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Commission file number 001-33290

JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

The Cayman Islands
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

No. 36, Jiang Chang San Road

Zhabei, Shanghai

The People's Republic of China
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Mr. Min Cao

JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.

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The People's Republic of China

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile 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 one ordinary share, par value US\$0.0001 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share*	

* Not for trading but only in connection with the registration of American depositary shares

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

None
(Title of Class)

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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: 202,238,307 ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share, as of December 31, 2011.

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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or 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

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

US 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

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

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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CERTAIN TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, in this annual report:

- ADS refers to American depositary shares, each representing one ordinary share of JA Solar, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- China and the PRC refer to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purposes of this annual report only, Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau;
- conversion efficiency refers to the ability of solar power products to convert sunlight into electricity; conversion efficiency rate is commonly used in the solar power industry to measure the percentage of light energy from the sun that is actually converted into electricity;
- cost per watt and price per watt refer to the cost and price of solar power products, respectively, relative to the number of watts of electricity a solar power product generates;
- Hebei Jinglong refers to Hebei Jinglong Industry and Commerce Group Co., Ltd., which is controlled by the shareholders of Jinglong BVI;
- JA BVI refers to JA Development Co., Ltd., our directly wholly-owned subsidiary, a British Virgin Islands company;
- JA Fengxian refers to Shanghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Shanghai, China;
- JA Hebei refers to JingAo Solar Co., Ltd., our predecessor and indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Hebei, China;
- JA Hefei Renewable Energy refers to JA (Hefei) Renewable Energy Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Hefei, China;

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- JA Hefei Technology refers to Hefei JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Hefei, China;
- JA Lianyungang refers to Jing Hai Yang Semiconductor Materials (Donghai) Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Jiangsu, China;
- JA Solar, we, us, the company, our company and our refer to JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. and, unless otherwise indicated or a context may otherwise require, its predecessor entities and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- JA Wafer R&D refers to Donghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Jiangsu, China;
- JA Yangzhou refers to JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Jiangsu, China;
- JA Yangzhou PV Engineering refers to Yangzhou JA Solar PV Engineering, our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Jiangsu, China;
- JA Yangzhou R&D refers to Yangzhou JA Solar R&D Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Jiangsu, China;
- JA Zhabei refers to Shanghai JA Solar PV Technology Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Shanghai, China;

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- **Jinglong BVI** refers to Jinglong Group Co., Ltd., a British Virgin Islands company and our largest shareholder;
- **Jinglong Group** refers to Hebei Jinglong and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- **Lehman Entities** shall include Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries, including Lehman Brothers Inc., Lehman Brothers International (Europe), Lehman Brothers Treasury Co. BV and Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc.
- **rated manufacturing capacity** refers to the total amount of solar power products that can be made by a manufacturing line per annum operating at its maximum possible rate and is measured in megawatts, or MW;
- **RMB** and **Renminbi** refer to the legal currency of the PRC;
- **Solar Silicon Valley** refers to Solar Silicon Valley Electronics Science and Technology Co., Ltd., our indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary in Hebei, China;
- **US\$** and **U.S. dollars** refer to the legal currency of the United States;
- **voltage** or **volts** refers to the rating of the amount of electrical pressure that causes electricity to flow in the power line; and
- **watts** refers to the measurement of total electrical power, where **kilowatts** or **KW** means one thousand watts, **megawatts** or **MW** means one million watts and **gigawatts** or **GW** means one billion watts.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this annual report that address activities, events or developments which we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future are hereby identified as forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Forward-looking statements typically are identified by words or phrases such as may, will, expect, anticipate, aim, estimate, intend, believe, potential, continue, is/are likely to or other similar expressions or the negative of these words or expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements relating to:

- our expectations regarding the worldwide demand for electricity and the market for solar energy;
- our beliefs regarding the inability of traditional fossil fuel-based generation technologies to meet the demand for electricity;
- our beliefs regarding the importance of environmentally friendly power generation;
- our expectations regarding governmental incentives for the deployment of solar energy;
- our beliefs regarding the solar power industry revenue growth;
- our expectations with respect to advancements in our technologies;
- our beliefs regarding the low-cost advantage of solar power product production in China;
- our beliefs regarding the competitiveness of our solar power products;
- our expectations regarding the scaling of our solar power capacity;
- our expectations with respect to increased revenue growth and our ability to achieve profitability resulting from increases in our production volumes;
- our expectations with respect to our ability to secure raw materials in the future;

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- our expectations with respect to our ability to develop relationships with customers in our target markets;
- our future business development, results of operations and financial condition; and
- competition from other manufacturers of solar power products and conventional energy suppliers.

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.

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 selected consolidated statements of operations data presented below for the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and our balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2011 have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles

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(U.S. GAAP) and are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company, an independent registered public accounting firm. Our selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 and selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this annual report on Form 20-F. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

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	Year ended December 31,				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in millions, except for share and per share data)				
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenues					
Solar modules to third parties	92.9	425.6	82.6	2,510.6	3,709.3
Solar cells and other products to third parties	2,439.5	4,368.4	3,283.9	8,023.9	6,151.1
Solar cells and other products to related parties	62.2	508.0	5.2	160.4	71.7
Engineering, procurement and construction to third parties					146.5
Solar products processing to third parties	99.1	156.3	406.9	1,065.9	654.3
Total revenues	2,693.7	5,458.3	3,778.6	11,760.8	10,732.9
Cost of revenues					
Solar modules	(74.0)	(378.5)	(90.7)	(2,221.5)	(3,427.8)
Solar cells and other products to third parties	(1,943.1)	(3,615.3)	(2,980.8)	(6,357.8)	(6,170.8)
Solar cells and other products to related parties	(49.5)	(420.4)	(4.7)	(127.1)	(71.9)
Engineering, procurement and construction					(108.4)
Solar products processing	(26.2)	(52.1)	(220.3)	(508.0)	(492.7)
Total cost of revenues	(2,092.8)	(4,466.3)	(3,296.5)	(9,214.4)	(10,271.6)
Gross profit	600.9	992.0	482.1	2,546.4	461.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(150.3)	(271.5)	(325.2)	(457.8)	(509.8)
Research and development expenses	(4.2)	(28.5)	(45.1)	(63.8)	(68.9)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment			(18.1)	(47.3)	(303.1)
Total operating expenses	(154.5)	(300.0)	(388.4)	(568.9)	(881.8)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	446.4	692.0	93.7	1,977.5	(420.5)
Impairment on available-for-sale securities		(686.3)			
Change in fair value of derivatives		564.0	(49.1)	74.5	84.9
Convertible notes buy back gain/(loss)		161.3	(24.1)		4.3
Interest expense	(6.6)	(172.3)	(231.5)	(221.2)	(373.7)
Interest income	62.6	42.7	12.0	12.8	25.8
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(112.8)	(132.2)	4.6	(74.4)	(69.0)
Loss for equity investment in a joint venture					(1.8)
Investment loss		(28.6)	(2.3)		
Loss on share lending agreement		(469.0)			
Other income, net	5.2	3.6	7.8	258.7	235.7
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	394.8	(24.8)	(188.9)	2,027.9	(514.3)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5.6	(23.9)	(8.0)	(252.7)	(57.8)

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Income/(loss) from continuing operations	400.4	(48.7)	(196.9)	1,775.2	(572.1)
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax			3.4	(19.8)	
Gain from sales of discontinued operations, net of tax					7.8
Net income/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	400.4	(48.7)	(193.5)	1,755.4	(564.3)
Net income/(loss) per share from continuing operations:					
Basic	2.96	(0.31)	(1.22)	10.90	(3.42)
Diluted	2.93	(5.13)	(1.22)	10.72	(3.42)
Net income/(loss) per share from discontinued operations:					
Basic			0.02	(0.12)	0.04
Diluted			0.02	(0.12)	0.04
Net income/(loss) per share					
Basic	2.96	(0.31)	(1.20)	10.78	(3.38)
Diluted	2.93	(5.13)	(1.20)	10.61	(3.38)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	134,525,226	156,380,060	161,643,312	162,900,657	167,101,076
Diluted	136,721,772	167,438,190	161,643,312	171,116,684	167,101,076
Operating Data:					
Products sold (in MW)	132.9	277.4	508.8	1,462.6	1,694.7
Average PV cells selling price per watt	22.5	22.1	9.0	8.7	5.7

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	2007	2008	As of December 31, 2009 (in millions)	2010	2011
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	736.0	1,542.8	1,867.2	2,289.5	3,889.1
Total current assets	3,491.1	3,830.4	3,661.3	6,418.2	7,709.1
Total assets	4,570.5	7,279.2	7,462.2	11,619.4	14,735.6
Total current liabilities	433.1	870.8	629.2	2,043.6	3,325.3
Total liabilities	434.0	2,524.3	2,639.6	4,939.2	8,186.9
Shareholders' equity	4,136.5	4,754.9	4,822.6	6,680.2	6,548.7

Exchange Rate Information

Our functional currency is Renminbi. The noon buying rate for U.S. dollars in effect on December 30, 2011 in New York City for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was at RMB6.2939 to US\$1.00. We make no representation that any amounts of Renminbi or U.S. dollars could be or could have been converted into each other at any particular rate or at all. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Fluctuation in exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment. On April 20, 2012, the noon buying rate was RMB6.3080 to US\$1.00.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the noon buying rates for U.S. dollars in New York City for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

Period	Period End	Noon buying rate		
		Average(1) (RMB per US\$1.00)	High	Low
2007	7.2946	7.5806	7.8127	7.2946
2008	6.8225	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800
2009	6.8259	6.8295	6.8470	6.8176
2010	6.6000	6.7696	6.8330	6.6000
2011	6.2939	6.4630	6.6364	6.2939
October	6.3547	6.3710	6.3825	6.3534
November	6.3765	6.3564	6.3839	6.3400
December	6.2939	6.3482	6.3733	6.2939
2012				
January	6.3080	6.3119	6.3330	6.2940
February	6.2935	6.2997	6.3120	6.2935
March	6.2975	6.3125	6.3315	6.2975
April (through April 20, 2012)	6.3080	6.3052	6.3150	6.2975

Source for 2007-2008: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Source for 2009-2012: the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board.

(1) Annual averages are calculated by averaging the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our business is sensitive to global economic conditions. A severe or prolonged downturn in the global or Chinese economy could materially and adversely affect our business and our financial condition.

The global financial markets experienced significant disruptions in 2008 and the United States, Europe and other economies went into recession. The recovery from the lows of 2008 and 2009 was uneven and it is facing new challenges, including the escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis since 2011. It is unclear whether the European sovereign debt crisis will be contained and what effects it may have. There is considerable uncertainty over the long-term effects of the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies that have been adopted by the central banks and financial authorities of some of the world's leading economies, including China's. There have also been

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concerns over unrest in the Middle East and Africa, which have resulted in higher oil prices and significant market volatility, and over the possibility of a war involving Iran. There have also been concerns about the economic effect of the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear crisis in Japan. Economic conditions in China are sensitive to global economic conditions. Any prolonged slowdown in the global or Chinese economy may have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in international trade policies and international barriers to trade, in particular, the anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation currently conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the International Trade Commission, may adversely affect our ability to export our products to certain countries and certain customers.

In October 2011, in response to an anti-dumping and countervailing duty petition filed by SolarWorld and six other U.S. solar power product manufacturers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, or U.S. DOC, and the International Trade Commission, or ITC, initiated an investigation against Chinese solar power product manufacturers who export solar power products to the U.S. market. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether the alleged dumping and illegal subsidies occurred, and, if so, the dumping margin and the subsidy amount. The U.S. DOC announced its preliminary countervailing duty decision on March 20, 2012 and determined that Chinese manufacturers receive countervailable subsidies between 2.9% and 4.73%, with Suntech Power Holding Company Ltd. receiving a 2.9% subsidy rate, Trina Solar Ltd. receiving a 4.73% rate, and all other producers receiving a 3.61% rate. U.S. DOC also preliminarily determined that the anti-dumping and countervailing investigation apply only to solar cells manufactured in China, as well as solar panels and modules, regardless of where manufactured, incorporating such cells. The investigation would not apply to solar panels or modules manufactured in China from solar cells manufactured in a third country. The preliminary decision on the anti-subsidy side will be followed by another preliminary decision for anti-dumping, scheduled for May 16, 2012. The preliminary decision has triggered deposit requirements at the preliminary rates on imports into the U.S. market. Import deposit requirements resulting from the preliminary or final decisions would impose a retroactive requirement to make deposits, which could be substantial, and increase our cost of revenues, therefore adversely affecting our sales to the U.S. market and results of operations. We currently sell a small portion of our solar power products to the U.S. market, which accounted for 6.5% of our total revenues in 2011. However, no final tariff decisions will be made until ITC completes its investigation as well, which is scheduled to occur before the end of 2012. If the final decisions impose additional duties on imports of solar power products into the U.S., the duties are expected to be applied retroactively on imports entered into the U.S. market from the date of the preliminary decision, and our sales to the U.S. market can be materially and adversely affected.

The net revenues generated from sales to the European market account for 28% and 31% of our total revenues in 2010 and 2011, respectively. If the European Competition Commission determines to initiate similar anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation, our sales to the European market may be materially and adversely affected.

Besides the ongoing anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation in the U.S. and the uncertainties in the European market, we and our customers may be affected by any other claims of unfair trade practices that are brought against the PRC government through the imposition of tariffs, non-tariff barriers to trade or other trade remedies. In September 2010, the United Steel Workers, or USW, filed a petition with the United States Trade Representative, or USTR, alleging that PRC government has engaged in unfair trade policies and practices with respect to certain domestic industries, including the solar power industry. Subsequently, USTR initiated an investigation under Section 301 of the United States Trade Act of 1974, as amended. A substantial portion of the claims under USW's petition have been addressed during the investigation, and USTR will continue to investigate the remaining USW allegations even though no formal action is being taken under Section 301. Although we believe we will not be directly affected by the results of this investigation, there can be no assurance that any government or international trade body will not institute adverse trade policies or remedies or similar against exports from China in the future. Any significant changes in international trade policies, practices or trade remedies, especially those instituted in our target markets or markets where our major customers are located, could increase the price of our products compared to those of our competitors or decrease our customers' demand for our products, which may adversely affect our business prospects and results of operations.

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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 power market and industry trends. In the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first half of 2009, the global solar power industry experienced a significant decline in demand due to decreases in expenditures on solar power systems and the availability of financing for buyers of solar power products as a result of the global financial crisis. Meanwhile, increased manufacturing capacity of solar power products coupled by decreased demand for polysilicon caused a substantial decline in prices of solar power products. Similarly in 2011, various European countries reduced subsidies, such as feed-in tariff, which is designed to require public utility companies to pay higher prices for solar power than for power generated through conventional means. Combined with other factors such as the European sovereign debt crisis, lack of available financing to solar power projects and an oversupply of solar power products, the average selling prices of solar power products have declined significantly. We expect that cost reduction in the solar power industry will continue and prices of our products will be materially and adversely affected.

The demand for solar power products is also influenced by macroeconomic factors, including the global economic development, credit market, 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. If such negative market and industry trends continue in the future, the prices of our solar power products could decrease and our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives or change in government policies and regulations 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. Countries that provide significant incentives for solar power include Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, the United States, Bulgaria, Belgium, India, Canada and China, among others. In many countries that constitute our major markets, solar power systems, particularly those for on-grid applications, would not be commercially viable without government incentives because the cost of generating electricity from solar power currently exceeds the cost of generating electricity from conventional or other non-solar renewable energy sources.

The scope of government incentives for solar power depends, to a large extent, on political and policy developments relating to environmental concerns in a given country. Policy shifts could reduce or eliminate these government economic incentives altogether. For example, the rapid rises of the German, Spanish and Italian solar power markets in 2010 were largely due to the government policies of those countries that set feed-in tariff terms at attractive rates. However, the escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis since 2011 has affected the fiscal ability of several governments to offer incentives for the solar power industry. For example, Germany, our largest solar power products market in 2011, has continued to introduce cuts in feed-in tariff since 2010, after installations in the market exceeded government expectation in 2009 and in the following years. Spain was the largest PV market in the world in 2008, but the introduction of various legislation to the PV industry has significantly reduced the market size in Spain. Several other countries, including France, Greece and Belgium have continued to reduce their feed-in tariffs as well as other incentive measures in 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. Any significant reduction in the scope or discontinuation of government incentive programs, especially those in significant markets such as European countries, could cause demand for our products and our revenues to decline, and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The market for power generation products is also heavily influenced by government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, as well as internal policies of electric utilities companies. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing, safety, utility

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interconnection, metering and related matters. End users' purchases of alternative energy sources, including solar power products, could be deterred by unfavorable changes in regulations and policies, which could result in a significant reduction in the potential demand

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for our solar power products. For example, public utility companies commonly charge fees to larger, industrial customers for disconnecting from the electricity transmission grid or for having the capacity to use power from the electricity transmission grid for back-up purposes. These fees could increase end users' costs of using our solar power products and make products that use our solar power products less desirable, thereby having an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The execution of our growth strategy depends on the continued availability of financing to our customers as well as third-party financing arrangements for end-users of our products, and is affected by general economic conditions.

Given the general economy, particularly the tightening of credit markets, we have extended credit to many new and existing customers or provided them with improved credit terms, including increasing credit limits and extending the time period before payments are due, ultimately increasing our accounts receivable and exposure to credit risks of our customers. In addition, we expect our receivables to further increase as a result of the expansion of our solar module business, which typically requires producers to grant longer credit terms to customers. We are exposed to the credit risk of our customers, some of which are new customers with whom we have not historically had extensive business dealings. Starting from May 2011, we began to insure part of our overseas sales through China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation, or Sinosure. As of December 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, 21.25% and 28.71% of our total overseas accounts receivable was insured by Sinosure, respectively. The amount of insurance coverage for each transaction is based on a rating assigned by Sinosure to the customer based on such customer's credit history. However, we cannot assure you that all our accounts receivable are sufficiently covered or that Sinosure will be able to make payments on our claims. Our balance of provision for doubtful accounts increased during from RMB 7.0 million in 2010 to RMB 32.6 million in 2011 due to the increased amount and aging of some of our accounts receivables. The failure of any of our new or existing customers to meet their payment obligations would deteriorate our working capital and materially and adversely affect our financial position, liquidity and results of operations.

