and market conditions that affect the viability of conventional and other renewable energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;
capital expenditures by end users of solar power products, which tend to decrease when the economy slows down; and
deregulation of the electric power industry and broader energy industry.

If solar power technology is not adopted widely or sufficient demand for solar power products does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipate, our revenues may suffer and we may be unable to sustain our profitability.

Further technological changes in the solar power industry could render our products uncompetitive or obsolete, which could reduce our market share and cause our sales and profit to decline.

The solar power market is characterized by evolving technologies and standards that result in improved features, such as more efficient and higher power output, improved aesthetics and smaller size. This requires us to develop new solar power products and enhance existing products to keep pace with evolving technologies and changing customer requirements. A variety of competing solar technologies that other companies may develop could prove to be more cost-effective and have better performance than our technologies. For example, thin-film technologies are competing technologies in the solar power industry. According to Solarbuzz, in 2009, thin-film technologies represented 18.0% of the solar market, compared to 82.0% for crystalline technology. Thin-film technologies allow for lower production costs for solar cells by using lower amounts of semiconductor materials. Thin-film solar cells generally have a lower conversion efficiency rate than crystalline solar cells.

Further development in competing solar power technologies may result in lower manufacturing costs or higher product performance than those expected from our PV modules. We will need to invest significant financial resources in research and development to maintain our market position, keep pace with technological advances in the solar power industry and effectively compete in the future. Our failure to further refine our technology, enhance our existing solar power products, or develop and introduce new products, could cause our products to become uncompetitive or obsolete, which could reduce our market share and cause our revenues to decline.

Non-compliance with present or future construction and environmental regulations may result in potentially significant monetary damages and fines.

In the past, we had begun constructing and operating facilities without having obtained all of the necessary construction and environmental permits. Although we have subsequently obtained all of the construction and environmental permits for these facilities, we could be subject to fines or penalties for our past non-compliance.

Table of Contents

Because our manufacturing processes generate noise, waste water, gaseous wastes and other industrial wastes, we are required to comply with national and local environmental regulations. If we fail to comply with present or future environmental regulations, we may be required to pay substantial fines, suspend production or cease operations. Any failure by us to control the use or to adequately restrict the discharge of hazardous substances could subject us to potentially significant monetary damages and fines or suspensions in our business operations, which would have a materially adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In particular, the manufacturing processes for producing polysilicon employ processes that generate toxic waste products, including the highly volatile and highly toxic substance silicon-tetrachloride. We purchase our polysilicon from our suppliers in the United States, Europe and China. If any of our suppliers fails to comply with environmental regulations for the production of polysilicon and the discharge of the highly toxic waste products, we may face negative publicity which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Furthermore, if any of our suppliers are forced to suspend or shut down production due to violations of environmental regulations, we may not be able to secure enough polysilicon for our production needs on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

Our future success substantially depends on our ability to significantly expand both our manufacturing capacity and output, which exposes us to a number of risks and uncertainties.

Our future success depends on our ability to significantly increase both our manufacturing capacity and output. If we are unable to do so, we may be unable to expand our business, decrease our costs per watt, maintain our competitive position and improve our profitability. Our ability to establish additional manufacturing capacity and increase output is subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including:

- the need to raise significant additional funds to purchase raw materials or to build additional manufacturing facilities, which we may be unable to obtain on commercially viable terms or at all;
- delays and cost overruns as a result of a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as increases in the price of polysilicon and problems with equipment vendors, particularly with respect to major equipment such as ingot pulling or growing machines;
- delays or denial of required approvals by relevant government authorities;
- diversion of significant management attention and other resources; and
- failure to execute our expansion plan effectively.

If we are unable to establish or successfully operate additional manufacturing capacity, or if we encounter any of the risks described above, we may be unable to expand our business as planned. Moreover, even if we do expand our manufacturing capacity we might not be able to generate sufficient customer demand for our solar power products to support our increased production levels.

Table of Contents

In particular, we believe that the expansion of our manufacturing capacity is an integral part of our long-term strategy to achieve a grid parity cost structure. Our ability to meet our estimate for the scale of production needed to achieve grid parity is affected by a number of factors, including our ability to improve and maintain the degree of vertical integration and to increase our efficiencies and margins, the likelihood that we may approach or reach a point of diminishing returns as we continue to expand our scale, the average purchase price we will pay for silicon in the future to meet our expansion requirements, and the cost of conventional grid electricity which will determine at which point grid parity can be reached. We might not be able to meet our desired scale of production in order to fully implement our strategy.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our executive officers, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our future success depends substantially on the continued services of our executive officers, especially Mr. Jifan Gao, our chairman and chief executive officer. If one or more of our executive officers or key employees were unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we might not be able to replace them easily or at all. Our business may be severely disrupted, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit, train and retain personnel. Since our industry is characterized by high demand and intense competition for talent, we also may not be able to attract or retain additional highly skilled employees or other key personnel that we will need to achieve our strategic objectives. As we are still a relatively young company and our business has grown rapidly, our ability to train and integrate new employees into our operations may not meet the growing demands of our business.

If any of our executive officers or key employees joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose customers, suppliers, know-how and key professionals and staff members. Each of our executive officers has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains non-competition provisions. If any dispute arises between our executive officers and us, these agreements may not be enforceable in China in light of the uncertainties with China's legal system, or in another country where they obtain employment. See Risks Related to Doing Business in China Uncertainties with respect to the Chinese legal system could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we are unable to attract, train and retain qualified technical personnel, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, train and retain qualified technical personnel, particularly those with expertise in the solar power industry. There is substantial competition for qualified technical personnel, and we might not be able to attract or retain our qualified technical personnel. If we are unable to do so, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents

If we fail to manage our growth effectively, our business may be adversely affected.

We have experienced a period of rapid growth and expansion that has placed, and continues to place, significant strain on our management personnel, systems and resources. To accommodate our growth, we anticipate that we will need to implement a variety of new and upgraded operational and financial systems, procedures and controls, including the improvement of our accounting and other internal management systems, all of which require substantial management efforts. We also will need to continue to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce, manage our customer relationships and manage our relationship with foundries and assembly and testing houses. All of these endeavors will require substantial management effort and skill and incurrence of additional expenditures. We might not be able to manage our growth effectively, and any failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We face risks associated with the marketing, distribution and sale of our solar power products internationally, and if we are unable to effectively manage these risks, they could impair our ability to expand our business abroad.

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, we sold approximately 97.9%, 96.3% and 97.1%, respectively, of our products to customers outside of China. The marketing, distribution and sale of our solar power products in the international markets expose us to a number of risks, including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- difficulty in engaging and retaining distributors who are knowledgeable about, and can function effectively in, overseas markets;
- increased costs associated with maintaining marketing efforts in various countries;
- difficulty and costs relating to compliance with the different commercial and legal requirements of the overseas markets in which we offer our products;
- 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; and
- demand for solar power products in overseas markets as influenced by the global economic downturn and its effects.

In addition, we export a substantial amount of our products to Europe. There have been market rumors that the European Union may seek to initiate anti-dumping investigations regarding imports of solar power products from China. If an anti-dumping investigation is initiated against Chinese exporters or if the European Union imposes anti-dumping measures, including tariffs on solar power product imports from China, such action could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Table of Contents

We may be exposed to infringement or misappropriation claims by third parties, which, if determined adversely to us, could cause us to pay significant damage awards.

Our success depends largely on our ability to use and develop our technology and know-how without infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties. The validity and scope of claims relating to solar power technology patents involve complex scientific, legal and factual questions and analysis and, therefore, may be highly uncertain. We may be subject to litigation involving claims of patent infringement or violation of intellectual property rights of third parties. The defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits, patent opposition proceedings 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. An adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which we may become a party could subject us to significant liability to third parties, require us to seek licenses from third parties, to pay ongoing royalties, or to redesign our products or subject us to injunctions prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of our products or the use of our technologies. Protracted litigations could also result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of our products until resolution of such litigation.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights may undermine our competitive position, and litigation to protect our intellectual property rights or defend against third-party allegations of infringement may be costly.

We rely primarily on patent, trademark, trade secret, copyright law 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. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our proprietary technologies or other intellectual property rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. Policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology can be difficult and expensive. Also, 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 cannot assure you that the outcome of such potential litigation will 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. 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.

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

As with other solar power product manufacturers, we are exposed to risks associated with product liability claims if the use of our solar power products results in injury. Since our products generate electricity, it is possible that users could be injured or killed by our products as a result of product malfunctions, defects, improper installation or other causes. We only began commercial shipment of our PV modules in November 2004 and, because of our limited operating history, we cannot predict whether product liability claims will be brought against us in the future or the effect of any resulting negative publicity on our business. Moreover, we do not have any 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.

Table of Contents***If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may lose investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.***

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, adopted rules requiring every public company 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, an independent registered public accounting firm must render an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2009. See Item 15. Control and Procedures. If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, it could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and negatively impact the trading price of our ADSs. For example, in 2007, we identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting relating to our failure to effectively identify and evaluate embedded derivative instruments in long-term supply contracts. We subsequently addressed this material weakness by establishing a policy and a set of procedures and by providing training to our staff to identify such derivative instruments. We have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs, management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Trina or Trina China may be required by the PRC tax authorities to withhold capital gains tax arising out of our restructuring in May 2006.

In connection with our restructuring in May 2006, certain former shareholders of Trina China transferred their equity interests in Trina China to Trina for a nominal consideration. As a result of the nominal consideration paid in these related party transactions, such consideration may be subject to pricing reassessment by the PRC tax authorities, leading to a recognition of capital gains by the transferring shareholders which would be subject to PRC tax. PRC tax law provides a safe harbor exemption from such capital gains tax in the case of an intra-group restructuring. While our restructuring does not fall squarely within the requirements for the safe harbor, we believe that the PRC tax authorities may deem the restructuring to meet substantially all of the requirements for the safe harbor for tax-free treatment. The PRC tax authorities could, however, deem these transferring shareholders to have realized capital gains as a result of the restructuring.

Under PRC tax law, where both parties to an equity transfer transaction are non-resident enterprises and where the transfer occurs outside the Chinese territory, the non-resident enterprise receiving income must pay taxes to the taxation authority in the locality of the domestic enterprise whose equity was transferred, either directly or through an agent. The domestic enterprise whose equity was transferred must assist the taxation authority in collecting the relevant PRC taxes from the non-resident enterprise. As Trina and all of these transferring shareholders are deemed to be foreign persons without a presence in China, Trina China may be required to withhold tax on capital gains deemed to have been received by these former shareholders. These former shareholders have agreed to indemnify us against any withholding obligations or liabilities due to or imposed by the PRC tax authorities that may arise out of the restructuring. The PRC tax authorities could impose such withholding obligation on Trina or Trina China or impose fines or penalties on Trina or Trina China for its failure to make such withholding. If such withholding obligation is imposed and we are not indemnified by these transferring shareholders, our potential tax exposure would be approximately \$2.8 million, excluding any fines or penalties. The amount of such fines or penalties is difficult to estimate as the determination of whether any such fines or penalties would be imposed and the amount of such fines or penalties are at the discretion of the PRC tax authorities.

Table of Contents

Our principal shareholders have substantial influence over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders.

Our principal shareholders have 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 their shares as part of a sale of our company and might reduce the price of our ADSs. These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders. Furthermore, our articles of association contain a quorum requirement of at least one-third of our total outstanding shares present in person or by proxy. Two or more shareholders with an aggregate shareholding of more than one-third could constitute a quorum and approve actions which may not be in the best interests of our other shareholders.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business.

The 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 and China's foreign exchange policies. 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 was permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy caused the Renminbi to appreciate approximately 21.5% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Since reaching a high against the U.S. dollar in July 2008, however, the Renminbi has traded within a narrow band against the U.S. dollar, remaining within 1% of its August 2008 high but never exceeding it. As a consequence, the Renminbi has fluctuated sharply since July 2008 against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. dollar. It is difficult to predict how long the current situation may last and when and how it may change again.

Most of our sales are denominated in Euros, with the remainder in U.S. dollars, while a substantial portion of our costs and expenses is denominated in Renminbi, with the remainder in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly among the U.S. dollar, Renminbi and Euro, may affect our net profit margins and could result in fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and operating gains and losses. We had a foreign exchange gain of approximately \$10.0 million in 2009. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations and may incur net foreign currency losses in the future. In addition, as we rely entirely on dividends paid to us by our operating subsidiaries in China, any significant revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and financial condition, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ordinary shares. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we receive from the conversion. 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 for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. As a large proportion of our revenues are paid to us in Euros, fluctuation between the Euro and the RMB may also have a material effect on our results of operations.

Table of Contents

Starting from October 2008, we have entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts with several commercial banks to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. As of December 31, 2009, we had foreign currency forward contracts with a total contract value of approximately 137.0 million (\$196.6 million). We do not use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge all of our foreign currency denominated commitments. As with all hedging instruments, there are risks associated with the use of foreign currency forward contracts. While the use of such foreign currency forward contracts provides us with protection from certain fluctuations in foreign currency exchange, we potentially forgo the benefits that might result from favorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange. Any default by the counterparties to these transactions could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, these financial hedging transactions may not provide adequate protection against future foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and, consequently, such fluctuations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may become a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors.

A non-U.S. corporation will be considered a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for any taxable year if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (2) at least 50% of the total value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets, including cash, that produce or are held for the production of passive income, or passive assets. For this purpose, the total value of our assets generally will be determined by reference to the market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs. Based on the market prices of our ordinary shares and ADSs and the composition of our income and assets, we do not believe we were a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the year ended December 31, 2009. However, we generally will not be able to make a determination of our PFIC status for any specific taxable year until the close of that taxable year and we must make a separate determination each taxable year as to whether we are a PFIC.

In addition, a decrease in the market value of our ordinary shares and ADSs and/or an increase in cash or other passive assets would increase the relative percentage of our passive assets. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder (as defined under Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income Taxation) holds any ADSs or ordinary shares, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to the U.S. Holder. Please see

Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income Taxation Passive Foreign Investment Company for information about PFIC status and certain elections that may be available to mitigate such adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences if we ever become a PFIC. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to their ownership of ADSs or ordinary shares and the availability and advisability of any elections.

Table of Contents

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.

All of our business 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 Chinese 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 Chinese economy has grown significantly in the past 30 years, 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 Chinese 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 Chinese economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although in recent years the PRC government has 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 Chinese economic growth 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 control the pace of growth of the Chinese economy could result in decreased capital expenditure by solar energy users, which in turn could reduce demand for our products.

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

We conduct substantially all of our manufacturing operations through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Trina China, a limited liability company established in China. Trina China 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. 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 involves uncertainties. We cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, the preemption of local regulations by national laws, or the overturn of local government decisions by the superior government. These uncertainties 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.

Table of Contents

Our ability to make distributions and other payments to our shareholders depends to a significant extent upon the distribution of earnings and other payments made by Trina China.

We conduct substantially all of our operations through Trina China. Our ability to make distributions or other payments to our shareholders depends on payments from Trina China, whose ability to make such payments is subject to PRC regulations. Regulations in the PRC currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with accounting standards and regulations in China. According to the relevant PRC laws and regulations applicable to Trina China and its articles of association, Trina China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until the accumulative amount of these reserves reaches 50% of its registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. As of December 31, 2009, these general reserves amounted to \$25.3 million, accounting for 6.57% of the registered capital of Trina China. In addition, under the new EIT Law that became effective in January 2008, dividends from Trina China to us are subject to a 10% withholding tax. See Our business benefits from certain PRC government tax incentives, and the expiration of, or changes to, these incentives could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation Tax. Furthermore, if Trina China 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 revenues effectively.

Certain portions of our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. If our revenues denominated in Renminbi increase or expenses denominated in Renminbi decrease in the future, we may need to convert a portion of our revenues into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations, including, among others, payment of dividends declared, if any, in respect of our ordinary shares or ADSs. Under China's existing foreign exchange regulations, Trina China is able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or the SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the PRC government could take further measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

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

Table of Contents***Our business benefits from certain PRC government tax incentives, and expiration of, or changes to, these incentives.***

The PRC government has provided various incentives to foreign invested enterprises, although these incentives are subject to the new Enterprise Income Tax Law as discussed below. Because Trina China is a foreign invested enterprise engaged in manufacturing businesses and located in Changzhou, which is within a coastal economic zone, it was entitled to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 24%. In addition, Trina China was qualified as an advanced technological enterprise and, as a result, enjoyed a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 12% for the years 2004 to 2006. As the tax benefit for an advanced technological enterprise expired in 2006, Trina China was granted 50% relief with respect to the PRC income tax rate of 24% in 2007 for its revenues generated from export sales which exceeds 70% of total revenue. Trina China made several additional capital investments during 2006, 2007 and 2008. Income from incremental investment to the registered capital of a foreign invested enterprise in 2006 and 2007 was entitled to a two-year exemption and a 50% reduction of the applicable income tax rate for the succeeding three years. Trina China's registered capital increased from \$7.28 million in 2005 and to \$40.0 million in 2006. Accordingly, for the year 2007, an income tax rate of 12% was applied to 18.2% of Trina China's taxable profit, and 81.8% of its taxable profit was exempted from income taxes.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law and its Implementation Regulations, or the new EIT Law, which became effective January 1, 2008, imposes a uniform tax rate of 25% on all PRC enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises, and eliminates or modifies most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments available under the previous tax laws and regulations. Under the new EIT law, enterprises that were established before March 16, 2007 and already enjoy preferential tax treatments will (i) in the case of preferential tax rates, continue to enjoy the tax rates which will be gradually increased to the new tax rates within five years from January 1, 2008 or (ii) in the case of preferential tax exemption or reduction for a specified term, continue to enjoy the preferential tax holiday until the expiration of such term. In addition, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the new EIT Law if they qualify as high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State, subject to certain general factors described therein. In September 2008, Trina China obtained the High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate with a valid term of three years starting from 2008. Therefore, Trina China is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% in 2008, 2009 and 2010, as long as it maintains its qualification as a high and new technology enterprise under the new EIT Law. If Trina China fails to maintain the high and new technology enterprise qualification, its applicable EIT rate may increase to up to 25%, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, in April 2009, we received a notice from the State Tax Bureau of Changzhou Hi-tech Development Zone, which revoked a previous approval for the tax holiday on taxable income related to registered capital contributions made in 2007. As a result, we made an additional income tax payment of \$6.5 million in 2009. Our EIT rate for 2009 was 15%. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current effective tax rate in the future. Any discontinuation of preferential tax treatment or any increase of the enterprise income tax rate applicable to Trina China could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

The dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries and our global income may be subject to PRC tax under the new EIT law, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations; our foreign ADS holders may be subject to a PRC withholding tax upon the dividends payable by us and upon gains realized on the sale of our ADSs, if we are classified as a PRC resident enterprise.

Under the new EIT law, dividends, interests, rents and royalties payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its foreign investor who is a non-resident enterprise, as well as gains on transfers of shares of a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC by such a foreign investor, will be subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless such non-resident enterprise's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with the PRC that provides for a reduced rate of withholding tax. The Cayman Islands, where Trina is incorporated, does not have such a tax treaty with the PRC. Therefore, if Trina is considered a non-resident enterprise for purposes of the new EIT law, this new 10% withholding tax imposed on dividends paid to Trina by its PRC subsidiaries would reduce Trina's net income and have an adverse effect on Trina's operating results.

Under the new EIT law, an enterprise established outside the PRC with its de facto management body within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise and will be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income. The de facto management body is defined as the organizational body that effectively exercises overall management and control over production and business operations, personnel, finance and accounting, and properties of the enterprise. It remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will interpret such a broad definition. Substantially all of Trina's management members are based in the PRC. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that Trina should be classified as a resident enterprise, then Trina's worldwide income will be subject to income tax at a uniform rate of 25%, which may have a material adverse effect on Trina's financial condition and results of operations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provision, the new EIT law also provides that, if a resident enterprise directly invests in another resident enterprise, the dividends received by the investing resident enterprise from the invested enterprise are exempted from income tax, subject to certain conditions. Therefore, if Trina is classified as a resident enterprise, the dividends received from its PRC subsidiary may be exempted from income tax. However, it remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will interpret the PRC tax resident treatment of an offshore company, like Trina, having ownership interest in a PRC enterprise.

Moreover, under the new EIT law, a withholding tax at the rate of 10% is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are non-resident enterprises, which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or which have such establishment or place of business but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such interest or dividends have their sources within the PRC unless such non-resident enterprises can claim treaty protection. As such, these non-resident enterprises would enjoy a reduced withholding tax from treaty. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to a 10% withholding tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If Trina is considered a PRC resident enterprise, it is unclear whether the dividends Trina pays with respect to its ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain you may realize from the transfer of Trina's ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC withholding tax.

Table of Contents

The approval of the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission might have been required in connection with our initial public offering, and, if required, we could be subject to sanction, fines and other penalties.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, promulgated the Regulation on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, which became effective on September 8, 2006. This new regulation, among other things, requires offshore special purpose vehicles, formed for overseas listing purposes through acquisitions of PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published a notice specifying the documents and materials that are required to be submitted for obtaining CSRC approval. Based on the advice we received from Fangda Partners, our PRC counsel, we did not seek the CSRC approval in connection with our initial public offering as we believe that this regulation does not apply to us and that CSRC approval is not required because (1) Trina is not a special purpose vehicle formed for the purpose of acquiring a PRC domestic company because Trina China was a foreign-invested enterprise before it was acquired by Trina, and, accordingly, Trina China did not fall within the definition of a PRC domestic company as set forth in the new regulation; and (2) such acquisition was completed before the new regulation became effective.

The interpretation and application of the New M&A Rule remains unclear, and we cannot assure you that our initial public offering did not require approval from the CSRC. If the CSRC or other PRC regulatory body subsequently determines that the CSRC's approval was required for our initial public offering, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies. In that case, these regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, restrict or prohibit payment or remittance of dividends by Trina China, or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs.

The regulations also established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise. As we may grow our business in part by acquiring complementary businesses in the future, complying with the requirements of the new regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the MOFCOM, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions. Any such delay or inability to obtain applicable approvals to complete our potential future acquisitions could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

Table of Contents

Recent regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may limit our ability to acquire PRC companies and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The regulations also establish more complex procedures for acquisitions by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult to pursue growth through acquisitions.

In October 2005, SAFE promulgated a regulation known as Circular No. 75 that states that if PRC residents use assets or equity interests in their PRC entities as capital contributions to establish offshore companies or inject assets or equity interests of their PRC entities into offshore companies to raise capital overseas, they must register with local SAFE branches with respect to their overseas investments in offshore companies. They must also file amendments to their registrations if their offshore companies experience material events involving capital variation, such as changes in share capital, share transfers, mergers and acquisitions, spin-off transactions, long-term equity or debt investments or uses of assets in China to guarantee offshore obligations. Under this regulation, failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in such regulation may result in restrictions being imposed on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant PRC entity, including the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent, as well as restrictions on the capital inflow from the offshore entity to the PRC entity. While we believe our shareholders have complied with existing SAFE registration procedures, any future failure by any of our shareholders who is a PRC resident, or controlled by a PRC resident, to comply with relevant requirements under this regulation could subject our company to fines or sanctions imposed by the PRC government, including restrictions on Trina China's ability to pay dividends or make distributions to us and our ability to increase our investment in or to provide loans to Trina China.

On December 25, 2006, the People's Bank of China promulgated the Measures for Administration of Individual Foreign Exchange. On January 5, 2007, the SAFE promulgated Implementation Rules for those measures and on March 28, 2007, the SAFE further promulgated the Operating Procedures on Administration of Foreign Exchange regarding PRC Individuals' Participation in Employee Share Ownership Plans and Employee Stock Option Plans of Overseas Listed Companies (collectively, referred to as the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules). According to the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules, PRC citizens who are granted shares or share options by a company listed on an overseas stock market according to its employee share option or share incentive plan are required to register with the SAFE or its local counterparts by following certain procedures. We and our employees who are PRC citizens and individual beneficiary owners, or have been granted restricted shares or share options, may be subject to the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules. The failure of our PRC individual beneficiary owners and the restricted holders to complete their SAFE registrations pursuant to the SAFE Jiangsu Branch's requirement or the Individual Foreign Exchange Rules may subject these PRC citizens to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us or otherwise materially adversely affect our business.

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

On June 29, 2007, the PRC government promulgated a new labor law, namely, the Labor Contract Law of the PRC, or the New Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The New 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 the merits of employees. In the event we decide to significantly change or decrease our workforce, the New 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.

Table of Contents

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of swine flu, avian flu, SARS or other epidemics or outbreaks. China reported a number of cases of SARS in April 2004. In 2006, 2007 and 2008, there have been reports on the occurrences of avian flu in various parts of China, including a few confirmed human cases and deaths. In April 2009, an outbreak of swine flu occurred in Mexico and the United States. In May 2009, the World Health Organization declared a level 6 flu pandemic, its highest pandemic alert phase, indicating a global pandemic underway. Any prolonged occurrence or recurrence of swine flu, avian flu, SARS or other adverse public health developments in China or any of the major markets in which we do business may have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. These could include our ability to travel or ship our products outside of China and to designated markets, as well as temporary closure of our manufacturing facilities, logistic facilities and/or our customers facilities, leading to delayed or cancelled orders. Any severe travel or shipment restrictions and closures would severely disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business 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.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares and ADSs

The market price for our ADSs has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile.

The market price for our ADSs has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

- announcements of technological or competitive developments;
- regulatory developments in our target markets affecting us, our customers 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 by securities research analysts;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other solar power technology companies;
- addition or departure of our executive officers and key research personnel;
- announcements regarding patent litigation or the issuance of patents to us or our competitors;
- conditions affecting general economic performance in the United States;
- fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar, the Euro and Renminbi;

Table of Contents

release or expiry of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding ordinary shares; and sales or perceived sales of additional ADSs.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs. For example, financial markets have experienced extreme disruption in recent months, including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities prices. In the event of a continuing market downturn, the market price of our ADSs may decline further.

Holders of our ADSs do not have the same voting rights as the holders of our ordinary shares and may not receive voting materials in time to be able to exercise their right to vote.

Holders of our ADSs are not treated as shareholders. Instead, the depositary will be treated as the holder of the shares underlying the ADSs. Holders of our ADSs, however, may exercise some of the shareholders' rights through the depositary and have the right to withdraw the shares underlying their ADSs from the deposit facility.

Except as described in this annual report and provided in the deposit agreement, holders of our ADSs will not be able to exercise voting rights attaching to the shares evidenced by our ADSs on an individual basis. Holders of our ADSs may instruct the depositary to exercise the voting rights attaching to the shares represented by the ADSs. If no instructions are received by the depositary on or before a date established by the depositary, the depositary shall deem the holders to have instructed it to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to exercise their voting rights. Holders of our ADSs may not receive voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote, and holders of our ADSs, or persons who hold their ADSs through brokers, dealers or other third parties, might not have the opportunity to exercise a right to vote.

We have adopted a shareholders rights plan, which, together with the other anti-takeover provisions of our articles of association, could discourage a third party from acquiring us, which could limit our shareholders' opportunity to sell their shares, including ordinary shares represented by our ADSs, at a premium.

In November 2006, we adopted our amended and restated articles of association, which became effective immediately upon completion of our initial public offering in December 2006. Our current articles of association contain provisions that limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. In November 2008, our board of directors adopted a shareholders rights plan. Under this rights plan, one right was distributed with respect to each of our ordinary shares outstanding at the closing of business on December 1, 2008. These rights entitle the holders to purchase ordinary shares from us at half of the market price at the time of purchase in the event that a person or group obtains ownership of 15% or more of our ordinary shares (including by acquisition of the ADSs representing an ownership interest in the ordinary shares) or enters into an acquisition transaction without the approval of our board of directors.

Table of Contents

This rights plan and the other anti-takeover provisions of our articles of association 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. Our existing authorized ordinary shares confer on the holders of our ordinary shares equal rights, privileges and restrictions. Our board of directors may, without further action by our shareholders, issue additional ordinary shares, or issue shares of a preferred class and attach to such shares special rights, privileges or restrictions, which may be different from those associated with our ordinary shares, up to the amount of the authorized capital and the number of authorized shares of our company. Preferred shares could also be issued 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 ordinary shares or preferred shares, the price of our ADSs and the notes 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 our ADSs may not be able to participate in rights offerings that are made available to our shareholders, and may not receive cash dividends if it is impractical to make them available to them.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depository bank will not make rights available to holders of our ADSs unless the distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities are either registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or exempted from registration under the Securities Act with respect to all holders of ADSs. 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, holders of our ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in their holdings.

In addition, the depository of our ADSs has agreed to pay to holders of our ADSs 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. Holders of our ADSs will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares their ADSs represent. However, the depository may, at its discretion, decide that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depository may determine that it is not practicable to distribute certain property through the mail, or that the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depository may decide not to distribute such property and holders of our ADSs will not receive such distribution.

Holders of our ADSs may be subject to limitations on transfer of their ADSs.

Our ADSs are transferable on the books of the depository. However, the depository 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 depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository 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.

Table of Contents

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands 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, some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands. As a result of all of the above, shareholders of a Cayman Islands company may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a company incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States. The limitations described above will also apply to the depositary, which is treated as the holder of the shares underlying our ADSs.

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 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.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Our legal and commercial name is Trina Solar Limited. Our predecessor company, Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd., or Trina China, was incorporated in December 1997. In anticipation of our initial public offering, we incorporated Trina in the Cayman Islands as a listing vehicle on March 14, 2006. Trina acquired all of the equity interests in Trina China through a series of transactions that have been accounted for as a recapitalization and Trina China became our wholly-owned subsidiary. We conduct substantially all of our operations through Trina China. In December 2006, we completed our initial public offering of our ADSs and listed our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange. In June 2007, we completed a follow-on public offering of 5,406,280 ADSs sold by us and certain selling shareholders. In July 2008, we completed public offerings of \$138 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2013 and 4,073,194 ADSs for a related ADS borrow facility. In August 2009, we completed another follow-on public offering of 5,175,000 ADSs.

Our principal executive offices are located at No. 2 Tian He Road, Electronics Park, New District, Changzhou, Jiangsu 213031, People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is (+86) 519 8548-2008 and our fax number is (+86) 519 8517-6025. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

For information regarding our principal capital expenditures, see D. Property, Plants and Equipment.

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.trinasolar.com>. The information contained on our website does not form 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.

B. Business Overview

Overview

We are a large-scale integrated solar-power products manufacturer based in China with a global distribution network covering Europe, North America and Asia. Since we began our solar-power products business in 2004, we have integrated the manufacturing of ingots, wafers and solar cells for use in our PV module production. Our PV modules provide reliable and environmentally-friendly electric power for residential, commercial, industrial and other applications worldwide.

We capitalize on our vertically integrated platform and low-cost manufacturing capability in China to produce quality products at competitive costs. We produce standard monocrystalline PV modules ranging from 165 watts, or W, to 240 W in power output and multicrystalline PV modules ranging from 215 W to 240 W in power output. We build our PV modules to general specifications, as well as to our customers' and end-users' specifications. We sell and market our products worldwide, including in a number of European countries, such as Germany, Spain and Italy, where government incentives have accelerated the adoption of solar power. In recent years, we have also increased our sales in emerging solar power markets, such as the Benelux markets, China, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, South Korea and the United States. We have established regional headquarters and offices located in Europe, North America and Asia to target sales and distribution in those markets. We sell our products to distributors, wholesalers, power plant developers and operators and PV system integrators, including Bull Solar, Enfinity NV, Gestamp Asetym Solar S.L., Invictus NV and Proysectos Integrales Solares S.L.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2009, we had an annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers of approximately 500 MW and cells and modules of approximately 600 MW. In 2009, we fulfilled some of our ingot and wafer requirements by sourcing and obtaining toll services from our strategic partners. We will continue to contract toll services from third party manufacturers to process ingots and wafers and source wafers from our suppliers and strategic partners in order to fill the gap between our PV cell and module manufacturing capacity and our ingot and wafer manufacturing capacity as a result of strong market demand. As a result, we have developed relationships with various domestic and international suppliers of ingots and wafers.

We purchase polysilicon and reclaimable silicon materials from our network of over ten suppliers, including several leading global producers of polysilicon, and have developed strong relationships with our suppliers. To reduce raw material costs, we continue to focus on improving solar cell conversion efficiency and enhancing manufacturing yields. Our research and development platform will be further enhanced by the R&D Laboratory we have been commissioned by the PRC Ministry of Science and Technology to establish in the Changzhou PV Park, or the PV Park, located adjacent to our headquarters.

We began our research and development efforts in solar power products in 1999. We began our system integration business in 2002, our PV module business in late 2004 and our production of solar cells in April 2007. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, we generated net revenues of \$301.8 million, \$831.9 million and \$845.1 million, respectively, and net income from our continuing operations of \$35.4 million, \$61.4 million and \$97.6 million, respectively.

Products

We design, develop, manufacture and sell PV modules. PV modules are arrays of interconnected solar cells encased in a weatherproof frame. We produce standard solar monocrystalline modules ranging from 165 W to 240 W in power output and multicrystalline modules ranging from 215 W to 240 W in power output, built to general specifications for use in a wide range of residential, commercial, industrial and other solar power generation systems. The variation in power output is based on the conversion efficiency of the cells used in our PV modules, as well as the types of cells. We assemble PV modules either from monocrystalline or multicrystalline cells. We also design and produce PV modules based on our customers' and end-users' specifications, such as colored modules for architectural applications and larger sized modules for utility grid applications. Our PV modules are sealed, weatherproof and able to withstand high levels of ultraviolet radiation and moisture. We sell our module products under our own brand.

Table of Contents**Manufacturing**

We manufacture ingots, wafers, cells and modules. As of December 31, 2009, we had an annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers of approximately 500 MW and cells and modules of approximately 600 MW. We plan to increase our annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers to approximately 700 MW and cells and modules to between approximately 850 MW and 950 MW by the end of 2010. These capacity increases will be made at our new East Campus manufacturing facility, which commenced commercial operations in the fourth quarter of 2009. We will determine the magnitude of capacity increases taking into account market visibility in both customer demand and the commercial lending environment to finance PV system installations in our respective sales markets, as well as our strategy to expand while preserving liquidity. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not revise our capacity expansion plan after we finalize our review. The following table sets forth our manufacturing capacity and production output in MW equivalent of module production as a result of our ramp-up for each of our facilities.

Manufacturing Facility	Manufacturing Commencement Date	Annual	Production	Estimated Maximum
		Manufacturing Capacity as of December 31, 2009	Output for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	Annual Manufacturing Capacity as of December 31, 2010
Silicon ingots	August 2005	500 MW ⁽¹⁾	398 MW ⁽²⁾	700 MW
Silicon wafers	February 2006	500 MW ⁽¹⁾	358 MW ⁽²⁾	700 MW
Solar cells	April 2007	600 MW ⁽¹⁾	375 MW ⁽²⁾	850 to 950 MW
PV modules	November 2004	600 MW ⁽¹⁾	425 MW ⁽²⁾	850 to 950 MW

(1) These are approximate figures due to discrepancies of the manufacturing capacity for each stage of our solar power product value chain.

(2) Includes modules produced but not shipped as of December 31, 2009.

Silicon feedstock. We purchase polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials from various suppliers, including silicon distributors, silicon manufacturers, semiconductor manufacturers and silicon processing companies. We test and categorize reclaimable silicon raw materials based on their technical properties. These reclaimable silicon raw materials then undergo mechanical grinding and chemical cleaning before they are mixed using our proprietary formula. Our ability to mix the materials in the right proportion is

critical to the production of high-quality silicon ingots. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we had an average silicon usage of approximately 6.0 grams per watt, compared to approximately 6.3 grams per watt in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Ingots. We began manufacturing monocrystalline ingots in August 2005 with silicon crystal growing furnaces. As of December 31, 2009, we had 110 silicon crystal growing furnaces for manufacturing monocrystalline ingots, which can yield 110 MW of modules annually based on current manufacturing processes, and 69 directional solidification system, or DSS, furnaces for the manufacturing of multicrystalline ingots, which can yield 390 MW of modules annually based on current manufacturing processes.

Table of Contents

To produce monocrystalline silicon ingots, silicon raw materials are first melted in a quartz crucible in the pulling furnace. Then, a thin crystal seed is dipped into the melted material to determine the crystal orientation. The seed is rotated and then slowly extracted from the melted material which solidifies on the seed to form a single crystal. We began commercial production of multicrystalline ingots in November 2007. To produce multicrystalline ingots, molten silicon is changed into a block through a casting process in a DSS furnace. Crystallization starts by gradually cooling the crucibles in order to create multicrystalline ingot blocks. The resulting ingot blocks consist of multiple smaller crystals as opposed to the single crystal of a monocrystalline ingot.

Wafers. We began manufacturing wafers in February 2006. Currently, we slice monocrystalline and multicrystalline wafers to a 180 micron thickness, while maintaining a low breakage rate. After the ingots are inspected, monocrystalline ingots are squared by squaring machines. Through high-precision cutting techniques, the squared ingots are then sliced into wafers by wire saws using steel wires and silicon carbon powder. To produce multicrystalline wafers, multicrystalline ingots are first cut into pre-determined sizes. After a testing process, the multicrystalline ingots are cropped and the usable parts of the ingots are sliced into wafers by wire saws by the same high-precision cutting techniques used for slicing monocrystalline wafers. After being inserted into frames, the wafers go through a cleansing process to remove debris from the previous processes, and are then dried. Wafers are inspected for contaminants then packed and transferred to our solar cell production facilities. Our annual wafer manufacturing capacity as of December 31, 2009 was approximately 500 MW of modules based on current manufacturing processes.

Solar cells. We currently produce our own solar cells for use in our PV modules. We have historically purchased solar cells from third-party solar cell manufacturers. After we installed our ingot and wafer production lines, we began manufacturing ingots and wafers in-house and outsourced the fabrication of solar cells to solar cell manufacturers. To reduce our dependence on third-party solar cell manufacturers and to increase our efficiencies both in solar cell and PV module manufacturing, we began the production of monocrystalline cells in April 2007 and achieved a conversion efficiency of up to 18.8% as of December 31, 2009 on a test production line basis. In November 2007, we began producing multicrystalline cells and achieved a conversion efficiency of up to 17.5% as of December 31, 2009 on a test production line basis. In 2009, we were able to meet nearly all of our solar cell needs with our in-house production capabilities. We currently have 18 production lines with an annual manufacturing capacity of approximately 600 MW.

To manufacture solar cells, the crystalline silicon wafer is used as the base substrate. After cleaning and texturing the surface, an emitter is formed through a diffusion process. The front and back sides of the wafer are then isolated using the plasma etching technique, the oxide formed during the diffusion process is removed and thus an electrical field is formed. We then apply an anti-reflective coating to the surface of the cell using plasma enhanced chemical vapors to enhance the absorption of sunlight. The front and back sides of the cell are screen printed with metallic inks and the cell then undergoes a fire treatment in order to preserve its mechanical and electrical properties. The cell is tested and classified according to its parameters.

Table of Contents

PV modules. We began module manufacturing in November 2004. We increased our annual manufacturing capacity of modules from approximately 6 MW per year as of November 2004 to approximately 600 MW per year as of December 31, 2009. We currently have 37 production lines.

To assemble PV modules, we interconnect multiple solar cells by taping and stringing the cells into a desired electrical configuration. The interconnected cells are laid out, laminated in a vacuum, cured by heating and then packaged in a protective light-weight aluminum frame. Through this labor-intensive process, our PV modules are sealed and become weatherproof and are able to withstand high levels of ultraviolet radiation and moisture.

PV module assembly remains a labor intensive process. We leverage China's lower labor costs by using a greater degree of labor in our manufacturing process when it proves to be more efficient and cost-effective than using automated equipment. We are in close proximity to Chinese solar equipment manufacturers that offer many of the solar manufacturing equipment we require at competitive prices compared to most similar machinery offered by international solar equipment manufacturers.

In 2009, we fulfilled some of our ingot and wafer requirements by sourcing and obtaining toll services from our strategic partners. We will continue to contract toll services from third party manufacturers to process ingots and wafers and source wafers from our suppliers and strategic partners in order to fill the gap between our PV cell and module manufacturing capacity and our ingot and wafer manufacturing capacity as a result of strong market demand. As a result, we have developed relationships with various domestic and international suppliers of ingots and wafers.

Silicon Raw Material Supplies

Our business depends on our ability to obtain silicon raw materials, including polysilicon, reclaimable silicon raw materials and, from time to time, ingots. We procure polysilicon from international manufacturers as well as domestic and international distributors, and purchase reclaimable silicon raw materials from over ten suppliers, including semiconductor manufacturers and silicon processing companies. In addition to our headquarters, we have three offices located in the United States, Asia and Europe to conduct procurement activities. We believe our procurement team's geographical proximity to the supply sources helps us better communicate with the suppliers and respond to them more efficiently. We believe our efforts to procure silicon raw materials from various sources will enable us to better control the silicon supply chain, increase manufacturing efficiency, and reduce margin pressure.

According to Solarbuzz, the average long-term supply contract price of polysilicon increased from approximately \$60-\$65 per kilogram delivered in 2007 to \$60-\$75 per kilogram in 2008. In addition, according to Solarbuzz, spot prices for solar grade polysilicon were in the range of \$230-\$375 per kilogram for most of the first half of 2008 and rose to a peak of \$400-\$450 per kilogram by mid-2008. Due to the industry-wide shortage of polysilicon experienced during the past few years, we have purchased polysilicon using short-term, medium-term and long-term contracts. However, since the fourth quarter of 2008, the price of polysilicon decreased rapidly due to the increased supply of polysilicon resulting from intensive investments in silicon manufacturing. The average initial price range of long-term polysilicon supply contracts decreased to \$50-\$60 in the fourth quarter of 2009, and spot prices for solar grade polysilicon decreased rapidly to \$150-\$200 per kilogram by the beginning of 2009 and to \$55-\$60 per kilogram by the end of 2009. We cannot assure you that the price of polysilicon will continue to decline or remain at its current levels, especially if the global solar power market regains its growth momentum.

Table of Contents

We have executed agreements with suppliers to obtain our silicon raw material requirements to support our estimated production output in 2010. We intend to leverage the global reach of our procurement personnel to secure our silicon requirements.

We have entered into medium-term and long-term supply contracts to procure silicon feedstock of different grades with Chinese and international suppliers, which provide us with the ability to meet our future requirements. These medium-term and long-term suppliers include Hemlock Semiconductor Group, Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Limited), or Jiangsu Zhongneng, OCI Company Ltd. (formerly DC Chemical Co., Ltd.) and Wacker Chemie AG. Our medium-term and long-term contracts have delivery terms beginning in 2009, 2010 or 2011 and a fixed price or a price to be determined on a quarterly or annual basis. Several of our long-term contracts contain price adjustment clauses that provide for price renegotiations if the market price is lower or higher than the originally agreed price in any given quarter. These contracts also require us to make an advance payment of a certain negotiated amount. Due to the decrease in polysilicon prices in the market in late 2008 and early 2009, we renegotiated most of our medium-term and long-term silicon supply contracts to achieve favorable pricing and payment terms relative to current market conditions.

To secure sufficient feedstock to support our current and planned sales growth, in March 2008, we entered into an eight-year polysilicon supply agreement with Jiangsu Zhongneng, a supplier of polysilicon based in Jiangsu Province, China. This supply agreement was supplemented by an agreement entered into in August 2008. In August 2009, we extended the term of this supply agreement by another five years. Under this agreement and its supplemental agreements, Jiangsu Zhongneng agreed to supply us with polysilicon and wafers sufficient to produce solar modules of a total of approximately 8,500 MW from 2008 to 2020. Jiangsu Zhongneng has supplied to us an aggregate of 1,974 metric tons of polysilicon, with 284 metric tons delivered in 2008 and 1,690 metric tons delivered in 2009. The prices of the polysilicon and wafers are predetermined subject to periodic adjustments.

In April 2008, in order to encourage the development of the solar power industry in Changzhou, the Changzhou municipal government established the PV Park, adjacent to our headquarters that has attracted and continues to attract PV supply chain component manufacturers. Several of our key suppliers have established, or plan to establish, production facilities in the PV Park. We believe the relocation of suppliers to the PV Park will support our goal of realizing procurement and logistical advantages, accelerate our cost reduction initiatives, as well as providing synergies for research and development. For example, starting from January 2010, we commenced sourcing slurry for wafer slicing from a vendor's new facility located in the PV park. Sourcing from suppliers located within the PV park and expanding our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to cover a greater number of vendors would allow us to collaborate with our vendors for better inventory and production management control, better monitoring of supply quality and easy access to onsite inventory.

Table of Contents**Quality Assurance**

Our quality control was set up according to the quality system requirements of ISO 9001:2000. Our quality control consists of three components: incoming inspections through which we ensure the quality of the raw materials that we source from third parties, in-process quality control of our manufacturing processes, and output quality control of finished products through inspection and by conducting reliability and other tests. We possess a nationally recognized quality test laboratory in China that performs quality control testing on all of our products.

We have received international certifications for our quality assurance programs, including ISO 9001:2000, which we believe demonstrates our technological capabilities as well as instill customer confidence. The following table sets forth the major certifications we have received and major test standards our products have met as of the date of this annual report.

Certification Test Date	Certification or Test Standard	Relevant Products
December 2007	ISO 9001:2000 quality system certification	Manufacturing and sales of silicon, ingots, casting, silicon wafers, solar cells and PV modules
April 2008, February 2010	Golden Sun product certification	PV modules sold in China
August 2008, July 2009	UL 1703 certification	PV modules sold in the United States
December 2008	ISO14001:2004 environmental management system	Manufacturing and sales of silicon, ingots, casting, silicon wafers, solar cells and PV modules
October 2007, November 2007, December 2007, December 2008, May 2009	CE certification	PV modules sold in Europe
March 2008, May 2008, October 2008, February 2009, April 2009, September 2009	ICIM product certification	PV modules sold in Europe
August 2006, June 2007, July 2007, February 2009, April 2009, May 2009, June 2009 and November 2009	TÜV Rheinland product certification	PV modules sold in Europe
March 2009, October 2009	JET product certification	PV modules sold in Japan
December 2009	RoHS certification	PV modules sold in Europe

Customers and Markets

We currently sell our PV modules primarily to distributors, wholesalers, power plant developers and operators and PV system integrators. Our focus on which type of clients depends largely on the demand in the specific markets.

Distributors and wholesalers tend to be large volume purchasers. We also work with solar power plant developers and

operators by supplying solar modules for select downstream projects. PV system integrators typically design and sell integrated systems that include our branded PV modules along with other system components. Some of the PV system integrators also resell our modules to other system integrators. Our major customers for 2009 included Bull Solar, Enfinity NV, Gestamp Asetym Solar S.L., Invictus NV and Proysectos Integrales Solares S.L. We have a quality customer base as many of our customers are well-known wholesalers and system integrators in their respective markets and are expanding to become multinational PV companies.

Table of Contents

A small number of customers have historically accounted for a majority of our net sales. The top five of our customers collectively accounted for approximately 33.5%, 41.9% and 36.9% of our net revenues in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The top customer, Invictus NV, contributed approximately 9.5% of our net revenues in 2009.

We currently sell most of our PV modules to customers located in Europe. Solar manufacturers like us have capitalized on government and regulatory policies for the promotion of solar power in many jurisdictions. In order to continue growing our sales and to reduce our exposure to any particular market segment, we intend to broaden our geographic presence and customer base. While Germany continues to be our largest market, we have significantly expanded our sales of PV modules to several solar power markets in Europe, including Spain, Italy, the Benelux markets, France and the Czech Republic. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, we signed several agreements with well-recognized companies in Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. These sales are conducted in line with our goals of increasing our market presence in Europe outside of Germany and building our brand as one of the top global solar brands. In 2008, the Spanish market contributed to the accelerated growth in the market demand for solar power products, but contributed to the shortfall in demand globally after the government policy shift in September 2008. Although the policy shift has impacted the demand in the Spanish market, our customers in Spain also purchase large quantities of solar power products for projects to be developed outside of Spain, which, we believe, will offset some of the impact. Starting from 2009, the German government reduced solar feed-in tariffs, which may result in a significant fall in the price of and demand for PV products. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Overview Government Subsidies and Economic Incentives. In the past two years, we also increased our sales in emerging solar power markets outside of Europe, such as China, Japan, South Korea and the United States.

The following table sets forth our total net revenues by geographical region for the periods indicated:

Region	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Total Net Revenues	Percent	Total Net Revenues	Percent	Total Net Revenues	Percent
	(in thousands, except for percentages)					
Europe						
Germany	\$ 94,733	31.4%	\$ 198,529	23.9%	\$ 286,220	33.9%
Italy	54,695	18.1%	149,685	18.0%	166,062	19.6%
Spain	120,831	40.0%	270,549	32.5%	101,849	12.1%
Others	21,041	7.0%	136,641	16.4%	234,021	27.7%
Europe Total	291,300	96.5%	755,404	90.8%	788,152	93.3%
China	6,373	2.1%	30,390	3.7%	24,435	2.9%
Others	4,146	1.4%	46,107	5.5%	32,549	3.8%
Total	\$ 301,819	100.0%	\$ 831,901	100.0%	\$ 845,136	100%

Table of Contents

We conduct our PV module sales typically through short-term contracts with terms of one year or less or, to a lesser extent, long-term sales or framework agreements with terms of generally one to two years. Our short-term contracts provide for an agreed sales volume at a fixed price. Our long-term sales or framework agreements provide for a fixed sales volume or a fixed range of sales volume to be determined generally two to three quarters before the scheduled shipment date. Prices for long-term sales or framework agreements are generally determined one month prior to the start of the quarter of the scheduled shipment date. Compared to short-term contracts, we believe our long-term sales or framework agreements not only provide us with better visibility into future revenues, but also help us enhance our relationships with our customers.

We may require advance payments depending on the credit status of our customer, our relationship with the customer, market demand and the terms of the particular contract. Our contracts with customers stipulate different post-delivery payment schedules based on the credit worthiness of the customer. We have also increased our sales to customers using credit sales, generally with payments due within two to six months. Starting in February 2009, all of our overseas sales have been insured by China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation, or Sinasure. The amount of insurance coverage for each transaction is based on a rating assigned by Sinasure to the customer based on such customer's credit history.

Pursuant to our sales contracts, we provide customers with warranty services. In the past, our PV modules were typically sold with a two-year warranty for defects in materials and workmanship and a minimum power output warranty for up to 25 years following the date of purchase or installation. In 2009, we extended the warranty for defects in materials and workmanship from two years to five years.

We seek to better serve our customers or their end-customers by setting up local offices with sales and marketing, sales support and logistics teams close to them. We are also expanding our range of value-added services to customers. We service residential and commercial end-customers through a network of local distributors and system integrator partners. For distributors and system integrators, we provide marketing support, logistics support that minimizes handling and administrative costs, and pre-sale and post-sale supports that include customized product selection, technological and installation support. We are also developing a solar power product solution that we hope to launch in 2010 to make rooftop installation of solar power products easier for residential customers. For our customers in the utility sector, we will continue to provide a greater level of pre-sale due diligence and technical input to facilitate their procurement.

Sales and Marketing

Over the years, we have expanded our distribution network globally. While our core solar module customer base continues to be developed markets in Germany, Italy and Spain, we have also expanded our sales and distribution channels into emerging solar markets such as the Benelux markets, China, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, South Korea and the United States. To grow our sales and reduce exposure to any particular market, we have broadened our geographic presence and diversified our sales among distributors, wholesalers, power plant developers and operators, PV system integrators and regional and national grid operators through increased sales and marketing and customer support efforts.

To further expand our distribution network and enhance our sales and delivery capabilities, we have established regional headquarters and offices in Europe, North America and Asia. We established a representative office in California in September 2007, which became our regional headquarters in January 2010, and a regional headquarters in Switzerland in January 2010. We also established warehouse operations in Rotterdam, a key port city in the Netherlands, in December 2008, and in California in June 2009, further strengthening our distribution networks. Our localized offices will continue to be supported by our centralized operations and administration located in Changzhou, China.

Table of Contents

Our marketing programs include participation in industry conferences, trade fairs and public relations events. Our sales and marketing group works closely with our research and development and manufacturing groups to coordinate our product development activities, product launches and ongoing demand and supply planning.

Intellectual Property

In manufacturing our solar power products, we use know-how available in the public domain and unpatented know-how developed in-house. We rely on a combination of trade secrets and employee contractual protections to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We believe that many elements of our solar power products and manufacturing processes involve proprietary know-how, technology or data that are not coverable by patents or patent applications, including technical processes, equipment designs, algorithms and procedures. We have taken security measures to protect these elements. Substantially all of our research and development personnel have entered into confidentiality, non-competition and proprietary information agreements with us. These agreements address intellectual property protection issues and require our employees to assign to us all of their inventions, designs and technologies they develop during their terms of employment with us.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 65 issued patents and 64 patent applications pending in China. We obtained an additional 5 patents in 2010. 123 of our issued patents and our pending patent applications relate to technology that we are currently using, including technology relating to improvements to the solar power product manufacturing process and integration of construction elements into our PV modules or solar systems. Eleven of our issued patents relate to technology that we do not use in our current production of solar power products. As we expand our product portfolio, continue our expansion into solar cell manufacturing and enter into polysilicon manufacturing in the future, we believe that the development and protection of our intellectual property will become more important to our business. We intend to continue to assess appropriate opportunities for patent protection of those aspects of our technology that we believe provide a significant competitive advantage to us.

We have registered as a trademark the logo Trina in China, Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, Morocco, Taiwan, Thailand, Croatia, South Korea and the Philippines. We also have registered as a trademark the logo Trinasolar in Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, Morocco, Taiwan, South Korea and Turkey. We have pending trademark registration applications for the logo Trina in the United States, Australia, the EU and several other countries. We have pending trademark registration applications for the logo Trinasolar in the PRC, the United States, Australia, the EU and several other countries. We also filed a trademark registration application for the logo with the trademark office in the PRC in December 2007 and November 2009. We also registered as a trademark the logo MeSolar in Taiwan, Japan, Australia and Switzerland and registered as a trademark the logo YouSolar in Taiwan, Japan, Switzerland and Singapore. We also filed the trademark registration applications for the logos , , , , , individually with the trademark office in November 2009.

Table of Contents

Competition

The market for solar power products is competitive and fast evolving. We expect to face increasing competition, which may result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share. We believe that the key competitive factors in the market for PV modules include:

- manufacturing efficiency;
- power efficiency and performance;
- price;
- strength of supplier relationships;
- aesthetic appearance of PV modules; and
- brand name and reputation.

We compete with other module manufacturing companies such as Sharp Electronic Corporation, Suntech Power Holdings Co., Ltd., Yingli Green Energy Holding Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. We believe one of our key advantages over some of these competitors is our high degree of vertical integration, which was strengthened with the completion of our solar cell plant. Some of our competitors have also become vertically integrated, from silicon wafer manufacturing to solar power system integration, such as Renewable Energy Corporation ASA and SolarWorld AG. Some of our competitors may have a stronger market position than ours and have greater resources than we have. Further, many of our competitors are developing and are currently producing products based on new solar power technologies, such as thin-film technology, which may ultimately have costs similar to, or lower than, our projected costs.

The barriers to entry are relatively low in the PV module manufacturing business, given that manufacturing PV modules is labor intensive and requires limited technology. Because of the scarcity of polysilicon in the past few years, supply chain management and financial strength were the key barriers to entry. As the shortage of polysilicon eases, these barriers to entry become less significant and many new competitors may enter the industry and cause the industry to rapidly become over-saturated. Many mid-stream solar power products manufacturers have been seeking to move downstream to strengthen their position in regional markets. They are expected to leverage on their existing sales capacity as the industry faces challenges posed by the economic downturn. In addition, we may also face new competition from semiconductor manufacturers, several of which have already announced their intention to start production of solar cells. Decreases in polysilicon prices and increases in PV module production could result in substantial downward pressure on the price of PV modules and intensify the competition we face.

Table of Contents

Environmental Matters

We believe we have obtained the environmental permits necessary to conduct our business. Our manufacturing processes generate noise, waste water, gaseous wastes and other industrial wastes. However, we have devoted efforts to reduce such wastes to acceptable levels. We have installed various types of anti-pollution equipment in our facilities to reduce, treat and, where feasible, recycle the wastes generated in our manufacturing process. We believe we are currently in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. Our operations are subject to regulation and periodic monitoring by local environmental protection authorities. If we fail to comply with present or future environmental laws and regulations, we could be subject to fines, suspension of production or a cessation of operations.

Insurance

We maintain property insurance policies with reputable insurance companies for covering our equipment, facilities, buildings and their improvements, and office furniture. These insurance policies cover losses due to fire, earthquake, flood and a wide range of other natural disasters. We maintain director and officer liability insurance for our directors and executive officers. We do not maintain product liability insurance. We consider our insurance coverage to be in line with other manufacturing companies of similar size in China. However, significant damage to any of our manufacturing facilities, whether as a result of fire or other causes, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation. We paid an aggregate of approximately \$1.0 million in insurance premiums in 2009. The increase in premium was largely due to an increase in the scope of our insurance coverage, including our purchase of business interruption insurance.

Starting in February 2009, all of our overseas sales have been insured by Sinasure. The amount of insurance coverage for each transaction is based on a rating assigned by Sinasure to the customer based on such customer's credit history. We paid Sinasure insurance premiums of an aggregate of approximately \$2.0 million in 2009.

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 enacted its Renewable Energy Law, which became effective on January 1, 2006. The Renewable Energy Law sets forth policies to encourage the development and use of solar energy and other non-fossil energy. The law sets forth the national policy to encourage and support the use of solar and other renewable energy and the use of on-grid generation. It also authorizes the relevant pricing authorities to set favorable prices for the purchase of electricity generated by solar and other renewable power generation systems.

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. It also provides financial incentives, such as national funding, preferential loans and tax preferences for the development of renewable energy projects. In January 2006, China's National Development and Reform Commission promulgated two implementation directives of the Renewable Energy Law. These directives set forth specific measures in setting prices for electricity generated by solar and other renewable power generation systems and in sharing additional expenses occurred. The directives further allocate the administrative and supervisory authorities among different government agencies at the national and provincial levels and stipulate responsibilities of electricity grid companies and power generation companies with respect to the implementation of the Renewable Energy Law.

Table of Contents

China's Ministry of Construction also issued a directive in June 2005 that seeks to expand the use of solar energy in residential and commercial buildings, and encourages the increased application of solar energy in different townships. In addition, China's State Council promulgated a directive in July 2005 that sets forth specific measures to conserve energy resources.

Environmental Regulations

We are subject to a variety of governmental regulations related to environmental protection. 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, Implementation Rules of 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.

Restriction on Foreign Ownership

The principal regulation governing foreign ownership of solar power businesses in the PRC is the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (effective as of October 31, 2007), or the Catalogue. The Catalogue classifies industries into four categories: encouraged, permitted, restricted and prohibited. As confirmed by the government authorities, Trina China, our operating subsidiary, is engaged in an encouraged industry. Trina China is permitted under the PRC laws to be wholly owned by a foreign company. Trina China is, accordingly, also entitled to certain preferential treatment granted by the PRC government authorities, such as exemption from tariffs on equipment imported for its own use.

Tax

In accordance with Income Tax Law of China for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises, or the Income Tax Law, and the related implementing rules, effective before January 1, 2008, foreign invested enterprises incorporated in the PRC are generally subject to an enterprise income tax of 30% and a local income tax of 3%. The Income Tax Law and the related implementing rules provide certain preferential favorable tax treatments to foreign invested enterprises which qualify as advanced technological enterprises or are established in certain areas in the PRC. In 2002, Trina China relocated to a high-tech zone in Changzhou, and as a high and new technology enterprise, it qualified for a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2002 and 2003. As a foreign invested enterprise engaged in a manufacturing business, Trina China was also entitled to a two-year exemption from the enterprise income tax for its first two profitable years of operation, which were 1999 and 2000, and to a 50% reduction of its applicable income tax rate for the succeeding three years, which were from 2001 to 2003. Therefore, Trina China had a tax rate of 7.5% in each of 2002 and 2003.

Table of Contents

In 2004, Trina China moved out of the high-tech zone and no longer qualified for a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15%. Trina China, a foreign invested enterprise engaged in a manufacturing business and established in Changzhou, which is within a coastal economic zone, is entitled to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 24%. In addition, Trina China was qualified as an advanced technological enterprise and, as a result, enjoyed a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 12% for the years 2004 to 2006. As the tax benefit for an advanced technological enterprise expired in 2006, Trina China was granted 50% relief with respect to the PRC income tax rate of 24% in 2007 for its revenue generated from export sales which exceeds 70% of total revenue.

In February 2007, Jiangsu Province State Tax Bureau, where Trina China is registered, approved Trina China's application for tax holiday in conjunction with an increase of \$32.7 million in its registered capital, from \$7.28 million in August 2005 to \$40.0 million in July 2006. In accordance with the approval of Jiangsu Province State Tax Bureau, Trina China is exempt from income taxes for 81.8% of its taxable profit, representing the proportion of its increase in registered capital from August 2006 to December 2007, followed by a 50% relief in its tax rate from 2008 to 2010. However, this tax relief did not apply in 2006 because Jiangsu Province State Tax Bureau did not issue their approval until February 2007. Accordingly, for 2007, an income tax rate of 12% applies to 18.2% of Trina China's taxable profit, and 81.8% of its taxable profit is exempt from income taxes. The additional capital investments made in 2008 were not entitled to additional tax holidays.

China's parliament, the National People's Congress, adopted the Enterprise Income Tax Law on March 16, 2007. On December 6, 2007, the PRC State Council issued the Implementation Regulations of the Enterprise Income Tax Law, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Enterprise Income Tax Law and its Implementation Regulations, or the new EIT Law, imposes a uniform tax rate of 25% on all PRC enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises, and eliminates or modifies most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments available under the previous tax laws and regulations. Under the new EIT Law, enterprises that were established before March 16, 2007 and already enjoy preferential tax treatments will (i) in the case of preferential tax rates, continue to enjoy the tax rates which will be gradually increased to the new tax rates within five years from January 1, 2008 or (ii) in the case of preferential tax exemption or reduction for a specified term, continue to enjoy the preferential tax holiday until the expiration of such term. In addition, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the new EIT Law if they qualify as high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State, subject to certain general factors described therein. In September 2008, Trina China obtained the High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate with a valid term of three years starting from 2008. Therefore, Trina China is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% in 2008, 2009 and 2010 as long as it maintains its qualification as a high and new technology enterprise under the new EIT Law. In addition, in April 2009, we received a notice from the State Tax Bureau of Changzhou Hi-tech Development Zone, which revoked a previous approval for the tax holiday on taxable income related to registered capital contributions made in 2007. As a result, we made an additional income tax payment of \$6.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. In 2008 and 2009, our income tax rate was 15%.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value Added Tax and its implementing rules, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of processing, repairs and replacement services and the importation of goods in China are generally required to pay value added tax, or VAT, at a rate of 17.0% of the gross sales proceeds received, less any deductible VAT already paid or borne by the taxpayer. Further, when exporting goods, the exporter is entitled to a portion or all of the refund of VAT that it has already paid or borne. Imported raw materials that are used for manufacturing export products and are deposited in bonded warehouses are exempt from import VAT.

Foreign Currency Exchange

Pursuant to the Foreign Currency Administration Rules promulgated in 1996 and amended in 1997 and 2008 and various regulations issued by SAFE, and other relevant PRC government authorities, the Renminbi is freely convertible only to the extent of current account items, such as trade-related receipts and payments, interests and dividends. An enterprise can choose to either keep or sell its foreign exchange income under the current account to financial institutions authorized to engage in foreign exchange settlement or sales business. Capital account items, such as direct equity investments, loans and repatriation of investment, require the prior approval from SAFE or its local counterpart for conversion of Renminbi into a foreign currency, such as U.S. dollars, and remittance of the foreign currency outside the PRC.

Payments for transactions that take place within the PRC must be made in Renminbi. Absent circumstances specified under Chinese laws and regulations, upon approvals from SAFE, an enterprise can choose to either keep or sell its foreign exchange income under capital account to financial institutions authorized to engage in foreign exchange settlement and sales business. On the other hand, FIEs may retain foreign exchange in accounts with designated foreign exchange banks, subject to a cap set by SAFE or its local counterpart.

Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of wholly foreign-owned enterprises include the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended by the Decision on Amending the Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise (2000), and the Implementing Rules of the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law (1990), as amended by the Decision of the State Council on Amending the Implementing Rules of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise (2001).

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

In addition, under a new PRC tax law that became effective in January 2008, dividends from Trina China to us may become subject to a 10% withholding tax. See Tax.

Table of Contents**C. Organizational Structure**

The following table sets out the details of our subsidiaries:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Top Energy International Limited	Hong Kong	100%
Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.	China	100%
Trina Solar Korea Limited	South Korea	100%
Trina Solar (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%
Mutual Luck Enterprises Limited	Hong Kong	100%
Trina Solar (Luxembourg) Holdings S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	100%
Trina Solar (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	100%
Trina Solar (Japan) Limited	Japan	100%
Trina Solar (Italy) S.R.L.	Italy	100%
Trina Solar (Spain), Sociedad Limitada	Spain	100%
Trina Solar (Switzerland) Ltd.	Switzerland	100%
Trina Solar (U.S.) Holding Inc.	United States	100%
Trina Solar (U.S.) Inc.	United States	100%
Trina Solar (Germany) GmbH	Germany	100%

In December 2007, we established Trina Solar (Lianyungang) Co., Ltd. in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province, as a part of our plan to establish a 10,000 metric ton polysilicon production facility. In April 2008, we decided to discontinue our development plan. Trina Solar (Lianyungang) Co., Ltd. was dissolved in April 2009.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

All of our research, development and manufacturing of ingots, wafers, cells and PV modules are conducted at our facilities in Changzhou, China, where we occupy a site area of approximately 355,624 square meters for the facilities currently owned and operated by us. We have also occupied a site area of approximately 274,327 square meters for our future production capacity expansion. In 2008, we received approvals from China's National Development and Reform Commission for investment relating to a capacity expansion project of up to 500MW in our new East Campus manufacturing zone. The facilities, to be completed by 2011, will also include a co-located technology research center. In 2008, we commenced groundwork for this project. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we established new PV cell and module production lines, each with initial capacity of 150 MW in the East Campus manufacturing facility. Furthermore, we expect to increase our total annual production capacity of ingots and wafers from the current approximately 500 MW to 700 MW and cells and PV modules from the current approximately 600 MW to between approximately 850 MW to 950 MW by the end of 2010. These capacity increases will be made at our new East Campus manufacturing facility, which commenced commercial operations in the fourth quarter of 2009. See **B. Business Overview - Manufacturing** for more details. We believe our current and planned facilities will meet our current and foreseeable requirements.

Table of Contents

We selectively use automation to enhance the quality and consistency of our finished products and improve efficiency in our manufacturing processes. We use manufacturing equipment purchased primarily from European, North American and Asian, including Chinese and Japanese, solar equipment suppliers. Other critical equipment is also sourced worldwide. Key equipment used in our manufacturing facilities includes silicon crystal growing furnaces, DSS furnaces, high-precision wafer sawing machines, diffusion furnaces (tube), screen print machine sets and automatic laminators. Set forth below is a list of our major equipment as of December 31, 2009:

Manufacturing Facility	Major Equipment	No. of Units in Operation as of December 31, 2009	Source (Country)
Silicon ingots	Silicon crystal growing furnaces	110	China
	DSS furnaces	69	United States
Silicon wafers	Wafer sawing machines	92	Japan, Switzerland
Solar cells	Diffusion furnaces (tube)	88	Germany
	Screen print machine sets	20	Italy
PV modules	Automatic laminators	50	China

In May and August 2007, we entered into agreements with Meyer Burger AG to purchase 38 and 265 wafer sawing machines, respectively, for delivery through 2010. In September 2007, we entered into an agreement with GT Solar, which was subsequently amended in March 2009, to purchase 57 DSS furnaces. Under this agreement and the subsequent amendment, 36 DSS furnaces were delivered in 2008, and the remaining furnaces were delivered in 2009. With respect to encumbrances, as of December 31, 2009, we pledged our equipment of a total appraised value of RMB1,301.8 million (\$190.7 million) to secure repayment of our borrowings of RMB865.7 million (\$126.8 million). As of December 31, 2009, we mortgaged 629,951 square meters of our facilities to secure repayment of our borrowings of RMB139.0 million (\$20.4 million).