Furthermore, our products are components of solar power and energy systems, which are used in both on-grid applications and off-grid applications. Government agencies and the private sector have, from time to time, provided financing on preferential terms to promote the use of solar energy in both on-grid and off-grid applications. We believe that the availability and cost of such financing programs could have a significant effect on the level of sales of solar power products. If existing financing programs for on-grid and off-grid applications are eliminated or if financing in general become inaccessible or inadequate, the growth of the market for on-grid and off-grid applications may be materially and adversely affected, which could cause sales of our solar power products to decline.

Due to the general reduction in available credit to would-be borrowers, customers may be unable or unwilling to finance the cost of our products, or parties that have historically provided this financing may cease to do so, or only do so on terms that are substantially less favorable for us or our customers. In addition, a rise in interest rates would likely increase the cost of financing to end users of our products and could reduce their profits and expected returns on investment in our products. A protracted disruption in the ability of our significant customers or downstream players to access sources of liquidity could cause serious disruptions to or an overall deterioration in their businesses. This could lead to a significant reduction in their future orders for our products and cause their inability or failure to meet their payment obligations to us, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In light of our increased sales to customers outside China, we face risks associated with the marketing, distribution and sale of our products overseas, and if we are unable to effectively manage these risks, they could impair our ability to expand our business overall.

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Historically, revenues from customers in China represented a significant portion of our overall revenues. Our revenues from customers outside China increased from 26.2% in 2009 to 48.3% in 2011. The stability and viability of any existing, new or potential overseas markets are subject to many uncertainties and may expose us to a number of risks, including:

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- 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;
- 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 the ability to understand local markets and follow their trends, as well as develop and maintain effective marketing and distributing presence in various countries;
- increased costs associated with providing customer service and support in these markets;
- difficulty and costs relating to compliance with the different commercial and legal requirements of the overseas markets in which we offer our products;
- failure to develop appropriate risk management and internal control structures tailored to overseas operations;
- failure to obtain or maintain certifications for our products in these markets; and
- failure to obtain, maintain or enforce intellectual property rights.

If we are unable to effectively manage these risks, we may not be able to successfully expand and grow our business as we have planned.

We may not be able to manage the expansion of our operations effectively.

We commenced business operations in May 2005 and have since grown rapidly. Our solar cell manufacturing capacity increased from 25 MW in 2006 to 2.8 GW in 2011. We expanded our business to solar module production in the fourth quarter of 2009 and our manufacturing capacity for solar module at the end of 2011 has reached 1.2 GW. We expect that our manufacturing capacity for solar module will increase to 2 GW by the

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end of 2012. As a result, we may need to install and operate new or expanded facilities, secure additional supplies of key raw materials, such as polysilicon and silicon wafers, and expand, train and manage our growing employee base. Our business and manufacturing capacity expansion will also place additional burdens on our research, sales, marketing and general managerial resources. Furthermore, we may not always have access to sufficient funds to support the expansion of our business.

We cannot assure you that our current and planned operations, personnel, systems and internal procedures and controls will be adequate to support our expansion plans. In addition, we may experience underutilization of our expanded production capacities if there is insufficient demand for our products. If we are unable to manage our expansion effectively, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Difficulties in identifying, consummating and integrating acquisitions and potential write-off in connection with acquisitions may have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

As part of our growth strategy, we have acquired, and may in the future acquire, companies that are complementary to our business. For instance, in November 2011, we completed the acquisition of 100% equity interests in Silver Age Holdings Limited, or Silver Age, a British Virgin Islands company that owns 100% of Solar Silicon Valley, in order to increase our silicon wafer manufacturing capability, secure wafer supplies and reduce costs of silicon wafers for our solar cell manufacturing. Silver Age was 70% owned by Jinglong BVI, our largest shareholder, and 30% owned by an independent third party. Past and future acquisitions may expose us to potential risks, including risks:

- the integration of new operations and the retention of customers and personnel;

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- unforeseen or hidden liabilities;
- the diversion of resources from our existing business and technology;
- failure to achieve synergies with our existing business as anticipated;
- failure of the newly acquired business, technologies, services and products to perform as anticipated;
- inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset additional costs;
- the costs of acquisitions; or
- the potential loss of or harm to relationships with our employees, customers or suppliers resulting from our integration of new businesses.

Any of the potential risks listed above could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to manage our business and our results of operations.

We have expanded our business into upstream and downstream markets for a short period of time and plan to continue implementing our integration strategy. Any failure to successfully implement this strategy could have a material adverse effect on our growth, results of operations and business prospects.

We have expanded into upstream and downstream markets, such as silicon wafer and solar module businesses since the fourth quarter of 2009 as well as engineering, procurement and construction, or EPC, business since the third quarter of 2011. Our ability to successfully implement our upstream and downstream business integration is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including:

- our short history in the new businesses;

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- our possible lack of competitiveness in product quality and cost structure in the new businesses;
- the need for additional capital to finance our new business operations, which may not be available on reasonable terms or at all;
- the need to recruit additional skilled employees, including technicians and managers at different levels;
- the solar module business typically requires us to grant longer credit terms to our customers and to maintain a higher level of inventory, resulting in longer cash conversion cycles compared with our traditional solar cell business;
- our expanded warranty liabilities associated with the solar module business, with the warranty period for solar modules lasting for 10 to 25 years;
- our current warranty accrual of 1% of our net revenues from sales of solar modules may not be adequate and we may have to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective solar modules in the future;
- the business model and key success factors of our EPC service are significantly different from those of our traditional business in solar power product manufacturing;
- potential conflict with our downstream customers as a result of our direct competition with them in the solar module and EPC businesses; and
- new risks associated with the silicon wafer, solar module and EPC service businesses yet to be fully understood by the industry and market.

If we are unable to effectively manage these risks, we may not be able to successfully operate these new businesses and achieve the expected value of vertical business integration.

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In addition, the expansion into the downstream solar module market has resulted in substantial changes to our business, including, among others, the change of our customer base and product mix. Our customer base has evolved from primarily module manufacturers and distributors to include system integrators and solar power project developers. We have limited experience managing relationships with these new customers. We may not be able to manage our business expansion strategy as planned and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Prepayment arrangements for procurement of silicon wafers and/or polysilicon from our major suppliers expose us to the credit risks of such suppliers and may also significantly increase our costs and expenses, either of which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We face significant specific counterparty risk under long-term supply contracts when dealing with suppliers without a long, stable production and financial history. We make prepayments to these suppliers for procurement of polysilicon, ingots or wafers without receiving collateral to secure such payments. In the event any such supplier experiences financial difficulties, or even bankruptcy, it may be difficult or impossible, or may require substantial time and expenses, for us to recover any or all of our prepayments.

For example, in 2010, one of our long-term suppliers failed to deliver silicon wafers pursuant to contractual terms and we initiated legal actions to seek remedies and eventually settled these suits. Also in 2011, another one of our long-term suppliers failed to deliver silicon wafers pursuant to contractual terms, and we recorded a provision of prepayment of RMB 42.2 million while the legal proceeding against such supplier is still in process. More importantly, M.SETEK, historically one of our major suppliers, failed to make majority of the scheduled delivery after a magnitude-9 earthquake struck Japan and triggered a tsunami affecting vast areas in Japan. As a result, we entered into a framework agreement with M.SETEK in March 2012 regarding repayment of the prepayment owed by M.SETEK, under which (i) M.SETEK will use the dividends distributed by Hebei Ningjin Songgong Semiconductor Co., Ltd., or Ningjin Songgong, to repay part of prepayments, (ii) M.SETEK will transfer its 65% equity interests in Ningjin Songgong to us at an appraisal price, which will be used to offset part of the remaining unpaid prepayments, and (iii) M.SETEK will continue to deliver polysilicon to fully utilize the remaining unpaid prepayments, if any. These efforts incurred legal expenses and distracted our management attention. If legal actions were required to recover our prepayments, our claims for such prepayments would rank as unsecured claims, which expose us to the credit risks of our suppliers in the case of an insolvency or bankruptcy of such suppliers. Under such circumstances, our claims against the suppliers would rank below those of secured creditors, which would undermine our chances of obtaining the return of the prepayments. Accordingly, if a supplier to which we make prepayment defaults on its obligations under a supply contract, we may not be able to recover all or a portion of our outstanding prepayment, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

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

In order to secure adequate and timely supply of polysilicon and silicon wafers, we entered into a number of long-term supply agreements for polysilicon, ingots and wafers with a limited number of suppliers, including Hebei Jinglong, Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd., an affiliate of GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Limited, or GCL, Wacker Chemie AG, or Wacker, OCI Company Ltd., or OCI, and Hemlock Semiconductor Pte. Ltd., or Hemlock. Some agreements provide for fixed pricing or pricing adjustable within a relatively small range of plus or minus 5% to 10%, substantial prepayment obligations, and/or firm purchase commitments that require us to pay for the supply whether or not we accept delivery. The prices of polysilicon and silicon wafers declined in the second half of 2008, increased since the second half of 2010 but declined again in 2011, in this regard, we had renegotiated the unit price and volume terms of many of our long-term supply agreements and had entered into amendments for many of them. In view of the significant volatility of the polysilicon prices during the past few years, we plan to continue to renegotiate the unit price and volume terms of our long-term supply agreements, if prices of polysilicon or silicon wafers continue to be higher than the market prices after such re-negotiations, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage versus our

competitors, and our cost of revenues as well as profitability would be materially and

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adversely affected. In addition, if demand for our solar power products decreases and such agreements require us to purchase more raw materials than are required to meet our demand, we may incur costs associated with carrying excess inventory, which may have a material adverse effect on our cash flow. To the extent we are not able to pass these increased costs to our customers, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, we may choose not to procure polysilicon, ingots or wafers under certain contracts if we deem the prices under such contracts are unfavorable to us under prevailing market conditions and/or we are unable to renegotiate the price or volume terms to our satisfaction. In the event we choose not to procure polysilicon, ingots or wafers under these contracts, we may be forced to forfeit certain prepayment amounts to, and face contractual damage claims from, these suppliers if no mutual agreement can be reached. We cannot assure you that the outcome of any such potential litigation would be in our favor. Such litigation may be costly and may divert management attention and other resources away from our business and could materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may not be able to obtain sufficient silicon raw materials in a timely manner, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We procure silicon raw materials through a combination of long-term supply contracts and spot market purchases. With the rapid and aggressive expansion of our production capacities in 2010 and our continued expansion in 2011, we have entered into and anticipate to continue to enter into additional long-term supply contracts as well as obtain silicon raw materials from the spot market to supplement supplies under our existing long-term supply contracts. However, we may experience interruption to our supply of silicon raw materials or late delivery in the future for the following reasons, among others:

- suppliers under our silicon material supply contracts may delay deliveries for a significant period of time without incurring penalties;
- there can be no assurance that our supplies will be able to meet our production needs consistently or on a timely basis;
- some of our competitors who also purchase polysilicon from our suppliers may have longer and stronger relationships with and have greater buying power and bargaining leverage over some of our key suppliers; and
- our supply of silicon raw materials is subject to the business risk of our suppliers, some of whom have limited operating history and limited financial resources, and one or more of which could go out of business for reasons beyond our control.

In particular, one of our long-term silicon wafer suppliers, M.SETEK, is located in Japan. On March 11, 2011, a magnitude-9 earthquake, the biggest in Japan's recorded history, struck Japan and triggered a tsunami affecting vast areas in Japan and causing widespread power shortages. M.SETEK was unable to make the majority of the scheduled delivery thereafter, in light of the circumstance, we entered into a framework agreement with M.SETEK regarding repayment of the prepayment owed by M.SETEK.

Failure to obtain the required amounts of silicon raw materials in a timely manner and on commercially reasonable terms would increase our manufacturing costs and/or substantially limit our ability to meet our contractual obligations to deliver products to our customers. Any failure by us to meet such obligations could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, ability to retain customers, market share, business and results of operations and may subject us to claims from our customers and other disputes. Failure to obtain sufficient silicon raw materials would also result in underutilization of our production facilities and an increase in our marginal production costs. Furthermore, any fluctuation in the spot price of polysilicon will increase our cost of revenues. Any of the above events could have a material adverse effect on our growth, profitability and results of operations.

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We require a significant amount of cash to fund our future capital expenditure requirements and working capital needs; if we cannot obtain additional sources of liquidity when we need it, our growth prospects and future profitability may be materially and adversely affected.

We have been expanding our business and will continue to do so to remain competitive. We expanded our business to upstream wafer and downstream module production in the fourth quarter of 2009 and intend to expand the manufacturing capacity for solar module from 1.2 GW in 2011 to 2 GW in 2012. In addition, we are in the process of establishing a new manufacturing center in Hefei, China, to further expand our manufacturing capacity and have completed phase I construction. We will need a significant amount of cash to fund our capital expenditures for these expansion plans, as well as for our research and development activities in order to remain competitive. Besides capital expenditures, we have significant working capital commitments because suppliers of silicon wafers and polysilicon usually require us to make prepayments in advance of shipments. Future acquisitions, market changes or other developments may also cause us to require additional funds.

Historically, we have relied on equity and debt offerings, bank borrowings and operating cash flow to finance our capital expenditure and working capital requirements. If we cannot generate sufficient operating cash flow to fund our capital expenditure and working capital needs, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or borrow from lending institutions. In addition, we historically required our customers to make prepayments to us to help us reduce the amount of funds that we need to finance our working capital requirements. However, the practice is on the decline due to market trends, the balance of prepayments we received from our customers decreased from RMB 484.5 million as of December 31, 2010 to RMB 320.3 million as of December 31, 2011. Therefore, it has increased our need to obtain additional short-term borrowings to finance our working capital requirements. Our ability to obtain external financing is subject to a number of uncertainties, including:

- our future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- the state of global credit markets;
- general market conditions for financing activities by companies in our industry; and
- economic, political and other conditions in China and elsewhere.

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 be materially and adversely affected. For example, the tightening of PRC credit market and interest rate increases in China since 2010 may limit the availability of financing to us, or at all, or increase the costs of such financing. In addition, the sale of additional equity securities, including convertible debt securities, would dilute our existing shareholders. The incurrence of debt would result in increased interest rate risk, 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, if any. A shortage of such funds could in turn impose limitations on our ability to plan for, or react effectively to, changing market conditions or to expand through organic and acquisitive growth, thereby reducing our competitiveness.

We have substantial existing indebtedness, in particular long-term indebtedness, and we may incur substantial indebtedness in the future, which could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to generate sufficient cash to satisfy our outstanding and future debt obligations.

We incurred a significant amount of debt and substantial debt service requirements as a result of the May 2008 offering of the 4.5% senior convertible notes maturing on May 15, 2013, or the 2008 Senior Notes. As of December 31, 2011, we had long-term bank borrowings of RMB 4.35 billion, of which RMB 885 million was due within one year, and the face value of the outstanding 2008 Senior Notes was US\$222.0 million. Our substantial indebtedness could have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

- requiring us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, which would reduce our cash flows available for working capital, capital expenditures, project developments and other general corporate purposes;

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- limiting our flexibility in planning for or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who have less debt or are less leveraged.

Any of the above-listed factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations depends on our ability to generate significant cash flows in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us in amounts sufficient and on terms reasonable to us to support our liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debts, including the 2008 Senior Notes, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we incur additional indebtedness, our increased debt service requirements may adversely affect our ability to meet our payment obligations on the 2008 Senior Notes and otherwise successfully grow and operate our business.

Our efforts to further develop our technology and know-how through increased research and development of crystalline silicon technology may not yield satisfactory results, if any.

The solar power industry is rapidly evolving and becoming more competitive. We will need to invest significant financial resources in research and development to keep pace with technological advances in the solar power industry and to effectively compete in the future. We have expended and may continue to expend significant financial resources in research and development of crystalline silicon and commercialization of new technologies to effectively compete with other market players in the future. Our research and development efforts are focused on improving conversion efficiencies of our solar power products. For example, we introduced our SECIUM cell line in 2010 and our SECIUM cells have achieved conversion efficiency rate of 19%. We introduced our MAPLE technology in 2011 and our MAPLE cells have achieved conversion efficiency rate of 18.5%, substantially higher than the industry standard average conversion efficiency rate for multicrystalline solar cells of approximately 16.8%. However, research and development activities are inherently uncertain, and we might encounter practical difficulties in commercializing our research results. A variety of competing photovoltaic technologies that other companies may develop could prove to be more cost-effective and have better performance than solar power products that we develop. Therefore, our development efforts may be rendered obsolete by the technological advances of others.

Breakthroughs in photovoltaic technologies that do not use crystalline silicon could mean that companies such as us that rely entirely on crystalline silicon would encounter a sudden, sharp drop in sales. One of the alternative technologies in the production of solar cells is thin film technology. The use of thin film technology in the production of solar cells would significantly reduce the consumption of silicon materials and manufacturing costs. New developments in commercialization of thin film technology may render our existing technologies obsolete and our products uncompetitive, which would result in loss in our profitability and market share and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If photovoltaic technology is not suitable for widespread adoption, or sufficient demand for solar power products does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipated, our sales may not continue to increase or may even decline, and we may be unable to sustain profitability.

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The solar power market is at a development stage and the extent to which solar power products will be widely adopted is uncertain. Market data in the solar power industry are not as readily available as those in other more established industries where trends can be assessed more reliably from data gathered over a longer period of time. Many factors may affect the viability of widespread adoption of photovoltaic technology and demand for solar power products, including:

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

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- performance and reliability of solar power products compared to conventional and other non-solar energy sources and products;
- availability of government subsidies and incentives to support the development of the solar power industry;
- success of other alternative energy generation technologies, such as fuel cells, wind power and biomass;
- fluctuations in economic and market conditions that affect the viability of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels; and
- capital expenditures by end users of solar power products, which tend to decrease when the economy slows down.