For a discussion of our capital expenditures targeted for our capacity expansion, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their related notes included in this annual report. This report contains forward-looking statements. See 34G. Safe Harbor. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors in this annual report. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.

Table of Contents

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are a large-scale integrated solar-power products manufacturer based in China with a global distribution network covering Europe, North America and Asia. Since we began our solar-power products business in 2004, we have integrated the manufacturing of ingots, wafers and solar cells for use in our photovoltaic, or PV, module production. Our PV modules provide reliable and environmentally-friendly electric power for residential, commercial, industrial and other applications worldwide.

We capitalize on our vertically integrated platform and low-cost manufacturing capability in China to produce quality products at competitive costs. We produce standard monocrystalline PV modules ranging from 165 W to 240 W in power output and multicrystalline PV modules ranging from 215 W to 240 W in power output. We build our PV modules to general specifications as well as to our customers' and end-users' specifications. We sell and market our products worldwide, including in a number of European countries, such as Germany, Spain and Italy, where government incentives have accelerated the adoption of solar power. We also target sales in emerging solar power markets such as the Benelux markets, China, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, South Korea and the United States. We sell our products to distributors, wholesalers, power plant developers and operators and PV system integrators, including Bull Solar, Enfinity NV, Gestamp Asetym Solar S.L., Invictus NV and Proysectos Integrales Solares S.L. In 2009, our net revenues were \$845.1 million compared to \$831.9 million in 2008 and \$301.8 million in 2007. Our net revenues increased primarily due to increased shipments that offset decreased average selling prices. In addition, we recorded net income from continuing operations of \$97.6 million in 2009 compared to net income of \$61.4 million and \$35.4 million in 2007.

The most significant factors that affect the financial performance and results of operations of our solar power products business are:

- industry demand;
- government subsidies and economic incentives;
- product pricing;
- vertically integrated manufacturing capabilities; and
- availability and prices of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials.

Industry Demand

Our business and revenue growth depends on market demand for solar power. Although solar power technology has been used for several decades, the global solar power market has grown significantly only in the past several years. According to Solarbuzz, the global solar power market, as measured by annual volume of modules delivered to installation sites, grew at a CAGR of 44.9% from approximately 1.5 gigawatts, or GW, in 2005 to approximately 6.4 GW in 2009. According to a Solarbuzz forecast named Green World, in one of several possible scenarios, annual volume of modules delivered to installation sites may further increase to approximately 24.7 GW in 2014, and solar power industry revenue may increase from \$33.9 billion in 2009 to \$77.9 billion in 2014, which we believe will be driven largely by growing market demand, rising grid prices and government initiatives.

Table of Contents

In the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the global solar power industry experienced a precipitous decline in demand due to decreased availability of financing for downstream buyers of solar power products as a result of the global economic crisis. During the same period, increased manufacturing capacity combined with decreased demand caused a decline in the prices of solar power products. The average selling price per watt of our PV modules increased from \$3.80 in 2007 to \$3.92 in 2008, but decreased to \$2.10 in 2009. The decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules in the remainder of 2009 was primarily due to decreased prices of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials and increased manufacturing capacity.

The demand for solar power products is also influenced by macroeconomic factors such as the global economic downturn, the supply and prices of other energy products, such as oil, coal and natural gas, as well as government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry. A decrease in oil prices, for example, may reduce demand for investment in alternative energy. The global economic downturn, which affects the availability of financing, also contributed to decreased sales and shipments of solar power products and the slowdown of the large solar project market segments. Although global demand began to recover in the second half of 2009, lower costs of raw materials have continued to cause a decrease in the prices of solar power products, which will lower the cost of producing renewable energy over time. We cannot assure you that demand for solar power products in 2010 will exceed the demand for solar power products in 2009 or that the oversupply of solar power products will not continue to exist in 2010. Please see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors for discussions of the risks related to declining industry demand for solar power products.

Government Subsidies and Economic Incentives

We believe that the near-term growth of the market for on-grid applications depends in large part on the availability and size of government subsidies and economic incentives. Today, the cost of solar power substantially exceeds the cost of power provided by the electric utility grid in many locations, when upfront system costs are factored into cost per kilowatt. As a result, governmental bodies in many countries, most notably China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, South Korea, Taiwan and the United States, have provided subsidies and economic incentives to reduce dependency on non-renewable sources of energy. These subsidies and economic incentives have come in the form of capital cost rebates, feed-in tariffs, tax credits and other incentives to end users, distributors, system integrators and manufacturers of solar power products.

Table of Contents

The demand for PV modules in our targeted or potential markets is affected significantly by government subsidies and economic incentives. According to Solarbuzz, Germany had the largest PV market in 2009, with a market size of 3.0 GW, which accounted for 46.7% of the global PV market demand in 2009. Italy and Spain had a market size of 0.62 GW and 0.10 GW, respectively, and accounted for 7.5% and 1.5%, respectively, of the global PV market demand in 2009. The rapid expansion of the German market was largely due to decreasing prices of PV modules in the first half of 2009 and expectation of reduction in feed-in tariffs fueled by a fear of tightening of incentive levels. In 2009, the German government reduced solar feed-in tariffs by 9%. In January 2010, Germany proposed a further mid-year reduction in solar feed-in tariffs of up to 17% for rooftop systems and an estimated 25% for ground-based systems, which may result in a significant fall in the prices of and demand for PV products. The rise of the Italian market in 2009 was largely due to an increase in the maximum installation of size that may be incentivized from 20 kW to 200 kW and a reduction in the bureaucratic steps for securing incentives. The Spanish market declined dramatically, primarily due to the cap of 500 MW for the feed-in tariff in 2009 introduced by the Spanish government in September 2008, which has resulted in limiting the demand in the grid-connected market in Spain, and national and global issues such as more stringent project financing conditions and banks becoming less willing to lend into Spain. Although the policy shift and the national and global environment have impacted the demand in the Spanish market, our customers in Spain purchased large quantities of solar power products for projects to be developed outside of Spain, which, we believe, offset some of the impact. According to Solarbuzz, if Germany and Spain were excluded, the rest of the global market would grow strongly by 89% from 1.8 GW in 2008 to 3.3 GW in 2009.

In 2008, Germany, Italy and Spain accounted for 23.9%, 18.0% and 32.5% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2009, Germany, Italy and Spain accounted for 33.9%, 19.6% and 12.1% of our net revenues, respectively. While we expect Germany, Italy and Spain to continue to generate significant sales revenues, we will continue to diversify our revenues by expanding our business presence in emerging solar markets such as the Benelux markets, China, the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Japan, South Korea and the United States.

Product Pricing

We began selling our PV module products in November 2004. Our PV modules are priced based on the number of watts of electricity they generate as well as the market price per watt for PV modules. We price our standard PV modules based on the prevailing market prices at the time we enter into sales contracts with our customers or our customers place their purchase orders with us, taking into account the size of the contract or the purchase order, the strength and history of our relationship with each customer, and our silicon raw materials costs. In the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the global solar power industry experienced a precipitous decline in demand due to decreased availability of financing for downstream buyers of solarpower products as a result of the global economic crisis. During the same period, increased manufacturing capacity combined with decreased demand contributed to a decline in the average selling price of PV modules. The demand for solar power products is influenced by macroeconomic factors such as the global economic downturn, the supply and prices of other energy products, such as oil, coal and natural gas, as well as government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry. Although global demand began to recover in the second half of 2009, lower costs of raw materials continued to cause decreases in manufacturing costs and the selling prices of solar power products.

The average selling price per watt of our PV modules increased from \$3.80 in 2007 to \$3.92 in 2008 but decreased to \$2.10 in 2009. The decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules in 2009 was primarily due to decreased prices of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials, increased manufacturing capacity, decreased demand for solar power products in the first quarter of 2009 caused by the global economic downturn and credit crisis and inventory build-up in Spain and Germany in the first quarter of 2009. If demand for solar power products declines and the supply of solar power products continues to grow, the average selling price of our products will be materially and adversely affected. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry We may be adversely affected by volatile market and industry trends, in particular, the demand for solar power products may decline, which may reduce our revenues and earnings for more details.

Table of Contents

We conduct our PV module sales typically through short-term contracts with terms of one year or less or, to a lesser extent, long-term sales or framework agreements with terms of generally one to two years. Our short-term contracts provide for an agreed sales volume at a fixed price. Our long-term sales or framework agreements provide for a fixed sales volume or a fixed range of sales volume to be determined generally two to three quarters before the scheduled shipment date. Prices for long-term sales or framework agreements are generally determined one month prior to the start of the quarter of the scheduled shipment date. Compared to short-term contracts, we believe our long-term sales or framework agreements not only provide us with better visibility into future revenues, but also help us enhance our relationships with our customers. Our contracts with customers stipulate different post-delivery payment schedules based on the credit worthiness of the customer. We have also increased our sales to customers using credit sales, generally with payments due within two to six months. Starting in February 2009, all of our overseas sales have been insured by Sinasure. The amount of insurance coverage for each transaction is based on a rating assigned by Sinasure to the customer based on such customer's credit history.

Vertically Integrated Manufacturing Capabilities

We believe that our vertical integration strategy has allowed us, and will continue to allow us, to capture value throughout the solar power product value chain. Our vertically integrated business model enables us to:

- reduce excess costs, such as those associated with packaging and transportation, and the breakage loss that usually occurs during shipment between various production locations;
- achieve better quality control of our products;
- shorten production cycle and improve value chain coordination;
- discontinue excess reliance on toll manufacturing; and
- capture upstream or downstream profit margins.

We began commercial production of solar cells in April 2007, which favorably impacted our margins and helped to offset negative factors such as a decrease in average selling price and increasing polysilicon prices. In the fourth quarter of 2007, we met approximately 75% of our needs for solar cells with our in-house production. In 2008 and 2009, we were able to meet nearly all of our solar cell needs with our in-house production capabilities. Currently, we have an annual manufacturing capacity of approximately 500 MW for ingots and wafers and approximately 600 MW for cells and modules.

In 2009, we fulfilled some of our ingot and wafer requirements by sourcing and obtaining toll services from our strategic partners. We will continue to contract toll services from third party manufacturers to process ingots and wafers and source wafers from our suppliers and strategic partners in order to fill the gap between our PV cell and module manufacturing capacity and our ingot and wafer manufacturing capacity as a result of strong market demand. As a result, we have developed relationships with various domestic and international suppliers of ingots and wafers.

Availability and Prices of Polysilicon and Reclaimable Silicon Raw Materials

Polysilicon is an essential raw material for our business. Our proprietary process technology allows us to use a high proportion of reclaimable silicon raw materials in the production of monocrystalline and multicrystalline silicon ingots. In 2009, we used a higher proportion of virgin polysilicon than in the past several years as polysilicon became widely available in the market and we were able to have access to a high quality and stable supply of polysilicon. In 2009, reclaimable silicon materials accounted for no more than 10% of our total silicon requirements, compared to approximately 15% in the fourth quarter of 2008. We purchase polysilicon and reclaimable silicon materials from our network of over ten suppliers. We have entered into long-term contracts with our principal suppliers of polysilicon, including several leading global producers, to secure favorable pricing for the majority of our raw material costs through long-term supply agreements.

Table of Contents

Increases in the price of polysilicon have in the past increased our production costs and impacted our cost of revenues and net income. According to Solarbuzz, the average long-term supply contract price of polysilicon increased from approximately \$60-\$65 per kilogram delivered in 2007 to \$60-\$75 per kilogram in 2008. In addition, according to Solarbuzz, spot prices for solar grade polysilicon were in the range of \$230-\$375 per kilogram for most of the first half of 2008 and rose to a peak of \$450-\$475 per kilogram by mid-2008. The average initial price range of long-term polysilicon supply contracts decreased to \$50-\$60 in the fourth quarter of 2009, and spot prices for solar grade polysilicon decreased rapidly to \$150-\$200 per kilogram by the beginning of 2009 and further declined to \$55-\$60 per kilogram by the end of 2009. We believe the average price of polysilicon will continue its moderate decline in 2010. There is no assurance that the price of polysilicon will continue to decline, especially if the global solar power market regains its growth momentum. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors As polysilicon supply increases, the corresponding increase in the global supply of photovoltaic (PV) modules may cause substantial downward pressure on the price of such products and reduce our revenues and earnings.

We purchase polysilicon from silicon distributors and silicon manufacturers by contract. For procurement of polysilicon, we enter into short-term, medium-term and long-term contracts. Our short-term contracts have terms of no more than one year each. The contracts provide for a fixed price and fixed amount and generally require prepayment prior to shipment. Most of the contracts give us the right to reject any shipment by our suppliers that does not meet our quality standards based on grade levels, such as semiconductor grade or solar grade, of the polysilicon. The contracts also specify a time period during which we can inspect the goods to ensure their quality. Our medium-term contracts have terms ranging from one to three years, and our long-term contracts have terms ranging from five to eight years. These contracts generally have a fixed amount and fixed price subject to adjustments or variable price and require us to make an advance payment of a certain negotiated amount. Our medium-term and long-term suppliers include Hemlock Semiconductor Group, Jiangsu Zhongneng, OCI Company Ltd. (formerly DC Chemical Co., Ltd.) and Wacker Chemie AG. These medium-term and long-term contracts have delivery terms beginning in 2009, 2010 or 2011 and a fixed price or a price to be determined on a quarterly or annual basis. Several of our long-term contracts contain price adjustment clauses that provide for price renegotiations if the market price is lower or higher than the originally agreed price in any given quarter. These contracts also require us to make an advance payment of a certain negotiated amount. Due to the decrease in polysilicon prices in the market in late 2008 and early 2009, we renegotiated most of our medium-term and long-term silicon supply contracts to achieve favorable pricing and payment terms relative to current market conditions.

We have secured most of our polysilicon requirements to support our estimated production output through the end of 2010 and will continue our efforts to secure raw materials for future years. As part of our balanced and prudent supply management, we source most of our raw materials through long-term contracts, reserving up to 20% of our polysilicon requirements to be sourced from the spot market in order to capitalize on the rapid declining prices of polysilicon in recent periods.

The costs of reclaimable silicon raw materials have historically been significantly less than the costs of polysilicon. However, due to the solar power industry's demand for reclaimable silicon raw materials, prices of these reclaimable silicon raw materials increased in most of 2008, but decreased in late 2008 in line with the decrease in the price of polysilicon.

Table of Contents

From time to time, we purchase reclaimable silicon raw materials from various suppliers, including semiconductor manufacturers and silicon processing companies. For the procurement of reclaimable silicon raw materials, we generally enter into short-term contracts with terms of no more than six months each. The contracts provide for a fixed price and fixed amount and generally require prepayment prior to shipment. Most of the contracts give us the right to reject any shipment by our suppliers that does not meet our quality standards based on usability and resistivity of the materials. The contracts also specify a time period during which we can inspect the goods to ensure their quality. Suppliers of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials typically require customers to make payments in advance of shipment. Our suppliers generally require us to make a prepayment at a certain percentage of the order value prior to shipping. Due to the availability of polysilicon, prepayment as a percentage of the entire contract has been reducing. However, the purchase of silicon raw materials will continue to require us to make certain working capital commitments beyond the capital generated from our cash flows from operations. We are required to manage our borrowings to support our raw material purchases.

Overview of Financial Results

We evaluate our business using a variety of key financial measures.

Net Revenues

Our net revenues are net of business tax, value-added tax and returns and exchanges, as applicable. We began to generate net revenues primarily from the sales of PV modules in November 2004. We generated revenues from other products and services such as system integration prior to 2006, but such revenues are not significant after 2006. Factors affecting our net revenues include average selling price per watt, market demand for our PV modules, unit volume shipped and our production capacity expansion.

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, sales to our top five customers accounted for approximately 33.5%, 41.9% and 36.9% of our net revenues, respectively, and sales to our largest customer accounted for 14.8%, 9.8% and 9.5% of our net revenues, respectively.

We currently sell most of our PV modules to customers located in Europe, in particular Germany, Italy and Spain. For an industry which end market is significantly impacted by government incentives and policies, Germany and Spain were the largest solar power products markets in the past several years and accounted for the biggest concentrations of our sales. In each of the last three years, Germany was the largest solar power products market in the world and accounted for a major portion of our sales. In 2008, the Spanish market contributed to the accelerated growth in the market demand for solar power products, but contributed to the shortfall in demand globally after its policy shift in September 2008. See [-Overview-Government Subsidies and Economic Incentives](#) for more details about government policies of Spain and Germany. In 2007 and 2008, we expanded our sales into Italy and achieved one of the largest market shares in Italy. We have also expanded our business presence in emerging solar power markets such as the Benelux markets, China, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, South Korea and the United States. We expect to continue to expand our customer base geographically in 2010.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth our total net revenues by geographical region for the periods indicated:

Region	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Total Net Revenues	Percent	Total Net Revenues	Percent	Total Net Revenues	Percent
	(in thousands, except for percentages)					
Europe						
Germany	\$ 94,733	31.4%	\$ 198,529	23.9%	\$ 286,220	33.9%
Italy	54,695	18.1%	149,685	18.0%	166,062	19.6%
Spain	120,831	40.0%	270,549	32.5%	101,849	12.1%
Others	21,041	7.0%	136,641	16.4%	234,021	27.7%
Europe Total	291,300	96.5%	755,404	90.8%	788,152	93.3%
China	6,373	2.1%	30,390	3.7%	24,435	2.9%
Others	4,146	1.4%	46,107	5.5%	32,549	3.8%
Total	\$ 301,819	100.0%	\$ 831,901	100.0%	\$ 845,136	100%

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues consists primarily of:

Silicon raw materials. Silicon raw materials comprise the majority of our cost of revenues. We purchase polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials from various suppliers, including silicon distributors, silicon manufacturers, semiconductor manufacturers and silicon processing companies.

Other direct materials. Such materials include direct materials for the production of PV modules such as plastic, metallic pastes, tempered glass, laminate material, connecting systems and aluminum frames.

Toll manufacturing. Prior to 2008, we entered into toll manufacturing arrangements by providing wafers to toll manufacturers for processing and receiving solar cells from them in return. The toll manufacturing cost is capitalized as inventory, and recorded as a part of our cost of revenues when our finished PV modules are sold. In 2008 and 2009, we were able to meet nearly all of our solar cell needs with our in-house production capabilities and we have discontinued our reliance on toll manufacturers for processing solar cells. In 2009, we fulfilled some of our ingot and wafer requirements by sourcing and obtaining toll services from our strategic partners.

Overhead. Overhead costs include equipment maintenance and utilities such as electricity and water used in manufacturing.

Direct labor. Direct labor costs include salaries and benefits for our manufacturing personnel.

Depreciation of facilities and equipment. Depreciation of manufacturing facilities and related improvements is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 to 20 years and commences from the date the facility is ready for its intended use. Depreciation of manufacturing equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of five to ten years, commencing from the date that the equipment is placed into productive use.

Table of Contents

Our cost of revenues is affected by our ability to control raw material costs, to achieve economies of scale in our operations, and to efficiently manage our supply chain, including our successful execution of our vertical integration strategy and our judicious use of toll manufacturers or third-party wafer suppliers to fill potential shortfalls in production capability along the supply chain.

Gross Margin

Our gross margin is affected by changes in our net revenues and cost of revenues. Our gross margins decreased from 22.4% in 2007 to 19.8% in 2008, but increased to 28.1% in 2009. The margin increase from 2008 to 2009 was mainly due to a decrease in silicon raw material prices and reduced manufacturing costs. We may continue to face margin compression in the sales of PV modules if the average selling price of our PV modules continues to decline and we are unable to lower our cost of revenues due to our existing, higher priced medium-term and long-term contract. As our PV module business expands, we believe additional economies of scale and successful execution of our vertical integration strategy will help to improve our margins to offset negative market trends.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses include selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses consist primarily of provisions for product warranties, outbound freight, employee salaries, pensions, share-based compensation expenses and benefits, travel and other sales and marketing expenses. In the past, our PV modules were typically sold with a two-year warranty for defects in material and workmanship and a minimum power output warranty of up to 25 years following the date of purchase or installation. In 2009, we extended the warranty for defects in materials and workmanship from two years to five years. We accrue the estimated cost of warranty based on 1% of the revenues generated from PV modules, consistent with the average industry level. Our selling expenses as a percentage of net revenues decreased from 3.7% in 2007 to 2.4% in 2008 due to expense control measures taken by us, and increased to 3.7% in 2009 as we increased our sales efforts, hired additional sales personnel, targeted new markets, established representative offices and subsidiaries and initiated additional marketing programs to build our brand. We expect our selling expenses to increase in the near term consistent with the growth of our revenues.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for our administrative personnel, compliance related consulting and professional fees and travel expenses. Our general and administrative expenses have increased since 2004, primarily due to increases in the number of our administrative employees as well as their salaries and benefits and share-based compensation expenses. Our general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues decreased from 5.9% in 2007 to 5.0% in 2008 primarily due to expense control measures taken by us, and increased to 7.7% in 2009 primarily due to allowance for doubtful accounts for certain suppliers and customers. We expect our general and administrative expenses to moderately increase in 2010, as we continue to carefully control costs in our business. We will continue to hire additional personnel on an as needed basis and incur expenses to support our operations as a public company, including compliance-related costs.

Table of Contents

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs of raw materials used in our research and development activities, salaries and benefits for research and development personnel, share-based compensation and prototype and equipment costs relating to the design, development, testing and enhancement of our products and manufacturing process. Between 2006 and 2007, our research and development expenses increased significantly due to investment in solar cell technology in preparation of the ramp up of our solar cell production in April 2007. In 2008 and 2009, our research efforts focused on maximizing silicon usage, development of thinner wafers (to reduce silicon use per watt) and improvement of cell efficiency. In particular, we have invested significantly in research and development of solar cell technology in order to achieve high conversion efficiency rates required for our advanced solar cells and modules. As of December 31, 2009, we achieved a conversion efficiency of monocrystalline cells of up to 18.8% and multicrystalline cells of up to 17.5% on our test production line. We also designed products with specific applications. We have developed a variety of PV solar power product applications based on our existing monocrystalline and multicrystalline technologies. These products include architecturally-friendly modules of different colors, shapes and sizes, such as black modules, square modules and large-size modules, and crystalline-based BIPV roof products currently in advanced prototype stage.

We will continue to expand and promote innovation in our process technologies of manufacturing ingots, wafers, cells and PV modules. In particular, we plan to focus on improving cell efficiency and reducing our production costs by enhancing manufacturing yields, which enable us to deliver higher-efficiency products at a lower cost. Our research and development efforts range from leveraging on declining raw material costs to optimize silicon feedstock mix to enhancing the quality of our solar wafers and refining ingot growing and wafer slicing processes. Accordingly, we expect our research and development expenses to increase as we hire additional research and development personnel and advance our research and development projects

Share-based Compensation Expenses

We adopted our share incentive plan in July 2006 and a total of 41,139,713 restricted shares and 24,337,277 share options were outstanding as of December 31, 2009. For a description of the restricted shares and share options granted, including the exercise prices and vesting periods thereof, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers Share Incentive Plan. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, we are required to recognize share-based compensation as compensation expense in our statement of operations based on the fair value of equity awards on the date of the grant, with the compensation expense recognized over the period in which the recipient is required to provide services to us in exchange for the equity award. For restricted shares granted to our employees, we record share-based compensation expense for the excess of the fair value of the restricted shares at the date of the grant over the purchase price that a grantee must pay to acquire the shares during the period in which the shares may be purchased. We have categorized these share-based compensation expenses in our (i) cost of revenues; (ii) selling expenses; (iii) general and administrative expenses; and (iv) research and development expenses, depending on the job functions of the grantees of our restricted shares and share options.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the allocation of our share-based compensation expenses both in absolute amount and as a percentage of total share-based compensation expenses.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2007	2008		2009		
	(in thousands, except for percentages)					
Cost of revenues	\$ 35	2.1%	\$ 111	2.8%	\$ 62	1.4%
Selling expenses	394	22.6%	512	12.7%	678	15.9%
General and administrative expenses	1,165	66.9%	3,297	81.9%	3,295	77.0%
Research and development	146	8.4%	105	2.6%	244	5.7%
Total share-based compensation expenses	\$ 1,740	100%	\$ 4,025	100%	\$ 4,279	100%

Taxation

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets when management cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will be realized.

The PRC enacted a new tax law that became effective in January 2008. See Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation Tax. Before the effectiveness of this new law, a foreign invested enterprise in China was typically subject to an enterprise income tax of 30% and a local income tax of 3%. The Income Tax Law and the related implementing rules provide certain preferential favorable tax treatments to foreign invested enterprises which qualify as advanced technological enterprises or are established in certain areas in the PRC.

In 2004, we were granted a three-year extension in the 50% relief from the PRC enterprise income tax rate of 24%. As a result, Trina China was subject to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 12% in 2006. In accordance with the tax legislations applicable to export-oriented enterprises, Trina China is entitled to a 50% relief from PRC enterprise income tax for the years in which export sales revenue exceeds 70% of total sales revenue. In 2007, Trina China was granted the 50% relief from the PRC enterprise income tax rate of 24%.

In February 2007, the State Tax Bureau of Changzhou High-Tech Industry Development Zone, or the STB, where Trina China is registered, approved Trina China's application for tax holiday in conjunction with an increase of \$32.7 million in its registered capital, from \$7.3 million in August 2005 and to \$40.0 million in July 2006. In accordance with the approval of the STB, Trina China is exempt from income taxes for 81.8% of its taxable profit, representing the proportion of its increase in registered capital from August 2006 to December 2007, followed by a 50% relief in its tax rate from 2008 to 2010. However, this tax holiday did not apply in 2006 because the STB did not issue its approval until February 2007. Accordingly, for year 2007, an income tax rate of 12% applies to 18.2% of Trina China's taxable profit, and 81.8% of its taxable profit was exempted from income taxes. The additional capital investments made in 2008 were not entitled to additional tax holidays. In 2008, our income tax rate was 15%, due to our status as a high and new technology enterprise.

Table of Contents

The new EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, imposes a uniform tax rate of 25% on all PRC enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises, and eliminates or modifies most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments available under the previous tax laws and regulations. Under the new EIT Law, enterprises that were established before March 16, 2007 and already enjoy preferential tax treatments will (i) in the case of preferential tax rates, continue to enjoy the tax rates which will be gradually increased to the new tax rates within five years from January 1, 2008 or (ii) in the case of preferential tax exemption or reduction for a specified term, continue to enjoy the preferential tax holiday until the expiration of such term. In addition, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the new EIT Law if they qualify as high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the State, subject to certain general factors described therein. In September 2008, Trina China obtained the High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate with a valid term of three years starting from 2008. Therefore, Trina China is entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% in 2008, 2009 and 2010 as long as it maintains its qualification as a high and new technology enterprise under the new EIT Law. In addition, in April 2009, we received a notice from the State Tax Bureau of Changzhou Hi-tech Development Zone, which revoked a previous approval for the tax holiday on taxable income related to registered capital contributions made in 2007. As a result, we made an additional income tax payment of \$6.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. Our EIT rate for 2009 was 15%.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of our contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each fiscal period and (iii) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during each fiscal period. We continually evaluate these estimates based on our own historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions, our expectations regarding the future based on available information and reasonable assumptions, which together form our basis for making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, our actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require a higher degree of judgment than others in their application.

When reviewing our financial statements, you should consider (i) our selection of critical accounting policies, (ii) the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies and (iii) the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions. We believe the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgment and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenues for product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has occurred and title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and the collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Our sales agreements typically contain our customary product warranties but do not contain any post-shipment obligations nor any return or credit provisions. We recognize sales of our solar modules based on the terms of the specific sales contract. Generally, we recognize sales when we have delivered our products to our customers designated point of shipment, which may include commercial docks or commercial shipping vessels.

Table of Contents

For an arrangement with multiple deliverables, we recognize revenues in accordance with ASC No.605-25 (Pre codification Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables). We are not contractually obligated to accept returns. The sales of goods involve inconsequential or perfunctory performance obligations. These obligations can include non-essential installation or training, provision of product manuals and materials, and limited technical maintenance support. When the only remaining undelivered performance obligation under an arrangement is inconsequential or perfunctory, we recognize revenue on the delivery of modules, the predominant deliverable in the total contract and provides for the cost of the unperformed obligations. Cash advances received from customers before the revenue is earned are classified as deferred revenue.

Warranty Cost

It is customary in our business and industry to warrant or guarantee the performance of our solar module products at certain levels of power output for extended periods. In the past, our solar modules were typically sold with a two-year warranty for defects in material and workmanship and a minimum power output warranty of up to 25 years following the date of delivery or installation. In 2008, we extended the warranty for materials and workmanship from two years to five years. If a solar module is defective, we will either repair or replace the module at our discretion. We maintain warranty reserves (recorded as accrued warranty costs) to cover potential liability that could arise from our warranties. Our accrued warranty cost reflects our best estimate of such liabilities. Due to our limited warranty claims to date, we accrue the estimated costs of warranties based on an assessment of our competitors and average industry level. The provision of the warranty accrues at the time of sale and is recognized as a component of selling expenses. Actual warranty costs are accumulated and charged against the accrued warranty liability. To the extent that actual warranty costs differ from the estimates, we will prospectively revise our accrual rate.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Definite-lived Intangibles

We evaluate our long-lived assets and definite-lived intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to 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 flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we will recognize an impairment loss based on the fair value of the assets. The determination of fair value of the intangible and long lived assets acquired involves certain judgments and estimates. These judgments can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future. Future cash flows can be affected by factors such as changes in global economies, business plans and forecast, regulatory developments, technological improvements, and operating results. Any impairment write-downs would be treated as permanent reductions in the carrying amounts of the assets and a charge to operations would be recognized.

Table of Contents

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We conduct credit evaluations of customers and generally do not require collateral or other security from them when we grant them credit. We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts primarily based upon the age of the receivables and factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers like the length of time receivables are passing due, previous loss history and the counterparty's current ability to fulfill its obligation. However, we maintain a reserve for potential credit losses and such losses have historically been within our expectations.

With respect to advances to suppliers, our suppliers are primarily suppliers of silicon raw materials. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our suppliers' financial conditions. We generally do not require collateral or security against advances to suppliers.

Share-based Compensation

We have granted restricted shares and share options to our directors, officers and employees. Share-based payment compensation is based on grant-date fair value and is recognized in our consolidated financial statements over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. We grant our restricted shares at their fair value which generally represents the fair value of an unrestricted share less a discount calculated based on the length of time the share is restricted. For share options, determining the value of our share-based compensation expense in future periods requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the options, the price volatility of our underlying shares, the risk free interest rate, the expected dividend rate, as well as estimated forfeitures of the options. We estimate our forfeitures based on past employee retention rates, our expectations of future retention rates, and we will prospectively revise our forfeiture rates based on actual history. Our compensation charges may change based on changes to our actual forfeitures.

Inventories

We report inventories at the lower of cost or market. We determine cost on a weighted-average basis. These costs include direct material, direct labor, tolling manufacturing costs, and fixed and variable indirect manufacturing costs, including depreciation and amortization.

We regularly review the cost of inventory against our estimated fair market value and records a lower of cost or market write-down if any inventories have a cost in excess of estimated market value. In addition, we regularly evaluate the quantity and value of our inventory in light of current market conditions and market trends and record write-downs for any quantities in excess of demand and for any product obsolescence. This evaluation considers historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sale of existing products, product obsolescence, customer concentrations, product merchantability and other factors. We also write off silicon materials that may not meet our required specifications for inclusion in our manufacturing process. These materials are periodically sold for scrap. To date, the majority of the inventory write-downs were due to the rapid decline in the market price of silicon raw materials. We may not be able to reasonably predict the price trend of silicon raw materials. If the silicon price continues to decrease, we may have to take additional write-downs on inventory in the future.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements, net operating loss carry forwards and credits by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in our opinion, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, our deferred tax assets were reduced by a valuation allowance. Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant taxing authorities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on the characteristics of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents

Derivative Financial Instruments

Foreign Currency Embedded Derivative in Supply Agreement

One of our long-term silicon supply contracts provided that the purchase price of the silicon to be acquired was denominated in U.S. dollars, which was not the functional currency of either of the contracting parties when we entered into such contract. Accordingly, the contract contained an embedded foreign currency forward contract, which was required to be bifurcated and accounted for at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

Because of the monetary controls imposed by the PRC, the determination of the fair value of a long-term foreign currency derivative requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including estimates of forward foreign exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Renminbi.

In calculating the fair value of the embedded derivatives, we (i) estimated the monthly purchases, and corresponding payments, based on historical usage rates, (ii) applied the estimated exchange forward rates between the U.S. dollar and Renminbi associated with each of the estimated monthly payment dates from (i) above, and (iii) applied an appropriate discount rate to the amounts obtained in (ii) above. We estimated the exchange forward rates based on the following:

- (1) Exchange forward rates for month one to 12 are available on the China on-shore market. As such, for month one to 12, we obtained the exchange forward rates from the China on-shore market.
- (2) Exchange forward rates for month 13 to 24 were computed by taking the 15th, 18th and 24th month's exchange forward rates available from the China on-shore market and applying linear interpolation to derive the other monthly forward rates.
- (3) Exchange forward rates for month 25 to 84 were estimated by applying linear interpolation to the two- and seven-year exchange forward rates, available from the China on-shore market.
- (4) Exchange forward rates for periods in excess of seven years were not available from the China on-shore market. As such, for the periods beyond 84 months, we forecasted the monthly exchange rates based on an assumption that the Renminbi will appreciate at a fixed monthly rate, equivalent to the annual change in the exchange rate projected by the International Monetary Fund.