The solar power market also competes with other sources of renewable energy and conventional power generation. If prices for conventional and other renewable energy resources decline, or if these resources enjoy greater policy support than solar power, the solar power market could suffer. If photovoltaic technology proves unsuitable for widespread adoption or if demand for solar power products fails to develop sufficiently, we may not be able to grow our business or generate sufficient revenues to sustain our profitability. In addition, demand for solar power products in our target markets may not develop or may develop to a lesser extent than we anticipated.

We depend on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of product sales; changes in customer purchase amounts, terms or patterns may cause significant fluctuations or declines in its revenues.

A substantial portion of our revenues depends on sales to a limited number of customers and the loss of sales to or inability to collect from these customers would have a significant negative impact on our business. We currently sell our solar power products to a limited number of customers, although no single customer represents 10% or more of our total revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2011, 40.4% of our total revenues were derived from sales of solar power products to our top ten customers. We anticipate that our dependence on a limited number of customers will continue for the foreseeable future. Consequently, failure of us to develop or maintain our customer relationships with these and other customers may have an adverse effect on our revenue, profitability and cash flows.

We expect to continue to rely on a relatively small number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. No assurance can be given that any of these customers will continue to purchase significant quantities of, or any, solar power products from us. Due to our reliance on a limited number of customers, any failure of us to develop or maintain our customer relationships with these and other customers may have an adverse effect on our revenue, profitability and cash flows.

Cancellation of customer orders could cause our operating results to fluctuate.

We have signed long-term sales arrangements with certain customers and required them to make prepayments. However, even though we charge a prepayment under many contracts, our customers may still cancel or reschedule purchase orders with us on relatively short notice. Cancellations or rescheduling of customer orders could result in delay or loss of anticipated sales without allowing us sufficient time to reduce, or delay the incurrence of, our corresponding inventory and operating expenses. In addition, changes in forecasts or the timing of orders from these or other customers expose us to the risks of inventory shortages or excess inventory. These circumstances, in addition to variations in average selling prices, and the fact that our supply agreements are generally long-term in nature and many of our other operating costs are fixed, in turn could cause our operating results to fluctuate and may result in a material adverse effect in our business.

We may be subject to non-competition or other similar restrictions or arrangements relating our business.

We may from time to time enter into non-competition, exclusivity or other restrictions or arrangements of a similar nature as part our sales agreements with our customers. Such restrictions or arrangements may significantly

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hinder or our ability to sell additional products, or enter into sales agreements with new or existing customers that plan to sell our products, in certain markets. As a result, such restrictions or arrangements may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We compete in a highly competitive market and many of our competitors have greater resources.

The solar power market is intensely competitive and rapidly evolving. We expect to face increased competition, which may result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share. Although we have expanded into upstream silicon wafer manufacturing and downstream solar module business since the fourth quarter of 2009, some of our competitors have become vertically integrated for a longer period of time than us. We expect to compete with future entrants to the photovoltaic market that offer new technological solutions. Furthermore, many of our competitors are developing or currently producing products based on new photovoltaic technologies, including thin film, ribbon, sheet and nano technologies, which they believe will ultimately cost the same as or less than crystalline silicon technologies used by us. In addition, the entire photovoltaic industry also faces competition from conventional and non-solar renewable energy technologies. Due to the relatively high manufacturing costs compared to most other energy sources, solar energy is generally not competitive without government incentive programs.

Many of our existing and potential competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, manufacturing and other resources than we do. Our competitors' greater size and longer operating history in some cases provide them with a competitive advantage with respect to manufacturing costs because of their economies of scale and their ability to purchase raw materials at lower prices. Many of our competitors also have greater brand name recognition, more established distribution networks and larger customer bases. In addition, many of our competitors have well-established relationships with our existing and potential customers and have extensive knowledge of our target markets. As a result, they may be able to devote greater resources to the research, development, promotion and sale of their products and respond more quickly to evolving industry standards and changes in market conditions. Our failure to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with existing or new competitors may materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and business prospects.

We obtain certain manufacturing equipment from sole or a limited number of suppliers and if such equipment is damaged or otherwise unavailable, our ability to deliver products on time will suffer, which in turn could result in order cancellations and loss of revenue.

Some of our equipment used in the manufacture of our solar power products has been developed and made specifically for us, is not readily available from alternative vendors and would be difficult to repair or replace if it were to become damaged or stop working. In addition, we obtain some equipment from sole or a limited number of suppliers. If any of these suppliers were to experience financial difficulties or go out of business, or if there were any damage to or a breakdown of our manufacturing equipment at a time when we are manufacturing commercial quantities of our products, our business would suffer. In addition, a supplier's failure to supply our ordered equipment in a timely manner, with adequate quality and on terms acceptable to us, could delay and otherwise disrupt our production schedule or increase our costs of production.

Problems with product quality or product performance may cause us to incur warranty expenses, damage our market reputation and prevent us from achieving increased sales and market share, or result in a decrease in our revenues and market share.

While we employ quality assurance procedures at key manufacturing stages to identify and resolve quality issues, our solar power products may contain defects that are not detected until after they are shipped or installed. These defects could cause us to incur significant re-engineering

costs, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from product development efforts, lead to returns of, or requests to return our products and significantly affect our customer relations and business reputation. If we deliver solar power products with errors or defects, or if

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there is a perception that our solar power products contain errors or defects, our credibility and the market acceptance and sales of our products could be harmed.

With respect to our solar module business, in 2011, we extended our product warranty period from 5 years to 10 years, warranting that the modules will be free from defects in materials and workmanship from the time of delivery. We also provide a 10 to 25 years performance warranty against declines of power generation capacity from the time of delivery. As a result of these warranties, we bear the risk of extensive warranty claims long after we have sold our products and recognized revenues. We therefore, in accordance with our own history, industry data and industry practices, accrue 1% of our net revenues from sales of solar modules as general warranty costs and also separately accrue specific warranty costs to cover potential liabilities that could arise from customer claims based on an individual assessment. However, such warranty costs may not be adequate. Because we only started to manufacture and sell solar modules in the fourth quarter of 2009, which have been in use for only a relatively short period, we cannot assure you that our assumptions regarding the durability and reliability of our products are reasonable. Our warranty provisions may be inadequate, and we may have to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective products in the future.

If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Given the importance of intellectual property to our business, we rely primarily on a combination of patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright, as well as employee and third party confidentiality agreements to safeguard our intellectual property. As of December 31, 2011, we had a total of 48 registered patents and 30 pending patent applications in China as well as 1 pending patent application in the United States. However, we cannot assure you that the steps which we have taken will be sufficient to protect our intellectual property rights or that third parties would not infringe upon or misappropriate any such rights. Moreover, it is costly to litigate in order to protect any of our intellectual property rights. If we are unable to prevent third parties from infringing or misappropriating these rights in our self-owned products, the future financial condition and the ability to develop our business could be materially adversely affected.

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

Our success also depends largely on our ability to use and develop our technology and know-how without infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties. Although we are not currently aware of any parties pursuing or intending to pursue infringement claims against us, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to such claims in the future. Also, because patent applications in many jurisdictions are kept confidential for 18 months before they are published, we may be unaware of other persons' pending patent applications that relate to our products or processes. Our suppliers may also become subject to infringement claims, which in turn could negatively impact our business as they may no longer be able to fulfill their delivery obligations under their contracts with us or refund our outstanding prepayments in a timely manner or at all. 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 manufacture and sale of our products or the use of our technologies. Protracted litigation could also result in our customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of our products until resolution of such litigation. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may continue to incur considerable legal expenses and allocate substantial time to our remaining legal action against the Lehman Entities and the results could be unsuccessful.

We had the following business relationships with the Lehman Entities around the world: (i) an investment of US\$100 million in notes issued by Lehman Brothers Treasury Co. BV (Lehman BV) (the Lehman Notes); (ii)

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an ADS lending agreement dated as of May 13, 2008 with Lehman Brothers International (Europe) (LBIE); and (iii) a capped call confirmation dated May 13, 2008 with Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc. (Lehman OTC) (the Capped Call).

Although we sold Lehman Notes to a third party in November 2010 and terminated the Capped Call in March 2012, we are still taking legal action against Lehman Entities to seek damages arising from LBIE's breach and default under the ADS lending agreement. During this process, we may continue to incur considerable legal expenses and allocate management time and attention to the legal action. Despite our expense and efforts, however, there can be no assurance that we will be awarded any damages from the Lehman Entities.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results may be difficult to predict and could fall below investor expectations, which could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to fluctuate significantly depending upon numerous factors, including seasonality of demand for solar power products, changes in market conditions and industry environment, and changes in government policies or regulations. For example, purchases of solar power products tend to decrease due to severe weather conditions in winter months, which complicates the installation of solar power systems. Many of these factors are beyond our control, making our quarterly results difficult to predict, which could cause the trading price of our ADSs to decline if our operating results for any particular quarter fall below investor expectations.

Our senior management has worked together for a relatively short period of time, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate their effectiveness and ability to address challenges.

Due to recent changes to our management team, certain of our senior management and employees have worked together at our company for a relatively short period of time. For example, we have experienced turnover in our senior management ranks and hired or appointed a number of executive officers and senior management in the past few years, including our chief executive officer and chief technology officer in 2010 and our chief financial officer in 2011. In light of the foregoing circumstances, it may be difficult for you to evaluate the effectiveness of our senior management and their ability to address future challenges to our business. Members of our senior management may not work together effectively as a team to manage our growth successfully, which may expose us to a higher risk of internal control deficiencies and result in us losing market share, business opportunity and revenues.

The success of our business depends on the continuing efforts of our key personnel and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

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 there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract or retain our qualified technical personnel. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified technical personnel, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

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We rely heavily on the continued services of our executive officers. If one or more of our executive officers are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them easily or at all. As a result, our business may be severely disrupted and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new officers. In addition, if any of our executive officers joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some or all of our customers. We believe our future success will depend upon our ability to retain these key employees and our ability to attract and retain other skilled managerial, engineering and sales and marketing personnel. Each of our executive officers and other key personnel has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains confidentiality and non-competition provisions. However, if any disputes arise between our employees and us, we cannot assure you, in light of uncertainties associated with the PRC legal system, the extent to

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which any of these agreements could be enforced in China, where some of our executive officers reside and hold some of their assets.

As we have awarded and will continue to award employee share options and other share-based compensation to certain of our directors, officers, employees and consultants, our net income will be adversely affected.

Under our 2006 stock incentive plan, we may award stock options and other share-based compensations to purchase up to 10% of our issued share capital to certain of our directors, employees and consultants. As of March 31, 2012, we have awarded 4,732,000 restricted share units and granted options to purchase 19,639,000 ordinary shares to a number of our directors, employees and consultants. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Stock Option Plans.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation, which requires all companies to recognize, as an expense, the fair value of share options and other share-based compensation to employees, we are required to account for compensation costs for all restricted share units and share options granted to our directors, employees and consultants using a fair-value based method and recognize expenses in our consolidated statement of operations in accordance with the relevant rules under U.S. GAAP. Our share-based compensation expenses have a material and adverse effect on our reported earnings for the year during which the share-based compensation are granted and over their vesting periods.

Moreover, the additional expenses associated with administrating share-based compensation may reduce the attractiveness of such incentive plan to us. However, if we stop granting options, or reduce the number of options granted, under our stock incentive plan, we may not be able to attract and retain key personnel, as share options are an important employee recruitment and retention tool. In addition, the decline in the price of our ADSs representing our ordinary shares below the exercise price of many of the previously granted options has lessened the effectiveness of the options as a means to retain the services of the option holders. As a result, we have granted more stock options to certain individuals and will continue to grant employee share options or other share-based compensation in the future that may adversely affect our net income.

There are potential conflicts of interest between us and our largest shareholder, Jinglong BVI.

Jinglong BVI, which is controlled by the shareholders of Hebei Jinglong, is our largest shareholder. In addition, Mr. Baofang Jin, the executive chairman of our Board of Directors, is a shareholder of Jinglong BVI and is also the chairman of Hebei Jinglong. Jinglong Group (including Hebei Jinglong) currently provides a number of products and services to us, including silicon wafer supply (on prepayment terms) and real property leases. Our transactions with Jinglong Group are governed by a number of contracts, the terms of which were negotiated at what we believe are on an arm's length basis. In November 2011, we also completed the acquisition of Silver Age, a British Virgin Islands company controlled by Jinglong BVI. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions. However, the interest of Jinglong BVI may conflict with our own interest with respect to our transactions with Jinglong Group. As a result, we may have limited ability to negotiate with Jinglong Group over the terms of the agreements because Jinglong BVI may exert significant influence on our affairs through our Board of Directors. In addition, Jinglong BVI may be able to prevent us from taking actions to enforce or exercise our rights under the agreements we entered into with Jinglong Group. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our transactions with Jinglong Group will always be concluded on terms favorable to us or maintained at the current level or at all in the future. As a result, when these situations arise, our financial condition, results of operations and implementation of strategy may be materially and adversely affected.

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

As with other solar power product manufacturers, our operations involve the use, handling, generation, processing, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials, which may result in fires, explosions, spills

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and other unexpected or dangerous accidents causing personal injuries or death, property damages, environmental damages and business interruptions. Although we currently carry third-party liability insurances against property damages, these insurance policies are limited in scope and may not cover all claims relating to personal injury, property or environmental damage arising from accidents on our properties or relating to our operations. Any occurrence of these or other accidents in our operation not insured under our existing insurance policies could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are also exposed to risks associated with product liability claims in the event that the use of the solar power products we sell results in injury. Because our solar products are generally incorporated into solar power devices to generate electricity, it is possible that users could be injured or even killed by the solar power devices incorporating our solar products, whether by product malfunctions, defects, improper installation or other causes. While we have not experienced any product liability claims brought against us, we are unable to predict whether such claims will be brought against us in the future or the effect of any resulting adverse publicity on our business. Although we have begun purchasing product liability insurances since 2010, there is no assurance that these insurance policies will provide adequate coverage in the event of a successful product liability claim against us. If our product liability insurances are not adequate, the successful assertion of product liability claims against us could result in potentially significant monetary damages and require us to make significant payments.

In addition, the normal operation of our manufacturing facilities may be interrupted by accidents caused by operating hazards, power supply disruptions, equipment failures, as well as natural disasters. As the insurance industry in China is still in an early stage of development, business interruption insurance available in China offers limited coverage compared to that offered in many other countries, and we do not carry any business interruption insurance. Any business disruption or natural disaster could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, and our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Compliance with environmental regulations is expensive, and noncompliance may result in adverse publicity and potentially significant monetary damages and fines or suspension of our business operations.

We are required to comply with all national and local regulations regarding the protection of the environment. Compliance with environmental regulations is expensive. The PRC government is adopting more stringent environmental protection regulations and the costs of complying with these regulations are expected to increase.

For each of our solar product manufacturing facilities, it is required to conduct an environmental impact assessment, obtain approval of the assessment before commencing construction and complete an examination and obtain an environmental acceptance approval before it is able to begin production. We cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with all applicable environmental protection requirements, obtain these approvals and permits upon completion of the construction or commencement of commercial production on a timely basis or at all. The relevant governmental authorities may impose fines or deadlines on us to cure any non-compliance, and these authorities may also order us to cease construction or production if we fail to comply with these requirements.

In addition, we are subject to licensing requirements, regulations and periodic monitoring by local environmental protection authorities, and are required to comply with all PRC national and local environmental protection laws and regulations. If we fail to obtain the required permits and licenses, we will not be able to obtain an environmental acceptance approval and may not be allowed to produce. We may also be subject to substantial fines or damages or suspension of our production operations, and our reputation may be harmed, which could negatively affect our results of operations and financial position.

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For strategic reasons and in an effort to maximize returns on our unused capital reserves, we may, from time to time, invest in securities purchased on the open market, which may, due to market forces beyond our control, result in the recognition of losses that will adversely affect our financial results.

Although we did not invest in any securities at the end of 2011, for both strategic reasons and in an effort to maximize the return on our unused capital reserves, we had, and may, from time to time invest in certain securities purchased on the open market. The fair value of these securities is driven by market forces beyond our control and may decline over time. To protect the value of our investment and minimize the recognition of losses, if any, we may, from time to time, dispose of such securities at the discretion of our Board of Directors. To the extent that we, in compliance with U.S. GAAP and other applicable rules and regulations, determine that a decline in the fair value of any of our securities is other-than-temporary, we are obligated to recognize such decline as a loss, which will in turn adversely affect our financial results.

We may incur significant legal expenses in connection with, and allocate management time and attention to, legal actions involving us that may take place from time to time and it is possible that we will not be able to prevail in our legal actions.

We were previously involved in two putative securities class actions and were able to reach an agreement to settle the lawsuits. During the process, we incurred significant legal expenses and allocated management time and attention to the litigations. We may face other legal actions that may take place from time to time in the future, and we may continue to incur significant legal expenses and allocate management time and attention to the legal actions. No assurance can be provided that we will be able to prevail in our legal actions.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

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

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

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

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.

A significant portion of our business operations are conducted 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:

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- 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 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. From late 2003 to mid-2008, the PRC government implemented a number of measures, such as increasing the People's Bank of China's statutory deposit reserve ratio and imposing commercial bank lending guidelines that had the effect of slowing the growth of credit, which in turn may have slowed the growth of the PRC economy. In response to the global and Chinese economic downturn in 2008, the PRC government promulgated several measures aimed at expanding credit and stimulating economic growth including decreasing the People's Bank of China's statutory deposit reserve ratio and lowering benchmark interest rates several times. Since January 2010, however, the People's Bank of China has increased the statutory deposit reserve ratio in response to rapid growth of credit in 2009. In 2011 the PRC government introduced measures in certain sectors to avoid overheating of the economy, including tighter bank lending policies and increases in bank interest rates. More recently, the PRC government has announced its intention to relax certain of these policies in response to slowed growth in the PRC economy in the latter half of 2011. It is unclear whether PRC economic policies will be effective in maintaining stable economic growth in the future. Any slowdown in the growth of the Chinese economy could result in decreased capital expenditure by solar energy users, which in turn could reduce demand for our products.