The discount rate applied is derived based on China's on-shore swap rates.

In 2007, we recorded a gain on the change in fair value of the embedded derivative of \$0.9 million which was included in the line item "Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative" in the consolidated statements of operations. Trina China's functional currency changed from Renminbi to U.S. dollars effective January 1, 2008. As a result, we have not incurred any gain or loss on the change in fair value of the embedded derivative since January 1, 2008.

Table of Contents

Derivative Assets Related to Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

Our primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage currency risk. We record derivative instruments as assets or liabilities, measured at fair value. The recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair values of those derivative instruments is based on the use of each derivative instrument and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting.

In 2008 and 2009, we entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts with several commercial banks to protect against volatility of future cash flows caused by the changes in foreign exchange rates associated with the outstanding accounts receivable. The foreign exchange currency forward contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and, as a result, the changes in fair value of the derivatives are recognized in the statement of operations. In 2008 and 2009, we recorded changes in fair value of derivative assets related to the forward foreign currency exchange contracts of \$1.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, which were included in the line item Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative in the consolidated statements of operations.

We adopted ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, effective from December 1, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis. Effective from December 1, 2009, we adopted ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, for non-financial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 applies to all financial assets and financial liabilities that are being measured and reported on a fair value basis. ASC 820 establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. When available, we measure the fair value of financial instruments based on quoted market prices in active markets, valuation techniques that use observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data. When observable market prices are not readily available, we generally estimate the fair value using valuation techniques that rely on alternate market data or inputs that are generally less readily observable from objective sources and are estimated based on pertinent information available at the time of the applicable reporting periods.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth a summary, for the periods indicated, of our consolidated results of operations and each item expressed as a percentage of our total net revenues. Our historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007	2008		2009		
	(in thousands, except for percentages)					
Net revenues	\$ 301,819	100.0%	\$ 831,901	100.0%	\$ 845,136	100.0%
Cost of revenues	234,191	77.6%	667,459	80.2%	607,982	71.9%
Gross profit	67,628	22.4%	164,442	19.8%	237,154	28.1%
Operating expenses:						
Selling expenses	11,019	3.7%	20,302	2.4%	30,940	3.7%
General and administrative expenses	17,817	5.9%	41,114	5.0%	65,406	7.7%
Research and development expenses	2,805	0.9%	3,039	0.4%	5,439	0.6%
Total operating expenses	31,641	10.5%	64,455	7.8%	101,785	12.0%
Income from continuing operations	35,987	11.9%	99,987	12.0%	135,369	16.0%
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,999)	(0.6%)	(11,802)	(1.5%)	9,958	1.2%
Interest expense	(7,551)	(2.5%)	(23,937)	(2.9%)	(25,737)	(3.0%)
Interest income	4,810	1.6%	2,944	0.4%	1,667	0.2%
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative	854	0.3%	(1,067)	(0.1%)	(1,590)	(0.2%)
Other (expense) income	1,554	0.5%	(156)	(0.0%)	2,613	0.3%
Income before income taxes	33,655	11.2%	65,969	7.9%	122,280	14.5%
Income tax (expense) benefit	1,707	0.5%	(4,609)	(0.5%)	(24,696)	(2.9%)
Net income from continuing operations	35,362	11.7%	61,360	7.4%	97,584	11.5%
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	368	0.1%				
Net income	\$ 35,730	11.8%	\$ 61,360	7.4%	\$ 97,584	11.5%

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net Revenues. Our total net revenues increased by \$13.2 million, or 1.6%, from \$831.9 million in 2008 to \$845.1 million in 2009. Our net revenues increased primarily due to increased shipments from 201.0 MW in 2008 to 399.0 MW in 2009, an increase of 98.5%, offset by decreased average selling prices. Our average selling price decreased from \$3.92 per watt in 2008 to \$2.10 per watt in 2009. The decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules in 2009 was primarily due to decreased prices of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials, increased manufacturing capacity, decreased demand for solar power products in the first quarter of 2009 caused by the global economic downturn and credit crisis and inventory build-up in Spain and Germany in the first quarter of 2009.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues decreased by \$59.5 million, or 8.9%, from \$667.5 million in 2008 to \$608.0 million in 2009. Our cost of revenues decreased primarily due to the favorable reduction in our silicon purchase prices and non-silicon manufacturing costs, partially offset by a slight increase in impairment charge on inventory in 2009 compared to 2008. In 2008, we had a non-cash inventory write-down of \$21.5 million based on a revaluation of our silicon inventory as a result of the decline of market prices, compared to a non-cash inventory write-down of \$23.1 million in 2009. As a percentage of our total net revenues, our cost of revenues decreased from 80.2% to 71.9% during the same periods.

Gross Profit. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by \$72.8 million from \$164.4 million in 2008 to \$237.2 million in 2009. Our gross margin increased from 19.8% to 28.1% during the same periods, primarily due to decreases in our cost of revenues.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by \$37.3 million, or 57.9%, from \$64.5 million in 2008 to \$101.8 million in 2009. The increase in operating expenses was due to increases in selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses. As a percentage of total net revenues, operating expenses increased from 7.8% in 2008 to 12.0% in 2009. Share-based compensation expenses allocated to our selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in 2009 were \$0.7 million, \$3.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, based on the respective departments where such employees worked at the time of the grant.

Table of Contents

Selling Expenses. Our selling expenses increased by \$10.6 million, or 52.4%, from \$20.3 million in 2008 to \$30.9 million in 2009, primarily due to an increase in export expenses (including shipment expenses and insurance), as well as in warranty provision for solar modules as a result of significant increases in the sale of solar modules. The increase in selling expenses was also the result of increased costs associated with increased marketing efforts and overseas expansion in connection with the continued growth of our solar module business. Selling expenses as a percentage of net revenues increased from 2.4% to 3.7%.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$24.3 million, or 59.1%, from \$41.1 million in 2008 to \$65.4 million in 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to allowance for doubtful accounts for certain suppliers and customers, increased guarantee cost and bank charges due to credit lines provided for customers and suppliers, increased compliance related consulting and professional fees and costs related to setting up overseas offices. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues increased from 5.0% to 7.7%.

Research and Development Expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by \$2.4 million, or 79.0%, from \$3.0 million in 2008 to \$5.4 million in 2009, primarily due to increased headcount of our research and development personnel, salaries, and investments in research and development projects as described in Overview of Financial Results Operating Expenses Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net revenues increased from 0.4% to 0.6%.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss). We had a foreign exchange gain of \$10.0 million in 2009, compared to a loss of \$11.8 million in 2008. As some of our sales contracts were denominated in Euros, the effect of the depreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar, as well as the effect of appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar on our RMB-denominated borrowings in 2008 resulted in our recording of a large exchange loss in 2008. In contrast, the effect of the appreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar in 2009 on our Euro-denominated contracts resulted in our recording of a large exchange gain.

Interest Expenses, Net. Our interest expenses, net, was \$24.1 million in 2009, compared to \$21.0 million in 2008. Our interest expenses, net, increased mainly due to additional bank borrowings to support our announced capacity expansion.

Gain (Loss) on the Change in Fair Value of Derivative. In 2009, we had a loss on the change in fair value of derivatives of \$1.6 million, compared to a loss of \$1.1 million in 2008. In 2008 and 2009, we recorded a loss due to the change in fair value of our forward foreign currency exchange contracts entered into in the fourth quarter of 2008. See Critical Accounting Policies Derivative Financial Instruments for more details.

Income Tax Benefit (Expenses). Our income tax expenses increased by \$20.1 million, from \$4.6 million in 2008 to \$24.7 million in 2009. The increase of our income tax expenses in 2009 was primarily due to increased profitability and effective tax rates. Our effective tax rates in 2008 and 2009 were 7.0% and 20.2%, respectively.

Net Income. As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased significantly from \$61.4 million in 2008 to \$97.6 million in 2009, representing an increase of 59.0%. Our net margin increased from 7.4% in 2008 to 11.5% in 2009, primarily due to our improved gross margin in 2009.

Table of Contents***Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007***

Net Revenues. Our total net revenues increased by \$530.1 million, or 175.6%, from \$301.8 million in 2007 to \$831.9 million in 2008. Our net revenues increased due to an increase in the volume of the solar modules we sold from 75.9 MW in 2007 to 201.0 MW in 2008, and was particularly due to increased sales in markets such as Spain and Italy. The increase was facilitated by the expansion of our manufacturing capacity. Our average selling price increased from \$3.80 per watt in 2007 to \$3.92 per watt in 2008. The increase in the average selling price of our PV modules in 2008 was due to an increase in demand of our PV modules in the first three quarters of 2008, driven largely by surging market demand, particularly in the Spanish market, which was offset by a decrease in the average selling price of our PV modules in the fourth quarter of 2008, due to the falling demand caused by the global economic downturn.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by \$433.3 million, or 185.0%, from \$234.2 million in 2007 to \$667.5 million in 2008. Our cost of revenues increased primarily due to increases in expenditures in raw materials as a result of the rapid expansion of our solar module business. The increase in our cost of revenues was also impacted by the rising prices of silicon raw materials in the first three quarters of 2008 due to the industry-wide shortage of polysilicon, partially offset by the reduction in cost as a result of the reduction of non-silicon manufacturing cost for our multicrystalline modules through a combination of technology and manufacturing process improvements. In the last quarter of 2008, our cost of revenues decreased primarily due to significant reduction in silicon raw material costs as a result of improved market supply conditions. In 2008, we had a non-cash inventory write-down of \$21.5 million based on a revaluation of our silicon inventory as a result of market price declines. As a percentage of our total net revenues, our cost of revenues increased from 77.6% to 80.2% during the same periods.

Gross Profit. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit in 2008 increased by \$96.8 million to \$164.4 million, from \$67.6 million in 2007. Our gross margin decreased from 22.4% to 19.8% during the same period.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by \$32.9 million, or 103.7%, from \$31.6 million in 2007 to \$64.5 million in 2008. The increase in operating expenses was due to increases in selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses. As a percentage of total net revenues, operating expenses decreased from 10.5% in 2007 to 7.8% in 2008. Share-based compensation expenses allocated to our selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in 2008 were \$0.5 million, \$3.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, based on the department where such employees worked at the time of the grant.

Selling Expenses. Our selling expenses increased by \$9.3 million, or 84.3%, from \$11.0 million in 2007 to \$20.3 million in 2008, due primarily to an increase in warranty provision for solar modules as a result of significant increases in the sale of solar modules, as well as out-bound freight costs. Other selling expenses increased due to costs, such as increased marketing efforts and overseas expansion, associated with growing our solar module business. Selling expenses as a percentage of net revenues decreased from 3.7% to 2.4%.

Table of Contents

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$23.3 million, or 130.8%, from \$17.8 million in 2007 to \$41.1 million in 2008. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased salaries and benefits, compliance related consulting and professional fees, as well as share-based compensation expenses for restricted share grants to our personnel. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues decreased from 5.9% to 5.0%.

Research and Development Expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by \$0.2 million, or 8.3%, from \$2.8 million to \$3.0 million between 2007 and 2008, primarily due to increased headcount of our research and development personnel and investments in research and development projects as described in Overview of Financial Results Selling Expenses Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net revenues decreased from 0.9% to 0.4%.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss). We incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$11.8 million in 2008, compared to a loss of \$2.0 million in 2007. Before January 1, 2008, the functional currency of our PRC operating subsidiaries was the RMB. Appreciation of the RMB in 2007 against other currencies used in transactions during 2007 resulted in our recording of an exchange loss. The effect of the depreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar on our Euro-denominated contracts, as well as the effect of the appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar on our RMB-denominated borrowings in 2008 resulted in our recording of a large exchange loss in 2008.

Interest Expenses, Net. Our interest expenses, net, was \$2.7 million in 2007, compared to \$21.0 million in 2008. Our interest expenses, net, increased mainly due to an increase in short-term borrowings and interest from our convertible senior notes, offset by the interest generated from our operating cash and retained proceeds from our convertible senior notes offering in July 2008.

Gain (Loss) on the Change in Fair Value of Derivative. In 2008, we had a loss on the change in fair value of derivative of \$1.1 million, compared to a gain of \$0.9 million in 2007. In 2008, we recorded loss due to the change in fair value of our forward foreign currency exchange contracts entered into in the fourth quarter of 2008. In 2007, we recorded a gain due to the change in the fair value of an embedded foreign currency derivative in one of our long-term silicon supply contracts. See Critical Accounting Policies Derivative Financial Instruments for more details.

Income Tax Benefit (Expenses). Our income tax expenses increased by \$6.3 million, from income tax benefit of \$1.7 million in 2007 to income tax expense of \$4.6 million in 2008. Our income tax expenses increased primarily due to the implementation of the new effective tax laws in 2008. Our effective tax rates in 2007 and 2008 were (5.0)% and 7.0%, respectively.

Net Income from Continuing Operations. Net income from our continuing operations increased between 2007 and 2008, from \$35.4 million to \$61.4 million. However, the net margin from our continuing operations decreased from 11.7% in 2007 to 7.4% in 2008.

Net Income from Discontinued Operations. We had net income of \$367,916 and nil from our discontinued aluminum siding business in 2007 and 2008, respectively, as we wound down such business.

Table of Contents

Net Income. As a result of the foregoing, our net income increased significantly, from \$35.7 million in 2007 to \$61.4 million in 2008, representing an increase of \$25.7 million. However, our net margin decreased from 11.8% in 2007 to 7.4% in 2008.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations primarily through short-term and long-term borrowings, proceeds from public offerings, including our convertible senior notes offering in July 2008 and our follow-on offering of ADSs in July 2009, and, to a lesser extent, cash generated from operations. We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term borrowings and anticipated cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs, including our cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures, for at least the next 12 months. We may, however, require additional cash due to changing business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our existing cash is insufficient to meet our requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or borrow from banks. However, the current financial downturn affecting the financial markets and banking system may significantly restrict our ability to obtain financing in the capital markets or from financial institutions. We cannot assure you that financing will be available in the amounts we need or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. The sale of additional equity securities, including convertible debt securities, would dilute our earnings per share. The incurrence of debt would divert cash for working capital and capital expenditures to service debt obligations and could result in operating and financial covenants that restrict our operations and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we had \$59.7 million, \$132.2 million and \$406.1 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents, \$103.4 million, \$45.0 million and \$72.0 million in restricted cash and \$171.8 million, \$263.2 million and \$450.0 million, respectively, in outstanding borrowings. Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash on hand and demand deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are placed with banks and other financial institutions. Of the available cash as of December 31, 2009, we have committed approximately \$180 million to our 500 MW capacity expansion project at our new East Campus manufacturing facility. We plan to use the remaining available cash for other capital expenditures, including expenditures for the construction of R&D Laboratory in the PV Park and other capacity expansion on top of the 500 MW capacity expansion project, and for working capital and other day-to-day operating purposes.

We had total bank facilities of \$256.0 million, \$483.9 million and \$893.9 million with various banks, of which \$171.8 million, \$282.5 million and \$510.4 million were drawn down and \$84.2 million, \$201.4 million and \$383.5 million were available as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$138 million in principal amount of 4% convertible senior notes outstanding. For details on our borrowings, please see [Borrowings](#).

In the past, we had significant working capital commitments for purchases of polysilicon and reclaimable silicon raw materials. Our prepayments to suppliers were recorded either as advances to suppliers, if they are expected to be utilized within 12 months as of each balance sheet date, or as long-term silicon procurement advances, if they represented the portion expected to be utilized after 12 months. As of December 31, 2009, we had long-term silicon procurement advances of \$105.2 million, compared to \$130.3 million as of December 31, 2008, due to the requirements stipulated in our long-term silicon supply contracts. We also had the current portion of advances to suppliers of \$41.3 million in 2009, a slight decrease from \$42.2 million from 2008. We generally make prepayments without receiving collateral. As a result, our claims for such prepayments would rank only as an unsecured claim, which exposes us to the credit risks of these suppliers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Going forward, we expect our advances to suppliers to decline as the polysilicon supply market further improves, offset by greater volume purchases as we expand our manufacturing capacity and use a higher percentage of virgin polysilicon.

Table of Contents

We also have significant capital expenditures as we expand our existing capacity in each segment of our value chain. See **Capital Expenditures**. We plan to fund part of the capital expenditures for such expansion with additional borrowings from third parties, including banks, and, if any, cash from operations.

We expect that our accounts receivable and inventories, two of the principal components of our current assets, will continue to increase as our net revenues increase. We require prepayments from some customers, depending on the credit status of the customers, market demand and the term of the contracts, but have been required to accept reduced prepayments from customers and may continue to see reductions in the amounts of prepayment we are able to obtain. We also allow some of our customers to pay all or a major portion of the purchase price by letters of credit. Until the letters of credit are drawn in accordance with their terms, the amount earned is recorded as accounts receivable. Because of the prepayment and the letters of credit payment requirements that we impose on our customers, our allowance for doubtful accounts has not been significant with respect to our solar module business.

Cash Flows and Working Capital

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (59,477)	\$ (32,082)	\$ 101,150
Net cash used in investing activities	(225,284)	(118,523)	(156,377)
Net cash provided by financing activities	249,899	222,950	329,036
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,178	183	25
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(33,684)	72,528	273,834
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	93,380	59,696	132,224
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 59,696	\$ 132,224	\$ 406,058

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$101.2 million in 2009, compared to net cash used by operating activities of \$32.1 million in 2008. The net cash provided by operating activities in 2009 was primarily a result of (1) higher net income, (2) an increase in accounts payables of \$106.8 million due to longer payment terms we obtained from suppliers as a result of the global economic crisis, and (3) a decrease in long-term silicon procurement and other advances of \$24.1 million due to improved supply conditions, offset by (1) an increase in accounts receivable of \$195.1 million as we increased our sales as well as longer payment terms as a result of the global economic crisis, (2) an increase in inventory of \$18.6 million as our business and capacity expanded and (3) an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$26.2 million due to increases of foreign currency derivatives and deferred tax assets.

The net cash used in operating activities in 2008 was primarily a result of (1) an increase of long-term silicon procurement and other advances of \$81.8 million, (2) an increase in inventories of \$48.7 million as our business and capacity expanded, and (3) an increase in accounts receivable of \$34.3 million as we increased our sales. These items were partially offset by (1) net income, (2) an increase in accrued warranty costs of \$8.0 million, (3) an increase in accrued expenses of \$7.1 million due to increases in interest expense from bank borrowings and convertible senior notes and professional expenses, and (4) an increase in accounts payable of \$4.5 million due to longer payment terms.

Table of Contents

We had net cash used in operating activities in 2007 of \$59.5 million primarily due to (1) an increase in accounts receivable of \$38.8 million as we increased our sales, and (2) an increase in advances to suppliers of \$57.5 million and (3) an increase in inventories of \$26.7 million due to increases in volumes of silicon raw material purchased, partially offset by (1) an increase in the cash provided by the sale of our products and (2) an increase in accounts payable of \$12.9 million due to increases in the purchases of consumables and other non-polysilicon raw materials and increased payment periods in connection with those purchases.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to \$156.4 million in 2009, compared to \$118.5 million in 2008. The net cash used in investing activities in 2009 was primarily a result of an increase in property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$165.4 million, comprised mainly of purchases of cell, ingot and wafer production equipment, construction of facilities in our East Campus and materials for the construction of facilities and an increase in restricted cash of \$27.0 million, which includes cash pledged to banks to secure our notes payable, hedge and letter of credit facilities.

The net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was primarily a result of an increase in property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$165.4 million, comprised mainly of purchases of cell, multicrystalline ingot and wafer production equipment and an increase in payments for land-use rights, partially offset by a decrease in restricted cash of \$58.4 million.

The net cash used in investing activities in 2007 was primarily an increase in property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$124.4 million due to production capacity expansion, comprised mainly of purchases of cell, multicrystalline ingot and wafer production equipment, and an increase in restricted cash of \$98.0 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$329.0 million in 2009, which consisted primarily of proceeds of \$182.5 million from long-term bank borrowings, net proceeds of \$141.5 million received from our public offering of shares in August 2009 and proceeds from our short-term bank borrowings of \$536.5 million, offset by repayment of our short-term bank borrowings of \$532.3 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$222.9 million in 2008, which consisted primarily of net proceeds received from our public offering of convertible senior notes of \$131.5 million completed in July 2008 and proceeds from our short-term bank borrowings of \$191.3 million, offset by repayments of our short-term bank borrowings of \$106.3 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$249.9 million in 2007, which consisted primarily of net proceeds received from our follow-on public offering of \$163.5 million completed in June 2007 and proceeds from our short-term bank borrowings of \$257.2 million, offset by repayment of our short-term bank borrowings of \$173.4 million.

Table of Contents***Restrictions on Cash Dividends***

For a discussion on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to our company, and the impact this has on our ability to meet our cash obligations, see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors We rely on dividends paid by our subsidiary for our cash needs, and Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors The dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiary and our global income may be subject to PRC tax under the new EIT law, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations; our foreign ADS holders may be subject to a PRC withholding tax upon the dividends payable by us and upon gains realized on the sale of our ADSs, if we are classified as a PRC resident enterprise.

Borrowings

We had short-term and long-term borrowings due within one year of \$163.6 million, \$248.6 million and \$267.4 million as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009. Our short-term borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 bore an average interest rate of 6.76%, 7.11% and 5.14%, respectively. In connection with most of our short-term borrowings, we have either sought guarantees by third parties or granted security interests over significant amounts of our assets. With respect to encumbrances, as of December 31, 2009, we pledged our equipment of a total appraised value of RMB1,301.8 million (\$190.7 million) to secure repayment of our borrowings of RMB865.7 million (\$126.8 million). As of December 31, 2009, we mortgaged 629,951 square meters of our facilities to secure repayment of our borrowings of RMB139.0 million (\$20.4 million). In the first quarter of 2009, we entered into additional short-term loan contracts in an aggregate amount of \$57.0 million, most of which are either secured by mortgage of real property and equipment or guaranteed by a third party.

We had \$8.2 million, \$14.6 million and \$182.5 million of long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. In 2007, we obtained two long-term loans from the Agricultural Bank of China, which totaled RMB60.0 million (\$8.2 million) and will expire on September 22, 2010 and October 31, 2010, respectively, and are secured by a pledge of production equipment of Trina China. In 2007 and 2008, the average interest rate for these term loans was 7.097% and 7.118% per annum, respectively. In 2008, we obtained a long-term loan from the Agricultural Bank of China, which totaled RMB40.0 million (\$5.9 million) and will expire in January 2011 and is secured by a pledge of certain plants of Trina China. In 2008, the average interest rate for this term loan was 7.182% per annum. In 2009, we obtained a five-year credit facility of approximately \$303.3 million with a syndicate of five PRC banks led by the Agricultural Bank of China and Bank of China. In 2009, the average interest rate for this term loan was 4.96% per annum.

We have historically been able to repay our total borrowings as they became due mostly from cash from operations and proceeds from short-term and long-term borrowings. We may also seek additional debt or equity financing to repay the remaining portion of our borrowings. As we continue to ramp up our current and planned operations in order to complete our vertical integration and expansion strategies, we also expect to generate cash from our expanded operations to repay a portion of our borrowings.

Table of Contents

In July 2008, we completed an offering of \$138 million of 4% convertible senior notes. The debt issuance costs are being amortized over the life of the convertible senior notes using the interest method. The notes are convertible at any time prior to maturity, unless previously redeemed, at the option of the holders into our ADSs at a conversion price of \$33.88 per ADS, subject to certain adjustments. We used the net proceeds received from the offering to expand our manufacturing lines for the production of silicon ingots, wafers, solar cells and solar modules, to purchase raw materials and other general corporate purposes. In connection with the senior convertible senior notes offering, we also offered 4,073,194 ADSs in an ADS borrowing facility. The ADS borrower will be required to return the borrowed ADSs by the scheduled maturity date of the notes in July 2013.

In June 2009, we secured from Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited credit facilities totaling approximately \$57 million, consisting of trade financing and hedge products. The facilities are aimed to provide financial support to our raw material procurement and product sales while helping us mitigate foreign exchange risks associated with market volatilities.

In July 2009, we secured loans of approximately \$80 million due on June 30, 2010 from a domestic bank to support our East Campus capacity expansion project. The loans were denominated in Euros, U.S. dollars and Renminbi and bore annual interest rates linked to LIBOR for Euros denominated loan and U.S. dollar denominated loan and the basic one-year borrowing rate of the People's Bank of China for Renminbi denominated loan. These loans subsequently became part of a five-year syndicated loan facility we secured in September 2009 to support our East Campus capacity expansion project.

In September 2009, Trina China entered into a credit facility of approximately \$303.3 million, consisting of RMB1,524.6 million Renminbi denominated loan and \$80.0 million U.S. dollar denominated loan, with a syndicate of five PRC banks led by the Agricultural Bank of China and Bank of China. Approximately \$269.2 million of the facility are designated solely for the expansion of our production capacity, with the remaining to be used to supplement working capital requirements once the capacity expansion is completed. The facility can be drawn down either in Renminbi or U.S. dollars. As of December 31, 2009, we had drawn down approximately \$182.5 million under the facility. The remaining facility to supplement working capital requirements can only be drawn on or after the date of completion of capacity expansion. The weighted average interest rate for borrowings under the facility was 4.96% for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest is payable quarterly or biannually in arrears for loans denominated in Renminbi and U.S. dollars, respectively. Interest rate applied for Renminbi-denominated borrowings is the same interest rate stipulated by Chinese central bank plus 10%. U.S.-dollar denominated borrowings are subject to the six-month London Interbank Offered Rate plus 3%. The facility is guaranteed by Trina and Mr. Jifan Gao, our chairman and chief executive officer, and his wife, Ms. Chunyan Wu, and is collateralized by the property, plant and equipment of the project and the related land-use right. Borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2009 are payable on a biannual basis, commencing on October 27, 2011. For purposes of the expansion, we are required to match draw-downs from the facility with an equal amount of cash from sources other than the facility. The terms of facility also contain financial covenants which, among other things, require us to maintain a debt-asset ratio of no more than 0.60, a net profit ratio of not less than zero percent and an interest coverage ratio of greater than 2.

In January 2010, Trina Solar (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l., or Trina Luxembourg, one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, entered into a 15-year credit facility with China Development Bank under which Trina Luxembourg can draw down up to 100 million within one year commencing in March 2010. The facility will expire in March 2025. The interest rate for borrowings drawn under this facility is the six-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate plus 3%. The repayment of the credit facility is guaranteed by Trina China. Trina Luxembourg can only use the proceeds of a draw down to finance its business activities associated with certain downstream projects in Europe. We are required to obtain approval from the lender if Trina Luxembourg or Trina China disposes its assets or provides guarantees with a significant amount.

Table of Contents**Capital Expenditures**

We had capital expenditures of \$124.4 million, \$165.4 million and \$136.5 million in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Our capital expenditures were used primarily to purchase equipment for the production of ingots, wafers, cells and modules. We expect our capital expenditures to increase in the future as we expand our solar module business. We estimate that our capital expenditures in 2010 will be approximately \$200.0 million for manufacturing capacity expansion. As of December 31, 2009, we had an annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers of approximately 500 MW and cells and modules of approximately 600 MW. We plan to increase our annual manufacturing capacity of ingots and wafers to approximately 700 MW and cells and modules to between approximately 850 MW to 950 MW by the end of 2010. The specific increase will be based on market visibility in both customer demand and the commercial lending environment to finance PV system installations in our respective sales markets. We are implementing a strategy to focus on preserving cash, which includes reducing costs and reviewing and taking a prudent approach to our capital expansion plan. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not revise our capacity expansion plan after we finalize our review.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 810-10, Consolidation Overall (previously SFAS 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)). This accounting standard eliminates exceptions of the previously issued pronouncement to consolidating qualifying special purpose entities, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This accounting standard also contains a new requirement that any term, transaction, or arrangement that does not have a substantive effect on an entity's status as a variable interest entity, a company's power over a variable interest entity, or a company's obligation to absorb losses or its right to receive benefits of an entity must be disregarded in applying the provisions of the previously issued pronouncement. This accounting standard will be effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010. We are currently assessing the potential impacts, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-05, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value. ASU 2009-05 amends ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall, for the fair value measurement of liabilities. It provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure the fair value using (1) a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset or quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets or (2) another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of Topic 820. It also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability and that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability at measurement date and that the quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The provisions of ASU 2009-05 are effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. Early application is permitted. We adopted ASU 2009-05 on January 1, 2010.

Table of Contents

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements (previously EITF 08-1, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables). This ASU addresses the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. Specifically, this guidance amends the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. This guidance establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which is based on: (a) vendor-specific objective evidence; (b) third-party evidence; or (c) estimates. This guidance also eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. In addition, this guidance significantly expands required disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. This accounting standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this accounting principle on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-15, Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing, which clarifies that share lending arrangements that are executed in connection with convertible debt offerings or other financings should be measured at fair value and recognized as a debt issuance cost and be amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the financing arrangement as interest cost. In addition, ASU 2009-15 states that the loaned shares should be excluded from basic and diluted earnings per share unless default of the share-lending arrangement occurs, at which time the loaned shares would be included in the common and diluted earnings per share calculation. ASU 2009-15 is effective for all arrangements outstanding as of the fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2009, (effective January 1, 2010 for us) and retrospective application is required for all periods presented. In addition, ASU 2009-15 is effective for arrangements entered into on or after the beginning of the first reporting period that begins on or after June 15, 2009. We have evaluated the provisions of ASU 2009-15 and determined that it will record additional debt issuance costs at issuance of \$4.07 million related to ADSs borrowed by an affiliate of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, one of the joint bookrunners of the notes offering. Such costs will be amortized over the life of the convertible notes and will result in an adjustment of \$1.98 million to beginning retained earnings on January 1, 2010.

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) - Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, which formally codifies FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, into the ASC, issued by the FASB in June 2009. ASU 2009-16 represents a revision to the provisions of former FASB Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. The amendments in ASU 2009-16 eliminate the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. In addition, the amendments require enhanced disclosures about the risks that a transferor continues to be exposed to because of its continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. ASU 2009-16 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. Additionally, the recognition and measurement provisions of ASU 2009-16 should be applied to transfers that occur on or after the effective date. Early application is not permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this accounting principle on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements . ASU 2010-06 amends ASC 820 (formerly SFAS 157) to add new requirements for disclosures about (1) the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, (2) the valuation techniques and inputs used, (3) the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and (4) the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. The guidance in ASU 2010-06 is effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. In the period of initial adoption, entities will not be required to provide the amended disclosures for any previous periods presented for comparative purposes. However, those disclosures are required for periods ending after initial adoption. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this accounting principle on our consolidated financial statements.

C. Research and Development

We focus our research and development efforts towards improving our ingot, wafer, solar cell and solar module manufacturing capabilities. We seek to reduce manufacturing costs and improve the performance of our products. As of December 31, 2009, we had a total of 264 employees involved in our research and development activities. Among them, 48 employees are under our technology development department and are dedicated to research and development. We also have a team of 216 employees under our engineering department and responsible for manufacturing technology development and further fine-tuning our production processes.

Our research and development department is divided into teams responsible for research in each stage of the solar power product value chain, such as ingot, wafer, solar cell and module production and system integration. We also have a technology committee, which meets regularly to review current development progress and identify new research and development areas. Our technology committee is spearheaded by our senior management and is comprised of both our employees and external solar energy experts.

Our research and development efforts will be further enhanced by our plan to establish a R&D Laboratory in the PV Park, a research and development center that focuses on developing PV technologies, including utilization of alternative materials, increasing cell conversion efficiencies and conducting assembly and system research, and to conduct technology exchanges with PV experts from world leading companies, research institutes and emerging technology companies. We are one of the two solar companies in China commissioned by the PRC government to establish and operate research and development centers.

Table of Contents

Our research efforts are currently focused on four main product areas, namely ingots, wafers, solar cells and solar modules. We focus on improving cell efficiency and reducing our production costs by enhancing manufacturing yields, which enable us to deliver higher-efficiency products at a lower cost. Our research and development efforts range from leveraging on declining raw material costs to optimize silicon feedstock mix to enhancing the quality of our solar wafers and refining ingot growing and wafer slicing processes. In the fourth quarter of 2009, our average silicon usage was approximately 6.0 grams per watt, compared to approximately 6.3 grams per watt in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Currently, we slice monocrystalline and multicrystalline wafers to a 180 micron thickness, while maintaining a low breakage rate.

For the assembly of modules, our research and development team works closely with our manufacturing team and customers to improve our solar module and system designs. We have designed products with specific applications. We have developed a variety of PV solar power product applications based on our existing monocrystalline and multicrystalline technologies. These products include architecturally-friendly modules of different colors, shapes and sizes, such as black modules, square modules and large-size modules, and crystalline-based BIPV roof products currently in advanced prototype stage.

We have invested significantly in research and development of solar cell technology in order to achieve high conversion efficiency rates required for our advanced solar cells and modules. We achieved conversion efficiencies of up to 18.8% in monocrystalline solar cells and 17.5% in multicrystalline solar cells in 2009 on a test production line basis, and plan to increase the efficiencies to up to 18.0% in multicrystalline solar cells and up to 19.5% in monocrystalline solar cells on a test production line basis by the end of 2010. We have a team of 15 employees dedicated to the development and implementation of this process technology. We also plan to make additional efforts to realize the technical and cost synergies of having in-house vertically integrated manufacturing capabilities.

In each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, our research and development expenditures were \$2.8 million, \$3.0 million and \$5.4 million, representing 0.9%, 0.4% and 0.6% of our total revenues for 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. We will continue to expand and promote innovation in our process technologies of manufacturing ingots, wafers, cells and PV modules. Accordingly, we expect our research and development expenses to increase as we hire additional research and development personnel and advance our research and development projects.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the period from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 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 Commitments and Arrangements

Other than our purchase obligations for raw materials and equipment, 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.