Any adverse change in the economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth and the level of renewable energy investments and expenditures in China, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and consequently have a material adverse effect on our businesses.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The PRC government allowed the Renminbi to appreciate by more than 20% against the U.S. dollar between July 2005 and July 2008. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation was halted and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. As a consequence, the RMB fluctuated significantly during that period against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. dollar. Since June 2010, the PRC government has allowed the Renminbi to appreciate slowly against the U.S. dollar again. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future. In April 2012, the PRC government took a milestone step in turning

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the Renminbi into a global currency by doubling the size of its trading band against the U.S. dollar, pushing through a crucial reform that further liberalizes its financial markets. Effective from April 16, 2012, the People's Bank of China allows the Renminbi to rise or fall 1% from a mid-point every day, compared with its previous 0.5% limit.

There remains significant international pressure on the Chinese government to adopt a substantial liberalization of its currency policy, which could result in further appreciation in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for capital expenditures and working capital and other business purposes, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs, strategic acquisitions or investments or other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us.

As we expand our sales to customers outside China, a significant portion of our revenues is and may continue to be denominated in foreign currencies. We have entered into, and may continue to enter into, foreign currency forward contracts with commercial banks to hedge part of our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk for our overseas sales. 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 result in foreign exchange losses and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters, acts of war, political unrest and epidemics, which are beyond our control, may cause damage, loss or disruption to our business.

Natural disasters, acts of war, political unrest and epidemics, which are beyond our control, may adversely affect the economy, infrastructure and livelihood of the people of the PRC. Some cities in the PRC are particularly susceptible to floods, earthquakes, sandstorms and droughts. The business, financial condition and results of operations of us may be materially and adversely affected if such natural disasters occur. Political unrest, acts of war and terrorists attacks may cause damage or disruption to us, our employees, our facilities, the sales channels operated by authorized third-party retailers of us and our markets, any of which could materially and adversely affect our sales, overall operating results and financial condition. The potential for war or terrorists attacks may also cause uncertainty and cause our business to suffer in ways that we cannot currently predict. In addition, certain Asian countries, including the PRC, have encountered epidemics such as SARS, incidents of the avian flu or the H1N1 flu. Past occurrences of epidemics have caused different degrees of damage to the national and local economies in the PRC. A recurrence of an outbreak of SARS, avian flu, the H1N1 flu or any other similar epidemic, could cause a slowdown in the levels of economic activity generally, which could in turn adversely affect our results of operations.

Price inflation in China could erode some of the advantages of operating in a relatively low-cost jurisdiction such as China, which could negatively affect our competitive advantages and our results of operations.

Inflation in China has been increasing in recent years. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2009, 2010 and 2011 were increases of 1.9%, 4.6% and 4.1%, respectively. Because we conduct manufacturing and purchase raw materials from suppliers in China, price inflation increases the costs of labor and raw materials for manufacturing and risks counteracting the competitive advantage we enjoy as a result of the relatively lower manufacturing costs we incur from

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operating in China. If inflationary trends continue in China, China could lose its competitive advantage as a low-cost manufacturing venue, which could in turn lessen any competitive and reputational advantages we gain through China-based manufacturing. Although we have started the process and will continue to gradually automate

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our production lines in order to reduce the impact of increases in labor cost in the long run, inflation in China may still weaken our competitiveness in our markets and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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

We conduct a significant portion of our business inside China through our various wholly-owned subsidiaries and are therefore subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China. 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 involve uncertainties., which may limit legal protections available to us. In addition, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules, some of which may not be published on a timely basis or at all, and some of which may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until some time after the violation. Any administrative and court proceedings in China may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. These uncertainties may also impede our ability to enforce the contracts we have entered into. As a result, these uncertainties could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Rapid urbanization and changes in zoning and urban planning in China may cause our properties to be demolished, removed or otherwise affected.

China is undergoing a rapid urbanization process, and zoning requirements and other governmental mandates with respect to urban planning of a particular area may change from time to time. When there is a change in zoning requirements or other governmental mandates with respect to the areas where our operating facilities are located, the affected facilities may need to be demolished and removed. As a result, we may have to relocate our facilities to other locations. We have not experienced such demolition and relocation in the past, but we cannot assure you that we will not experience demolitions or interruptions of our operating facilities due to zoning or other local regulations. Any such demolition and relocation could cause us to lose primary locations for our operating facilities and we may not be able to achieve comparable operation results following the relocations. While we may be reimbursed for such demolition and relocation, we cannot assure you that the reimbursement, as determined by the relevant government authorities, will be sufficient to cover our direct and indirect losses. Accordingly, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Our operating subsidiaries in China are subject to legal limitations in paying dividends to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirement.

The payment of dividends by entities organized in China is subject to limitations. Regulations in the PRC currently permit payment of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with accounting standards and regulations in China. Our subsidiaries are also required to set aside at least 10% of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards each year to their general reserves until the accumulative amount of such reserves reach 50% of their respective registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, at the discretion of their respective board of directors, our PRC subsidiaries may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits to their respective staff welfare and bonus funds, which may not be distributed to equity owners except in the event of liquidation. Furthermore, if our PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalves in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability

to pay dividends or make other distributions to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirement. Limitations on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

PRC regulations on currency exchange and foreign investment may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively and may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds from our fundraising activities to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries.

A significant portion 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. Under China's existing foreign exchange regulations, our PRC subsidiaries are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies, without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not take further measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

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Foreign exchange transactions by our PRC subsidiaries under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of PRC governmental authorities, including SAFE. To utilize the proceeds of any equity or debt offering as an offshore holding company of our PRC operating subsidiaries, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries. Any loan from offshore companies to our PRC subsidiaries is subject to PRC regulations. For example, loans by us to our subsidiaries in China, which are foreign-invested enterprises, or FIEs, to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with SAFE.

We may also finance our subsidiaries by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions must be approved by the PRC Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, or its local counterparts. We may not be able to obtain these government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future capital contributions by us to our subsidiaries. If we fail to receive such approvals, our ability to use the proceeds we have received, or may receive, from our equity or debt offerings and to capitalize our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

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

Under the previous Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises, or the FEIT Law, and the related implementation rules which was repealed on January 1, 2008, FIEs established in China was generally subject to enterprise income tax at a state tax rate of 33% on PRC taxable income. The PRC government had provided certain incentives to FIEs in order to encourage foreign investments, including tax exemptions, tax reductions and other measures. Under the FEIT Law and the related implementation rules, FIEs were entitled to be exempted from foreign enterprise income tax for a 2-year period starting from their first profit-making year followed by a 50% reduction of foreign enterprise income tax payable for the subsequent three years, provided that they fall into the category of production-oriented enterprises with an operational period of more than 10 years in China.

In March 2007, China enacted a new Corporate Income Tax Law of the PRC, or CIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and replaced the FEIT Law. The CIT Law imposes a unified income tax rate of 25% on all domestic enterprises and FIEs unless they qualify under certain limited exceptions. The CIT Law provides a transition period to FIEs, during which they are permitted to grandfather their existing preferential income tax treatment until such treatment expires in accordance with its current terms.

With respect to income generated by assets acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, JA Hebei has received approval from the relevant tax authorities for a two-year enterprise income tax exemption for 2006 and 2007, as well as a 50% enterprise income tax reduction for 2008, 2009 and 2010. With respect to income generated by assets newly acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during 2007, JA Hebei has received approval from the relevant tax authorities for a separate two-year enterprise income tax exemption for 2007 and 2008, as well as a 50% enterprise income tax reduction for 2009, 2010 and 2011. No tax holiday was granted with respect to the income generated by assets newly acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during 2008. In addition, in November 2010, JA Hebei was recognized as an advanced and new technology enterprise, or ANTE, under the CIT Law and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2010 to 2012. As the original approval certificate was obtained in 2011, JA Hebei used the above-mentioned 2-year-exemption-plus-3-year-50%-reduction holiday for capital injection made during 2007 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Under the CIT Law, where the transitional preferential CIT policies and the preferential policies prescribed under the CIT Law and its implementation rules overlap, an enterprise shall choose to carry out the most preferential policy, but shall not enjoy multiple preferential policies. JA Hebei chose to enjoy the preferential income tax for an ANTE from January 1, 2011.

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In August 2011, JA Yangzhou was recognized as an ANTE and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2011 to 2013. JA Yangzhou has chosen to complete the above-mentioned 2-year-exemption-plus-3-year-50%-reduction holiday for the overlapping period of 2011 and 2012.

In November 2011, JA Lianyungang was recognized by the Chinese government as an ANTE and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2011 to 2013. The ANTE status and preferential tax treatment will be reviewed by the government every three years.

However, we cannot assure you that JA Hebei, JA Yangzhou and JA Lianyungang's current tax benefits will be extended upon expiration. If these tax benefits cannot be extended or otherwise become unavailable, the effective income tax rate of JA Hebei, JA Yangzhou and JA Lianyungang will increase significantly, and any increase of JA Hebei, JA Yangzhou's income tax rate in the future could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Various PRC governmental authorities have promulgated a series of laws and regulations to encourage the development of solar energy and other renewable energy, including Renewable Energy Law, Medium and Long-Term Development Plan for the Renewable Energy Industry, Golden Sun Demonstration Program, etc. Under these laws and regulations, financial incentive, such as national funding, preferential loans and tax preferential treatment is provided to the renewable energy industry. However, no assurance can be given that these incentives will not be reduced or eliminated altogether in the future. Any reduction or eliminations of governmental incentive policies will reduce demand for our solar power products and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be deemed a PRC resident enterprise under the CIT Law and be subject to the PRC taxation on our worldwide income.

The CIT Law also provides that enterprises established outside of China whose de facto management bodies are located in China are considered resident enterprises and are generally subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate as to their worldwide income. Under the implementation regulations for the CIT Law, de facto management body is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and treasury, and acquisition and disposition of properties and other assets of an enterprise. In addition, a circular issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on April 22, 2009 sets out the standards and procedures for recognizing the location of the effective management of an enterprise registered outside of the PRC and funded by Chinese enterprises as controlling investors. This circular specifies that certain PRC-invested enterprises will be classified as PRC resident enterprises if the following are located or resident in the PRC: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, the company seal, and minutes of board meetings and shareholders' meetings; and half or more of the senior management or directors having voting rights. Although this circular explicitly provides that the above standards shall apply to enterprises which are registered outside the PRC and funded by Chinese enterprises as controlling investors, it is still uncertain whether such standards under this circular may be cited for reference and be adopted when considering whether our effective management is in the PRC or not, and whether we may be considered a resident enterprise under the CIT Law. If we are treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes, we will be subject to PRC tax on our worldwide income at the 25% uniform tax rate, which could have an impact on our effective tax rate and an adverse effect on our net income and results of operations, although dividends distributed from our PRC subsidiaries to us could be exempt from Chinese dividend withholding tax, since such income is exempted under the new CIT Law to a PRC resident recipient.

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Dividends payable by us to our non-PRC holders of ordinary shares and ADSs and gain on the sale of our ADSs or ordinary shares may become subject to PRC taxes.

Under the CIT Law and its implementation regulations, PRC income 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 dividends have their sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or shares by such investors is also subject to 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. It is unclear whether we may be considered as a resident enterprise under the new CIT law. If we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, dividends we pay with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain our shareholders may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax. If we are required under the CIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on dividends payable to our non-PRC holders of ordinary shares and ADSs who are non-resident enterprises, or if our non-PRC holders of ordinary shares and ADSs are required to pay PRC income tax on the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, the value of their investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

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

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

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

In October 2005, SAFE issued a circular concerning foreign exchange regulations on investments by PRC residents in China through special purpose companies incorporated overseas, or Circular No. 75. According to Circular 75 and the relevant SAFE regulations, prior registration with the local SAFE branch is required for PRC residents to establish or to control an offshore company for the purposes of financing that offshore company with assets or equity interests in an onshore enterprise located in the PRC. An amendment to registration or filing with the local SAFE branch by such PRC resident is also required for the injection of equity interests or assets of an onshore enterprise in the offshore company or overseas funds raised by such offshore company or another material change involving a change in the capital of the offshore company.

Moreover, Circular 75 applies retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who have established or acquired control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in the PRC in the past are required to complete the relevant registration with the local SAFE branch. Failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in Circular 75 may result in restrictions on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant foreign-invested enterprises, including the payment of dividends and other distributions, such as proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to its offshore parent or affiliate and the capital inflow from the offshore parent, and may also subject relevant PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

A notice issued by SAFE on May 20, 2011, or Notice 19, further provides detailed provisions and requirements regarding the foreign exchange registration under Circular 75. Under Notice 19, any PRC citizen, resident, or entity which is a direct or indirect shareholder of an offshore entity is required to update any previously filed registration with the local branch of SAFE to reflect any material change in such offshore entity. Moreover,

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any offshore entity which fails to comply with Circular 75 may remedy by making the registration with the local branch of SAFE after fulfillment of the administrative penalties imposed by the relevant SAFE branch.

PRC resident shareholders of our offshore companies that have made onshore investments in the PRC have completed the registration as required under Circular No.75 and are currently in the process of updating the registration to reflect the change of share ownership in some of our offshore companies. Historically, certain shareholders of Jinglong BVI, our largest shareholder, were imposed of administrative penalties by Hebei SAFE branch for failure to fully comply with the registration requirements of Circular No. 75. We cannot assure you that PRC resident shareholders of our offshore companies will continue to be in full compliance with the registration requirements under Circular No.75 in the future.

As it is uncertain how SAFE will interpret or implement these circulars, we cannot predict how this circular and other SAFE circulars will affect our business operations or future strategies. For example, we may be subject to more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our business and prospects.

PRC rules on mergers and acquisitions may subject us to sanctions, fines and other penalties and affect our future business growth through acquisition of complementary business.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC government and regulatory authorities, including the MOFCOM, promulgated a rule entitled Interim Provisions on the Takeover of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and was subsequently revised on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules provide procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that MOFCOM be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise. In the future, we may grow our business in part by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the M&A Rule to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from MOFCOM, may delay or inhibit the completion of such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

Failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

On December 25, 2006, the People's Bank of China, issued the Administration Measures on Individual Foreign Exchange Control, and its Implementation Rules was issued by SAFE on January 5, 2007, both of which became effective on February 1, 2007. Under these regulations, all foreign exchange matters involved in employee share ownership plans, share option plans and other equity incentive plans participated by PRC individuals shall be transacted upon the approval from the SAFE or its authorized branch.

On February 15, 2012, the SAFE promulgated the Notice relating to Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or SAFE Notice 7, replacing the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company promulgated in March 2007. SAFE Notice 7 is applicable to domestic directors, supervisors, senior management and other employees of an overseas-listed domestic

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company, PRC subsidiaries or branches of an overseas-listed company and any PRC entities which are directly or indirectly controlled by an overseas-listed company, or Domestic Company, including PRC citizens and foreign citizens who have resided in the PRC for one year or more, or PRC Residents. Under SAFE Notice 7, PRC Residents who are granted stock options or any other stock-related rights and benefits under a stock incentive plan by an overseas publicly listed company are required, through the Domestic Company or a PRC agent, or Domestic Agent, to complete certain procedures and transactional foreign exchange matters under the stock incentive plan upon the examination by, and the approval of, SAFE or its authorized local counterparts; the Domestic Agent is required to register relevant information of the stock incentive plan with the authorized local counterparts of SAFE

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within three business days of each quarter and is also required to complete foreign exchange cancellation procedures within twenty business days after termination of the stock incentive plan.

We have advised our employees and directors participating in the 2006 stock incentive plan to handle foreign exchange matters in accordance with Notice 7. However, we cannot assure you that our PRC individual beneficiary owners and the stock options holders can successfully register with the SAFE in full compliance with Notice 7. PRC individuals and PRC companies in violation of Notice 7 will be punished by the SAFE, according to the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Exchange Administration, Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Measures for the Administration of Individual Foreign Exchange and other regulations.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares and ADSs

The market price for our ADSs has been volatile and may continue to be volatile.

The trading prices of our ADSs have been and may continue to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. From the initial listing of our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market on February 7, 2007 to February 7, 2008, the closing prices of our ADSs have ranged from US\$16.30 to US\$75.43 per ADS. Then from the day after the date of our 3-for-1 ADS split (February 7, 2008) to the date of this annual report, the closing prices of our ADSs have ranged from US\$1.23 to US\$25.75 per ADS. The last reported trading price of our ADSs on April 27, 2012 was US\$1.37 per ADS. This is due to broad market and industry factors, such as the anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation in the U.S., the escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis since 2011, significant consumer subsidy reduction, the performance and fluctuation in the market prices or the underperformance or declining financial results of other companies based in China that have listed their securities in the United States in recent years. The securities of some of these companies have experienced significant volatility since their initial public offerings, including, in some cases, substantial price declines in the trading prices of their securities. The trading performances of other Chinese companies' securities after their offerings may affect the attitudes of investors toward Chinese companies listed in the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of our ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting, corporate structure or matters of other Chinese companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards Chinese companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have conducted any inappropriate activities. In addition, the market price of our ADSs may continue to fluctuate in response to factors including the following:

- changes in international trade policies;
- announcements of technological or competitive developments;
- regulatory developments in our target markets affecting us, our customers, our potential customers or our competitors;
- announcements regarding patent litigation or the issuance of patents to us or our competitors;

- announcements of studies and reports relating to the conversion efficiencies of our products or those of our competitors;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- changes in the performance or market valuations of other photovoltaic technology companies;
- addition or departure of our executive officers;
- fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Renminbi;
- detrimental negative publicity about us, our competitors or our industry; and

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- sales or perceived sales of additional ordinary shares or ADSs.

In addition, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to our operating performance, such as the large decline in share prices in the United States, China and other jurisdictions in late 2008, early 2009 and the second and third quarters of 2011. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

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

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

Holders of our ADSs have fewer rights than holders of our ordinary shares and may not receive voting materials in time to be able to exercise your right to vote.

Holders of our ADSs do not have the same rights of holders of our ordinary shares and may only exercise the voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares evidenced by our ADSs in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under our most current memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required to convene a general meeting will be ten days. When a general meeting is convened, holders of our ADSs may not receive sufficient notice of a shareholders' meeting to permit them to withdraw their ordinary shares to cast vote with respect to any specific matter. In addition, the depository and its agents may not be able to send voting instructions to holders of our ADSs or carry out their voting instructions in a timely manner. We will make all reasonable efforts to cause the depository to extend voting rights to holders of our ADSs in a timely manner, but we cannot assure you that holders of our ADSs will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depository to vote their ADSs. Furthermore, the depository and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any such vote. As a result, holders of our ADSs may not be able to exercise their right to vote and they may lack recourse if their ADSs are not voted as requested. In addition, an ADS holder, under such capacity, will not be able to call a shareholder meeting.

You may be subject to limitations on transfers of our 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

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transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deem it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

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Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to your holdings and you may not receive cash dividends if it is impractical to make them available to you.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. However, we cannot make rights available to our ADS holders in the United States unless we register the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Also, under the deposit agreement, the depositary bank will not make rights available to our ADS holders unless the distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities are either registered under the Securities Act, or exempted from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in their holdings.

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

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our most current memorandum and articles of association, the Cayman Islands Companies Law 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, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by our management, our Board of Directors or our controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. public company.

You may have difficulty enforcing judgments obtained against us.

We are a Cayman Islands company and substantially all of our assets are located outside of the United States. A significant portion of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, most of our directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the

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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 against us or such persons

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predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state. In addition, it is uncertain whether such Cayman Islands or PRC courts would be competent to hear original actions brought in the Cayman Islands or the PRC against us or such persons predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders of our ADSs or ordinary shares.

Although we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended 2011, there is a significant risk that we will be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending 2012 and future taxable years unless our share value increases and/or we invest a substantial amount of the cash and other passive assets that we hold in assets that produce or are held for the production of active income. A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (1) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of passive income, or (2) 50% or more of its average quarterly assets as determined on the basis of fair market value during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and PFIC status is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis, no assurance may be given with respect to our PFIC status for any taxable year.

If we are classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder holds ADSs or ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder may incur significantly increased United States income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an excess distribution under the United States federal income tax rules. Furthermore, a U.S. Holder will generally be treated as holding an equity interest in a PFIC in the first taxable year of the U.S. Holder's holding period in which we become a PFIC and subsequent taxable years (PFIC-Tainted Shares) even if, we, in fact, cease to be a PFIC in subsequent taxable years. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder should, to the extent an election is available, consider making a mark-to-market election to avoid owning PFIC-Tainted Shares. See the discussion under Item 10.E. Taxation Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become classified as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Our ultimate holding company, JA Solar, was incorporated on July 6, 2006 as an exempted company with limited liability. JA Solar is governed by the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands.

We commenced our business in May 2005 through JA Hebei, a limited liability company established in China. To enable us to raise equity capital from investors outside of China, we incorporated JA Development Co., Ltd., or JA BVI, in the British Virgin Islands in July 2006, and established a holding company structure by restructuring JA Hebei as a wholly-owned subsidiary of JA BVI.

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In August 2006, we undertook a further restructuring by issuing shares of JA Solar to all existing shareholders of JA BVI in exchange for all of the shares that these shareholders held in JA BVI. As a result, JA BVI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of JA Solar. We completed our initial public offering in February 2007 and had our ADSs listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market.

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Historically, we have primarily been engaged in the manufacturing and sales of solar cells. Since the fourth quarter of 2009, we have expanded our business to upstream silicon wafer manufacturing and downstream manufacturing and sales of solar modules. In addition, we further expanded our business into providing EPC services in the third quarter of 2011. We conduct our operations primarily through the following operating subsidiaries in China:

- JA Hebei, incorporated in May 2005 in Ningjin, Hebei Province. JA Hebei is engaged in the manufacturing of solar cells;
- JA Yangzhou, incorporated in November 2007 in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. JA Yangzhou is engaged in the manufacturing of solar cells;
- JA Yangzhou R&D, incorporated in March 2009 in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. JA Yangzhou R&D is engaged in research and development of solar cell technology;
- JA Fengxian, incorporated in November 2006 in Fengxian, Shanghai. JA Fengxian is engaged in the manufacturing of solar modules;
- JA Lianyungang, incorporated in October 2008 in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province. JA Lianyungang is engaged in the manufacturing of silicon wafers;
- JA Yangzhou PV Engineering, incorporated in November 2009 in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. JA Yangzhou PV Engineering is engaged in providing EPC services;
- JA Wafer R&D, incorporated in November 2010 in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province. JA Wafer R&D is engaged in the research and development of silicon wafer technology;
- JA Hefei Renewable Energy, incorporate in March 2011 in Hefei, Anhui Province. JA Hefei Renewable Energy is engaged in the manufacturing of solar power products;
- JA Hefei Technology, incorporated in July 2011 in Hefei, Anhui Province. JA Hefei Technology is engaged in the manufacturing of solar power products.

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In October 2011, we established JA Solar Investment China Co., Ltd. for general corporate and investment purposes.

In November 2011, we completed acquisition of 100% equity interest in Silver Age, which was 70% owned by Jinglong BVI, our largest shareholder, and 30% owned by an independent third party. Silver Age owns Solar Silicon Valley, a leading producer of mono-crystalline silicon wafer based in Yanjiao, Hebei Province, China.

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this annual report.

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Our principal executive offices are located at No. 36, Jiang Chang San Road, Zhabei, Shanghai, the People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is (86) 21-60955999 and our fax number is (86) 21-60955727.

Investor inquiries should be directed to us at the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices set forth above. Our website is www.jasolar.com. The information contained on our website is not part of this annual report. Our agent for service of process in the United States is JA Solar USA, Inc., located at 860 Hillview Court, Suite 100, Milpitas, CA 95035.

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Overview

Our primary business is to design, develop, manufacture and sell solar cell and solar module products that convert sunlight into electricity for a variety of uses. Historically, we primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sales of solar cells. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we expanded our business to the manufacturing and sales of solar modules as well as silicon wafer manufacturing. Our principal products are monocrystalline and multicrystalline solar cells but we also manufacture solar modules in a variety of standard and specialty. We sell our products mainly under the JA Solar brand name but also produces original equipment for manufacturers or customers under their brand names, also called OEM.

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We began commercial manufacturing of solar cells in April 2006 and have since grown rapidly to become one of the world's largest manufacturers of solar cells in 2011 (according to Solarbuzz, a California-based solar energy consultancy). By the end of 2011, we had a solar cell manufacturing capacity of 2.8 GW per annum. We manufacture solar cells from silicon wafers utilizing crystalline silicon technology, which converts sunlight into electricity through a process known as the photovoltaic, or PV, effect. Performance of solar cells is primarily measured by their conversion efficiency rate, the percentage that sunlight energy is converted into electricity. As of December 31, 2011, the average conversion efficiency rates of our monocrystalline and multicrystalline solar cells were 18.6% and 17.1%, respectively.

We expanded our business to the manufacturing and sales of solar module products in the fourth quarter of 2009. We now produce and sell a wide variety of module types that fulfill different requirements of our customers, from on-grid systems to off-grid systems, commercial use to industrial use and residential to public utility use. We also manufacture customized module products according to our customers' and end-users specifications. As of December 31, 2011, we had a solar module manufacturing capacity of 1.2 GW per annum.

We also began manufacturing silicon wafers in the fourth quarter of 2009 to achieve more vertical integration. In 2011, we acquired Solar Silicon Valley through the acquisition of Silver Age to increase our silicon wafer manufacturing capacity. The silicon wafer manufacturing capability helps us to secure wafer supplies and reduce costs of silicon wafers for our solar cell manufacturing. Currently we manufacture silicon wafers primarily as in-house supplies. As of December 31, 2011, we had a silicon wafer manufacturing capacity of 1 GW per annum.

We sell our solar cell and module products to module manufacturers, system integrators, project developers and distributors. Through our marketing efforts, we have developed a diverse customer base in various markets worldwide, including Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Bulgaria, the United States, Hong Kong, Japan, India, South Korea and China. In 2011, more than 48% of our total revenues were generated from sales to customers outside China and we have fostered strategic partnerships with many leading global solar power companies, such as Solar-Fabrik, GCL and MEMC/SunEdison. On the other hand, we have also developed cooperative relationships with some leading Chinese independent power producers or leading Chinese utility companies, such as China Power Investment Corporation, China Datang Corporation and China Guodian Corporation. In addition to selling solar power products, we also provide silicon wafer and solar cell processing services to certain customers to maximize the utilization of our manufacturing capacity.

We have grown our sales rapidly since we began manufacturing solar power products in 2006. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, we sold 508.8 MW, 1.46 GW and 1.69 GW of solar power products, respectively. Our total revenues increased from RMB 3,778.6 million in 2009 to RMB 11,760.8 million in 2010, but decrease to RMB 10,732.9 million in 2011 due to significant decrease in average selling price of solar power products.

In an effort to further integrate vertically, we also began to provide EPC services in the third quarter of 2011. Expanding our business reach into the EPC services allows us to broaden our customer base and diversify our revenue stream. Our EPC team has experience in successfully completing EPC projects in China and intends to expand our services to other parts of the world as well.

Our Products and Services

We are primarily engaged in the design, development and manufacture of solar power products based on crystalline silicon technologies. We also offer solar product processing services to maximize the effective utilization of our manufacturing capacity. In addition, we also provide EPC services for solar power projects.

Solar Cells

Solar cells are our primary product. Solar cells are semiconductor devices that directly convert sunlight into electricity and are the most elementary component of a solar power system. Solar cells consist of a light-absorbing layer mounted on a substrate, together with top and back electrical contact points, much like a household battery.

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We currently produce and sell a variety of monocrystalline and multicrystalline solar cells. In addition to conventional solar cells, we introduced a new type of cost effective and high efficiency monocrystalline solar cells in 2010, named SECIUM. With substantial better spectral response at short wavelengths, SECIUM solar cells have higher power output than conventional solar cells. In February 2011, we achieved a significant technology breakthrough for multicrystalline silicon solar cells with the introduction of our proprietary MAPLE technology. Our MAPLE technology was awarded the Annual Prize for Advances in Energy Technology at the third annual Energy Enterprises Summit Forum in November 2011 organized by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the PRC State Council. Solar cells utilizing MAPLE technology feature silicon crystals that are broader, flatter and have fewer grain boundaries than traditional multicrystalline silicon cells, resulting in much improved conversion efficiency rate. MAPLE cells have achieved conversion efficiency rate of 18.5%, substantially higher than the average conversion efficiency rate for multicrystalline solar cells of approximately 16.8%, which is commonly known in the industry we operate in. With conversion efficiency rates similar to those of monocrystalline solar cells, MAPLE cells can be produced using lower-cost wafers with the cost similar to that of multicrystalline silicon wafers. MAPLE cells can be applied in a variety of form factors that maximize power output and reduce installation costs. We intend to optimize the manufacturing process and improve the conversion efficiency of both SECIUM and MAPLE cells through further research and development efforts.

Solar Modules

A solar module is an assembly of solar cells that have been electrically interconnected and encapsulated via a lamination process into a durable and weather-proof package. We produce both monocrystalline and multicrystalline solar modules ranging from 235W to 265W in power output, using our own high-quality solar cells. We now offer standard multicrystalline modules in a 60-cell form factor with power output of 240W to 250W. We also offer our proprietary MAPLE modules with power output of 255W to 260W.

Silicon Wafers

Silicon wafers are the most important raw materials for producing solar cells, with monocrystalline and multicrystalline silicon wafers as the most commonly used materials. Currently we produce multicrystalline silicon wafers with dimensions of 156*156mm and an average thickness of 180 microns and monocrystalline silicon wafers with dimension of 125*125mm and an average thickness of 185 microns.

Solar product processing

In order to maximize the effective utilization of our manufacturing capacity, we also provide solar product processing services to some of our customers who supply us with their own raw materials, such as polysilicon or silicon wafers, and we process these raw materials into silicon wafers, solar cells or solar modules that are sold back to them.

EPC

EPC is a series of services provided to independent power project developers, systems owners such as public utility companies, and our own project development business. Under the EPC arrangement, we design the photovoltaic system, deploy our solar modules, procure balance of system parts, construct the project, and connect the system to the grid. Depending on the customer needs and market opportunity, we may also provide any combination of the services defined within our EPC capacities.

Manufacturing Capacity and Facilities

We have rapidly expanded our manufacturing capacity since we began our commercial production of solar cells in 2006. As of December 31, 2011, our manufacturing capacities for solar cells, solar modules and silicon wafers were 2.8 GW, 1.2 GW and 1 GW per annum, respectively. We intend to maintain our annual manufacturing

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capacity for solar cells and silicon wafers at 2.8 GW and 1GW in 2012, respectively. We expect to expand the production capacities for solar modules to 2 GW by the end of 2012.

All of our manufacturing facilities are located in China and are owned by us through our wholly-owned subsidiaries. Our solar cell manufacturing facilities are located in Ningjin, Hebei Province and Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. Our solar module manufacturing facilities are located in Fengxian, Shanghai and Hefei, Anhui Province, and our silicon wafer manufacturing facilities are located in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province and Yanjiao, Hebei Province. The table below sets forth certain information regarding our current and planned manufacturing capacity in our various manufacturing facilities:

Product	Facilities location	Rated manufacturing capacity per annum in 2011 (in MW)	Rated manufacturing capacity per annum expected in 2012 (in MW)
Solar cell	Ningjin, Hebei	1,200	1,200
	Yangzhou, Jiangsu	1,600	1,600
	Total Rated Capacity	2,800	2,800
Solar module	Fengxian, Shanghai	1,200	1,500
	Hefei, Anhui	0	500
	Total Rated Capacity	1,200	2,000
Silicon wafer	Lianyungang, Jiangsu	500	500
	Yanjiao, Hebei	500	500
	Total Rated Capacity	1,000	1,000

We plan to increase the manufacturing capacities at the above facilities by adding new manufacturing lines in response to growing demand for our solar power products and expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately RMB 1.1 billion in 2012 accordingly.

In addition, in February 2011, we entered into an investment agreement with the Management Committee of Hefei High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, or Hefei Committee, in relation to the establishment and development of the Hefei manufacturing center. Under this agreement, we agreed to develop an integrated solar power product manufacturing center in the Hefei High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, with a long-term target manufacturing capacity of 3 GW of solar power products, including silicon wafer, solar cells and solar modules. We have established JA Hefei Renewable Energy and JA Hefei Technology in March 2011 and July 2011, respectively. The first phase of construction is expected to commence production by the second quarter of 2012.

We expect to finance the above capital requirements through our cash flows from operations and borrowing from lending institutions.

Manufacturing Process*Solar Cells*

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We use a semi-automated manufacturing process to lower our production costs and capital expenditures. We intend to optimize the balance between automation and manual operations in our manufacturing process to take advantage of our location in China, where the costs of skilled labor and engineering and technical resources tend to be lower than those in developed countries. The following provides a brief overview of the most important steps in our solar cell manufacturing process:

- *Texturing and cleaning.* The solar cell manufacturing process begins with texturing of the surface of wafers which reduces the solar cell's reflection of sunlight, followed by surface cleaning of the cells. The texturing process for multicrystalline wafers is slightly different from that for monocrystalline wafers.

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- *Diffusion.* Next, through a thermal process, a negatively charged coating is applied to the positively charged raw wafers in a diffusion furnace. At the high furnace temperature, the phosphorous atoms diffuse into the wafer surface. As a result, the wafer now has two separate layers – a negatively charged layer on the surface and a positively charged layer below it.
- *Isolation.* To achieve a clean separation of the negative and positive layers, the edges of the wafers are isolated through etching, a process that removes a very thin layer of silicon around the edges of the solar cell resulting from the diffusion process.
- *Anti-reflection coating.* We then apply an anti-reflection coating to the front surface of the solar cell to enhance its absorption of sunlight.
- *Printing.* In a screen printing process, we print silver paste and aluminum paste to the front and back surfaces of the solar cell, respectively, to act as contacts, with the front contact in a grid pattern to allow sunlight to be absorbed.
- *Co-firing.* Subsequently, contacts are connected through an electrode firing process in a conveyor belt furnace at high temperature. The high temperature causes the silver paste to become embedded in the surface of the silicon layer forming a reliable electrical contact. The aluminum paste on the back of the cell serves as a mirror for particles, further enhancing the efficiency level.
- *Testing and sorting.* Finally, we complete the manufacturing of solar cells by testing and sorting. The finished cells are sorted according to efficiency levels and optical criteria. Each cell is tested and subsequently assigned to a performance and quality class depending on the testing results.

Solar Modules

Our solar modules are formed by interconnecting multiple solar cells in the desired electrical configuration through taping and stringing. The interconnected cells are laid out and laminated in a vacuum and then go through a curing process, or a heating process. Through these processes, our solar modules are sealed and become weatherproof and are able to withstand high levels of ultraviolet radiation and moisture. Assembled solar modules are packaged in a protective aluminum frame prior to testing.

Silicon Wafers

Currently we produce both multicrystalline and monocrystalline silicon wafers. Our production process with multicrystalline silicon wafers starts with producing multicrystalline ingots from polysilicon in multicrystalline furnaces through a casting process. The multicrystalline ingots

are then cut into pre-determined sizes. After a testing process, multicrystalline ingots are cropped and the usable parts of the ingots are sliced into wafers by wire saws by high-precision cutting techniques. 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 and then packed and transferred to our solar cell production facilities.