Table of Contents**F. Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments**

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments whether capital commitment shall be inclusive as of December 31, 2009:

	Total	Payment Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (in thousands)	3-5 Years	
Long-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ 182,516		\$ 65,239	\$ 117,277	
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	4,826,930	595,382	1,144,300	1,007,053	2,080,195
Convertible senior notes ⁽³⁾	143,637	5,520	138,117		
Other long-term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet ⁽⁴⁾	38,433		17,410		21,023
Total	\$ 5,191,516	\$ 600,902	\$ 1,365,066	\$ 1,124,330	\$ 2,101,218

(1) Includes interests that are derived using an average rate of 4.96% per annum for long-term borrowings.

(2) Consists of raw material and equipment purchase commitments and operating lease commitments.

(3) Includes interests that are derived using the coupon rate of 4% per annum for convertible senior notes. The convertible senior notes will mature on July 15, 2013 and the holders

may require us
to early redeem
the convertible
senior notes on
July 15, 2011.

- (4) Consists of
accrued
warranty costs
for solar
modules.

In addition to the contractual obligations and commercial commitments set forth above, we entered into short-term borrowings in the aggregate amount of \$8.0 million in the first quarter of 2010. As of February 28, 2010, \$275.4 million in short-term borrowings and \$296.4 million in long-term borrowings were outstanding. Since December 31, 2009, we have entered into substantial commitments for future purchases of raw materials, including reclaimable silicon raw materials and polysilicon. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects^{3/4}A. Operating Results^{3/4}Overview^{3/4}Availability and Price of Reclaimable Silicon Raw Materials and Polysilicon and Item 4. Information on the Company^{3/4}Business Overview^{3/4}Silicon Raw Material Supplies for more information about our future commitments to purchase raw materials.

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. Key Information 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.

Table of Contents

You can identify these forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, expect, anticipate, future, plan, believe, estimate, is/are likely to or other and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve inherent 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: expectations regarding the worldwide demand for electricity and the market for solar energy; the company's beliefs regarding the effects of environmental regulation, the lack of infrastructure reliability and long-term fossil fuel supply constraints; the importance of environmentally friendly power generation; expectations regarding governmental support for the deployment of solar energy; expectations regarding the scaling of the company's manufacturing capacity; expectations with respect to the company's ability to secure raw materials in the future; future business development, results of operations and financial condition; and competition from other manufacturers of PV products and conventional energy suppliers.

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 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**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers as of the date of this annual report.

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Jifan Gao	45	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Sean Hsiyuan Tzou	52	Director and Chief Operating Officer
Liping Qiu	45	Director
Jerome Corcoran	60	Independent Director
Junfeng Li	53	Independent Director
Peter Mak	48	Independent Director
Qian Zhao	41	Independent Director
Terry Wang	50	Chief Financial Officer
Suping Chen	44	Vice President of Manufacturing, East Campus
Benjamin Hill	39	Vice President of Sales and Marketing (Europe)
Qiang Huang	36	Vice President of Technology
Chen Chung Yu	44	Vice President of Manufacturing
Yu Zhu	35	Vice President of Project Development
Diming Qiu	69	Head of Technology Committee

Table of Contents***Directors***

Mr. Jifan Gao founded our company in 1998. He has been our chairman and chief executive officer since January 1998. From August 2001 to October 2006, Mr. Gao served as the chairman of Changzhou Tianhe Investment Co., Ltd., a Chinese company that invests in new energy technologies, and he served as the chairman of Changzhou Tianhe New Energy Institute Co., Ltd., a Chinese company that is engaged in R&D and consulting services for new energy technologies, from May 2003 to October 2006. Mr. Gao also served as the vice chairman of Changzhou Minsheng Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd, a Chinese company that provides guarantee, investment and consulting services, from June 2004 to October 2006. Prior to founding our company, Mr. Gao was the founder and the head of Wujin Xiehe Fine Chemical Factory, a Chinese company that manufactures detergents for metal surfaces, from 1992 through 1997. From 1989 to 1992, Mr. Gao was one of the co-founders and the head of Guangdong Shunde Fuyou Detergent Factory. Mr. Gao also serves as the vice chairman of the Solar Power Construction Committee of the China Renewable Energy Society and as the standing vice chairman of the New Energy Chamber of Commerce of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Gao has published and presented several articles and papers in solar power related magazines and conferences. Mr. Gao received his master's degree in physical chemistry from Jilin University in 1988 and his bachelor's degree in chemistry from Nanjing University in 1985.

Mr. Sean Hsiyuan Tzou has been a director of our company since August 28, 2008 and has been our chief operating officer since March 2007. Prior to joining us, Mr. Tzou was the Corporate Vice President in charge of Asia-Pacific Services in Solectron Corporation, a leading electronic manufacturing services company headquartered in the United States. Mr. Tzou has more than 20 years of experience in product development, strategic planning, supply chain management and operations management both in China and the United States. Mr. Tzou received his bachelor's degree in science of industrial engineering from Tunghai University in 1978 and received his master's degree in science of industrial engineering from University of Texas at Arlington in 1983.

Mr. Liping Qiu has been a director of our company since May 2006. He is a founding partner and director of Milestone Capital, a China-focused private equity investment company, and the general partner of Milestone China Opportunities Fund I and II, L.P., Cayman Islands limited partnerships that invest primarily in high-growth Chinese companies, since 2002. In 2001, Mr. Qiu was Bear Stearns's Beijing Office Representative, responsible for investment banking operations in China. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Qiu was an analyst at Merrill Lynch's direct investment group and corporate finance group, and from 1998 to 2000 he served as the chief financial officer of Tianrun Crankshaft Co., Ltd., an independent Chinese crankshaft manufacturer. Mr. Qiu received his bachelor's degree and master's degree in engineering from the National University of Defense Technology of China in 1984 and 1986, respectively.

Table of Contents

Independent Directors

Mr. Jerome Corcoran has been an independent director of our company since December 18, 2006. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Corcoran was a managing director at Merrill Lynch's China Private Equity Group in Beijing, China. From 1989 to 1994, Mr. Corcoran had served as a managing director and the head of international investment banking of Merrill Lynch in New York and London. Mr. Corcoran retired from his investment banking career in 1998 and has been managing his personal wealth since his retirement. Mr. Corcoran received his bachelor's degree in political philosophy from Loyola University in 1971 and his MBA degree from St John's University in 1974.

Mr. Junfeng Li has been an independent director of our company since November 2007. Mr. Junfeng Li is the vice chair of China's Renewable Energy Society and the deputy director general of the Energy Research Institute (ERI) of the National Development and Reform Commission in Beijing. He also serves as the chair of ERI's Academic Committee, and as a coordinator of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership in East Asia. During China's 10th Five-Year Plan (2001-05), Mr. Li facilitated implementation of a national technology development program for wind and solar and chaired the government's Sustainable Energy Task Force. Mr. Li was also the lead author for China's 2005 Renewable Energy Law, and has worked on renewable energy project development with the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme. Mr. Li received his bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from Shandong University of Science and Technology in 1982.

Mr. Peter Mak has been an independent director and audit committee chairman of our company since December 18, 2006. Mr. Mak is the managing director of Venfund Investment, a Shenzhen based mid-market M&A investment banking firm specializing in cross-border mergers and acquisitions, corporate restructuring, capital raising and international financial advisory services for Chinese privately-owned clients, which he co-founded in late 2001. Prior to that, Mr. Mak spent 17 years at Arthur Andersen Worldwide where he was a firm partner and served as the managing partner of Arthur Andersen Southern China in his last position with the firm. Mr. Mak also serves as an independent non-executive director and audit committee chairman of China GrenTech Corp. Ltd., Dragon Pharmaceutical Inc. and China Security & Surveillance Technology, Inc., all listed in the U.S.; Shenzhen Fiyata Holdings Ltd., a company listed in China; and Huabao International Holdings Ltd., China Dongxiang (Group) Co., Ltd., Pou Sheng International (Holdings) Limited, Real Gold Mining Limited and 361 Degrees International Limited, all listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Mr. Mak is also the non-executive director of Bright World Precision Machinery Ltd., a company listed in the Republic of Singapore. Mr. Mak is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He received his accounting degree from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 1985.

Table of Contents

Mr. Qian Zhao has been an independent director of our company since May 18, 2007. Mr. Zhao is a founding partner of CXC China Sustainable Growth Fund, a private equity fund that makes investments in China-based companies. He is also a managing director of CXC Captial, Inc. which is the management company of CXC China Sustainable Growth Fund. Mr. Zhao co-founded Haiwen & Partners, a preeminent China corporate finance law firm in Beijing, and was a senior partner of the law firm. He worked in Sullivan & Cromwell LLP's New York office from 1996 to 2000, and Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP and Affiliates' Beijing office from 2000 to 2003. He is admitted to practice law in both China and New York. Mr. Zhao received his J.D. degree from New York University School of Law in 1997 and his LL.B from University of International Business & Economics, Beijing in 1990.

Executive Officers

Mr. Terry Wang has been our chief financial officer since June 2008. He served as our senior vice president of finance from January 2008 to June 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Wang served as the executive vice president of finance of Spreadtrum Communications, Inc., a fabless semiconductor company listed on NASDAQ, from 2004 to 2007. Before that, Mr. Wang was on various senior financial management positions in public and private companies in Silicon Valley, the United States from 1998 to 2004, including as a controller at Chippac, Inc. from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Wang received his MBA degree in finance from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1994 and received his master's degree in economics and bachelor's degree in business administration from Fudan University in 1985 and 1982, respectively. Mr. Wang is a Certified Management Accountant (CMA) and Certified in Financial Management (CFM).

Dr. Suping Chen has been our vice president of manufacturing of East Campus since October 2008. Prior to joining us, Dr. Chen was in a privately owned business, which provided management consulting services in the manufacturing industry for more than two years. From September 2005 to October 2006, Dr. Suping Chen worked as the operations director in Filtronic (Suzhou) Telecommunications Products Co., Ltd. Prior to that, Dr. Suping Chen worked as business development manager, senior product manager and operations director in Seagate Technology International (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. for seven years. Dr. Chen received his Ph.D degree in Industrial Automation from Zhejiang University in China in 1994, his master and bachelor degrees in Measurement Technology and Instrumentation from Zhejiang University in China in 1990 and 1987, respectively.

Mr. Benjamin Hill joined us as a director sales and marketing (Europe) in April 2009 and has been our vice president of sales and marketing (Europe) since September 2009. Prior to joining us, he worked with BP Solar for over ten years. He was previously a sales director of Europe, Africa and the Middle East from September 1998 to January 2003, a regional director of North Europe from January 2003 to November 2005, a European sales director from November 2005 to July 2007 and a general manager (Performance Unit Leader South Europe) from July 2007 to April 2009. From August 1986 to August 1998, he worked with Hiltec Solar Ltd., Nestec Ltd. and Sollatek Ltd. (UK). Mr. Hill has more than 20 years of experience in managing business development in the PV industry.

Table of Contents

Dr. Qiang Huang has been our vice president of technology since October 2008. Dr. Huang served as our director of manufacturing engineering from May 2007 to July 2008. Prior to joining us, he served as senior manager of device integration of ST Microelectronics in Singapore from September 2006 to April 2007. From July 2004 to September 2006, he served as the thin-film module manager in X-Fab Sarawak (previously known as 1-Silicon) in Malaysia. From April 2001 to January 2004, he served as a senior engineer, and then the acting engineering manager in System-on-Silicon Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a joint venture between Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC) and Philips. Dr. Huang has more than eight years of commercial operations experience in semiconductor engineering development and engineering problem solving. Dr. Huang received a Ph.D degree in physics specializing in thin-film technology from National University of Singapore in Singapore in 2001, a master's degree in electronics materials and devices from Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST) in China in 1998 and a bachelor's degree in physics from Xinyang Normal University in China in 1994.

Mr. Chen Chung Yu has been our vice president of manufacturing since May 2007. Prior to joining us, he was the managing director of Wuxi Lite-On Technology Ltd., an LED company in China, from June 2006 to May 2007. From April 2005 to June 2006, he served as a director of manufacturing at 1st Silicon Sdn. Bhd, a semiconductor wafer foundry company in Malaysia. From September 1991 to March 2005, he worked at Macronix International Ltd., a semiconductor integrated device manufacturer in Taiwan as a department manager in the operation/business management center. Mr. Yu received his master's degree in industrial engineering and management from National Chiao Tung University in Taiwan in 2003 and his bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Tunghai University in Taiwan in 1989.

Mr. Yu Zhu has been our vice president of project development since January 2010. Previously, he has served as our vice president of business development from September 2008 to January 2010, and as our vice president of procurement from May 2006 to September 2008. From September 2005 to May 2006, he served as the head of our U.S. representative office. Prior to joining us, Mr. Zhu was the founder and the president of Country Road US Co. Ltd., a wireless internet communications company in Nanjing, China, from 2002 to 2005. From 1998 to 2002, he worked at IBM as the global training leader and as a software engineer. Mr. Zhu received his bachelor's degree in engineering from the University of Virginia in 1997.

Mr. Diming Qiu has been the head of our technology committee since January 2006 and has been with our company since June 2002. Prior to joining us, Mr. Qiu was the principal engineer and the deputy manager of Yunnan Semiconductor Device Factory, a Chinese company that engages in the manufacturing of semiconductor and solar power products. In the 1980s, he was involved in the construction of the first vertically-integrated solar power product production line in China. In 2004, Mr. Qiu was in charge of research on the integration of solar power components with construction elements, which was sponsored by the PRC's Ministry of Science and Technology. Mr. Qiu received his bachelor's degree in physics from Sichuan University in 1965.

B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the aggregate cash compensation that we paid to directors and executive officers was \$2.9 million. No executive officer is entitled to any severance benefits upon termination of his or her employment with us. Our directors and executive officers have also been paid pursuant to the share incentive plan in the form of restricted shares and share options.

Table of Contents

Share Incentive Plan

In July 2006, our board of directors adopted a share incentive plan to link the personal interests of our board members, employees and consultants to those of our shareholders by providing them with an incentive to generate superior returns for our shareholders, as well as to provide us with the flexibility to motivate, attract and retain the services of these individuals upon whose judgment, interest and special effort the successful conduct of our operations is dependent. Our share incentive plan was amended by our board of directors in February 2007 to improve the number of shares reserved for issuance under the share incentive plan from 52,631,579 shares to 102,718,350 shares. Such amendment was approved by our shareholders on June 27, 2007. In May 2008, the share incentive plan was further amended by our board of directors to improve the number of shares reserved for issuance under the share incentive plan from 102,718,350 shares to 202,718,350 shares. Such amendment was approved by our shareholders on August 29, 2008.

The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of our share incentive plan.

Administration. Our share incentive plan is administered by our compensation committee or, in its absence, by our board of directors. Our compensation committee will determine the provisions, terms and conditions of our awards, including, but not limited to, vesting schedule, repurchase provisions, forfeiture provisions, form of payment upon settlement of the award, payment contingencies and satisfaction of any performance criteria. The compensation committee may delegate to a committee of one or more members of our board of directors the authority to make grants or amend prior awards to employees, consultants and directors.

Awards. The following briefly describe the principal features of the various awards that may be granted under our share incentive plan.

Options. Options provide for the right to purchase our ordinary shares at a specified price, and usually will become exercisable at the discretion of our compensation committee in one or more installments after the grant date. The option exercise price may be paid in cash, by check, our ordinary shares which have been held by the option holder for such time as may be required to avoid adverse accounting treatment, other property with value equal to the exercise price, through a broker assisted cash-less exercise or such other methods as our compensation committee may approve from time to time.

Restricted Shares. A restricted share award is the grant of our ordinary shares at a price determined by our compensation committee. A restricted share is nontransferable, unless otherwise determined by our compensation committee at the time of award and may be repurchased by us upon termination of employment or service during a restricted period. Our compensation committee shall also determine in the award agreement whether the participant will be entitled to vote the restricted shares or receive dividends on such shares.

Restricted Share Units. Restricted share units represent the right to receive our ordinary shares at a specified date in the future, subject to forfeiture of such right. If the restricted share unit has not been forfeited, then on the date specified in the award agreement we shall deliver to the holder unrestricted ordinary shares, which will be freely transferable.

Table of Contents

Termination of Plan. Unless terminated earlier, our share incentive plan will expire in 2016. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate our share incentive plan subject to shareholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law. However, no such action may impair the rights of any recipient of the awards unless agreed by the recipient and the share incentive plan administrator.

Restricted Shares

As of March 11, 2010, our directors, officers, employees and consultants hold an aggregate of 43,286,280 restricted shares in our company. The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of our restricted shares.

Restricted Share Award Agreement. Restricted shares issued under our share incentive plan will be evidenced by a restricted share award agreement that contains, among other things, provisions concerning the purchase price for the shares, if any, vesting and repurchase by us upon termination of employment or consulting arrangement, as determined by our compensation committee.

Vesting Schedule. Restricted shares granted under our share incentive plan vest over a five-year period following a specified grant date, with the exception of restricted shares granted to our independent directors, which vest over a three-year period. Subject to certain exceptions, our restricted share vest on a yearly basis. For restricted shares granted prior to April 11, 2008, typically, twenty percent of the restricted shares shall vest at the first anniversary of the grant date and the remaining eighty percent shall vest at the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the grant date. For restricted shares granted on or after April 11, 2008, 15%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 25% of the restricted shares, typically, shall vest at the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the grant date, respectively. These vesting schedules are subject to the grantee continuing to be an employee on each vesting date. Restricted shares also fully vest upon termination of service due to death or disability.

Transfer Restrictions. Until vested, the restricted shares are not transferable and may not be sold, pledged or otherwise transferred.

Dividend and Voting Rights. The restricted shares will not be entitled to dividends paid on the ordinary shares until such restricted shares are vested. A holder will not be entitled to vote restricted shares until such restricted shares are vested.

Repurchase of Restricted Shares. Following the holder's termination of service with us, except if such termination is a result of death or disability, the restricted shares that are unvested will be repurchased by us for an amount equal to the price paid, if anything, for such shares. Such repurchase must be accomplished within 180 days after the termination of service.

Third-Party Acquisition. If a third party acquires us through the purchase of all or substantially all of our assets, a merger or other business combination, all outstanding awards will be assumed or equivalent awards substituted by the successor corporation or parent or subsidiary of successor corporation. In the event that the successor corporation refuses to assume or substitute for awards, all awards will become fully vested and exercisable immediately so long as the recipient remains an employee, consultant or director on the effective date of the acquisition.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes, as of March 11, 2010, the outstanding restricted shares held by our directors and executive officers and other individuals as a group pursuant to the share incentive plan.

Directors and Executive Officers	Restricted Shares Held	Purchase Price (\$ per share)	Date of Grant	End of Vesting Period
Jifan Gao	*	0.00001	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2013/ May 14, 2014
Sean Hsiyuan Tzou	*	0.00001	August 15, 2007/ April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	August 15, 2012/ April 11, 2013/ May 14, 2014/ January 1, 2011
Jerome Corcoran	*	0.00001	November 20, 2009 January 1, 2007/ October 1, 2007/ January 1, 2010	January 1, 2010/ January 1, 2010/ January 1, 2013
Junfeng Li	*	0.00001	November 9, 2007	November 9, 2010
Peter Mak	*	0.00001	January 1, 2007/ October 1, 2007/ January 1, 2010	January 1, 2010/ January 2, 2010/ January 1, 2013
Liping Qiu	*	0.00001	July 24, 2006/ July 7, 2008	July 24, 2009/ July 7, 2011
Qian Zhao	*	0.00001	October 1, 2007	May 18, 2010
Terry Wang	*	0.00001	January 28, 2008/ May 14, 2009/ November 20, 2009	January 28, 2013/ May 14, 2014/ January 1, 2011
Suping Chen	*	0.00001	November 1, 2008/ May 14, 2009	November 1, 2013/ May 14, 2014
Benjamin Hill	*	0.00001	May 1, 2009	May 1, 2014
Qiang Huang	*	0.00001	November 1, 2008/ May 14, 2009	November 1, 2013/ May 14, 2014
Chen Chung Yu	*	0.00001	August 15, 2007/ April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009/ October 1, 2009	August 15, 2012/ April 11, 2013/ May 14, 2014/ October 1, 2012
Yu Zhu	*	0.00001	July 24, 2006/ April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	July 24, 2011/ April 11, 2013/ May 14, 2014
Diming Qiu	*	0.00001	July 24, 2006/ April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	July 24, 2011/ April 11, 2013/ May 14, 2014
Directors and executive officers as a group	19,486,582			
Other individuals as a group	6,628,396/ 20,000/ 600,000/ 1,740,000/ 1,440,000/ 787,415/ 255,000/	0.00001	July 24, 2006/ January 1, 2007/ August 15, 2007/ October 1, 2007/ January 1, 2008/ March 2, 2008/ March 18, 2008/	July 24, 2011/ January 1, 2012/ August 15, 2012/ October 1, 2012/ January 1, 2013/ March 2, 2013/ March 18, 2013/

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160,000/	April 1, 2008/	April 1, 2013/
1,693,994/	April 11, 2008/	April 11, 2013/
170,000/	May 23, 2008/	May 23, 2013/
170,000/	September 1, 2008/	September 1, 2013/
425,000/	December 1, 2008/	December 1, 2013/
500,000/	April 1, 2009/	April 1, 2014/
3,709,893/	May 14, 2009/	May 14, 2014/
500,000/	May 15, 2009/	May 15, 2014/
500,000/	July 1, 2009/	July 1, 2014/
500,000/	October 1, 2009/	October 1, 2014/
500,000/	November 1, 2009/	November 1, 2014/
500,000/	December 1, 2009/	December 1, 2014/
1,000,000/	February 1, 2010/	February 1, 2015/
2,000,000	March 1, 2010	March 1, 2015

* Upon vesting of all restricted shares, would beneficially own 1% or less of our ordinary shares.

Table of Contents

Share Options

As of March 11, 2010, our directors, officers, employees and consultants hold an aggregate of 23,189,855 options in our Company. The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of our options.

Option Agreement. Options granted under our share incentive plan are evidenced by an option agreement that contains, among other things, provisions concerning exercisability and forfeiture upon termination of employment arrangement, as determined by our board.

Vesting Schedule. Options granted under our share incentive plan generally vest over a three-year period following a specified grant date. Our options vest on a yearly basis. One-third of the options granted vest and become exercisable at the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date, subject to the optionee continuing to be an employee on each vesting date.

Option Exercise. The term of options granted under our share incentive plan may not exceed the third anniversary of each respective vesting date.

Termination of Options. Where the option agreement permits the exercise of the options that were vested before the recipient's termination of service with us, or the recipient's disability or death, the options will terminate to the extent not exercised or purchased on the last day of a specified period or the last day of the original term of the options, whichever occurs first. If the recipient's termination of service with us is by reason of cause, the options will terminate concurrently with the termination of service with us.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes, as of March 11, 2010, the outstanding options that we granted to our directors and executive officers and to other individuals as a group under our share incentive plan.

Directors and Executive Officers	Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Options	Exercise Price (\$ per ADS)	Date of Grant	Final Expiration Date
Jifan Gao	*	16.275	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Sean Hsiyuan Tzou	*	16.275	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Jerome Corcoran Junfeng Li Peter Mak Liping Qiu Qian Zhao				
Terry Wang	*	21.71	January 28, 2008/ May 14, 2009	January 28, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Suping Chen Benjamin Hill	*	7.42	May 14, 2009	May 14, 2012
Qiang Huang	*	7.42	May 14, 2009	May 14, 2012
Chen Chung Yu	*	16.275	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Yu Zhu	*	16.275	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Diming Qiu	*	16.275	April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	April 11, 2011/ May 14, 2012
Directors and executive officers as a group	11,501,354			
Other individuals as a group	376,851/ 3,783,544/	17.07/ 16.275	March 2, 2008/	March 2, 2011/ April 11, 2011/

			April 11, 2008/ May 14, 2009	May 14, 2012
	7,528,106	7.42		

* Upon exercise of all share options, would beneficially own 1% or less of our ordinary shares.

C. Board Practices

Board of Directors

Our board of directors consists of seven directors. Our directors are elected by the holders of our ordinary shares. At each annual general meeting, one-third of our directors are subject to re-election. The directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to ascertain the number of directors to retire by rotation) any director who wishes to retire and does not offer himself for re-election. Any other directors to retire will be those of the other directors who are longest in office since their last re-election or appointment, or by lot should they be of the same seniority. Our directors have the power to appoint a director to fill a vacancy on our board or as an addition to the existing board. Any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election. In September 2009, Mr. Jerome Corcoran and Mr. Peter Mak were re-elected as directors by our shareholders during the annual general meeting. A director may be removed by ordinary resolution passed by our shareholders before the expiration of such director's term. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company by way of qualification. A director may vote with respect to any contract, proposed contract or arrangement in which he is materially interested. A director may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, mortgage its undertakings, property and uncalled capital, and issue debentures or other securities whenever money is borrowed or pledged as security for any obligation of our company or of any third party.

Table of Contents

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have three committees under the board of directors: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a corporate governance and nominating committee. We have adopted a charter for each of the three committees.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Mr. Jerome Corcoran, Mr. Peter Mak and Mr. Qian Zhao. Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Mak and Mr. Zhao satisfy the independence requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange and Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Each of Mr. Jerome Corcoran and Mr. Peter Mak qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting the independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;
- reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;
- 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 the independent auditors;
- reviewing major issues as to the adequacy of our internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies; and
- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors.

In 2009, our audit committee held meetings or passed resolutions by unanimous written consent six times.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Mr. Jerome Corcoran, Mr. Junfeng Li and Mr. Qian Zhao. Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Li and Mr. Zhao satisfy the independence requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. 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:

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

Table of Contents

In 2009, our compensation committee held meetings or passed resolutions by unanimous written consent four times.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Mr. Jerome Corcoran, Mr. Junfeng Li and Mr. Peter Mak. Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Li and Mr. Mak satisfy the independence requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists the board of directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The corporate governance and nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

- identifying and recommending qualified candidates to the board for selection of directors nominees for election or re-election to the board of directors, or for appointment to fill any vacancy;
- reviewing annually with the board of directors the current composition of the board of directors with regards to characteristics such as independence, age, skills, experience and availability of service to us;
- advising the board of directors periodically with regard 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 the board of directors on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial actions 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.

In 2009, our corporate governance and nominating committee held one meeting.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a statutory duty of loyalty to act honestly in good faith with a view to our best interests. Our directors also have a duty to exercise the skill they actually possess with the 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. A shareholder has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for a specified time period. We may terminate the employment for cause, at any time, without notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the employee, including but not limited to a conviction or plea of guilty to a felony, negligence or dishonesty to our detriment and failure to perform the agreed-to duties after a reasonable opportunity to cure the failure. An executive officer may terminate his employment at any time without notice or penalty if there is a material reduction in his authority, duties and responsibilities or if there is a material reduction in his annual salary before the next annual salary review. Furthermore, either party may terminate the employment at any time without cause upon advance written notice to the other party. If we terminate the executive officer's employment without cause, the executive officer will be entitled to a severance payment equal to a certain specified number of months of his or her then base salary, depending on the length of his or her employment with us.

Table of Contents

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the employment agreement expires or is earlier terminated, in strict confidence and not to use, except as required in the performance of his duties in connection with the employment, any confidential information, technical data, trade secrets and know-how of our company or the confidential information of any third party, including our affiliated entities and our subsidiaries, received by us. The executive officers have also agreed to disclose in confidence to us all inventions, designs and trade secrets which they conceive, develop or reduce to practice and to assign all right, title and interest in them to us.

D. Employees

We had 3,487, 4,604 and 7,891 employees as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, we had 7,891 full-time employees, including 7,421 in manufacturing, 48 in research and development, 52 in sales and marketing and 370 in administration.

From time to time, we also employ part-time employees and independent contractors to support our research and development, manufacturing and sales and marketing activities. We plan to hire additional employees as we expand.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of March 11, 2010 by:

each of our directors and executive officers; and

each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our shares.

	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Jifan Gao ⁽³⁾	245,403,108	7.03
Sean Hsiyuan Tzou	*	*
Liping Qiu	*	*
Jerome Corcoran	*	*
Junfeng Li	*	*
Peter Mak	*	*
Qian Zhao	*	*
Terry Wang	*	*
Suping Chen	*	*
Benjamin Hill	*	*
Qiang Huang	*	*
Cheng Chung Yu	*	*
Yu Zhu	*	*
Diming Qiu	*	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group ⁽⁴⁾	250,899,621	7.18
Principal Shareholders:		
Wonder World Limited ⁽⁵⁾	242,587,083	6.94

* The person beneficially owns less than 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Exchange Act and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities.

Table of Contents

(2) The percentage of beneficial ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by 3,493,062,191 ordinary shares, being the number of shares outstanding as of March 11, 2010.

(3) Includes 143,250 ordinary shares converted from restricted shares, 242,587,083 ordinary shares held by Wonder World Limited, a Cayman Islands company wholly owned by The Gao Trust, of which Mr. Gao is the settler and the sole member of the management committee, 2,672,775 ordinary shares held by Ms. Chunyan Wu. Mr. Gao's business address is No. 2 Tian He

Road,
Electronics
Park, New
District,
Changzhou,
Jiangsu 213031,
People's
Republic of
China.

(4) The business address of directors and officers is No. 2, Tian He Road, Electronics Park, New District, Changzhou Jiangsu 213031, People's Republic of China.

(5) Wonder World Limited is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and wholly owned by The Gao Trust. The management committee of The Gao Trust consists of the settlor, Mr. Jifan Gao. The trustee of The Gao Trust is Merrill Lynch Bank and Trust Company (Cayman) Limited. Mr. Gao's business address is No. 2 Tian He Road, Electronics Park, New District,

Changzhou,
Jiangsu 213031,
People's
Republic of
China.

As of March 11, 2010, 3,493,062,191 of our ordinary shares were issued and outstanding. Based on a review of the register of members maintained by our Cayman Islands registrar, we believe that 3,084,984,800 ordinary shares, or approximately 88.32% of our issued and outstanding shares, were held by the record shareholders in the United States, represented by 61,699,696 ADSs held of record by The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of our ADS program.

None of our shareholders has different voting rights from other shareholders as of the date of this annual report. We are currently not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

Table of Contents

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

Please refer to Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees^{3/4}E. Share Ownership.

B. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Certain Directors, Shareholders and Affiliates

Director and Shareholder Cash Advances

As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, amounts due from related parties were \$613,925, nil and nil, respectively. The amounts due from related parties in 2007 include prepayments to Changzhou Youze S&T Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Weizhong Wu, the brother-in-law of Mr. Jifan Gao, for purchase of wafers.

Loans and Guarantees

In June and July 2005, we entered into two long-term loans with Bank of Communications. These loans were guaranteed by Changzhou Fulai Property Development Co., Ltd., a related party controlled by Mr. Canfang Liu and Mr. Lai Shing Yip, two of our major beneficial shareholders. We fully repaid these long-term loans in August 2007. We had in the past entered into short-term loans with domestic banks, some of which were guaranteed by related parties, but all of which have been fully repaid. The guarantee arrangements were as follows:

In February 2006, Changzhou Fulai Property Development Co., Ltd. entered into an agreement with Bank of Agriculture and us to guarantee up to RMB64.0 million (\$9.4 million) for our short-term borrowings that expired in February 2008.

In May 2007, Jiangsu Jiuzhou Investment Group Co., Ltd. entered into an agreement with Agriculture Bank of China and us to guarantee up to RMB70 million (\$10.3 million), \$5.0 million and EUR4.0 million (\$5.6 million) for our short-term borrowings, which expired in August 2007.

Some of our short-term loans are guaranteed by unrelated parties. A guarantee by an unrelated party is in turn guaranteed by related parties in an arrangement called counter-guarantee. In May 2006, Changzhou Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. provided a guarantee for our short-term borrowings of RMB30.0 million (\$4.4 million). In June 2006, Changzhou Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. provided guarantees for our short-term borrowings of RMB50.0 million (\$7.3 million) and RMB10.0 million (\$1.5 million), which were fully repaid. In October 2006, Changzhou Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. provided a guarantee for our short-term borrowings of RMB50.0 million (\$7.3 million). The counter-guarantee arrangement terminated in March 2007. In January 2008, Changzhou Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. provided a guarantee up to RMB90.0 million (\$13.2 million) for our borrowings under a revolving credit facility agreement with Bank of China, which expired on August 15, 2008. Mr. Jifan Gao and Ms. Chunyan Wu, wife of Mr. Jifan Gao, jointly provided a counter-guarantee against the guarantee.

Table of Contents

In 2007, Jiangsu Jiuzhou Investment Group Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Canfang Liu provided a guarantee for certain bank loans and a letter of credit of Trina China. A guarantee fee was charged at a rate of 2% per annum. We recorded a total amount of \$530,063 of guarantee expenses related to this guarantee service in the year ended December 31, 2007. All expenses were paid prior to December 31, 2007.

Currently, Mr. Canfang Liu is not our related party. As of the date of this annual report, no loans were guaranteed or counter-guaranteed by our related parties.

In September 2009, we entered into a five-year credit of approximately \$303.3 million with a syndicate of five PRC banks led by the Agricultural Bank of China and Bank of China. Mr. Jifan Gao and Ms. Chunyan Wu jointly provided a guarantee for this facility. As of December 31, 2009, we had drawn down approximately \$182.5 million under the facility.

Purchase Contract

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, Trina China entered into wafer purchase contracts for a total price of RMB905,520 and RMB79.4 million and RMB37.0 million (\$5.4 million), respectively, with Changzhou Youze S&T Co., Ltd. The purchase price was determined based on the current market price, and the transaction was approved by our audit committee.

Sun Era

In the past, we procured raw materials and made toll manufacturing purchases from certain suppliers through Sun Era Industries Limited, or Sun Era, whose sole shareholder is Ms. Chunyan Wu, the wife of our chairman. Sun Era was established as a British Virgin Islands company in October 2002 by our chairman Mr. Jifan Gao, and his wife, Ms. Wu, as an offshore special purpose vehicle. It was subsequently used solely for facilitating our sale and purchase arrangements with our overseas silicon suppliers at the suggestion of our overseas silicon suppliers. It is customary for PRC-based manufacturing companies to establish such offshore special purpose vehicles to conduct trading activities, such as finding overseas suppliers and buyers and sourcing and shipping products.