Our production process with monocrystalline silicon wafers starts from inspecting squared monocrystalline ingots from our suppliers. Through high-precision cutting techniques, the squared ingots are then sliced into wafers by wire saws using steel wires and silicon carbon powder. After inserting into frames, the wafers are cleaned to remove debris from the previous processes and then dried. Finally, the wafers are inspected for contaminants and then packed and transferred to our solar cell production facilities.

Production Equipment

The major manufacturing equipment for the production of our solar power products includes ingot furnaces, stringer, laminator, texturing machines, diffusion furnaces, edge isolators, wafer cleaning machines, coating systems, contact printers, co-firing machines and sorting machines. We purchase our equipment from various recognized equipment manufacturers in China, the United States, Europe and Japan. We have developed relationships with the world's leading equipment manufacturers in the solar power industry and work closely with selected equipment

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manufacturers to develop and build our manufacturing lines. In addition, we have developed technical specifications for the design of certain equipment and engaged manufacturers to construct the equipment in accordance with our specifications. This custom-made equipment is manufactured in China and used to substitute for certain equipment that we would otherwise be required to import from overseas at a higher cost. Our technical team is responsible for overseeing the installation of the manufacturing lines to ensure that the interaction between the various individual components and the entire production process is optimized.

Raw Materials and Utilities

The raw materials used in our manufacturing process consist primarily of silicon materials, including polysilicon, silicon wafers and, from time to time, ingots, as well as other materials such as metallic pastes, ethylene vinyl acetate, tempered glass, aluminum frames and related consumables.

Polysilicon and Silicon Wafers

The basic raw material for producing solar cell and module products is silicon wafers, which are sliced from crystalline ingots developed from melted polysilicon. As such, polysilicon is an essential raw material in the manufacturing of silicon wafers, including our own wafer production. Historically, through the first half of 2008, an industry-wide shortage of polysilicon coupled with rapidly growing demand from the solar power industry, caused rapid escalation of polysilicon prices and an industry-wide silicon shortage. However, during the second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009, polysilicon prices fell substantially as a result of significant new manufacturing capacity coming on line and falling demand for solar power products resulting from the global economic crisis and credit market contraction. As the demand for solar power products significantly recovered in response to a series of factors, including the recovery of the global economy, the implementation of incentive policies for renewable energy including solar power and increasing availability of financing for solar power projects, the price of polysilicon has been rising since the second half of 2010. However, due to an industry-wide oversupply, polysilicon prices fell substantially again, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2011. We expect prices of polysilicon continue to fluctuate in the near future.

We procure silicon raw materials through a combination of long-term supply contracts and spot market purchases. With the rapid and aggressive expansion of our production capacities in 2010 and 2011, we anticipate to enter into additional long-term supply contracts as well as obtain silicon raw materials from the spot market to supplement supplies under our existing long-term supply contracts. The unit prices of silicon wafers and polysilicon under our long-term supply contracts were either fixed or fixed during an initial period of several months, after which, the prices would be determined by further negotiations. We have completed re-negotiations on various terms of our supply agreements with certain of our suppliers and are continuing to engage in discussions with our other various suppliers to re-adjust the pricing, prepayment, quantity, delivery and other terms of our existing supply agreements to better reflect current market conditions.

We have entered into major long-term supply contracts with the following polysilicon or silicon wafer suppliers, all of which have prepayment requirements:

- Hebei Jinglong, a related party of our company. The supply contract with Hebei Jinglong is for silicon wafers and has a delivery term from July 2006 to December 2010, which automatically extended for another three years until the end of 2013.

- Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd., an affiliate of GCL. The supply contracts with GCL are for silicon wafers and polysilicon and have a delivery term from 2008 to 2015. We have also agreed with GCL in principle to enter into supply arrangements for the years 2016 to 2020, terms of which are subject to further negotiation.

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- Zhejiang Yuhui Solar Energy Source Co., Ltd., an affiliate of ReneSola. The supply contracts with ReneSola are for both monocrystalline and multicrystalline silicon wafers and have a delivery term from 2008 to 2013.
- Wacker Chemie AG. The supply agreements with Wacker are for polysilicon and have a delivery term from 2009 to 2016.
- OCI Company Ltd., or OCI. The supply agreement with OCI is for polysilicon and has a delivery term from 2012 to 2018.
- Hemlock Semiconductor Pte. Ltd., or Hemlock. The supply agreement with Hemlock is for polysilicon and has a delivery term from 2013 to 2020.

Other Raw Materials

We use metallic pastes as raw materials in our solar cell production process. Metallic pastes are used to form the grids of metal contacts that are printed on the front and back surfaces of the solar cells through screen-printing to create negative and positive electrodes. In addition, we use ethylene vinyl acetate, tempered glass, aluminum frames and other raw materials in our solar module production process. We seek to maintain active relationships with multiple suppliers for each of these auxiliary raw materials, and we believe we can readily find alternative sources of supply on terms acceptable to us if any of our current suppliers cannot meet our requirements.

Utilities

We consume a significant amount of electrical power and water in our production of solar power products. We have obtained the necessary approvals and/or permits from the relevant PRC governmental authorities for our water and electricity usage in our existing manufacturing and research and development centers.

Quality Assurance and Certifications

We employ strict quality control procedures at each stage of the manufacturing process in accordance with ISO 9001 quality management standards to ensure the consistency of product quality and compliance with the our internal production benchmarks. We have also received CE and TÜV certifications for all of our solar modules sold in Europe and UL certifications for all solar modules sold in the United States. As part of our effort to be a clear technology leader in the solar power industry, in December 2011, we entered into a strategic cooperative agreement with TÜV SÜD. With TÜV SÜD's support, we will establish at our Fengxian facility a world-class testing center, which will be qualified to conduct IEC61215/613730 testing. As part of the process of establishing the center, TÜV SÜD has already awarded TMP (Testing at Manufacturers' Premises) certification to our in-house laboratory, which is the sole TMP laboratory of TÜV SÜD worldwide in the photovoltaic industry. The TMP qualification will enable us to complete our product certification more quickly and will lead to improved cost efficiencies. In

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February 2012, we joined Intertek's Satellite Program to strengthen cooperation in the fields of quality, safety and ecology, the designation by Intertek as a Satellite Program certified laboratory is a professional recognition of our quality management system, and enables us to become more independent in controlling our product testing and certification processes, thereby significantly improving the product operating cycle and helping us further strengthen our leadership in product quality.

The following table sets forth the certifications we have received and major test standards our products and manufacturing processes have met:

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Date	Certification and Test Standard	Relevant Product or Process
29 November 2007	ISO 9001: 2008	JA Hebei's quality management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
29 November 2007	ISO 14001: 2004	JA Hebei's environmental management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
29 November 2007	OHSAS 18001: 2007	JA Hebei's safety management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
8 May 2009	ISO 9001:2008	JA Yangzhou's quality management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
8 May 2009	ISO 14001: 2004	JA Yangzhou's environmental management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
8 May 2009	OHSAS 18001: 2007	JA Yangzhou's safety management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
28 April 2009	ISO 9001:2008	JA Fengxian's quality management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar modules
15 November 2010	ISO 14001: 2004	JA Fengxian's environmental management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar modules
15 November 2010	OHSAS 18001: 2007	JA Fengxian's safety management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar modules
25 July 2011	ISO 9001:2008	JA Donghai's quality management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
25 July 2011	ISO 14001: 2004	JA Donghai's environmental management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells
25 July 2011	OHSAS 18001: 2007	JA Donghai's safety management system in designing, manufacturing and sale of solar cells

Our senior management team is actively involved in setting quality assurance policies and managing quality assurance performance to ensure the high quality of our solar power products. During the manufacturing process, we continuously monitor the quality of our products in process by following procedures including: (i) automatic monitoring and sorting system based on measurement of the efficiency level, breakage rate, and purity level of solar products and (ii) manual inspection of the surface outlook of solar cells. If any solar power product is damaged, defective, or does not meet other quality standards, it will be removed during the monitoring process.

We have a strong equipment maintenance team with well-trained personnel to oversee the operation of our manufacturing lines to avoid any unintended interruption, and to minimize the regular down time, of such manufacturing lines. To ensure that our quality assurance procedures are effectively applied, manufacturing line employees are provided with regular job training.

Markets and Customers

We sell our solar cell and module products primarily to module manufacturers, system integrators and project developers, and to a lesser extent, to distributors. We have developed a diverse customer base in various markets worldwide, including Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Bulgaria, the United States, Japan, India, South Korea and China. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition whenever deemed necessary and generally does not require collateral. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon the expected collectability of all accounts receivable, which takes into consideration an analysis of historical bad debts, specific customer credit worthiness and current economic trends. We plan to continue to expand our direct sales

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both internationally and domestically as well as to establish long-term relationships with existing customers to develop a loyal customer base.

Historically, we sold a significant portion of our products to customers in China. Since 2010, in connection with our overseas marketing efforts as well as commercial manufacturing and selling of solar modules, we have substantially increased the portion of our products sold to customers outside China. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, approximately 26.2%, 48.9% and 48.3% of our total sales revenues were generated from customers outside China, respectively. Our significant customers include Solar-Fabrik, GCL and MEMC/SunEdison.

The following table summarizes our net revenues generated from different geographic markets:

	2009	Year Ended December 31, 2010 (RMB in millions)	2011
China	2,789.8	6,010.4	5,546.7
Outside China			
Germany	396.9	2,127.0	2,110.8
Rest of the world	591.9	3,623.4	3,075.4
Total revenues	3,778.6	11,760.8	10,732.9

Sales and Marketing

We market and sell our solar power products worldwide primarily through a direct sales force and via market-focused sales agents. We have established subsidiaries in Germany and the United States to conduct sales, marketing and brand development for our products in the European and North American markets. Our marketing activities include trade shows, conferences, sales training, product launch events, advertising and public relations campaigns. Working closely with our sales and product development teams, our marketing team is also responsible for collecting market intelligence and supporting our sales team's lead generation efforts.

We sell our products primarily under two types of arrangements:

- Sales contracts with module manufacturers for the sale of solar cells, and with systems integrators, project developers and distributors for the sale of solar modules. We deliver solar power products according to pre-agreed schedules set forth in purchase orders. We require prepayment prior to shipping under some of our sales contracts, we also extend credit terms under some of our sales contracts depending on the general market condition and credit worthiness of customers.
- OEM/tolling manufacturing arrangements. Under these arrangements, we purchase polysilicon or silicon wafers from customers, and then sell solar cell or solar module products back to the same customers, who then sell those products under their own brands. In addition, we have been using our own solar cells to make modules for a limited number of strategic customers who brand the finished solar module products with their own labels.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal variations in demand linked to construction cycles and weather conditions. Purchases of solar power products tend to decrease during the winter months in our key markets, such as

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Germany, due to adverse weather conditions that can complicate the installation of solar power systems. Demand from other countries, such as the U.S., China and South Korea, may also be subject to significant seasonality.

Intellectual Property

We rely primarily on a combination of patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright, as well as employee and third party confidentiality agreements to safeguard our intellectual property. As of December 31, 2011, we had a total of 48 issued patents and 30 pending patent applications in China as well as 1 pending patent application in the United States.

With respect to, among other things, proprietary know-how that is not patentable and processes for which patents are difficult to enforce, we rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to safeguard our intellectual property. We believe that many elements of our solar power products and manufacturing processes involve proprietary know-how, technology or data that are not covered by patents or patent applications, including technical processes, equipment designs, algorithms and procedures. We have taken security measures to protect these elements. Our research and development personnel are required to enter 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. We also take other precautions, such as internal document and network assurance and using a separate dedicated server for technical data.

We maintain trademark registrations in China, including the Chinese characters of our name and JA Solar. As our brand name is becoming more recognized in the solar power market, we are working to increase, maintain and enforce our rights in our trademark portfolio, such as JingAo, SECIUM and , the protection of which is important to our reputation and branding.

We have not had any material intellectual property claims against us since our inception.

Competition

The solar power market is intensely competitive and rapidly evolving. As we build out our solar module and wafer manufacturing capacity to become more vertically integrated, we mainly compete with integrated manufacturers of solar power products such as Suntech Power Holdings Co., Ltd., Trina Solar Limited and Yingli Green Energy as well as specialized manufacturers of solar cells, such as Motech Industries Inc., Gintech Energy Corp., and Neo Solar Power Corp. We expect to face increased competition, which may result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share. Some of our competitors have become vertically integrated, from upstream silicon wafer manufacturing to solar power system integration for a longer period than we do. We expect to compete with future entrants to the photovoltaic market that offer new technological solutions. Furthermore, many of our competitors are developing or currently producing products based on new photovoltaic technologies, including thin film, ribbon, sheet and nano technologies, which they believe will ultimately cost the same as or less than crystalline silicon technologies used by us. In addition, the entire photovoltaic industry also faces competition from conventional and non-solar renewable energy technologies. Due to the relatively high manufacturing costs compared to most other energy sources, solar energy is generally not competitive without government incentive programs.

Regulation

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

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Renewable Energy Law and Other Government Directives

On December 26, 2009, China revised its Renewable Energy Law, which originally became effective on January 1, 2006. The revised Renewable Energy Law became effective on April 1, 2010 and sets forth policies to encourage the development and on-grid application of solar energy and other renewable energy. The law also sets forth a 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 systems that use solar energy. It also provides financial incentives, such as national funding, preferential loans and tax preferential treatment for the development of renewable energy projects and authorizes the relevant pricing authorities to set favorable prices for electricity generated from solar and other renewable energy sources.

On September 4, 2006, China's Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Construction jointly promulgated the Interim Measures for Administration of Special Funds for Application of Renewable Energy in Building Construction, pursuant to which the Ministry of Finance will arrange special funds to support the application of renewable energy systems in building structures, or BIPV applications, to enhance building energy efficiency, protect the environment and reduce consumption of fossil fuel energy. Under these measures, applications to provide hot water supply, refrigeration, heating and lighting are eligible for such special funds. On March 8, 2011, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development jointly released the Notice on Further Application of Renewable Energy in Building Construction to increase the utilization of renewable energy in buildings.

On March 23, 2009, China's Ministry of Finance promulgated the Interim Measures for Administration of Government Subsidy Funds for Application of Solar Photovoltaic Technology in Building Construction, or the Interim Measures, to support the promotion of solar photovoltaic applications in China. Local governments are encouraged to issue and implement supporting policies for the development of solar photovoltaic technology. Under these Interim Measures, a subsidy of RMB20 per kilowatt-peak, or kWp, covering BIPV applications installed on or after March 23, 2009 was set for 2009.

The solar power industry ranked prominently in the revised Guidelines of Prioritized Hi-tech Industrialization Areas promulgated by the NDRC, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Commerce, State Intellectual Property Office and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on June 23, 2011.

On August 31, 2007, the NDRC promulgated the Medium and Long-Term Development Plan for the Renewable Energy Industry. This plan sets forth national policy to provide financial allowance and preferential tax regulations for the renewable energy industry. This new energy plan is intended to stimulate the development of selected energy industries over the next ten years.

The PRC government has promulgated a number of directives to support energy conservation and the use of solar energy. On April 1, 2008, the PRC Energy Conservation Law came into effect. Among other objectives, this law encourages the utilization and installation of solar power facilities on buildings for energy-efficiency purposes.

On July 16, 2009, China's Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Science and Technology and Resource Bureau of the NDRC jointly published an announcement containing the guidelines for the Golden Sun Demonstration Program. Under the program, the PRC government will provide, up to 20 MW of PV projects per province, a 50% to 70% subsidy for the capital costs of PV systems and the relevant power transmission and distribution systems. The program further provides that each PV project must have a minimum capacity of 300 kWp with an operation period of

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not less than 20 years. On September 21, 2010, China's Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development jointly released an announcement to strengthen the administration of, and provide details for, the implementation of the Golden Sun Demonstration Program and government subsidies for BIPV applications. Among other things, the announcement clarified that the PRC government will subsidize 50% of the cost of key equipment for on-grid PV projects and 70% of that for off-grid PV

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projects in remote regions. In addition, the government will offer subsidies of RMB 4 per watt for on-grid PV projects, RMB 6 per watt for BIPV projects and RMB 10 per watt for off-grid PV projects in remote regions.

On September 26, 2009, the PRC State Council approved and circulated the Opinions of National Development and Reform Commission and other Nine Governmental Authorities on Restraining the Manufacturing Capacity Surplus and Duplicate Construction in Certain Industries and Guiding the Industries for Healthy Development. These opinions concluded that polysilicon manufacturing capacity in China has exceeded demand and adopted a policy to impose more stringent requirements on the construction of new facilities for manufacturing polysilicon in China. These opinions also stated in general terms that the government should encourage polysilicon manufacturers to enhance cooperation and affiliation with downstream solar product manufacturers to expand their product lines. However, these opinions do not provide any detailed measures for the implementation of this policy. As we are not a polysilicon manufacturer and do not expect to manufacture polysilicon in the future, we believe the issuance and circulation of these opinions will not have any material impact on our business.

On October 10, 2010, the PRC State Council promulgated a decision to accelerate the development of seven strategic new industries. Pursuant to this decision, the PRC government will promote the popularization and application of solar thermal technologies by increasing tax and financial policy support, encouraging investment and providing other forms of beneficial support.

In March 2011, the National People's Congress approved the Outline of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the PRC, which includes a national commitment to promote the development of renewable energy and enhance the competitiveness of the renewable energy industry. Accordingly, in January 2012, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Ministry of Science and Technology promulgated the detailed Twelfth Five-Year Special Plans respectively regarding the new materials industry and the high-tech industrialization to support the development of the PRC solar power industry.

On March 27, 2011, the NDRC promulgated the revised Guideline Catalogue for Industrial Restructuring which categorizes the solar power industry as an encouraged item.

On July 24, 2011, the NDRC issued the Notice on Improvements to the Feed-in Tariff Policy for On-grid Solar Power Generation to provide a unified national standard tariff price for solar power generation. Pursuant to this notice, non-tendered projects are required to implement the unified national standard tariff price, while tendered projects are required to implement the tender price not higher than the national standard unified tariff price. The NDRC indicates that it will adjust the national standard tariff price in the future based on changes in investment costs and technical progress, among other factors. According to this notice, the national standard tariff price will bolster the adoption of the photovoltaic applications in China and benefit the solar power industry. The implementation rules for this notice have not been issued yet.

Environmental Regulations

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

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of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Solid Waste Pollution, the Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution and PRC regulations regarding Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection.

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Restrictions on Foreign Businesses and Investments

The principal regulation governing foreign ownership of solar photovoltaic businesses in China is the Catalogue of Industries for Guiding Foreign Investment, updated and effective as of December 1, 2007. Under this regulation, the solar photovoltaic business is listed as an industry where foreign investments are encouraged. Encouraged foreign investment companies are entitled to certain preferential treatment, including exemption from tariff on equipment imported for their operations, after obtaining approval from the PRC government authorities.

Dividend Distribution

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

- Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law of 2000, as amended; and
- Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementation Rules of 2000, as amended.

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

Antimonopoly Law

On August 30, 2007, China adopted an anti-monopoly law, or AML, which took effect as of August 1, 2008. On August 1, 2008, the PRC State Council adopted the Provisions of the State Council on the Standard for Declaration of Concentration of Business Operators, or the SDCBO, which took effect as of August 3, 2008. The AML includes provisions related to merger control, monopoly agreements, restraints on trade, and abuses of dominant market positions. Under the AML and the SDCBO, any business combination (e.g., mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures) that may restrict or eliminate competition in the Chinese domestic market require that a notification be sent to the Ministry of Commerce for approval for such combination.

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In addition, certain types of agreements between competitors are forbidden by law if such an agreement eliminates or restricts competition. These agreements include price fixing, output or sales restrictions, market sharing, restrictions on the purchases of new technology or facilities, and collective boycotts. In the case of vertical agreements (between parties at different levels of the supply chain), fixing resale prices and restricting minimum resale prices are forbidden (unless an exemption applies).

Combinations resulting in fair competition are encouraged in the AML. However, it is an infringement when a company with a dominant market position abuses its power by taking actions that restrict or eliminate competition. Behavior that may be considered as an abuse of power includes selling goods at unfairly high or low prices, selling goods below cost without a justified reason, refusing to deal with another party without justified reasons, requiring another party to trade exclusively without justified reasons, certain tying arrangements, and unjustified discriminatory pricing. The abovementioned regulations make it possible that our mergers and acquisitions in the PRC will be subject to review by PRC government authorities.

Table of Contents**Foreign Currency Exchange**

Pursuant to applicable PRC regulations on foreign currency exchange, Renminbi is freely convertible only to the extent of current account items, such as trade-related receipts and payments, interest and dividends. Capital account items, such as direct equity investments, loans and repatriation of investment, require the prior approval from the SAFE or its local branch for conversion of Renminbi into a foreign currency, such as U.S. dollars. Payments for transactions that take place within the PRC must be made in Renminbi. Domestic companies or individuals can repatriate foreign currency payments received from abroad, or deposit these payments abroad subject to the requirement that such payments shall be repatriated within a certain period of time. Foreign-invested enterprises may retain foreign exchange in accounts with designated foreign exchange banks. Foreign currencies received for current account items can be either retained or sold to financial institutions that have foreign exchange settlement or sales business without prior approval from the SAFE, subject to certain regulations. Foreign exchange income under capital account can be retained or sold to financial institutions that have foreign exchange settlement and sales business, with prior approval from the SAFE, unless otherwise provided.

In addition, another notice issued by the SAFE, or Circular 142, regulates the conversion by foreign-invested enterprises of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. Circular 142 requires that Renminbi converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the relevant government authority and may not be used to make equity investments in PRC, unless specifically provided otherwise. The SAFE further strengthened its oversight over the flow and use of Renminbi funds converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested enterprise. The use of such Renminbi may not be changed without approval from the SAFE, and may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not yet been used. Any violation of Circular 142 may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

For a description of our organizational structure, See Item 4. Information on the Company A. History and Development of the Company.

D. PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

We own our principal executive office building (approximately 12,695 square meters) located in Zhabei, Shanghai, which has been pledged to secure a long-term bank loan. In addition, we own and lease factory and office space in various locations around the world in connection with our operations. We believe that our existing facilities, together with the facilities under construction and to be constructed under our current plans, are adequate for our current requirements. The following table sets forth a summary of our material properties as of December 31, 2011:

Location	Space (in square meters)	Usage of Property	Owned or Leased	Encumbrance
Ningjin, Hebei	106,582	Factory	Leased	None
Yangzhou, Jiangsu	466,200	Factory and R&D center	Owned	None
Fengxian, Shanghai	204,262	Factory	Owned	None
Lianyungang, Jiangsu	219,909	Factory and R&D center	Owned	None

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Hefei, Anhui	379,616	Factory	Owned	None
Yanjiao, Hebei	109,388	Factory	Leased	None

See also Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Manufacturing Capacity and Facilities.

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Environmental Matters

As we use, generate and discharge toxic, volatile and otherwise hazardous chemicals and wastes in our research and development and manufacturing activities, we are required by PRC law to obtain pollutant discharging permits and undergo government-administered safety examinations with respect to our production facilities. So far, we have not been assessed any penalties for any non-compliance with PRC environmental law and regulations. However, if we fail to comply with such laws and regulations in the future, we may be required to pay fines, suspend production or cease operation. Any failure by us to control the use of or to adequately restrict the discharge of hazardous substances could subject us to potentially significant monetary damages and fines or suspensions in our business operations.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We caution you that our business and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this annual report.

A. OPERATING RESULTS

Overview

We are one of the world's largest manufacturers of high-performance solar cells and solar power products based in China. We conduct our business primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiaries in China, and operate and manage our business as a single segment. We commenced our business through JA Hebei in May 2005. Pursuant to a recapitalization plan, all of the former shareholders of JA Hebei transferred their equity interests in JA Hebei to JA BVI, our wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. This recapitalization is accounted for as a legal reorganization of entities under common control, in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interest. Accordingly, our consolidated financial statements have been prepared as if the current corporate structure had been in existence throughout the periods presented.

We derive revenues primarily from sales of solar cell and module products to module manufacturers, system integrator, project developers and distributors. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our total revenues and net loss were RMB 10.7 billion and RMB 564.3 million, respectively.

Factors Affecting our Results of Operations

We believe that the following factors have had, and we expect that they will continue to have, a significant effect on the development of our business, financial condition and results of operations.

- **Industry Demand.** Demand for solar power products is critical to our business and revenue growth. The solar power market has grown significantly in recent years. Our business and revenue growth were primarily driven by industry demand and our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers

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and expand our manufacturing capacity at the same time. Global industry demand experienced a sharp decline from the second half of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009 due to unfavorable economic conditions globally, coupled with increased manufacturing capacity and decreased prices of solar power products. Although solar power industry demand has progressively revived since the fourth quarter of 2009 and throughout the course of 2010 in our key markets including Germany, Italy, the rest of Europe, China, as well as other national economies, the European sovereign debt crisis since 2011 as well as reductions in feed-in tariff in various European countries have again impeded the growth in these markets. The demand in the U.S. market for solar power products manufactured in China was also substantially circumvented by the anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigation initiated by the U.S. DOC and ITC in October 2011 and the growth prospect is unclear while the investigation is still going on and no final decision has been reached yet. In view of the foregoing, the growth prospects still have a great level of uncertainty and trade policy change can occur unexpectedly, which could temporarily lead to fluctuations in industry demand for solar power products including ours.

- **Government Subsidies and Economic Incentives.** The near-term growth of the market for solar power products depends largely on the availability and scale of government subsidies and economic incentives, as the current cost of solar power substantially exceeds the cost of electricity generated from conventional or non-renewable sources of energy. Various governments such as those of Germany, Spain, Japan, the United States, Italy, Bulgaria, Belgium and China have used different policy initiatives, such as capital cost rebates, feed-in tariffs, tax credits, net metering, to encourage or accelerate the development and adoption of solar power and other renewable energy sources. However, governments may reduce or eliminate existing incentive programs for political, financial or other reasons, which will be difficult for us to predict. Reductions in feed-in tariff programs may result in a significant fall in the price of and demand for solar power products. For example, Germany, our largest solar power products market in 2011, has continued to introduce cuts in feed-in tariff since 2010, after installations in the market exceeded government expectation in 2009 and in the following years. Spain was the largest PV market in the world in 2008, but the introduction of various legislation to the PV industry has significantly reduced the market size in Spain. Several other countries, including France, Greece and Belgium has continued to reduce their feed-in tariffs as well as other incentive measures in 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. Demand for and pricing of our products are highly sensitive to incentive policy decisions by governments in our major markets. Although the implementation of incentive policies for solar power significantly stimulates demand for solar power products, including our products, reductions or limitations on such policies, as have occurred in Germany and Spain, may reduce demand for such products or change price expectations, causing manufacturers of solar power products, including us, to reduce prices to adjust to demand at lower price levels. Our sales of solar modules and offering of EPC services in China are expected to benefit from the recently promulgated PRC laws, regulations and government policies regarding solar energy and other renewable energy, such as Golden Sun Demonstration Program, Notice on Improvements to the Feed-in Tariff Policy for On-grid Solar Power Generation, which are intended to provide incentives or otherwise encourage the development of the solar or other renewable energy sector in China.

- **Capacity Utilization.** We have rapidly expanded our manufacturing capacity recently. Our total solar cell annual manufacturing capacity increased from 800 MW in 2009 to 2.1 GW in 2010 and to 2.8 GW in 2011. Our silicon wafer manufacturing capacity and solar module manufacturing capacity also increased from 300 MW and 500 MW in 2010 to 1 GW and 1.2 GW in 2011, respectively. We intend to maintain our annual manufacturing capacity for silicon wafers and solar cells at 1 GW and 2.8 GW in 2012, respectively, and we expect our manufacturing capacity for solar modules will increase to 2 GW by the end of 2012 and such expansions will increase our revenues as our output and sales volume increase. As a consequence of our increased investment in plant and equipment and increased production scale, we expect that our costs of revenues, including depreciation and amortization costs, will also increase. If we are able to maintain satisfactory facility utilization rates and productivity, our manufacturing capacity expansion will enable us to reduce our unit manufacturing costs through economies of scale, as fixed costs are allocated over a larger number of units of output. Moreover, manufacturers with greater scale are in a better position to obtain price discounts from silicon feedstock suppliers and may therefore obtain a greater market share of solar power products by selling at more competitive prices. Our ability to achieve satisfactory utilization rates and economies of scale will depend upon a variety of factors, including our ability to attract and retain sufficient customers, the ability of our customers and suppliers to perform their obligations under our existing contracts, our ability to secure a sufficient supply of raw materials and production equipment for our production activities, the availability of working capital and the selling prices for our products.

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- **Pricing of Our Solar Power Products.** The prices of our products are based on a variety of factors, including our silicon raw materials costs, supply and demand conditions for solar power products, product mix, product quality and the terms of our customer contracts, including sales volumes. The average selling price of our solar cells was approximately RMB 9.0, RMB 8.7 and RMB 5.7 per watt for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Although the demand for solar power products has increased since the fourth quarter of 2009, the average selling price of our solar cells continued to decline slightly in 2010 due to prevailing market conditions. The average selling price of our solar cells continued to decline in 2011 due to an industry-wide oversupply. We began selling solar modules in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the average selling price of our solar module products was RMB 11.6 and RMB 8.7 per watt in 2010 and 2011 due to an industry-wide oversupply. We expect the prices of solar power products, including our own products, will continue to decline over time due to increased supplies, reduced manufacturing costs from improving technology and economies of scale, and industry pursuit to grid cost parity with traditional forms of electricity.
- **Changing Product Mix.** We began vertically integrating our business by expanding our production capabilities to manufacture both upstream silicon wafers and downstream solar modules in the fourth quarter of 2009. Integrating wafer production capability may help reduce our cost of silicon raw materials for our solar cell and module production. As we ramp up and further expand our wafer manufacturing capacities, we expect to capture the cost efficiencies of a more vertically integrated production process. In addition, expansion to downstream solar module production has changed our product mix. Each of solar cells and solar modules represents a separate stage of the solar power production chain, with each involving different production processes, costs and selling prices. Prior to 2010, our sales consisted almost entirely of solar cells. As we began marketing and selling solar module products in the fourth quarter of 2009, the sale of solar modules has accounted for 25.2% of our total shipments and 34.6% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011, respectively. We expect that our operating results for future periods will continue to be influenced by the change of our product mix.
- **Price of Silicon Wafers and Related Raw Materials.** The success of our business and our growth strategy depends heavily on acquiring a supply of polysilicon and silicon wafers at commercially reasonable prices and terms that is consistent with our existing and planned manufacturing capacity. We have entered into prepaid long-term supply contracts with suppliers like Jinglong Group, GCL and OCI where, in some instances, these agreements provide for fixed pricing, substantial prepayment obligations and/or firm purchase commitments that require us to pay for the supply whether or not we accept delivery. We also purchase silicon wafer and polysilicon from the spot market to meet our expanded manufacturing capacity. The availability and pricing of silicon wafers and polysilicon will affect results of operations.
- **Technology Improvement.** The advancement of manufacturing technologies is important in increasing the conversion efficiency of solar cells and reducing the production costs of solar power products. Higher conversion efficiency, together with low cost per watt, generally leads to higher revenues from sales of solar power products. As a result, solar power companies, including us, are continuously developing advanced process technologies to improve the conversion efficiency of solar cells while reducing costs to maintain and improve profit margins.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our operating results and financial condition are based on our audited financial statements, which we have prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our management evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates as facts, circumstances and conditions change or as a result of different assumptions.

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In reviewing our financial statements, our management considers (i) the selection of critical accounting policies; and (ii) the judgments and other uncertainties affecting the application of those critical accounting policies. The selection of critical accounting policies, the judgments and other uncertainties affecting application of those policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions are factors to be considered when reviewing our financial statements. Our principal accounting policies are set forth in detail in Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition for solar modules, solar cells and other products (hereafter solar products)

We recognize revenue from the sale of solar products when the goods are delivered and title and risk of loss transfer is passed to the customers. We sell our solar products at agreed upon prices to our customers, which reflect prevailing market prices.

Our considerations for recognizing revenue are based on the following:

- Persuasive evidence that an arrangement (sales contract) exists between a willing customer and us that outlines the terms of the sale (including customer information, product specification, quantity of goods, purchase price and payment terms). Customers do not have a right of return. We do provide a warranty on our solar module products.
- For EX Works, or EXW, terms, which mean that a seller has the goods ready for collection at its premises (works, factory, warehouse, plant), the contract specifies that the risks are assumed by the customer when the customer picks up the goods from our warehouse, at which time revenue is recognized. For FOB shipping point terms, the contract specifies that the customer takes title to the goods and is responsible for all risks and rewards of ownership once products are over shipping rail at the named loading port from our premises, at which time revenue is recognized. For CIF terms, we pay the costs of insurance and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination, but the title to and risk/rewards of ownership of the goods is passed to the buyer according to each of the contract term, which is defined in each contract. The point of delivery could be at the port of shipping, or it could also be when the goods arrive at the named port of destination. When title to the goods transfers at the port of shipping, the beneficiary of the insurance is the buyer and we have no obligations to the buyer if goods are damaged during shipping. Revenue is therefore, recognized when the title to and risk/rewards of ownership of the goods is passed to the buyer which is at port of shipping or port of destination, depending on the terms of the contract.
- Our price to the customer is fixed and determinable as specifically outlined in the sales contract.
- For customers to whom credit terms are extended, we assess a number of factors to determine whether collection from them is probable, including past transaction history with them and their credit worthiness. All credit extended to customers is pre-approved by management. If we determine that collection is not reasonably assured, we defer the recognition of revenue until collection becomes reasonably

assured, which is generally upon receipt of payment.

Revenue recognition for solar product processing

We provide solar product processing services to customers with their own wafer/polysilicon supplies. Under certain of these solar product processing service arrangements, we purchase raw materials from a customer and agree to sell a specified quantity of solar products produced from such materials back to the same customer. We record revenues from these processing transactions on a net basis, recording revenues based on the amount received for solar products sold less the amount paid for the raw materials purchased from the customer.

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Revenue recognition for engineering, procurement and construction services

We recognize revenue using the percentage of completion method for systems integration projects for which the Group provides EPC services under the EPC contracts. We estimate our 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. We apply the ratio computed in the cost-to-cost analysis to the contract price to determine the estimated revenues earned in each period. We use this method because management considers costs incurred to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts and management believes it has the ability to reasonably estimate and track costs. When we determine that total estimated costs will exceed total revenues under a contract, we record a loss accordingly. No contract losses were recorded in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We estimate the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (also referred to as an exit price). ASC 820 establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the observable inputs be used when available. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value shall maximize the use of observable inputs.

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. Pricing information we obtain from third parties is internally validated for reasonableness prior to use in the consolidated financial statements. 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. In certain cases, fair values are not subject to precise quantification or verification and may fluctuate as economic and market factors vary and our evaluation of those factors changes. Although we use our best judgment in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. In these cases, a minor change in an assumption could result in a significant change in our estimate of fair value, thereby increasing or decreasing the amounts of our consolidated assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity (deficit) and net income or loss.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. Provisions are made against accounts receivable for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make payments. We periodically assess accounts receivable balances to determine whether an allowance for doubtful accounts should be made based upon historical bad debts, specific customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. Accounts receivable in the balance sheets are stated net of such provision, if any. We had a balance of RMB 41.1 million, RMB 7.0 million and RMB 32.6 million for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate such that their ability to make payments was impaired, additional allowances could be required.