Sun Era did not engage in any business until 2005. In 2005, Trina China sold \$0.8 million of silicon ingots and wafers to Sun Era for Sun Era to arrange for further processing under toll manufacturing arrangements with third party suppliers. In 2005 and 2006, Trina China purchased \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of silicon raw materials through Sun Era and purchased \$0.4 million and nil, respectively, of solar cells pursuant to toll manufacturing arrangements through Sun Era. These sales and purchases were effected through customary agreements or purchase orders between Trina China and Sun Era. Sun Era has not made any profit from doing business with us. In 2005 and 2006, Sun Era had net losses of \$144,518 and \$110,584, respectively. In March 2007, Sun Era Industries ceased operations, and in June 2007 it was officially wound-up.

Table of Contents

Employment Agreements

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Management Employment Agreements.

Share Incentive Plan

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Management Share Incentive Plan.

Related Party Transaction Policy

After the completion of our initial public offering on December 22, 2006, we adopted an audit committee charter and a related party transaction policy, which require that the audit committee review all related party transactions on an ongoing basis and all such transactions be approved by the committee.

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.

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

In January 2009, we received a notice of arbitration from Kobe Precision Inc., one of our polysilicon suppliers, alleging that we breached the terms of an agreement dated August 21, 2008, for the purchase of silicon wafers. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the dispute was submitted for resolution through arbitration before the American Arbitration Association. On August 21, 2009, the arbitration panel found in favor of Kobe Precision Inc. and awarded it a sum of \$952,500. As of the date of this annual report, we have paid Kobe Precision Inc. the award in full.

Other than as described above, we are currently not a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings, and we are not aware of threatened material legal or administrative proceedings against us. We may from time to time become a party to various legal or administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends, nor do we have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

Table of Contents

Our board of directors has complete discretion whether to distribute dividends. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount of our dividends will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that our 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. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing**A. Offering and Listing Details.**

Our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TSL. From December 19, 2006 to January 19, 2010, each of ADSs represented 100 ordinary shares. Effective on January 19, 2010, we reduced this ratio to 50 ordinary shares to one ADS. All ADS trading prices on the New York Stock Exchange set forth in this annual report, including historical trading and closing prices, have been adjusted to reflect the new ADS to ordinary shares ratio of 50 ordinary shares to one ADS. For the period from December 19, 2006 to March 16, 2010, the trading price of our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange has ranged from \$2.86 to \$35.43 per ADS.

The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange for (1) year 2006 (from December 19, 2006), year 2007, year 2008 and year 2009, (2) each of the four quarters of 2008 and 2009 and (3) each of the past six months of our ADSs trading history.

	Sales Price	
	High	Low
Annual High and Low		
2006 (from December 19, 2006)	\$ 10.14	\$ 9.45
2007	35.43	9.04
2008	27.51	2.86
2009	27.79	2.98
Quarterly High and Low		
First Quarter 2008	27.51	13.94
Second Quarter 2008	25.57	15.32
Third Quarter 2008	16.98	11.26
Fourth Quarter 2008	12.06	2.86
First Quarter 2009	6.16	2.98
Second Quarter 2009	13.77	5.46
Third Quarter 2009	17.79	10.64
Fourth Quarter 2009	27.79	14.79
Monthly High and Low		
September 2009	17.79	12.18
October 2009	18.30	14.79
November 2009	23.29	17.10
December 2009	27.79	23.61
January 2010	30.78	20.93
February 2010	26.75	19.53
March 2010 (through March 16, 2010)	24.95	22.15

Table of Contents

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs, each representing 50 ordinary shares, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since December 19, 2006 under the symbol TSL.

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

The following are summaries of material provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, as well as the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands, which is referred to as the Companies Law below, insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares. This summary is not complete, and you should read our memorandum and articles of association.

Registered Office and Objects

The Registered Office of our company is at the offices of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

Table of Contents

According to Article 3 of our memorandum of association, the objects for which our company is established are unrestricted and shall include, but without limitation: (a) to act and to perform all the functions of a holding company in all its branches and to co-ordinate the policy and administration of any subsidiary company or companies wherever incorporated or carrying on business or of any group of companies of which our company or any subsidiary company is a member or which are in any manner controlled directly or indirectly by our company; (b) to act as an investment company and for that purpose to acquire and hold upon any terms and, either in the name of our company or that of any nominee, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities, notes, mortgages, bonds, obligations and securities, foreign exchange, foreign currency deposits and commodities, issued or guaranteed by any company wherever incorporated or carrying on business, or by any government, sovereign, ruler, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange, underwriting, participation in syndicates or in any other manner and whether or not fully paid up, and to make payments thereon as called up or in advance of calls or otherwise and to subscribe for the same, whether conditionally or absolutely, and to hold the same with a view to investment, but with the power to vary any investments, and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof, and to invest and deal with the moneys of our company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may be from time to time determined.

Board of Directors

See Item 6.C. Board Practices Board of Directors.

Ordinary Shares

On September 1, 2009, our shareholders approved to amend the memorandum of association to increase our authorized share capital. As of the date of this annual report, our authorized share capital is \$730,000 divided into 73,000,000,000 shares of nominal or par value of \$0.00001 each. The following are summaries of material provisions of our currently effective amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

General. All of our outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Certificates representing the ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Our shareholders who are nonresidents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their shares.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our shareholders or board of directors subject to the Companies Law.

Voting Rights. Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote on all matters upon which the ordinary shares are entitled to vote. Voting at any meeting of shareholders is by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded as described in our articles of association. A poll may be demanded by (i) the chairman of the meeting, (ii) at least three shareholders present in person or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting, (iii) any shareholder or shareholders present in person or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting, or (iv) a shareholder or shareholders present in person or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative or by proxy and holding not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of our voting shares.

Table of Contents

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders entitled to vote representing not less than one-third of our total outstanding shares present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative. Shareholders' meetings are held annually and may be convened by our board of directors on its own initiative. In general, advance notice of at least ten clear days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders' meetings.

An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast in a general meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast attaching to the ordinary shares. A special resolution is required for important matters such as a change of name or an amendment to our memorandum or articles of association. Holders of the ordinary shares may effect certain changes by ordinary resolution, including alter the amount of our authorized share capital, consolidate and divide all or any of our share capital into shares of larger amount than our existing share capital, and cancel any unissued shares.

Transfer of Shares. Subject to the restrictions of our articles of association, as more fully described below, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or by any other form approved by our board.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary shares unless (a) the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of ordinary shares; (c) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required; (d) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four; or (e) a fee of such maximum sum as the New York Stock Exchange may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as our board of directors may from time to time require, is paid to us in respect thereof. There is presently no legal requirement under Cayman Islands law for instruments of transfer for our ordinary shares to be stamped. In addition, our board of directors has no present intention to charge any fee in connection with the registration of a transfer of ordinary shares.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. The registration of transfers may, on prior notice being given by advertisement in one or more newspapers or by electronic means, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine; *provided, however*, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 days in any year.

Liquidation. On a return of capital on winding-up or otherwise (other than on conversion, redemption or purchase of shares), assets available for distribution among the holders of ordinary shares shall be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares on a pro rata basis. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders proportionately.

Table of Contents

Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares. Our articles of association permit us to issue our shares, including ordinary shares, nil paid and partially paid. This permits us to issue shares where the payment for such shares has yet to be received. Although our articles give us the flexibility to issue nil paid and partly paid shares, our board has no present intention to do so. Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 clear days prior to the specified time and place of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid on the specified time are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption of Shares. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the rules of the designated stock exchange, our memorandum and articles of association and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, we may issue shares on terms that they are subject to redemption at our option or at the option of the holders, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by our board of directors. Our currently outstanding ordinary shares and those to be issued in this offering will not be subject to redemption at the option of the holders or our board of directors.

Variations of Rights of Shares. All or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, be varied with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Inspection of Register of Members. Pursuant to our articles of association, our register of members and branch register of members shall be open for inspection by shareholders for such times and on such days as our board of directors shall determine, without charge, or by any other person upon a maximum payment of CI\$2.50 or such other sum specified by the board, at the registered office or such other place at which the register is kept in accordance with the Companies Law or, upon a maximum payment of CI\$1.00 or such other sum specified by the board, at our registered office, unless the register is closed in accordance with our articles of association.

Designations and Classes of Shares. All of our issued shares upon the closing of this offering will be ordinary shares. Our articles provide that our authorized unissued shares shall be at the disposal of our board of directors, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as our board may in its absolute discretion determine, but so that no shares shall be issued at discount. In particular, our board of directors is empowered to authorize from time to time the issuance of one or more classes or series of preferred shares and to fix the designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other rights, if any, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, if any, including, without limitation, the number of shares constituting each such class or series, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges, voting powers, full or limited or no voting powers, and liquidation preferences, and to increase or decrease the size of any such class or series, but not below the number of shares of any class or series of preferred shares then outstanding.

Table of Contents

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.

D. Exchange Controls

See Item 4B. Business Overview Regulation Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution.

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. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

People's Republic of China Taxation

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its Implementation Regulations, or the new EIT law, which became effective January 1, 2008, dividends, interests, rents, and royalties payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its foreign investor who is a non-resident enterprise, as well as gains on transfers of shares of a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC by such a foreign investor, will be subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless such non-resident enterprise's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with the PRC that provides for a reduced rate of withholding tax. The Cayman Islands, where Trina is incorporated, does not have such a tax treaty with the PRC. Therefore, if Trina is considered a non-resident enterprise for purposes of the new EIT law, a 10% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends paid to Trina by its PRC subsidiaries. In such a case, there will be no PRC withholding tax on dividends paid by Trina to investors that are not PRC legal or natural persons or on any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors. However, PRC income tax will apply to dividends paid by Trina to investors that are PRC legal or natural persons and to any gain realized by such investors on the transfer of ADSs or shares.

Under the new EIT law, an enterprise established outside the PRC with its de facto management body within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise and will be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income. The de facto management body is defined as the organizational body that effectively exercises overall management and control over production and business operations, personnel, finance and accounting, and properties of the enterprise. It remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will interpret such a broad definition. Substantially all of Trina's management members are based in the PRC. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that Trina should be classified as a resident enterprise, then Trina's worldwide income will be subject to income tax at a uniform rate of 25%. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision, the new EIT law also provides that, if a resident enterprise directly invests in another resident enterprise, the dividends received by the investing resident enterprise from the invested enterprise are exempted from income tax, subject to certain conditions. Therefore, if Trina is classified as a resident enterprise, the dividends received from its PRC subsidiary may be exempted from income tax. However, it remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will interpret the PRC tax resident treatment of an offshore company like Trina, having ownership interest in a PRC enterprise.

Table of Contents

Moreover, under the new EIT law, a withholding tax at the rate of 10% is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are non-resident enterprises, which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or which have such establishment or place of business but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such interest or dividends have their sources within the PRC unless such non-resident enterprises can claim treaty protection. As such, these non-resident enterprises would enjoy a reduced withholding tax from treaty. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to a 10% withholding tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If Trina is considered a PRC resident enterprise, it is unclear whether the dividends Trina pays with respect to Trina's ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain you may realize from the transfer of Trina's ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC withholding tax.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences under present law to U.S. Holders (defined below) of our 4% convertible senior notes, or the notes, ADSs or ordinary shares. This summary applies only to U.S. Holders that hold the notes, ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets and that have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. 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 or, in some cases, proposed, 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. This summary does not address any estate or gift tax consequences.

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

- banks;
- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- broker dealers;
- regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts;
- traders that elect to mark to market;
- tax-exempt entities;
- persons liable for alternative minimum tax;

Table of Contents

persons holding notes, ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedging, constructive sale, conversion or integrated transaction;
persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting shares;
persons who acquired notes, ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as consideration; or
persons holding notes, ADSs or ordinary shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the application of the U.S. federal tax rules to their particular circumstances as well as the state and local and foreign tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of notes, ADSs or ordinary shares.

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

a citizen or individual 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 or the District of Columbia;
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 supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (2) 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 that holds notes, ADSs or ordinary shares, your tax treatment depends on your status and the activities of the partnership.

Taxation of Notes

Payment of Interest

Interest on a note generally will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's method of accounting for tax purposes. Interest income on a note generally will constitute foreign source income and generally will constitute passive category income or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, general category income.

Table of Contents*Additional Interest*

We may be required to pay additional interest in certain circumstances. We believe (and the rest of this discussion assumes) there is only a remote possibility that we will be obligated to make such additional payments on the notes, and the notes therefore will not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. Assuming our position is respected, any such additional interest would generally be taxable to a U.S. Holder at the time such payments are received or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. Holder's usual method of accounting for tax purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any PRC withholding taxes on interest may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the creditability of any PRC withholding tax.

Our determination that the notes are not contingent payment debt instruments is not binding on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS. If the IRS were to successfully challenge our determination and the notes were treated as contingent payment debt instruments or as being subject to the original issue discount rules, a U.S. Holder of notes would be required, among other things, to include interest in income, regardless of the U.S. Holder's method of accounting, in advance of cash distributions with respect thereto and may also be required to treat as taxable ordinary income, rather than capital gain, any gain recognized on a sale, exchange or redemption of a note and the entire amount of realized gain upon a conversion of a note. Our determination that the notes are not contingent payment debt instruments or subject to the original issue discount rules is binding on U.S. Holders unless they disclose their contrary position to the IRS in a manner that is required by applicable U.S. Treasury regulations.

Disposition of Notes

Except as provided below under *Conversion of Notes*, and subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below under *Taxation of ADSs and Ordinary Shares - Passive Foreign Investment Company*, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange, redemption, repurchase or other taxable disposition of a note equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition (less any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest not previously included income, which will be taxable as such) and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the note. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a note initially will be the U.S. Holder's cost therefor, and will be increased by amounts included in income by the U.S. Holder under the rules governing market discount, discussed below, and will be decreased by the amount of any amortized premium, discussed below, and any principal payments received by such holder. Subject to the discussion of market discount, below, the gain or loss on a disposition of a note by a U.S. Holder generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the note for more than one year. The net amount of long-term capital gain recognized by a non-corporate U.S. Holder, including an individual U.S. Holder, is eligible for reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss that you recognize will be treated as U.S. source income or loss (in the case of losses, subject to certain limitations).

In the event we are a passive foreign investment company, a U.S. Holder generally will be taxed upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a note in the same manner that such U.S. Holder would be taxed upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in a passive foreign investment company, except that the notes will not be eligible for the mark-to-market election. See the discussion under *Taxation of ADSs and Ordinary Shares - Passive Foreign Investment Company*, below.

Table of Contents*Premium*

A U.S. Holder that purchases a note at a cost greater than the note's principal amount will be considered to have purchased the note at a premium and may elect to amortize the premium as an offset to interest income, using a constant yield method, over the note's remaining term. This election generally applies to all debt instruments that the U.S. Holder holds at the time of the election, as well as any debt instruments held during or after the taxable year for which the election is made. In addition, the U.S. Holder may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder electing to amortize the premium will be required to reduce its tax basis in the note by the amount of the premium amortized during its holding period. If a U.S. Holder with a premium does not elect to amortize the premium, the amount of the premium will be included in the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the note, and therefore, if the note is held to maturity, will generally give rise to capital loss when the note matures.

Market Discount

A U.S. Holder that purchases a note at a cost that is lower than its principal amount will be considered to have purchased a note with a market discount in the hands of such U.S. Holder (unless the amount of such excess is less than a specified *de minimis* amount, in which case the note will not be considered to have a market discount). If a U.S. Holder acquired a note with market discount, any gain realized by the U.S. Holder on the disposition of the note generally will be treated as ordinary interest income to the extent of the market discount that accrued on the note during the U.S. Holder's holding period. In addition, a U.S. Holder may be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness that it incurred or continued to purchase or carry the note. In general, market discount will be treated as accruing ratably over the term of the note, or at the U.S. Holder's election, under a constant yield method.

A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in gross income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale of the note as ordinary income, in which case the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. If made, this election applies to all market discount debt instruments that the U.S. Holder acquires on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Conversion of Notes

You generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the conversion of your notes for ADSs except to the extent of cash received in lieu of a fractional ADS and except to the extent of amounts received with respect to accrued interest, which will be taxable as such. The amount of gain or loss you recognize on the receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional ADS will be equal to the difference between the amount of cash you receive in respect of the fractional ADS and the portion of your adjusted tax basis in the notes that is allocable to the fractional ADS. Such gain or loss will be U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The tax basis of the ADSs received upon a conversion (other than ADSs attributable to accrued interest, the tax basis of which will equal its fair market value) will equal the adjusted tax basis of the note that was converted (excluding the portion of the tax basis that is allocable to any fractional ADS). Your holding period for the ADSs will include the period during which you held the notes except that the holding period of any ADS received with respect to accrued interest will commence on the day after the date of receipt.

Table of Contents*Possible Effect of the Change in Conversion Consideration*

In certain situations, we may provide for the conversion of the notes into stock, other securities, other property or assets. Depending on the circumstances, such an adjustment could result in a deemed taxable exchange to a U.S. Holder and the modified note could be treated as newly issued at that time, potentially resulting in the recognition of taxable gain or loss. In addition, the conversion of the note into stock, other securities, other property or assets may also be taxable for a U.S. Holder.

Constructive Distributions

The conversion rate of the notes will be adjusted in certain circumstances. Adjustments (or failures to make adjustments) that have the effect of increasing a U.S. Holder's proportionate interest in our assets or earnings may in some circumstances result in a deemed distribution to a U.S. Holder for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Adjustments to the conversion rate made pursuant to a *bona fide* reasonable adjustment formula that has the effect of preventing the dilution of the interest of the holders of the notes, however, generally will not be considered to result in a deemed distribution to a U.S. Holder. Certain of the possible conversion rate adjustments provided in the notes (including, without limitation, adjustments in respect of taxable dividends to holders of our ordinary shares) will not qualify as being pursuant to a *bona fide* reasonable adjustment formula. If such adjustments are made, a U.S. Holder will be deemed to have received a distribution even though the U.S. Holder has not received any cash or property as a result of such adjustments. In addition, an adjustment to the conversion rate in connection with a fundamental change may be treated as a deemed distribution. Any deemed distribution will be taxable as a dividend, return of capital, or capital gain as described in *Taxation of ADSs and Ordinary Shares Taxation of Dividends and other Distributions on the ADSs or Ordinary Shares*, below. It is not clear whether a constructive dividend deemed paid to a non-corporate U.S. Holder could be qualified dividend income as discussed below under *Taxation of ADSs and Ordinary Shares Taxation of Dividends and other Distributions on the ADSs or Ordinary Shares*.

Taxation of ADSs and Ordinary Shares

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 will be treated as the holder of the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming, by U.S. Holders of ADSs, of foreign tax credits for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, as described below. Accordingly, the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the U.S. Treasury or parties to whom ADSs are pre-released.

Table of Contents*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 all our distributions to you with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares (including any amounts withheld to reflect PRC withholding tax) generally will be included in your gross income as foreign source dividend income on the date of receipt by the depository, 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 non-corporate U.S. Holders including individual U.S. Holders, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, dividends may be taxed at the lower applicable capital gains rate, and thus may constitute qualified dividend income provided that (1) the ADSs or ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or we are eligible for the benefits of a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program, (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 IRS authority, ADSs will be 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 New York Stock Exchange, as are our ADSs. Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends that you receive with respect to our ordinary shares will be taxed as qualified dividend income, because our ordinary shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market. If we are treated as a PRC tax resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry *The dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries and our global income may be subject to PRC tax under the new EIT law, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations; our foreign ADS holders may be subject to a PRC withholding tax upon the dividends payable by us and upon gains realized on the sale of our ADSs, if we are classified as a PRC resident enterprise.* 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 paid on our ordinary shares generally will constitute passive category income but could, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, constitute general category income. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any PRC withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the creditability of any PRC tax.

To the extent, if any, the amount of any such distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated first as a tax-free return of your tax basis in the ADSs or ordinary shares (thereby increasing the amount of any gain or decreasing the amount of any loss realized on the subsequent sale or disposition of such ADSs or ordinary shares) and thereafter as capital gain. However, we do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, a U.S. Holder should expect that a distribution generally will be treated (and reported) as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above.

Table of Contents

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 (in U.S. dollars) for the ADS or ordinary share and your tax basis (in U.S. dollars) in the ADS or ordinary share. The gain or loss will generally 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 be treated as U.S. source income or loss (in the case of losses, subject to certain limitations). However, in the event we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under PRC tax law, we may be eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC. In such event, if PRC tax were to be imposed on any gain from the disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC may elect to treat such gain as PRC source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the creditability of any PRC tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We believe that for our taxable year ending December 31, 2009 we were not a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we do not expect to become one in the future, although there can be no assurance in that regard and no ruling from the IRS or opinion of counsel has or will be sought with respect to our status as a PFIC. A non-U.S. corporation is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income, or the income test, 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, or the asset test.

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

We must make a separate determination each year as to whether we are a PFIC. As a result, our PFIC status may change. In particular, because the total value of our assets for purposes of the asset test generally will be calculated using the market price of our ADSs and ordinary shares, our PFIC status may depend in large part on the market price of our ADSs and ordinary shares which may fluctuate considerably. Accordingly, fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs and ordinary shares may result in our being a PFIC for any year. In addition, the composition of our income and assets is affected by how, and how quickly, we spend the cash we raise in any offering. If we are a PFIC for any year during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which you hold ADS or ordinary shares. However, if we cease to be a PFIC, you may avoid some of the adverse effects of the PFIC regime by making a deemed sale election with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares.

Table of Contents

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

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 discussed in the two preceding paragraphs. 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 for which a mark-to-market election was made, 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 for which a mark-to-market election was made, but only 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. If you make a mark-to-market election, tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations which are not PFICs would apply to distributions by us (except that the lower applicable capital gains rate would not apply).

Table of Contents

The mark-to-market election is available only for marketable stock which is stock that is traded in other than *de minimis* quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter on a qualified exchange or other market, as defined in applicable Treasury regulations. We expect that the ADSs will continue to be listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange, which is a qualified exchange for these purposes, and, consequently, if you are a holder of ADSs, it is expected that the mark-to-market election would be available to you were we to become a PFIC. It should also be noted that only the ADSs and not our ordinary shares will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

If you hold ADSs or ordinary shares in any year in which we are a PFIC, you will be required to file IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received on the ADSs or ordinary shares and any gain realized on the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares.

You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your investment in ADSs or ordinary shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of interest with respect to the notes, dividends with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of notes, ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding at a current rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. Holders who are required to establish their exempt status must provide such certification on IRS 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 IRS and furnishing any required information.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We have previously filed with the Commission our registration statements on Form F-1 (File Number 333-139144 and File Number 333-142970), as amended, and registration statements on Form F-3 (File Number 333-152333 and File Number 333-160826).

Table of Contents

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F: (1) within six months after the end of each fiscal year, which is December 31, for fiscal years ending before December 15, 2011; and (2) within four months after the end of each fiscal year for fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2011. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Judiciary Plaza, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at the regional office of the Securities and Exchange Commission located at Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

We will furnish The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and all notices of shareholders meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders meeting received by the depository from us.

In accordance with the New York Stock Exchange Rules 203.01, we will post this annual report on Form 20-F on our website <http://www.trinasolar.com>. In addition, we will provide hardcopies of our annual report free of charge to shareholders and ADS holders upon request.

I. Subsidiary Information

For a listing of our subsidiaries, see Item 4C. Information on the Company Organizational Structure .

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Inflation

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's overall national inflation rate, as represented by the general consumer price index, was approximately 4.8% in 2007, 5.9% in 2008 and -0.7% in 2009. We have not in the past been materially affected by any such inflation, but we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future.

Table of Contents***Foreign Exchange Risk******Transaction Risk***

Most of our sales are currently denominated in U.S. dollars and Euros, with the remainder in Renminbi, while a substantial portion of our costs and expenses is denominated in U.S. dollars, with the remainder in Renminbi. Therefore, fluctuations in currency exchange rates could have an adverse impact on our financial stability due to a mismatch among various foreign currency-denominated sales and costs. Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly among the U.S. dollars, Renminbi and Euros, affect our gross and net profit margins and could result in foreign exchange and operating losses. Our exposure to foreign exchange risk primarily relates to currency gains or losses resulting from timing differences between signing of sales contracts and settling of these contracts. As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we held \$72.3 million, \$105.2 million and \$288.0 million in accounts receivable, respectively, most of which were denominated in U.S. dollars and Euros. Had we converted all of our accounts receivable as of either date into Renminbi at an exchange rate of RMB6.8259 for \$1.00, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2009, our accounts receivable would have been RMB493.7 million, RMB718.0 million and RMB1,965.9 million as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Assuming that Renminbi appreciates by a rate of 10% to an exchange rate of RMB6.1433, we would record a loss in the fair value of our accounts receivable in Renminbi terms. A 10% appreciation of Renminbi would result in our holding Renminbi equivalents of RMB444.3 million, RMB646.2 million and RMB1,769.3 million in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. These amounts would therefore reflect a theoretical loss of RMB49.4 million, RMB71.8 million and RMB196.6 million for our accounts receivable as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. This calculation model is based on multiplying our accounts receivable, which are held in U.S. dollars, by a smaller Renminbi equivalent amount resulting from an appreciation of Renminbi. This calculation model does not take into account optionality nor does it take into account the use of financial instruments.

In addition, Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency. The SAFE controls the conversion of Renminbi to foreign currencies. The value of the Renminbi is subject to changes of central government policies and international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China foreign exchange trading system market. Our cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash denominated in Renminbi amounted to \$15.7 million, \$71.9 million and \$125.6 million as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation Risk

We are subject to foreign currency translation risk. The U.S. dollar is our functional and reporting currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than the U.S. dollar during the year are converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing at the beginning of the month transactions occurred. Transaction gains and losses are recognized in the statements of operations.

Depending on movements in foreign exchange rates, the foreign currency translation may have an adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. We recorded these exchange gains and losses in the statements of operations. Appreciation of the RMB in 2007 against those currencies used in transactions during 2007 resulted in our recording of an exchange loss of \$2.0 million. In 2008, we had a foreign exchange loss of \$11.8 million. As some of our sales contracts were denominated in Euros, the depreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar, as well as appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar in 2008 resulted in our recording of a large exchange loss in 2008.

Table of Contents

Prior to January 1, 2008, the financial records of Trina China, our principal operating subsidiary in the PRC, were maintained in Renminbi. To respond to the significant changes in economic facts and circumstances, Trina China changed its functional currency from RMB to the U.S. dollar, effective January 1, 2008.

In 2007, due to that Trina China's functional currency was Renminbi, our exposure to foreign currency risk was impacted by an embedded foreign currency forward contract entered into by Trina China. One of our supply contracts provided that the purchase price of the silicon to be acquired was denominated in U.S. dollars, which was not the functional currency of either of the contracting parties. Accordingly, the contract contained an embedded foreign currency forward contract, which was required to be bifurcated and accounted for at fair value in accordance with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. Fluctuations in forward foreign exchange rates impacted our assessment in determining the fair value of our embedded derivative. In 2007, we recorded a gain on the change in fair value of the embedded derivative of \$0.9 million which was included in the line item *Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative* in the consolidated statements of operations. After the change in the functional currency of Trina China, we no longer incur any gain or loss caused by the change in fair value of the embedded derivative.

Risk Management

Our primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage currency risk. We record derivative instruments as assets or liabilities, measured at fair value.

Starting from October 2008, we have entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts with commercial banks, to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. As of December 31, 2009, we had foreign currency forward contracts with a total contract value of approximately 137.0 million (\$196.6 million). We do not use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge all of our foreign currency denominated commitments. As with all hedging instruments, there are risks associated with the use of foreign currency forward contracts. As at December 31, 2009, we recorded a change in fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts of \$1.6 million, which was included in the line item *Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative* in the consolidated statements of operations. The estimated fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts is based on the estimated amount at which they could be settled based on forward market exchange rates. While the use of such foreign currency forward contracts provides us with protection from certain fluctuations in foreign currency exchange, we potentially forgo the benefits that might result from favorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange. In addition, any default by the counterparties to these transactions could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to interest expenses incurred by 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. Such interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. 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. If market interest rates for short-term demand deposits increase in the near future, such increase may cause the amount of our interest income to rise. A hypothetical 10% increase in the average applicable interest rate for our short-term demand deposits would result in an increase of approximately \$0.2 million in interest income from the assumed average cash and cash equivalent balance in 2009. We may use derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to mitigate potential risks of interest expense increases 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

According to our Deposit Agreement with our ADS depository, The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository collects its fees for issuance and cancellation of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depository 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 depository may collect its annual fee for depository services by deduction from cash distributions, or by directly billing investors, or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depository may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

Table of Contents

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares

must pay:

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

For:

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

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

\$.02 (or less) per ADS

Any cash distribution to you

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

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities that are distributed by the depository to ADS holders

\$.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 depository or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares

Expenses of the depository

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

Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

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

As necessary

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

As necessary

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

The depository has agreed to reimburse us for expenses we incur that are related to establishment and maintenance of the ADR program, including investor relations expenses and stock exchange application and listing fees. There are limits on the amount of expenses for which the depository will reimburse us, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not related to the amounts of fees the depository collects from investors. In 2009, we did not receive any payments from the depository or any reimbursement relating to the ADS facility.

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 except for the changes disclosed below.

In June 2007, we completed our follow-on public offering of ADSs sold by us and certain selling shareholders. In this follow-on public offering, we issued and sold 360,001,600 ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs, at \$45.00 per ADS on June 6, 2007. The aggregate price of the offering amount registered and sold was approximately \$243.3 million, of

which we received net proceeds of approximately \$154.3 million. We did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by the selling shareholders. We have used all of the proceeds from this follow-on public offering indicated in the prospectus for such offering.

Table of Contents

In July 2008, we completed our public offerings of \$138 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2013 and 4,073,194 ADSs, which were borrowed by an affiliate of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, one of the joint bookrunners of the notes offering. The notes sold include \$18 million aggregate principal amount of notes issued due to the underwriters exercise in full of their over-allotment option. The sale of the borrowed ADSs was intended to facilitate privately negotiated transactions or short sales by which investors in the notes will hedge their investment in the notes. The ADS borrower will be required to return the borrowed ADSs pursuant to the ADS lending agreement by the scheduled maturity date of the notes in July 2013. We have used all of the proceeds from these public offerings indicated in the prospectus for such offerings.

In November 2008, we adopted a shareholder rights plan, or the Rights Plan. One ordinary share purchase right, or a Right, was distributed with respect to each ordinary share outstanding at the close of business on December 1, 2008. Subject to limited exceptions, these Rights entitle the holders to purchase ordinary shares from us at half of the market price at the time of purchase in the event that a person or group obtains ownership of 15% or more of our ordinary shares (including by acquisition of the ADSs representing an ownership interest in the ordinary shares) or enters into an acquisition transaction without the approval of our board of directors. The exercise price is set at \$1.86 per Right to purchase ordinary shares, subject to adjustment when there is a trigger event. Our board of directors are entitled to redeem the Rights at \$0.00001 per Right at any time before a person or group has acquired 15% or more of our voting securities.

In August 2009, we completed another follow-on public offering of our ADSs. In this follow-on public offering, we issued and sold 450,000,000 ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs, at \$28.75 per ADS on July 28, 2009. On August 17, 2009, we issued and sold additional 67,500,000 ordinary shares, following the exercise in full by the underwriters of their over-allotment option. The aggregate price of the offering amount registered and sold was approximately \$148.8 million, of which we received net proceeds of approximately \$142.5 million. The net proceeds from this follow-on public offering were allocated as follows:

approximately \$85 million for capacity expansion; and

the remaining amount for general corporate purposes.

In December 2009, our board of directors approved a change in the ratio of one ADS to 100 ordinary shares of our company to one ADS to 50 ordinary shares of our company. Each shareholder of record at the close of business on January 15, 2010 received one additional ADS on January 19, 2010 for every ADS held on the record date. There was no change to the rights and preferences of the underlying ordinary shares.

As of December 31, 2009, our cash resources amounted to \$406.1 million, comprising of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Table of Contents

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 carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, which is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of the period covered by this annual report. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer 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 item is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, 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 U.S. GAAP 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, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management has conducted an assessment, including testing of the design and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making its assessment, management used the criteria in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on this assessment, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, who has also audited our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. The attestation report issued by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd. can be found on page F-3 of this annual report.

Table of Contents**Changes in Internal Controls**

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Each of Mr. Jerome Corcoran and Mr. Peter Mak qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F. Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Mak and Mr. Qian Zhao satisfy the independence requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers, employees and agents, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, chief technology officer, vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as an exhibit to Exhibit 99.1 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-139144) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2006 and posted the code on our website <http://www.trinasolar.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 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd., our principal external auditors, for the periods indicated. We did not pay any tax related or other fees to our auditors during the periods indicated below.

	2008	2009
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 973,902
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 368,654	\$ 151,103
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	\$ 96,501	\$ 185,552
All other fees		

(1) Audit fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual financial statements.

(2) Audit-related fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of

the fiscal years listed for assurance and related services by our principal auditors that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under Audit fees. Services comprising the fees disclosed under the category of Audit-related fees in 2008 involve principally the issuance of a comfort letter, providing listing advice in connection with our public offering of convertible senior notes. Services comprising the fees disclosed under the category of Audit-related fees in 2009 involve principally the issuance of a comfort letter, providing listing advice in connection with our follow-on public offering.

(3)

Tax fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.

Table of Contents

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd., including audit services, audit-related services, tax 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.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

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

We believe that there are no significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those of U.S. domestic companies under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Trina, its subsidiaries and its variable interest entity are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits

- 1.1* Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant
- 2.1 Registrant's Form American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)
- 2.2 Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.3 Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, the depositary and holder of the American Depositary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 of our Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (file No. 333-139161) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2008)
- 2.4 Form of Share Transfer Agreement relating to Trina China between the Registrant and other parties therein dated March 28, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.5 Amended and Restated Series A Preferred Share Purchase Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated May 19, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)

Table of Contents

2.6	Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated May 30, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
2.7	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated December 7, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
2.8	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 23, 2008 between Wilmington Trust Company and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on July 23, 2008).
2.9	Rights Agreement dated as of November 21, 2008 between Trina Solar Limited and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on November 21, 2008).
4.1	Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file No. 333-157831) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2009)
4.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its officers and directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.3	Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and a Senior Executive Officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.4	Form of Tax Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and Former Shareholders dated as of September 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.5	Form of Loan Agreement between Trina China and Bank of Communications (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.6	Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Bank of Communications for Long-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.7	Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Bank of Communications for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.8	Form of Short-term Loan Agreement between Trina China and Agriculture Bank of China (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.9	Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Agriculture Bank of China for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
4.10	

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- Form of Maximum Guarantee Agreement between Guarantors and Agriculture Bank of China for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.11 Form of Counter-guarantee Agreement between Guarantors and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd. for Maximum Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.12 Form of Security Agreement between Trina China and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd. for Maximum Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.13 Credit Line Agreement between Trina China and Bank of China dated August 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.14 Maximum Amount Guarantee between Bank of China and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd., dated January 31, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)

Table of Contents

- 4.15 Counter-guarantee (Maximum Amount Guarantee Contract) between Jifan Gao and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. dated January 28, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.16 Supply Contract and Distribution Agreement between Trina China and IBC SOLAR AG dated May 26, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.17 Equipment Supply Contract between Trina China and Meyer Burger AG dated May 30, 2007 and the amendment dated September 17, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.18 Equipment Supply Contract between Trina China and Meyer Burger AG dated August 8, 2007 and the amendment dated September 17, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.19 Polysilicon Supply Agreement between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated March 29, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.20 Supplemental Polysilicon Supply Agreement between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated August 19, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2009)
- 4.21 ADS Lending Agreement, dated July 17, 2008, among Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse, London Branch, and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on July 23, 2008).
- 4.22 Standstill Agreement dated as of November 21, 2008 between the Registrant and Jifan Gao (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on November 21, 2008).
- 4.23* Supplemental Polysilicon Supply Agreement II between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated August 24, 2009
- 4.24* Syndicated Loan Agreement among Trina China, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009
- 4.25* Maximum Amount Property Mortgage Contract between Trina China and Agricultural Bank of China dated September 28, 2009
- 4.26* Letter of Guarantee and Undertaking entered into among Trina, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009 (included in Exhibit 4.24)
- 4.27* Letter of Guarantee entered into among Jifan Gao, Chunyan Wu, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009 (included in Exhibit 4.24)
- 8.1* Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 11.1 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-139144) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 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

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- 13.1* CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 13.2* CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 15.1* Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd.

* Filed with this annual report on Form 20-F

Confidential treatment is being requested with respect to portions of this exhibit and such confidential treatment portions have been deleted and replaced with **** and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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.

Trina Solar Limited

By: /s/ Jifan Gao

Name: Jifan Gao

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: March 17, 2010

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 1.1* Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant
- 2.1 Registrant's Form American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)
- 2.2 Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.3 Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, the depositary and holder of the American Depositary Shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 of our Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (file No. 333-139161) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2008)
- 2.4 Form of Share Transfer Agreement relating to Trina China between the Registrant and other parties therein dated March 28, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.5 Amended and Restated Series A Preferred Share Purchase Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated May 19, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.6 Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated May 30, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.7 Amendment to the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement among the Registrant, Trina China and other parties therein dated December 7, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 2.8 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 23, 2008 between Wilmington Trust Company and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on July 23, 2008).
- 2.9 Rights Agreement dated as of November 21, 2008 between Trina Solar Limited and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on November 21, 2008).
- 4.1 Amended and Restated Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file No. 333-157831) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2009)
- 4.2 Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its officers and directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.3 Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and a Senior Executive Officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.4 Form of Tax Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and Former Shareholders dated as of September 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.5

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- Form of Loan Agreement between Trina China and Bank of Communications
(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.6 Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Bank of Communications for Long-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.7 Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Bank of Communications for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.8 Form of Short-term Loan Agreement between Trina China and Agriculture Bank of China (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)

Table of Contents

- 4.9 Form of Guarantee Agreement between the Guarantor and Agriculture Bank of China for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.10 Form of Maximum Guarantee Agreement between Guarantors and Agriculture Bank of China for Short-term Loans (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.11 Form of Counter-guarantee Agreement between Guarantors and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd. for Maximum Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.12 Form of Security Agreement between Trina China and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd. for Maximum Guarantee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-142970) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007)
- 4.13 Credit Line Agreement between Trina China and Bank of China dated August 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.14 Maximum Amount Guarantee between Bank of China and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Co., Ltd., dated January 31, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.15 Counter-guarantee (Maximum Amount Guarantee Contract) between Jifan Gao and Changzhou City Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. dated January 28, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.16 Supply Contract and Distribution Agreement between Trina China and IBC SOLAR AG dated May 26, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.17 Equipment Supply Contract between Trina China and Meyer Burger AG dated May 30, 2007 and the amendment dated September 17, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.18 Equipment Supply Contract between Trina China and Meyer Burger AG dated August 8, 2007 and the amendment dated September 17, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.19 Polysilicon Supply Agreement between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated March 29, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2008)
- 4.20 Supplemental Polysilicon Supply Agreement between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated August 19, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2009)
- 4.21 ADS Lending Agreement, dated July 17, 2008, among Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse, London Branch, and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to

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- Exhibit 99.1 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on July 23, 2008).
- 4.22 Standstill Agreement dated as of November 21, 2008 between the Registrant and Jifan Gao (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed by Trina Solar Limited on November 21, 2008).
- 4.23* Supplemental Polysilicon Supply Agreement II between Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Trina China dated August 24, 2009
- 4.24* Syndicated Loan Agreement among Trina China, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009
- 4.25* Maximum Amount Property Mortgage Contract between Trina China and Agricultural Bank of China dated September 28, 2009
- 4.26* Letter of Guarantee and Undertaking entered into among Trina, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009 (included in Exhibit 4.24)
- 4.27* Letter of Guarantee entered into among Jifan Gao, Chunyan Wu, Agricultural Bank of China and various parties mentioned therein dated September 28, 2009 (included in Exhibit 4.24)

Table of Contents

8.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-139144) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 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 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2*	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd.

* Filed with this annual report on Form 20-F

Confidential treatment is being requested with respect to portions of this exhibit and such confidential treatment portions have been deleted and replaced with **** and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED	
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009</u>	F-8
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-10
<u>Additional Information - Financial Statement Schedule I</u>	F-45

F-1

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Trina Solar Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Trina Solar Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 and the related financial statement schedule included in Schedule I. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Trina Solar Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also 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, 2009, 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 March 17, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU CPA LTD.

Shanghai, China

March 17, 2010

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Trina Solar Limited

We have audited internal control over financial reporting Trina Solar Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. 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 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 that 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 by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 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. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, of the Company and our report dated March 17, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU CPA LTD.

Shanghai, China

March 17, 2010

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	2007	As of December 31, 2008	2009
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	59,695,932	132,223,776	406,057,906
Restricted cash	103,375,481	44,991,233	72,005,449
Investment in securities			4,034,296
Inventories	58,547,531	85,687,407	81,153,759
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$342,813, \$1,810,284 and \$13,859,407 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively	72,322,559	105,192,782	287,950,162
Current portion of advances to suppliers, net of allowance of \$2,077,151, \$7,944,150 and 5,980,338 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively	42,952,994	42,247,209	41,303,271
Amount due from related parties	613,925		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,860,257	9,540,972	35,012,612
Current assets of discontinued operations	33,499		
Total current assets	342,402,178	419,883,379	927,517,455
Advances to suppliers	53,737,412	130,351,513	105,188,020
Property, plant and equipment, net	197,123,875	357,593,802	476,857,803
Prepaid land use right	5,461,529	26,915,217	27,422,386
Deferred tax assets	1,094,893	2,807,488	9,926,063
Other noncurrent assets	854,214	2,564,428	1,786,358
TOTAL ASSETS	600,674,101	940,115,827	1,548,698,085

(To be continued)

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	2007	As of December 31, 2008	2009
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	163,563,089	248,557,724	267,427,776
Accounts payable	42,690,835	62,503,917	186,535,492
Income tax payable	1,405,890	3,648,772	12,873,979
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	12,625,904	21,003,231	48,564,078
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	199,441		
 Total current liabilities	 220,485,159	 335,713,644	 515,401,325
Long-term bank borrowings	8,214,002	14,631,434	182,516,037
Convertible notes		133,248,054	135,122,565
Accrued warranty costs	4,486,135	12,473,142	21,023,381
Other noncurrent liabilities		10,993,042	17,409,664
 Total liabilities	 233,185,296	 507,059,316	 871,472,972
 Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)			
 Shareholders' equity:			
Ordinary shares (\$0.00001 par value; 73,000,000,000 shares authorized, 2,121,534,728, 2,958,183,059 and 3,488,891,196 shares issued as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively; 2,121,534,728, 2,958,183,059 and 3,486,901,296 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively)	25,533	29,581	34,869
Additional paid-in capital	304,877,619	308,898,326	455,453,178
Retained earnings	51,352,188	112,712,460	210,296,710
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11,233,465	11,416,144	11,440,356
 Total shareholders' equity	 367,488,805	 433,056,511	 677,225,113
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	 600,674,101	 940,115,827	 1,548,698,085

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In U.S. dollars, except share data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Net revenues	301,819,197	831,900,852	845,135,575
Cost of revenues	234,190,737	667,459,287	607,981,677
Gross profit	67,628,460	164,441,565	237,153,898
Selling expenses	11,018,549	20,302,251	30,939,366
General and administrative expenses	17,817,581	41,113,257	65,406,239
Research and development expenses	2,805,089	3,039,154	5,438,909
Total operating expenses	31,641,219	64,454,662	101,784,514
Income from continuing operations	35,987,241	99,986,903	135,369,384
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,999,509)	(11,801,559)	9,957,597
Interest expense	(7,551,160)	(23,936,455)	(25,737,266)
Interest income	4,810,390	2,943,611	1,666,878
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative	854,214	(1,067,079)	(1,590,098)
Other (expense) income, net	1,554,133	(155,614)	2,613,586
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	33,655,309	65,969,807	122,280,081
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,706,713	(4,609,535)	(24,695,831)
Net income from continuing operations	35,362,022	61,360,272	97,584,250
Discontinued operations:			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	379,188		
Income tax (expense) benefit	(11,272)		
Net income (loss) on discontinued operations	367,916		
Net income	35,729,938	61,360,272	97,584,250
Earnings per ordinary share from continuing operations			
Basic	0.02	0.02	0.04
Diluted	0.02	0.02	0.03
Earnings per ordinary share from discontinued operations			
Basic	0.00		
Diluted	0.00		
Earnings per ordinary share			
Basic	0.02	0.02	0.04
Diluted	0.02	0.02	0.03

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Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding			
Basic	2,339,799,657	2,501,202,680	2,724,185,761
Diluted	2,370,685,156	2,690,723,390	3,131,505,181

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-6

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(In U.S. dollars, except share data)

	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in Capital	Retained earning	Other comprehensive income	Total shareholders equity	Comprehensive income	
Balance at January 1, 2007	2,121,534,728	21,215	139,670,637	15,622,250	1,840,187	157,154,289	13,998,642
Share-based compensation		1,740,388			1,740,388		
Issuance of restricted shares to employees	26,704,732	267			267		
Repurchase of restricted shares	(5,903,277)	(59)			(59)		
Issuance of ordinary shares, net of issue costs	411,031,600	4,110	163,466,594		163,470,704		
Net income			35,729,938		35,729,938	35,729,938	
Foreign currency translation adjustments				9,393,278	9,393,278	9,393,278	
Balance at December 31, 2007	2,553,367,783	25,533	304,877,619	51,352,188	11,233,465	367,488,805	45,123,216
Share-based compensation		4,024,780			4,024,780		
Issuance of restricted shares to employees	17,866,289	179			179		
Repurchase of restricted shares	(20,370,413)	(204)			(204)		
Issuance of ordinary shares under share	407,319,400	4,073	(4,073)				

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lending facility							
Net income				61,360,272		61,360,272	61,360,272
Foreign currency translation adjustments					182,679	182,679	182,679
Balance at December 31, 2008	2,958,183,059	29,581	308,898,326	112,712,460	11,416,144	433,056,511	61,542,951
Share-based compensation			4,278,502			4,278,502	
Issuance of restricted shares to employees	12,171,467	122				122	
Issuance of ordinary shares pursuant to share option plan	2,137,800	22	744,710			744,732	
Repurchase of restricted shares	(3,091,030)	(31)				(31)	
Issuance of ordinary shares, net of issue costs	517,500,000	5,175	141,531,640			141,536,815	
Net income				97,584,250		97,584,250	97,584,250
Foreign currency translation adjustments					24,212	24,212	24,212
Balance at December 31, 2009	3,486,901,296	34,869	455,453,178	210,296,710	11,440,356	677,225,113	97,608,462

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Operating activities:			
Net income	35,729,938	61,360,272	97,584,250
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	6,152,258	20,139,856	34,120,465
Share-based compensation	1,740,388	4,024,780	4,278,502
Gain on change in fair value of investment in securities			(484,008)
Loss (gain) on change in fair value of derivative	(854,214)	1,067,079	1,590,098
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	265,475	341,911	210,039
Allowance for (recoveries of) doubtful receivables	(200,224)	1,586,038	15,016,076
Inventory write-down	3,431,813	21,516,138	23,127,176
Allowance for (recovery of) advances to suppliers	(1,419,899)	5,866,999	(1,963,812)
Amortization of convertible bond issuance costs		1,162,141	2,547,382
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(26,738,519)	(48,656,015)	(18,593,528)
Accounts receivable	(38,783,819)	(34,304,622)	(195,064,903)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,082,183)	(3,069,452)	(26,230,849)
Investment in securities			380,331
Advances to suppliers	(57,522,795)	(81,775,315)	24,140,624
Amount due from related parties	(613,925)	613,925	
Accounts payable	12,921,027	4,503,708	106,769,263
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	5,769,648	7,110,807	27,560,847
Accrued warranty costs	2,871,722	7,987,007	8,550,239
Other noncurrent liabilities		803,699	(1,060,183)
Income tax payable	488,823	2,242,882	9,225,207
Deferred taxes	(602,552)	(3,442,023)	(10,552,726)
Net cash used in operating activities	(59,477,038)	(32,082,326)	101,150,490
Investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(124,404,349)	(165,420,697)	(136,482,581)
Prepaid land use right	(2,854,283)	(21,675,312)	(507,169)
Subsidies of government for property, plant and equipment		10,189,345	7,476,804
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			150,388
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	(98,025,253)	58,384,248	(27,014,216)
Net cash used in investing activities	(225,283,885)	(118,522,416)	(156,376,774)

(To be continued)

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of restricted shares, net	208		
Proceeds from exercise of share options			744,732
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares, net of issuance costs	163,470,704		141,536,815
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes, net of issuance costs		131,537,840	
Proceeds from short-term bank borrowings	257,170,914	191,281,784	536,530,305
Repayment of short-term bank borrowings	(173,373,427)	(106,287,149)	(532,291,687)
Proceeds from long-term bank borrowings	7,752,859	6,417,432	182,516,037
Repayment of long-term bank borrowings	(5,122,492)		
Net cash provided by financing activities	249,898,766	222,949,907	329,036,202
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,177,877	182,679	24,212
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(33,684,280)	72,527,844	273,834,130
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	93,380,212	59,695,932	132,223,776
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	59,695,932	132,223,776	406,057,906
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	7,297,293	20,199,372	25,896,059
Income taxes paid	1,359,636	6,605,810	26,023,351
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment included in accounts payable	18,571,505	33,880,879	51,143,192
Settlement of advances to suppliers in exchange for investment in securities			3,930,619

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009**
(In U.S. dollars)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Trina Solar Limited, (Trina) was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on March 14, 2006. As of December 31, 2009, the major subsidiaries of Trina are included in Appendix 1.

Trina Solar Limited, its subsidiaries and variable interest entity (VIE) (collectively the Company) are principally engaged in the manufacturing and selling of solar modules in the People s Republic of China (the PRC) and overseas.

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and include the accounts of Trina, its subsidiaries and VIE. The Company has eliminated all inter-company transactions and balances during consolidation.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Company s financial statements include the allowance for doubtful accounts and advances to suppliers, inventory valuation, the economic useful lives of long-lived assets, asset impairments, fair value of foreign currency derivative, provision for uncertain tax positions and tax valuation allowances, accrued warranty expenses, and certain assumption used in the computation of share-based compensation and related forfeiture rates.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use, and which have maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted cash is comprised of bank deposits held as collateral for letters of credit, commercial paper, bank drafts and bank borrowings as well as amounts held by counterparties under forward contracts. These deposits carry fixed interest rates and will be released when the bank borrowings are repaid or the related letters of credit are settled by the Company.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(d) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company estimates fair value of financial assets and liabilities as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) on the measurement date in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value measurement guidance establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs into the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority, Level 1, to measurements based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and lowest priority, Level 3, to measurements based on unobservable inputs and classifies assets and liabilities with limited observable inputs or observable inputs for similar assets or liabilities as Level 2 measurement. When available, the Company uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of an asset or liability. If quoted market prices are not available, the Company measures fair value using valuation techniques that use, when possible, current market-based or independently-sourced market parameters, such as interest rates and currency rates.

(e) Investment in securities

Investment in securities represents marketable securities acquired principally for the purpose of sale in the near term and, as a result, is classified as a trading security. The investment is reported at fair value, with gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value recognized in earnings.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Inventories

The Company reports inventories at the lower of cost or market. The Company determines cost on a weighted-average basis. These costs include direct material, direct labor, tolling manufacturing costs, and fixed and variable indirect manufacturing costs, including depreciation and amortization.

The Company regularly reviews the cost of inventory against its estimated fair market value and records a lower of cost or market write-down if any inventories have a cost in excess of estimated market value. In addition, the Company regularly evaluates the quantity and value of its inventory in light of current market conditions and market trends and record write-downs for any quantities in excess of demand and for any product obsolescence. This evaluation consider historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sale of existing products, product obsolescence, customer concentrations, product merchantability and other factors. The Company also writes off silicon materials that may not meet its required specifications for inclusion in its manufacturing process. These materials are periodically sold for scrap. The Company has outsourced portions of its manufacturing process, including cleaning silicon materials, cutting ingots into wafers, and converting wafers into solar cells, to various third-party manufacturers. These outsourcing arrangements may or may not include transfer of title of the raw material inventory (silicon, ingots or wafers) to the third-party manufacturers.

For those outsourcing arrangements in which title does not transfer, the Company maintains the inventory in the balance sheet as raw materials inventory while it is in physical possession of the third-party manufacturers. Upon receipt of the processed inventory from the third-party manufacturers, it is reclassified to work-in-progress inventory with the processing fee capitalized as cost of inventory.

For those outsourcing arrangements in which title (including risk of loss) does transfer to the third-party manufacturer, the Company is contractually obligated to repurchase the processed inventory. To accomplish this, it enters into raw material sales agreements and processed inventory purchase agreements simultaneously with the third-party manufacturer. In such instances, the Company retains the inventory in the consolidated balance sheets while it is in the physical possession of the third-party manufacturer. The cash received from the third-party manufacturer is recorded as a current liability on the balance sheet rather than revenue or deferred revenue. Upon receipt of the processed inventory, it is reclassified from raw materials to work-in-progress inventory and the processing fee paid to the third-party manufacturer is added to inventory cost. Cash payments for outsourcing arrangements which require prepayment for repurchase of the processed inventory are classified as current assets on the balance sheet. There is no right of offset in these arrangements and accordingly, the associated assets and liabilities remain on the balance sheet until the processed inventory is returned to the Company.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(g) Property, plant and equipment, net

The Company reports its property, plant and equipment at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the prices paid to acquire or construct the assets, interest capitalized during the construction period and any expenditure that substantially extends the useful life of an existing asset. The Company expenses repair and maintenance costs when they are incurred. A summary of interest costs incurred is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Total interest incurred	7,551,160	25,404,059	27,169,766
Less: Interest capitalized		1,467,604	1,432,500
Interest expenses	7,551,160	23,936,455	25,737,266

The Company computes depreciation expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets presented below.

	Years
Buildings	10-20
Plant and machinery	5-10
Motor vehicles	3-5
Electronic equipment, furniture and fixtures	3-5

(h) Prepaid land use right

The Company's prepaid land use rights are reported at cost and are charged to income ratably over 50 years, the term of the land use right agreement.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(i) Long-lived assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived tangible assets and definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. These events include but are not limited to significant current period operation or cash flow losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset or group of assets combined with a history of such losses, significant changes in the manner of use of assets and significant negative industry or economic trends. When these events occur, the Company measures impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to 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 flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Company would recognize an impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets.

(j) Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method whereby it calculates a deferred tax asset or liability using current tax laws and rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The Company establishes valuation allowances, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the extent it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company does not provide deferred taxes related to the U.S. GAAP basis in excess of the U.S. tax basis in the investment in the Company's foreign subsidiaries to the extent such amounts relate to permanently reinvested earnings and profits of such foreign subsidiaries.

Income tax expense includes (i) deferred tax expense, which generally represents the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability balance during the year plus any change in valuation allowances and (ii) current tax expense, which represents the amount of tax currently payable to or receivable from a taxing authority. The Company only recognizes tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions when such positions are more likely than not of being sustained upon examination. For such positions, the amount of tax benefit that the Company recognizes is the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being sustained upon the ultimate settlement of such uncertain tax position.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(k) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue for product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has occurred and title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and the collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Its sales agreements typically contain customary product warranties but do not contain any post-shipment obligations nor any return or credit provisions. The Company recognizes sales of its solar modules based on the terms of the specific sales contract. Generally, it recognizes sales when the Company has delivered products to its customers designated point of shipment, which may include commercial docks or commercial shipping vessels.

The Company recognizes revenue related to long-term solar systems integration 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. With respect to its short-term solar systems integration, the Company recognizes the sales on a completed-contract method. The completed-contract method recognizes income only when the contract is completed, or substantially so. Accordingly, costs of contracts in process and current billings are accumulated but there are no interim charges or credits to income other than provisions for losses. 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.

The Company may enter into multiple element arrangements which can include, in addition to solar modules, installation or training, product manuals and materials and limited technical maintenance support. The Company is not contractually obligated to provide returns or refunds in the event these additional elements are not delivered. To date, these additional elements have been deemed to be inconsequential or perfunctory and the Company has recognized revenue upon the delivery of the solar modules, the predominant deliverable in the total contract, provided all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Addition, the Company accrues the estimated cost of the unperformed obligations.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(l) Shipping and handling costs

Payments received from customers for shipping and handling costs are included in net revenues. Shipping and handling costs relating to solar module sales of \$3,779,490, \$5,951,760 and \$11,950,752 are included in selling expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Shipping and handling costs relating to inventory purchases of \$869,798, \$2,689,445 and \$844,385 are included as a component of cost of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

(m) Research and development

Research and development costs are incurred during the period the Company is developing new products or refining existing products or technologies. Its research and development costs consist primarily of compensation and related costs for personnel, material, supplies, equipment depreciation and laboratory testing costs. These costs are expensed as incurred until the products have been developed and tested and are ready for production and sale.

(n) Government grants

The Company periodically qualifies for grants from the PRC government for achieving certain research and development milestones. It records these grants as an offset to its research and development expenses in the periods in which the Company earns them. Grants that it receives prior to when the Company achieves the specified milestone are reported as a liability. The Company recorded \$112,431, \$975,824 and \$581,298 of earned grants as reductions of research and development expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Government grants related to assets are recorded as deferred liabilities and are recognize as an offset to depreciation expense on a straight-line basis over the useful life of associated asset. The Company received government grant for assets of \$nil, \$10,189,345 and \$7,476,804 during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and recognized \$nil, \$27,161 and \$1,160,699 as an offset to depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(o) Product warranties

The Company provides a limited warranty to the original purchasers of its solar modules for two or five years following delivery for defects in materials and workmanship. It provides a minimum power output warranty for up to 25 years following delivery. The Company accrues warranty costs and recognizes as a component of selling expense, as it recognizes revenues. Due to its limited solar module manufacturing history, the Company does not have a significant history of warranty claims. The Company currently accrues for product warranties at 1% of solar module sales based on its assessment of industry norms which also represents its best estimate to date. Should it begin to experience warranty claims differing from its accrual rate, the Company would prospectively revise the warranty accrual rate.

(p) Foreign currency translation and foreign currency risk

The United States dollar (US dollar), the currency in which a substantial portion of the Company's transactions are denominated, is used as the functional and reporting currency of the Company. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are translated into US dollar at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than the US dollar during the year are converted into the US dollar at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing on the date the transactions occurred. Transaction gains and losses are recognized in the statements of operations.

Prior to January 1, 2008, the financial records of the Company's principal operating subsidiary in the PRC, Trina China, were maintained in Renminbi (RMB), the local currencies. To response to the significant changes in economic facts and circumstances, Trina China changed its functional currency from RMB to the US dollar, effective January 1, 2008.

The financial records of the Company's subsidiaries are maintained in local currencies other than the US dollar, such as RMB and Euro, which are their functional currencies. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date, equity accounts are translated at historical exchange rates and revenues, expenses, gains and losses are translated using the average rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as cumulative translation adjustments and are shown as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity.

The RMB is not a freely convertible currency. The PRC State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the PRC government, controls the conversion of RMB to foreign currencies. The value of the RMB is subject to changes of central government policies and international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China foreign exchange trading system market. The Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash denominated in RMB amounted to \$15,714,926, \$71,936,716 and \$125,551,705 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(q) Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable and advances to suppliers. The Company conducts credit evaluations of its customers and requires advance payments or collateral depending on credit worthiness of the customer. The Company generally has not required collateral or other security interests from its suppliers but it performs ongoing credit evaluations of the suppliers' financial condition. The Company raises an allowance for doubtful accounts primarily based on the age of the receivables or advances to suppliers, previous loss history and the counterparties' current ability to fulfill its obligation.

The Company has not had significant collections issues for receivables generated from sales of products or significant default issues related to advances to suppliers.

(r) Share-based compensation

The Company's share-based payment transactions with employees, such as restricted shares and share options, are measured based on the grant-date fair value of the equity instrument issued. The fair value of the award is recognized as compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, which is generally the vesting period.

(s) Derivative financial instruments

The Company's primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage currency risk. The Company records derivative instruments as assets or liabilities, measured at fair value. The recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair values of those derivative instruments is based on the use of each derivative instrument and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting.

The Company entered into certain foreign exchange contracts to protect against volatility of future cash flows caused by the changes in foreign exchange rates associated with outstanding accounts receivable. The foreign exchange hedge contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and, as a result, the changes in fair value of the foreign currency hedge contracts are recognized in the statement of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded change in fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts as \$nil, \$1,067,079 and \$8,374,563.84 respectively.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings 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 share equivalents are excluded from the computation in loss periods as their effects would be anti-dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of the basic and diluted income from continuing operations per share for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Net income from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders basic	35,362,022	61,360,272	97,584,250
Finance charge related to convertible notes		3,382,254	8,067,382
Net income from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders diluted	35,362,022	64,742,526	105,651,632
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding basic	2,339,799,657	2,501,202,680	2,724,185,761
Nonvested restricted shares	30,885,499	3,158,126	
Convertible notes		186,362,584	407,319,420
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding diluted	2,370,685,156	2,690,723,390	3,131,505,181
Earnings per ordinary share from continuing operations basic	0.02	0.02	0.04
Earnings per ordinary share from continuing operations diluted	0.02	0.02	0.03

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(t) Earnings per share continued

Diluted income per share for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 excludes nil, 12,642,079 and 24,337,277 shares issuable upon exercise of share options, respectively, and excludes 41,139,713 restricted shares for the year ended December 31, 2009, as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

The call option on the Loaned Shares (see Note 11) has been excluded in the computation of basic EPS as the Company has concluded that the Loaned Shares are not considered issued for accounting purposes as existing shareholders are not expected to be affected by the issuance due to (a) the existence of the collateral arrangement and (b) the requirement that the holders of the Loaned Shares return any dividends received. The call option on the Loaned Shares has been considered in the computation of diluted EPS using the treasury stock method with the fair value of the collateral representing the assumed proceeds for the issuance of the underlying shares. For the year ended December 31, 2009, there were no incremental shares included in the diluted EPS computation in regard to the Loaned Shares.

(u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 810-10, Consolidation Overall (previously SFAS 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)). This accounting standard eliminates exceptions of the previously issued pronouncement to consolidating qualifying special purpose entities, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This accounting standard also contains a new requirement that any term, transaction, or arrangement that does not have a substantive effect on an entity's status as a variable interest entity, a company's power over a variable interest entity, or a company's obligation to absorb losses or its right to receive benefits of an entity must be disregarded in applying the provisions of the previously issued pronouncement. This accounting standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the potential impacts, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued
 (u) **Recently issued accounting pronouncements continued**

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-05, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value . ASU 2009-05 amends ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall , for the fair value measurement of liabilities. It provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure the fair value using (1) a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset or quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets or (2) another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of Topic 820. It also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability and that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability at measurement date and that the quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The provisions of ASU 2009-05 are effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after January 1, 2010. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements (previously EITF 08-1, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables). This ASU addresses the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. Specifically, this guidance amends the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. This guidance establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which is based on: (a) vendor-specific objective evidence; (b) third-party evidence; or (c) estimates. This guidance also eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. In addition, this guidance significantly expands required disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. This accounting standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued
(u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements continued

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-15, Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing, which clarifies that share lending arrangements that are executed in connection with convertible debt offerings or other financings should be measured at fair value and recognized as a debt issuance cost and be amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the financing arrangement as interest cost. In addition, ASU 2009-15 states that the loaned shares should be excluded from basic and diluted earnings per share unless default of the share-lending arrangement occurs, at which time the loaned shares would be included in the common and diluted earnings per share calculation. ASU 2009-15 is effective for all arrangements outstanding as of the fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2009, (effective January 1, 2010 for the Company) and retrospective application is required for all periods presented. In addition, ASU 2009-15 is effective for arrangements entered into on or after the beginning of the first reporting period that begins on or after June 15, 2009. The Company has evaluated the provisions of ASU 2009-15 and determined that it will record additional debt issuance costs at issuance of \$4.07 million related to its Loaned Shares (see Note 11). Such costs will be amortized over the life of the convertible notes and will result in an adjustment of \$1.98 million to beginning retained earnings on January 1, 2010.

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) - Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, which formally codifies FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, into the ASC, issued by the FASB in June 2009. ASU 2009-16 represents a revision to the provisions of former FASB Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. The amendments in ASU 2009-16 eliminate the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. In addition, the amendments require enhanced disclosures about the risks that a transferor continues to be exposed to because of its continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. ASU 2009-16 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. Additionally, the recognition and measurement provisions of ASU 2009-16 should be applied to transfers that occur on or after the effective date. Early application is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued
 (u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements continued

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements . ASU 2010-06 amends ASC 820 (formerly SFAS 157) to add new requirements for disclosures about (1) the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, (2) the valuation techniques and inputs used, (3) the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and (4) the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. The guidance in ASU 2010-06 is effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. In the period of initial adoption, entities will not be required to provide the amended disclosures for any previous periods presented for comparative purposes. However, those disclosures are required for periods ending after initial adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

3. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL RECEIVABLES

Allowance for doubtful receivables are primarily comprised of allowances for account receivables and advances to suppliers. An analysis of allowance for doubtful receivables for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 is as follows:

	2007	At December 31,	
	\$	2008	2009
		\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year		342,813	1,810,284
Allowance made during the year	342,813	1,467,471	12,694,191
Recoveries			(386,669)
Amount written-off against allowance			(258,400)
Balance, end of the year	342,813	1,810,284	13,859,407

An analysis of allowance for advances to suppliers for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 is as follows:

	2007	At December 31,	
	\$	2008	2009
		\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year	3,497,050	2,077,151	7,944,150
Allowance made during the year		5,866,999	262,283
Recoveries	(1,419,899)		(2,226,095)
Balance, end of the year	2,077,151	7,944,150	5,980,338

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following:

	2007	At December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Raw materials	18,722,727	30,697,470	11,099,173
Work in progress	34,734,548	26,796,504	22,649,446
Finished goods	5,090,256	28,193,433	47,405,140
Total	58,547,531	85,687,407	81,153,759

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, inventory was written down by \$3,431,813, \$21,516,138 and \$23,127,176 respectively, to reflect the lower of cost or market.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property, plant and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	2007	At December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	15,928,802	33,815,202	85,720,215
Plant and machinery	98,488,649	233,846,906	314,607,086
Motor vehicles	746,180	1,132,838	1,487,518
Electronic equipment, furniture and fixtures	11,941,262	27,277,314	46,811,898
	127,104,893	296,072,260	448,626,717
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,552,402)	(27,453,759)	(61,442,832)
	119,552,491	268,618,501	387,183,885
Construction in progress	77,571,384	88,975,301	89,673,918
Property, plant and equipment, net	197,123,875	357,593,802	476,857,803

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment was \$6,108,420, \$19,918,232 and \$34,120,465 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Construction in progress primarily represents the construction of new plants that include several new production lines and the machinery under installation.

As of December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009, the Company has pledged property, plant and equipment with a total carrying amount of \$118,265,389, \$218,490,834 and \$203,740,504, respectively, to secure short-term bank borrowings (see Note 10).

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

6. PREPAID LAND USE RIGHT

Prepaid land use right represented land use rights for the Company's business operations. Amounts recognized in profit and loss related to the prepaid land use rights were \$43,838, \$221,624 and \$558,888 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

At December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the land use right certificates for a certain portion of the Company's land use rights amounting to \$2,849,683, \$nil, and \$6,396,732, respectively, had not been obtained.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, land use rights of \$2,557,672 and \$27,422,386 were pledged as collateral to secure the bank borrowings respectively. (see Note 10).

7. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

During 2007, Trina China entered into a long-term silicon supply contract wherein the purchase price of the silicon to be acquired was denominated in U.S. dollars, which was not the functional currency of either of the contracting parties. Accordingly, the contract contained an embedded foreign currency derivative, which was required to be bifurcated and accounted for at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative of \$854,214 were recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Starting January 1, 2008, the functional currency of Trina China was changed to the US dollar. As a result, the fair value of the embedded derivative at December 31, 2007 was carried forward and is being allocated into the cost of inventory as Trina China receives silicon material deliveries under the associated contract. There is no amortization in 2008 because the delivery under the contract started in 2009.

As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the carrying amount of the embedded foreign currency derivative was \$854,214, \$854,214 and \$749,015, respectively, and is recorded in other noncurrent assets.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, information about inputs into the fair value measurements of the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in periods subsequent to their initial recognition is as follows:

	Total Fair Value and Carrying Value on the Balance Sheet	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2008 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange forward contract	\$ 1,067,079	\$	\$ 1,067,079	\$
Total liabilities	\$ 1,067,079		\$ 1,067,079	

	Total Fair Value and Carrying Value on the Balance Sheet	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Investment in securities	\$ 4,034,296	\$ 4,034,296		
Foreign exchange forward contract	\$ 7,307,485	\$	\$ 6,711,233	\$ 596,251
Total assets	\$ 11,341,781	\$ 4,034,296	\$ 6,711,233	596,251

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT continued

The Level 3 foreign exchange forward contracts were bought in 2009 and their fair value on day 1 were zero. A summary of changes in Level 3 foreign exchange forward contracts for the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Beginning balance	\$
Total gain or losses (realized/unrealized)	
Included in earnings	596,251
Including in other comprehensive income	
Ending balance	\$ 596,251

The amount of total gains or losses for the year included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting date	\$ 596,251
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Following is a description of the valuation techniques that the Company uses to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis under the fair value measurement guidance as well as the basis for classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy established under the guidance:

Investment in trading securities Investment in trading securities consist of marketable equity shares that are measured using the closing stock prices from the exchange market on which they are traded. Such investments are classified as Level 1 in the hierarchy.

Derivative assets and liabilities The Company's derivative assets and liabilities relate to foreign exchange forward contracts involving major currencies. Since its derivative assets and liabilities are not traded on an exchange, the Company values them using valuation models. The valuation of certain forward contracts used interest rate yield curves and foreign exchange rates as the significant inputs in the valuation models. These inputs are observable in active markets over the terms of the instruments the Company holds, and accordingly, such contracts are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy. The fair value of the remaining forward contracts are computed using the Monte Carlo pricing method based on assumptions supported by quoted market prices or rates, adjusted for the specific features of these instruments. Such contracts are classified as Level 3 in the hierarchy. The Company considers the effect of its own credit standing and that of its counterparties in valuations of its derivative financial instruments.

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including accounts receivables, current portion of advances to suppliers, accounts payable, income tax payable, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings, approximates their carrying value at December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of the Company's bank borrowings and long-term payables approximates their fair value as the balances were recently entered into and market rates had not fluctuated significantly prior to the balance sheet dates.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT continued

The following table presents the financial instruments for which fair value does not approximate carrying value as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009:

	As of December 31, 2007		As of December 31, 2008		As of December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-current portion of advance to suppliers	\$ 53,737,412	\$ 50,109,462	\$ 130,351,513	\$ 126,885,880	\$ 105,188,020	\$ 101,528,564
Convertible debt			133,248,054	69,000,000	135,122,565	244,000,000

The fair value of the Company's non-current portion of advance to suppliers as of December 31, 2009 is estimated by discounted future cash flow technique using an interest rate corresponding to debt with similar maturities on the measurement date. The fair value of the Company's convertible notes is estimated based on the quoted price from an over-the-counter market on the valuation date.

The Company's primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage currency risk. The Company records derivative instruments as assets or liabilities, measured at fair value. The recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair values of those derivative instruments is based on the use of each derivative instrument and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting.

The Company entered into certain foreign currency derivative contracts to protect against volatility of future cash flows caused by the changes in foreign exchange rates. The foreign currency derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and, as a result, the changes in fair value of the foreign currency derivative contracts are recognized in the statement of operations as a gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative. The Company recorded a loss on foreign currency derivative contracts of nil, \$1,067,079 and \$1,590,098 for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

9. INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

Trading securities outstanding at fiscal year-end were as following:

	December 31, 2009	
	Cost	Fair Value
Marketable securities	3,550,288	4,034,296

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

10. BANK BORROWINGS

The Company's bank borrowings consisted of the following:

	2007	At December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Bank borrowings			
Short-term	163,563,089	248,557,724	234,329,742
Long-term, current portion			33,098,034
Sub-total	163,563,089	248,557,724	267,427,776
Long-term, non-current portion	8,214,002	14,631,434	182,516,037
Total	171,777,091	263,189,158	449,943,813

Short term borrowings

The Company's short-term bank borrowings consisted of the following:

	2007	At December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Short-term borrowings guaranteed by TSL		31,047,999	78,989,279
Short-term borrowings secured by deposit provided by Top Energy International	73,584,909		
Short-term borrowings secured by restricted cash		20,846,779	1,990,098
Short-term borrowings secured by raw materials of Trina China	9,583,002		
Short-term borrowings secured by plants of Trina China	4,654,601	14,485,120	20,356,756
Short-term borrowings secured by machinery of Trina China	38,093,066	58,014,454	126,826,982
Unsecured short-term borrowings	37,647,511	64,569,207	39,264,661
Short-term borrowings guaranteed by third parties		57,794,165	
Short-term borrowings guaranteed by accounts receivable		1,800,000	
Total	163,563,089	248,557,724	267,427,776

The average interest rate on short term borrowings was 6.76%, 7.11% and 5.14% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The funds borrowed under the above short-term arrangements have no covenants or restrictions, and are repayable within one year.

The Company has short-term bank facilities of \$256,003,066, \$483,851,907 and \$590,622,009 with various banks, of which \$171,777,091, \$282,496,077 and \$327,899,446 had been drawn down and \$84,225,975, \$201,355,830 and \$262,722,563 were available as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Those short-term bank facilities are renewable annually by mutual agreement between the parties.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

10. BANK BORROWINGS continued

Long term borrowings

In 2007, the Company obtained \$8,214,002 in new long-term bank loans, secured by equipment of Trina China, due 2010. The balance outstanding as of December 31, 2007 was \$8,214,002. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the average interest rate was approximately 7.10% per annum.

In 2008, the Company obtained \$6,417,432 in new long-term bank loans, secured by building and machinery of Trina China, due 2011. The balance outstanding as of December 31, 2008 was \$14,631,434. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the average interest rate was approximately 7.12% per annum.

On September 28, 2009, Trina China entered into a five-year credit facility (the Facility) with a syndicate of banks for \$303,279,927, of which \$269,215,313 is designated solely for the expansion of the Company's production capacity with the remaining to be used to supplement working capital requirements once the capacity expansion is completed. The Facility can be drawn down either in RMB or US dollar. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had drawn down \$182,516,037 under the Facility. The remaining Facility can only be drawn down on or after completion of capacity expansion. The weighted average interest rate for borrowings under the Facility was 4.96% for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest is payable quarterly or biannually in arrears for loans denominated in RMB and US dollars, respectively. The interest rate on RMB-denominated borrowings is 110% of the rate stipulated by the Chinese central bank for loans of similar duration. The interest rate on US dollar-denominated borrowings is the six month London Interbank Offered Rate plus 300 basis points. The Facility is guaranteed by Trina as well as the Company's chief executive officer and his wife and is further collateralized by the property, plant and equipment for which the Facility will be used to construct, and the related land use right. Borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2009 are payable on a biannual basis, commencing October 27, 2011. For purposes of the expansion, the Company is required to match Facility draws with an equal amount of cash from sources other than the Facility. The Facility contains certain financial covenants which require that specified debt to total assets ratio, net profit ratio and interest coverage ratio be maintained.

Future principal payments under the above loans as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Fiscal Years Ending December 31,

2010	
2011	19,877,265
2012	45,361,993
2013	60,277,839
2014	56,998,940
Total	182,516,037

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

11. CONVERTIBLE SENIOR NOTES

On July 23, 2008, the Company issued \$138 million of 4% Convertible Senior Notes (the Notes). The Notes mature on July 15, 2013 and bear interest at a rate of 4.00% per annum, payable in arrears semi-annually on January 15 and July 15, beginning January 15, 2009.

Conversion. The initial conversion rate is 29.5159 ADSs per \$1,000 initial principal amount, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$33.88 per American Depository Share (ADS). The Notes are convertible at any time prior to maturity. The conversion rate is subject to change for certain anti-dilution events and upon a change in control (a Fundamental Change). If the holders elect to convert the Notes upon a Fundamental Change, the conversion rate will increase by a number of additional shares as determined by reference to an adjustment schedule based on the date on which the change in control becomes effective and the price paid per ADS in the transaction (referred to as the Fundamental Change Make-Whole Premium). However, the conversion rate, including any additional ADSs added to the conversion rate in connection with a Fundamental Change, will not exceed 35.7143 ADSs (which is equal to a conversion price of \$28.00 per ADS).

Redemption. The holders may require the Company to repurchase all or portion of the Notes for cash on July 15, 2011, or upon a Fundamental Change, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In the event of default, as defined in the agreement, the holders of 25% or more of the Notes may immediately require the Company to redeem the Notes and associated interest.

Proceeds to the Company were \$132,392,740, net of issuance costs of \$5,607,260, which are being amortized over the period from July 23, 2008, the date of issuance, to July 15, 2011, the earliest redemption date, using the effective interest method. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 was \$1,162,141 and \$2,547,382 respectively.

Share Lending Agreement

Concurrent with the offering of the Notes, the Company issued 4,073,194 ADSs at a price equal to par, or \$0.00001 per ADS (the Loaned Shares), to one of the underwriters of the Notes (Underwriter). The purpose of the Loaned Shares is that of facilitating privately negotiated transactions in which the ultimate holder of the Notes (the ADS Borrower) may elect to hedge their investment in the Notes.

The Loaned Shares must be returned to the Company by the earliest of (a) the maturity date of the Notes, July 15, 2013, (b) upon the Company's election to terminate the Share Lending Agreement at any time after the later of (x) the date on which the entire principal amount of the Notes ceases to be outstanding, and (y) the date on which the entire principal amount of any additional convertible securities that the Company has in writing consented to permit the ADS Borrower to hedge under the Share Lending Agreement ceases to be outstanding, in each case, whether as a result of conversion, redemption, repurchase, cancellation or otherwise; and (c) the termination of the Share Lending Agreement. The Company is not required to make any payment to the Underwriter or ADS Borrower upon the return of the Loaned Shares.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

11. CONVERTIBLE SENIOR NOTES continued

The Underwriter has agreed to post collateral, either in cash or other assets, having a market value equal to at least 100% of the market value of the Loaned Shares during the term of the Share Lending Agreement. The Company may notify the Underwriter if the fair value of such collateral is lower than the fair value of the Loaned Shares by more than \$100,000. The Company has no right to sell or re-pledge the collateral. If the Underwriter is unable to return the Loaned Shares when required by the terms of the Share Lending Agreement, the Company may take delivery of the collateral equal to the fair value of the Loaned Shares.

The Underwriter is required to remit to the Company any dividends paid to the holders of the Loaned Shares. The Underwriter has agreed not to vote the Loaned Shares to the extent it is the shareholder of record. An ADS Borrower has the ability to vote without restriction.

The Company has accounted for the Share Lending Agreement as the issuance of a written call option to the ADS Borrower for the fair value of the associated ADSs. The Company has recorded the call option at fair value, given the Company has no economic benefit associated with the issuance of the call option. The fair value of the call option upon issuance and subsequently is immaterial.

Although legally issued, the Company has not considered the Loaned Shares issued for accounting purposes. As a result, any cash collateral, to the extent posted by the ADS Borrower, is not considered attributable to the issuance of shares. To the extent cash collateral is posted, the Company will record the cash as an asset on its balance sheet with an offsetting liability recorded to reflect the collateral receipt as the proceeds of a borrowing. To the extent the ADS Borrower is in default under the Share Lending Agreement, non-cash collateral would likewise be recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009, the ADS Borrower has posted non-cash collateral and the ADS Borrower is not in default.

12. ACCRUED WARRANTY COSTS

The movement of the Company's accrued warranty costs is summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Beginning balance	1,400,269	4,486,135	12,473,142
Warranty provision	3,085,866	7,987,007	8,550,239
Warranty costs incurred			
Ending balance	4,486,135	12,473,142	21,023,381

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

13. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company measures share-based compensation cost on the grant date at the fair value of the award and recognizes this cost as an expense over the grant recipients' requisite service periods.

The following table presents the Company's share-based compensation expense by type of award:

	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Share options	\$	\$ 483,546	1,041,868
Restricted shares	1,740,388	3,541,234	3,236,634
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 1,740,388	\$ 4,024,780	4,278,502

Restricted shares

In July 2006, the Company adopted the Share Incentive Plan (the "Share Incentive Plan") upon which the Compensation Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors can authorize to make awards of Restricted Shares to any participant selected by the Committee in such amounts under terms and conditions as determined by the Committee. Restricted Shares shall be subject to restrictions on transferability and other restrictions as the Committee may impose (including, without limitation, limitations on the right to vote Restricted Shares or the right to receive dividends on the Restricted Share). These restrictions may lapse separately or in combination at such times, pursuant to such circumstances, in such installments, or otherwise, as the Committee determines at the time of the grant of the Award or thereafter.

The following is a summary of activities under the Plan:

	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	43,595,470	\$ 0.30
Granted	12,171,467	\$ 0.21
Vested	(11,536,194)	\$ 0.25
Repurchased	(3,091,030)	\$ 0.34
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	41,139,713	\$ 0.28

The fair value of the restricted shares was based on the market price on the date of grant.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

13. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION continued

As of December 31, 2009 there was \$9,996,855 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.10 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009 was \$1,740,388, \$3,263,417 and \$2,907,537, respectively.

In June and July 2008, the Company accelerated the vesting of 1,365,397 restricted shares upon the resignation of two senior executives. The modification gave rise to incremental compensation cost of \$417,791 which was recognized as compensation expense in 2008.

Share Options

Prior to 2008, the Company did not grant any share options to employees, directors or external service providers.

In May 2008, the Company revised the Share Incentive Plan and introduced stock options as a compensation instrument to its employees. Under the terms of the revised Share Incentive Plan, share options are granted to employees at exercise prices equal to the Company's share price on the grant date. The Company's stock options expire five years from their grant date and generally vest one third per annum on the anniversary of the grant date.

During 2008 and 2009, the Company granted 14,512,157 and 15,419,650 share options, respectively, to its board of directors and employees. Those share options will vest one third per annum on the anniversary of the grant date.

A summary of the option activity is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at January 1, 2009	12,642,079	0.34	7.75	
Granted	15,419,650	0.15		
Exercised	(2,137,800)	0.35		
Cancelled or Forfeited	(1,586,652)	0.21		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2009	24,337,277	0.22	6.83	7,660,206
Options vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2009	17,641,909	0.23	6.83	5,490,066
Options exercisable at December 31, 2009	1,897,115	0.33	6.83	406,362

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

13. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION continued

Share Options continued

Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were \$nil, \$nil, and \$406,362, respectively. The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 was \$0.21 and \$0.11, respectively, computed using the Black-Scholes-Merton closed-form option valuation model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	2008	2009
Risk free rate of return	2.03%	1.30%
Expected life	3.50	3.50
Volatility ratio	70.7%	88.9%
Dividend yield		

The Company estimated the expected life, which represents its best estimate of the period of time from the grant date that it expects the stock options to remain outstanding, using the simplified method. Under this method, the Company estimates the expected life of its stock options as the mid-point between their time to vest and their contractual term. The Company applied the simplified method because it does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected life due to the limited period of time that has elapsed since its first option grant.

The Company estimated the expected volatility upon historical volatility of its own stock price. The Company used U.S. Treasury rates in effect at the time of the grants for the risk-free rates.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had \$1,874,040 of unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to unvested share options, which it expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of 1.83 years.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

14. TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)

The Company mainly operates in PRC and Hong Kong. In 2009, the Company established eight entities in various jurisdictions. Since all of these entities have minimal losses, no income tax provision has been provided in 2009.

Hong Kong

The Company's fully-owned subsidiary, Top Energy International Limited (TEI) was subject to Hong Kong profit tax at a rate of 17.5% in 2007 and 16.5% in 2008 and 2009. No Hong Kong profit tax has been provided as TEI has not had assessable profit that was earned in or derived from Hong Kong during the years presented.

PRC

In 2007, Trina China was subject to Foreign Enterprise Income Tax (FEIT) on taxable income in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax Law and the Income tax Law of the PRC concerning Foreign Investment Enterprise and Foreign Enterprises (Collectively PRC Enterprise Income Tax Laws). As a high technology enterprise registered in Changzhou and an export-oriented enterprise, Trina China was subject to a preferential FEIT rate of 12% in 2007. Further, Trina China made several additional capital investments in 2007 and was granted a five year income tax holiday (two year exemption and three year 50% reduction) on taxable income derived from each additional capital investment. As a result, Trina China was subject to a blended FEIT rate of 4.92% in 2007.

Under PRC's Enterprise Income Tax Law (New EIT Law), effective from January 1, 2008, domestically-owned enterprises and FIEs are subject to a uniform tax rate of 25%. In April 2009, the Company received notification from a PRC tax authority which revoked a previous approval for the tax holiday on taxable income related to registered capital contributions made in 2008. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded additional income tax expense of \$6,513,160 for taxable profit arising from Trina China subsequent to January 1, 2008.

Under the New EIT Law, the EIT rate shall be reduced to 15% for stated-encouraged High and New Technology Enterprises (HNTE). Trina China obtained a HNTE certificate in 2008 and was therefore entitled to a reduced EIT rate of 15% in 2008 and 2009.

The Company makes an assessment of the level of authority for each of its uncertain tax positions (including the potential application of interests and penalties) based on their technical merits, and has measured the unrecognized benefits associated with such tax positions. At December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits were zero. The Company does not anticipate any significant increase to its liability for unrecognized tax benefit within the next 12 months. The Company will classify interest and penalties related to income tax matters, if any, in income tax expense.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

14. TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) continued

According to the PRC Tax Administration and Collection Law, the statute of limitations is three years if the underpayment of income taxes is due to computational errors made by the taxpayer. The statute of limitations will be extended to five years under special circumstances, which are not clearly defined, but an underpayment of income tax liability exceeding RMB100,000 is specifically listed as a special circumstance. In the case of a transfer pricing related adjustment, the statute of limitations is ten years. There is no statute of limitations in the case of tax evasion. The Company's PRC subsidiaries are therefore subject to examination by the PRC tax authorities from 2004 through 2009 on non-transfer pricing matters, and from 1999 through 2009 on transfer pricing matters.

The provision for income taxes by tax jurisdictions for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax:			
PRC	37,357,505	77,879,740	135,683,290
Other jurisdictions	(3,702,196)	(11,909,933)	(13,403,209)
Total profit before income tax	33,655,309	65,969,807	122,280,081
Current tax expense (benefit):			
PRC	(997,051)	8,051,558	35,248,557
Deferred tax benefit:			
PRC	(709,662)	(3,442,023)	(10,552,726)
	(1,706,713)	4,609,535	24,695,831

A reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed by applying the applicable enterprise income tax rate to income before income taxes and the actual provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Applicable enterprise income tax rate	24.0%	25.0%	25%
Different tax rate in other jurisdiction	2.0%	4.7%	2.7%
Benefit of tax holiday	-23.6%	-21.1%	-11.1%
Tax credits for purchase of domestic equipment	-8.5%	-1.1%	
Effect of different reversal rate		-9.4%	-1.6%
Effect of change in valuation allowance	-1.2%	8.9%	0.8%
Cancellation of preferential tax rate			4.7%
Tax effect of permanent differences	2.3%		-0.3%
	-5.0%	7.0%	20.2%

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

14. TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) continued

The aggregate amount and per share effect of the tax holiday are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
The aggregate effect	\$ 7,772,453	\$ 13,896,436	\$
Per share effect basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$
Per share effect diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$

The principal components of its deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:			
Bad debts provision and others	412,627	240,994	1,759,248
Deferred revenues		408,378	2,693,787
Accrued expenses		1,641,155	3,678,010
Long-term payables			4,352,416
Inventory write-down	297,055	4,842,997	4,086,801
Advance to suppliers provision	153,014	1,374,293	1,051,551
Warranty provision	1,121,534	2,807,489	5,255,845
Total deferred tax assets	1,984,230	11,315,306	22,877,658
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(509,670)	(6,398,723)	(7,408,349)
Net deferred tax assets	1,474,560	4,916,583	15,469,309
Analysis as:			
Current	379,667	2,109,095	5,543,246
Noncurrent	1,094,893	2,807,488	9,926,063
Total	1,474,560	4,916,583	15,469,309

Valuation allowances have been established for deferred tax assets based on a more likely than not threshold. As of December 31, 2009, a valuation allowance of \$7,408,349 has been recorded in order to measure only the portion of the deferred tax asset that more likely than not will be realized.

Undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$226.1 million at December 31, 2009 are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been provided.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

15. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations for foreign investment enterprises in the PRC and the articles of association of Trina China, the Company is required to maintain two statutory non-distributable reserves, a general reserve fund and a staff welfare and bonus fund. Appropriations to such reserves are made out of net profit after taxation of Trina China. Trina China is required to transfer 10% of its profit after taxation, as reported in its PRC statutory financial statements, to the general reserve fund until the balance reaches 50% of its registered capital. The general reserve fund may be used to make up prior year losses incurred and, with approval from the relevant government authority, to increase paid-in capital. Trina China is also required to allocate a portion of its net profit after taxation to its staff welfare and bonus fund. However, the amount to be allocated to the staff welfare and bonus fund is at the sole discretion of the board of directors. PRC regulations currently permit payment of dividends out of Trina China's accumulated profits only as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, Trina China is restricted in its ability to transfer a portion of net profit in the form of dividends.

The amount of the non-distributable general reserve fund was \$5,627,369, \$14,212,644 and \$25,311,389 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The amount of the welfare fund and bonus fund was \$Nil as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, as the Board of Directors elected not to make any appropriations to this fund.

The amount that is not subject to restrictions, and which may be transferred from Trina China in the form of dividends, loans or advances, is \$48,925,012, \$126,192,486 and \$226,081,199 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, the Company's PRC subsidiary is restricted in its ability to transfer the registered capital and general reserve fund to Trina in the form of dividends, loans or advances and the restricted portion amounted to \$125,022,369, \$204,212,644 and \$410,311,389 as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related party balances

The amounts due from related parties (\$613,925, \$Nil and \$Nil as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively) include cash advances to Changzhou Youze S&T Co., Ltd., which is controlled by Mr. Weizhong Wu, the brother of Ms. Chunyan Wu, for procurement of wafers.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES continued

Related party transactions

In 2007, 2008 and 2009 Trina China purchased wafers for a total price of RMB905,520 (US\$123,966), RMB79,416,882 (US\$ 11,500,242) and RMB36,980,734 (US\$5,415,446), respectively, from Changzhou Youze S&T Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Weizhong Wu, the brother of Ms. Chunyan Wu. The transactions were approved by the audit committee.

In 2007, Jiangsu Jiuzhou Investment Group Co., Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Canfang Liu, beneficial shareholder of the Company, provided guarantees for bank borrowings and letters of credit of Trina China. A guarantee fee of 2% per annum was charged to Trina, amounting to \$530,063 during the year ended December 31, 2007. All expenses were paid prior to December 31, 2007.

In January 2008, Changzhou Hengtai Investment Guarantee Co., Ltd. provide a guarantee up to the RMB90 million (\$13.2 million) for the borrowings under a revolving credit facility agreement with a bank, which expired on August 15, 2008. Mr. Jifan Gao and Ms. Chunyan Wu jointly provided a counter-guarantee against the guarantee. Mr. Jifan Gao and his wife, Ms Chunyan Wu, have guaranteed repayment of the Facility (see Note 10), under which \$182,516,037 was outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment is approximately \$118.9 million associated with the expansion of the Company's solar module business.

b) Materials purchase commitments

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had entered into certain long-term silicon procurement contracts, under which the Company agreed to purchase silicon materials in an aggregate amount of approximately \$4.7 billion over the next four to seven years.

c) Operating lease commitments

The Company had operating lease agreements principally for its office properties in the PRC. The Company's lease expense was \$582,786, \$279,733 and \$827,707 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2009	222,436
2010	604,771
Total	827,207

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

d) Contingencies

As of December 31, 2005, the Company was contingently liable to the local government with respect to accumulated under-payment of social insurance and employee welfare benefits which were estimated to be \$94,894 and recognized as a liability of the Company. In 2006, the Company settled with the local government authority that indicated no further penalty would be charged to the Company in relation to the outstanding payments. However, as of December 31, 2009, the Company might still be subject to fines or penalties for the underpayment in past years.

Mr. Jifan Gao has agreed to indemnify the Company against any future loss or penalty for such past non-compliance. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was contingently liable to the local government for commencing construction of buildings without acquiring all required construction and environmental permits. The Company obtained all of the outstanding permits in 2006. However, as of December 31, 2009, the Company might still be subject to fines or penalties for non-compliance in past years. Mr. Jifan Gao has agreed to indemnify the Company against any future economic loss or penalty as a result of such non-compliance.

In connection with the restructuring of Trina in 2006, certain former shareholders of Trina China may be subject to income tax on capital gains from transferring their equity interests in Trina China to Trina. Trina or Trina China may be subject to withholding obligations with respect to the income tax on capital gains. These former shareholders of Trina China have indemnified the Company against such withholding obligations or liabilities due to or imposed by the PRC tax authority that may arise out of the restructuring.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Prior to electing to discontinue its aluminum siding business, the Company was operating in three operating segments, namely solar modules, siding and solar system integration. The Company elected to discontinue the siding business in 2006 and operated its business under the two remaining segments, the operating results of which were reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), which is the chief executive officer of the Company. Given the reduction in the solar system integration business, during 2008 the Company changed the way managing business therefore the presentation of operating results that are reviewed by the CODM was modified. The Company now operates in a single reportable business segment which is comprised of the production of mono- and multi-crystalline silicon ingots, wafers, cells and related products and the subsequent assembly and marketing of solar modules, which are panels packed with interconnected solar cells that convert sunlight into electricity.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

The following table summarizes the Company's net revenues generated from different geographic locations:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Europe:			
- Germany	94,732,766	198,529,460	286,219,970
- Spain	120,831,232	270,548,479	101,849,024
- Italy	54,694,747	149,684,950	166,062,299
- Belgium		114,418,063	173,422,962
- Others	21,041,085	22,222,876	60,598,197
Europe Total	291,299,830	755,403,828	788,152,452
China	6,373,106	30,390,236	24,434,338
Mongolia	1,458,774		79,848
South Africa			
Others	2,687,487	46,106,788	32,468,937
Total net revenues	301,819,197	831,900,852	845,135,575

All the identifiable assets of the Company are located in the PRC.

19. MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The following table summarizes customers which contributed greater than 10% of net revenue or accounts receivable:

	Net revenue			Accounts receivable		
	Year ended December 31,			December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Company A	44,731,992	81,265,961	473,670			
Company B		58,430,433	80,339,735	55,796,138		35,086,664

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

19. MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS continued

The following table summarizes suppliers which contributed to greater than 10% of total advances to suppliers:

	Advance to suppliers		
	2007	December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Company I		62,810,715	60,909,170
Company II	16,647,408	16,111,053	15,867,279
Company III	14,400,000	24,000,000	21,600,000
Company IV	13,690,004	15,907,300	14,269,020
Company V	11,550,000		
Company VI	10,350,000	5,875,000	
Company VII			17,744,468

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 19, 2010, the Company effected a 2-to-1 stock split, such that fifty ordinary shares are now equivalent to one ADS. The Company has reflected the split for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

On January 11, 2010, Trina Solar (Luxembourg) S.A.R.L. (Trina Luxembourg) entered into a fifteen-year bank credit facility with a bank under which Trina Luxembourg can borrow up to Euro 100,000,000 during the term of the facility. The facility expires on March 15, 2015 and must be fully drawn down within one year commencing on March 15, 2010. The interest rate for borrowings drawn under the credit facility is the six-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR) plus 300 basis points. The Company is required to obtain approval from the lenders if Trina Luxembourg (1) disposes of an individual asset in excess of 10% its total assets or (2) provides guarantees in excess of Euro 15,000,000 or 50% of its net assets. The repayment of the credit facility is guaranteed by Trina China. Trina Luxembourg can only use amounts drawn down under the credit facility to finance its business activities associated with solar power projects.

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

Appendix 1**Subsidiaries of Trina**

The following table sets forth information concerning Trina's subsidiaries:

Name of company	Place and date of incorporation/ establishment	Attributable equity interest held	Principal activity
Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.	PRC December 26, 1997	100%	Manufacturing and trading solar modules
Top Energy International Limited	Hong Kong July 18, 2006	100%	Procuring silicon and arranging tolling manufacturing
Trina Solar Korea Limited	Korea September 22, 2008	100%	Sales and marketing modules in Korea
Trina Solar (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore August 4, 2009	100%	Investing and trading solar power projects
Trina Solar (Luxembourg) S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg June 26, 2009	100%	Investing and trading solar power projects
Trina Solar (U.S.) Inc.	U.S.A September 3, 2009	100%	Sales and marketing modules in United States of America
Trina Solar (U.S.) Holding Inc.	U.S.A September 8, 2009	100%	Investment holding
Trina Solar (Germany) GmbH	Germany June 25, 2009	100%	Sales and marketing modules in Germany
Trina Solar (Switzerland) Ltd.	Switzerland November 13, 2009	100%	European sales center
Trina Solar (Luxembourg) Holdings S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg November 6, 2009	100%	Investment holding
Trina Solar (Spain) S.L.	Spain December 15, 2009	100%	Sales and marketing modules in Spain
Trina Solar (Italy) S.r.l.	Italy December 21, 2009	100%	Sales and marketing modules in Italy
Fotosolare Quarta S.r.l.	Italy December 5, 2009	Variable interest	Developing solar power project Entity

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

Additional Information Financial Statement Schedule I

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Accounting Principles

Generally Accepted in the United States

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED

NOTES TO SCHEDULE I

Schedule I has been provided pursuant to the requirements of Rule 12-04(a) and 4-08(e)(3) of Regulation S-X, which require condensed financial information as to financial position, changes in financial position and results of operations of a parent company as of the same dates and for the same periods for which audited consolidated financial statements have been presented as the restricted net assets of Trina's consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries not available for distribution to Trina as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 of US\$125,022,369, \$204,212,644 and \$410,311,389 respectively, exceeded the 25% threshold. The condensed financial information has been prepared using the same accounting policies as set out in the accompanying consolidated financial statements except that the equity method has been used to account for investments in its subsidiaries.

Guarantee

As of December 31, 2009, Trina Solar Limited (TSL) was the guarantor for Trina China's five-year Facility, which amounted to \$182.5 million as of December 31, 2009 (see Note 10).

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
BALANCE SHEETS
(In U.S. dollars)

	2007	As of December 31, 2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	20,749,062	976,882	100,836,223
Investment in securities			4,034,296
Other receivables	302,092	574,718	481,417
Total current assets	21,051,154	1,551,600	105,351,936
Deferred convertible bond issuance cost		1,710,214	1,160,999
Amount due from group companies	155,826,973	223,938,675	63,665,428
Investment in subsidiaries	192,801,248	343,897,225	651,028,292
TOTAL ASSETS	369,679,375	571,097,714	821,206,655
 LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accrued expenses	2,190,570	4,793,149	8,858,977
Total current liabilities	2,190,570	4,793,149	8,858,977
Convertible note payable		133,248,054	135,122,565
Total liabilities	2,190,570	138,041,203	143,981,542
 Shareholders equity:			
Ordinary shares (\$0.00001 par value; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized, 2,552,940,486, 2,958,183,059 and 3,486,901,296 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively)	25,533	29,581	34,869
Additional paid-in capital	304,877,619	308,898,326	455,453,178
Retained earnings	51,352,188	112,712,460	210,296,710
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11,233,465	11,416,144	11,440,356
Total shareholders equity	367,488,805	433,056,511	677,225,113
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	369,679,375	571,097,714	821,206,655

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Operating expenses			
Selling expenses	1,369,719	1,742,429	2,722,092
General and administrative expenses	5,922,767	7,156,768	8,337,343
Research and development expenses	546,512	257,948	396,239
Total operating expenses	7,838,998	9,157,145	11,455,674
Operating (loss) and gain	(7,838,998)	(9,157,145)	(11,455,674)
Interest expense		(3,740,207)	(7,949,517)
Interest income	1,911,519	544,325	113,857
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	41,657,417	73,713,299	116,875,584
Income before income taxes	35,729,938	61,360,272	97,584,250
Tax expense			
Net Income	35,729,938	61,360,272	97,584,250

F-47

Table of Contents

TRINA SOLAR LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Operating activities:			
Net income	35,729,938	61,360,272	97,584,250
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(41,657,417)	(73,713,298)	(116,403,409)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Share-based compensation	1,740,388	4,024,780	4,278,502
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other payable		(1,220,549)	6,782,686
Other receivable	(197,102)	(272,651)	(30,264)
Accrued expenses	(371,220)	3,823,128	(2,716,858)
Amortization of convertible bond issuance costs		1,162,141	2,547,382
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,755,413)	(4,836,177)	(7,957,711)
Investing activities:			
Investment in subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(80,000,000)	(77,200,000)	(190,807,123)
Amounts due from group companies	(144,679,631)	(68,111,702)	156,342,628
Net cash used in investing activities	(224,679,631)	(145,311,702)	(34,464,495)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes payable, net of issuance costs		130,375,699	
Proceeds from issuance of restricted shares to employees	208		744,732
Proceed from issuance of ordinary shares, net of issuance costs	163,470,704		141,536,815
Net cash provided by financing activities	163,470,912	130,375,699	142,281,547
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(65,964,132)	(19,772,180)	99,859,341
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	86,713,194	20,749,062	976,882
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20,749,062	976,882	100,836,223

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