Short-term and long-term advances to suppliers. We provide short-term and long-term advances to secure our raw material needs, which are then offset against future purchases. We do not require collateral or other security against our advances to our related or third party suppliers. We continually assess the credit quality of our suppliers and the factors that affect the credit risk. If there is deterioration in the credit worthiness of our suppliers, we will seek to recover our advances from the suppliers and provide for losses on advances which are akin to receivables in selling, general and administrative expenses because of their inability to return our advances. We recorded RMB 52.0 million, RMB 87.9 million and RMB 94.2 million for potential losses against supplier advances as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011. If the financial condition of our

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suppliers were to deteriorate such that their ability to deliver product or repay our advances was impaired, additional provisions could be required. Recoveries of the allowance for advances to supplier are recognized when they are received. We classified short-term and long-term advances to suppliers based on management's best estimate of the expected purchase in the next twelve-months

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as of the balance sheet date and our ability to make requisite purchases under existing supply contracts. The balances expected to be utilized outside of the twelve months are recorded in long-term advances to suppliers.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost of inventories is determined by the weighted-average method. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are comprised of direct materials, direct labor and related manufacturing overhead based on normal operating capacity. Adjustments are recorded to write down the carrying amount of any obsolete and excess inventory to its estimated net realizable value. Certain factors could impact the realizable value of inventory, so we continually evaluate the recoverability based on assumptions about customer demand and market conditions. The evaluation may take into consideration historical 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, and other factors. The write-down is equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required that could negatively impact our gross margin and operating results. If actual market conditions are more favorable, we may have higher gross margin when products that have been previously written down are eventually sold. As of December 31, 2010 and 2011, the provision balance for inventories was RMB 133.2 million and RMB 223.3 million, respectively.

In addition, we analyze our purchase commitments, which primarily consist of long-term fixed price polysilicon purchase agreements, at each period end. Provision, if any, is made in the current period if the anticipated inventories cost from future execution of such purchase agreements is in excess of market value. There was no loss provision recorded related to these long-term contracts in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Impairment of long-lived assets. We evaluate our long-lived assets and finite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could result in an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of use of acquired assets and significant negative industry or economic trends. Impairments are recognized based on the difference between the fair value of the asset and its carrying value. Fair value is generally measured based on either quoted market prices, if available, or discounted cash flow analyses. Additionally, determining fair values requires probability weighting the cash flows to reflect expectations about possible variations in their amounts or timing and the selection of an appropriate discount rate. Although cash flow estimates are based on relevant information available at the time the estimates are made, estimates of future cash flows are, by nature, highly uncertain and may vary significantly from actual results. Any write-downs would be treated as permanent reductions in the carrying amounts of the assets and an operating loss would be recognized. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we wrote down the carrying value of long-lived assets in the amount of RMB 18.0 million, RMB 47.3 million and RMB 303.1 million, respectively.

Share-based compensation. In accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation*, we measure the costs of employee services received in exchange for share-based compensation at the grant date fair value of the award.

We recognize the share-based compensation costs, net of a forfeiture rate, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards.

ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. For the stock options granted in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 we used the forfeiture rate of 0%, 7.70% and

9.79%, respectively.

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Grants to Employees

The determination of the fair value of share-based awards and related share-based compensation expense requires input of subjective assumptions, including but not limited to the valuation model adopted, risk-free interest rate, expected life of the share-based awards, stock price volatility, and expected forfeiture rate. The selection of an appropriate valuation technique or model depends on the substantive characteristics of the instrument being valued. Risk free interest rates are decided based on the yield to maturity of U.S. government bonds as at respective dates of grant of options. Expected life of stock options granted is based on the average between the vesting period and the contractual term for each grant, taking into account assumptions used by comparable companies. Volatility is measured using a combination of historical daily price changes of comparable companies stock over the respective expected life of the option and implied volatility derived from traded options of comparable companies. Forfeiture rate is estimated based on our expectation for the future.

The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of share-based awards and related share-based compensation represent management's best estimations, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change or we utilize different assumptions, our share-based compensation expense could be materially different for any period.

Prior to our initial public offering, the fair value of our ordinary shares was determined retrospectively to the time of grant. Determining the fair value of our ordinary shares on a pre-IPO basis requires making complex and subjective judgments. Management is responsible for determining the fair value and considered a number of factors including valuations. Our approach to valuation is based on a discounted future cash flow approach which involves complex and subjective judgments regarding projected financial and operating results, our unique business risks, our operating history and prospects at the time of grant. These judgments are consistent with the plans and estimates that we use to manage the business. There is inherent uncertainty in making these estimates and if we make different judgments or adopt different assumptions, material differences could result in the timing and amount of the share-based compensation expenses recorded because the estimated fair value of the underlying ordinary shares for the options granted would be different.

Income taxes.

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax assets bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the carrying amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Uncertain tax position is accounted for in accordance with ASC 740-10-25, which clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions and requires that we recognize in the consolidated financial statements the impact of an uncertain tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Our accounting policy is to accrue interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if and when required, as interest expense and a component of general and administrative expenses, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations. In the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we did not record any interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as there were no uncertain tax positions.

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We recorded valuation allowances to reduce our net deferred tax assets to the amount of RMB 49.0 million, RMB 76.2 million and RMB 202.2 million as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. We have adopted the provisions of ASC 740, Income Taxes. We have performed assessment on our tax positions related to ASC 740, and concluded that the adoption of ASC 740 did not have any material impact on our financial position as of December 31, 2011.

Product warranties.

It is customary in our business and industry to warrant or guarantee the performance of our solar module products at certain levels of conversion efficiency for extended periods. Our standard solar modules are typically sold with a 10 years warranty for defects in materials and workmanship and a 10 to 25 years warranty against declines of more than 10% and 20%, respectively, of the initial minimum power generation capacity at the time of delivery. In addition, we usually provide the same warranty for solar modules assembled for third party OEM customers. We therefore maintain warranty reserves (recorded as accrued warranty costs) to cover potential liabilities that could arise from these guarantees and warranties. The potential liability is generally in the form of product replacement or repair. We accrue 1% of our net revenues from sales of solar modules as general warranty costs at the time revenues are recognized and include that amount in our cost of revenues. We also separately accrue specific warranty costs to cover potential liabilities that could arise from customer claims based on an individual assessment. Due to limited warranty claims to date, we accrue the estimated costs of warranties based primarily on our own history, industry data and an assessment of our competitors' accrual history. Through our relationships with, and management's experience working at, other solar power companies and on the basis of publicly available information regarding other solar power companies' accrued warranty costs, we believe that accruing 1% of our net revenues from sales of solar modules as general warranty costs is within the range of industry practice and is consistent with industry-standard accelerated testing, which assists us in estimating the long-term reliability of solar modules, estimates of failure rates from our quality review and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, although we conduct quality testing and inspection of our solar module products, our solar module products have not been and cannot be tested in an environment simulating the up to 25-year warranty periods. Actual warranty costs are accumulated and charged against the accrued warranty liability. To the extent that the actual warranty costs differ from the estimates, we will prospectively revise our accrual rate.

Investments.

We account for short-term investments in accordance with ASC 320, *Investments-Debt and Equity Securities*. We classify short-term investments in debt and equity securities as trading or available-for-sale, whose classification determines the respective accounting methods stipulated by the accounting standard for financial instruments. Investments that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities. Trading securities are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in investment income. We do not have short-term investments as of December 31, 2010 and 2011.

Investments designated as available-for-sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Realized gains or losses are charged to the income during the period in which the gain or loss is realized. If we determine a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to fair value as a new cost basis and the amount of the write-down is accounted for as a realized loss. The new cost basis will not be changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value. Determination of whether declines in value are other-than-temporary requires significant judgment. Subsequent increases and decreases in the fair value of available-for-sale securities will be included in comprehensive income through a credit or charge to shareholders' equity except for an other-than-temporary impairment, which will be charged to income.

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Investments in entities where we do not have a controlling financial interest, but have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investment in a joint venture is accounted for by the equity method of accounting as we have the ability to exercise significant influence but do not own a majority equity interest. Under the equity method of

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accounting, our share of the investee's results of operations is included in equity gain/(loss) for the investee in our consolidated statements of operations. Unrealized gains on transactions between us and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of our interest in the joint venture, if any; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. When our share of losses in the joint venture equals or exceeds our interest in the joint venture, we do not recognize further losses, unless we have incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

We review our investment in the joint venture to determine whether a decline in fair value below the carrying value is other-than-temporary. The primary factors we consider in our determination are the length of time that the fair value of the investment is below our carrying value and the financial condition, operating performance and near term prospects of the investee. In addition, we consider the reason for the decline in fair value, including general market conditions, industry-specific or investee-specific reasons, changes in valuation subsequent to the balance sheet date and our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in fair value. If the decline in fair value is deemed to be other than temporary, the carrying value of the security is written down to fair value. There were no impairment losses for our investment in the joint venture in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Business combination

We account for business combinations under the acquisition method in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. We measure consideration transferred as the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of the assets given, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued. We expense the costs directly attributable to the acquisition as incurred. We measure identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired or assumed separately at their fair value as of the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interests. We record the excess of the (i) the fair value of consideration transferred fair value of the non controlling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree is recorded as goodwill. If the fair value of consideration transferred, fair value of the non controlling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is less than the fair value of the net assets of the entity acquired, we recognize the difference, a bargain purchase, as a gain directly in the statements of operations.

The determination and allocation of fair values to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based on various assumptions and valuation methodologies requiring considerable management judgment. The most significant variables in these valuations are discount rates, terminal values, the number of years on which to base the cash flow projections, as well as the assumptions and estimates used to determine the cash inflows and outflows. We determine discount rates to be used based on the risk inherent in the related activity's current business model and industry comparisons. Terminal values are based on the expected life of assets and forecasted life cycle and forecasted cash flows over that period. Although we believe that the assumptions applied in the determination are reasonable based on information available at the date of acquisition, actual results may differ from the forecasted amounts and the difference could be material. (See also Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 3. Acquisition of Solar Silicon Valley.)

In November 2011, we completed the acquisition of Solar Silicon Valley at the consideration of RMB 359.0 million, while the estimated fair value of Solar Silicon Valley's net assets acquired was RMB 546.4 million. We recorded the excess of the fair value of net assets of Solar Silicon Valley, over the total purchase consideration, amounting to RMB 187.4 million as other income for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Accounting for share lending arrangement and discontinued operation

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On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-15, *Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing*, which requires an entity that enters into an equity-

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classified share lending agreement, utilizing its own shares, in contemplation of a convertible debt issuance or other financing to initially measure the share lending arrangement at fair value and treat it as a cost of the financing. In addition, if it becomes probable that the counterparty to the arrangement will default, the issuer shall recognize an expense for the fair value of the unreturned shares, net of probable recoveries. (See also Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 16. Senior Convertible Notes.)

In December, 2010, we decided to discontinue the PV power plant business (See also Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 22. Discontinued operations). Consequently, the results of the Korean business for all periods presented were reclassified to income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in accordance with ASC 205, Presentation of Financial Statements.

Revenues

Our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and as a percentage of our total revenues over the same period are as follows:

	2009		Year ended December 31, 2010 (in millions, except for percentages)		2011	
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	%
Solar modules to third parties	82.6	2.2%	2,510.6	21.3%	3,709.3	34.6%
Solar cells and other products to third parties	3,283.9	86.9%	8,023.9	68.2%	6,151.1	57.3%
Solar cells and other products to related parties	5.2	0.1%	160.4	1.4%	71.7	0.7%
Engineering, procurement and construction to third parties					146.5	1.4%
Solar product processing to third parties	406.9	10.8%	1,065.9	9.1%	654.3	6.0%
Total Revenues	3,778.6	100.0%	11,760.8	100.0%	10,732.9	100.0%

We derive revenues primarily from the sale of solar cell and module products to module manufacturers, system integrators, project developers and distributors. We have increased the number of our overseas customers and expanded our overall customer based since 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, approximately 26.2%, 48.9% and 48.3% of our total sales were to customers outside China, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, sales to our largest customer represented approximately 11.4%, 7.5% and 7.3% of our total revenues, respectively; and sales to our three largest customers represented approximately 29.2%, 19.4% and 19.4% of our total revenues, respectively. Our three largest customers were all unrelated third parties. Sales to our top ten customers accounted for approximately 55.5%, 49.8% and 40.4% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

We sold approximately 1.08 GW of solar cells in 2011, compared to approximately 1.24 GW in 2010. The decrease of sales volume was due to change of our product mix to produce more solar modules. The average selling price of our solar cell products declined from RMB 8.7 per watt in 2010 to RMB 5.7 per watt in 2011 due to an industry-wide oversupply coupled with the European sovereign debt crisis in 2011. We expect the prices of solar cell products, including our own products, to continue to decline over time due to increased supplies, reduced manufacturing costs and industry pursuit to grid cost parity with traditional forms of electricity.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our revenues from sales of solar modules amounted to approximately RMB 3,709.3 million, or 34.6% of our total revenues. We sold approximately 426.9 MW of solar

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modules in 2011, compared to 217.5 MW in 2010. The increase of sales of solar modules was primarily due to the change of our product mix to produce more solar modules. We accrued 1.0% of our net revenues from sales of solar modules as general warranty costs at the time revenues are recognized and separately accrued specific warranty costs to cover potential liabilities that could arise from customer claims based on an individual assessment and include that amount in our cost of revenues. Because we have limited warranty claims to date, we accrue the estimated costs of warranties based primarily on our own history, industry data and an assessment of our competitors' accrual history.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our revenues included revenues from engineering, procurement and construction services, which amounted to approximately RMB146.4 million, or 1.4% of our total revenues. We provide engineering, procurement and construction services to Chinese project owners, most of whom are utility companies and independent power generators.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our revenues also included revenues from solar product processing services, which amounted to approximately RMB 654.3 million, or 6.0% of our total revenues. We provide solar production processing services to customers who have their own raw material supplies, including polysilicon and wafers. We provide solar product processing services to customers mainly to utilize our excess production capacities when our polysilicon or wafer supplies or customer orders are insufficient for us to operate our manufacturing lines at their full capacities.

Cost of Revenues and Operating Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2011, our cost of revenues and our operating expenses as a percentage of our total revenues were 95.7% and 8.2%, respectively, as compared to 78.3% and 4.8%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010, and 87.3% and 10.3%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our cost of revenues primarily consists of silicon wafers, other direct raw materials and other cost of revenues. The following table sets forth the amounts of our cost of silicon wafers and other cost of revenues and each of them as a percentage of total cost of revenues for the periods indicated:

	2009		Year ended December 31, 2010		2011	
	RMB	%	(in millions, except for percentages)		RMB	%
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	%
Silicon wafers	2,546.0	77.2%	6,424.3	69.7%	6,614.9	64.4%
Other	750.5	22.8%	2,790.1	30.3%	3,656.7	35.6%
Total cost of revenues	3,296.5	100.0%	9,214.4	100.0%	10,271.6	100.0%

Silicon wafers. Silicon wafers are the most important raw material of our solar power products. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, cost of silicon wafers accounted for approximately 77.2%, 69.7% and 64.4% of our cost of revenues, respectively. The decrease in percentage of silicon wafer cost in cost of revenues is primarily due to the decrease in the price of polysilicon. We expect that the cost of silicon wafers will continue to constitute a significant portion of our cost of revenues in the foreseeable future despite the expected continuous decrease of the price of silicon wafers and polysilicon.

Other. Other cost of revenues consists primarily of other direct raw materials used in the manufacturing of solar power products, direct labor, depreciation of manufacturing equipment and facilities, facilities rental expenses, overhead expenses, as well as outsourcing costs and warranty expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, other cost of revenues accounted for approximately 22.8%, 30.3% and 35.6% of our cost of revenues, respectively. The increase in percentage of other cost in cost of revenues from 2010 to 2011 is primarily attributable to the rising labor cost in 2011 and the increase of depreciation expense.

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Our operating expenses consist of selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses. The following table sets forth the components of our operating expenses and each of them as a percentage of our total operating expenses for the periods indicated:

	2009		Year ended December 31, 2010 (in millions, except for percentages)		2011	
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	325.2	83.8%	457.8	80.5%	509.8	57.8%
Research and development expenses	45.1	11.6%	63.8	11.2%	68.9	7.8%
Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment	18.1	4.6%	47.3	8.3%	303.1	34.4%
Total operating expenses	388.4	100.0%	568.9	100.0%	881.8	100.0%

Selling, general and administrative expenses.

Selling expenses primarily consist of promotional and other sales and marketing expenses and salaries and benefits for our sales and marketing personnel. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of leasing expenses associated with our administrative offices, salaries and benefits for our administrative, finance and human resources personnel, share-based compensation, business travel expenses and professional services expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses accounted for 83.8%, 80.5% and 57.8% of our total operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. We expect that selling expenses will increase in absolute terms as we add more sales and marketing personnel and increase our sales and marketing efforts to accommodate the growth of our business and expansion of our customer base in China and abroad. We also expect general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute terms as a result of the expansion of our business.

In 2009, 2010 and 2011, we granted options to purchase 1,013,000, 1,650,000 and nil ordinary shares, respectively, to a number of our directors, employees and consultants. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Stock Option Plans. Our share-based compensation expenses relating to our option grants and stock awards have had a material and adverse effect on our reported earnings for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011. We recognized a share-based compensation charge of RMB 96.2 million, RMB 71.8 million and RMB 40.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The above charges are net of forfeiture reversal amounts of RMB nil, RMB 4.16 million and RMB 0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Share-based compensation expenses are amortized over the vesting period of these options ranging from two to four years starting from the grant date.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses primarily consist of research materials, compensation and benefits for research and development personnel. Research and development expenses are expensed when incurred. Our research and development expenses accounted for 11.6 %, 11.2% and 7.8% of our total operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. We believe that research and development is critical to the success of our business. We intend to focus on innovation of our manufacturing technology as well as imposing stringent measures to maintain a competitive cost structure.

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Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment

Our operating expenses in 2011 included the impairment loss for property, plant and equipment related to our multicrystalline manufacturing facility in Donghai, JA Lianyungang, which amounted to RMB303.1 million, accounting for 34.4% of our total operating expenses.

Interest (Income) Expense, net

We generated interest income of RMB 12.0 million, RMB 12.8 million and RMB 25.8 million and incurred interest expense of RMB 231.5 million, RMB 221.2 million and RMB 373.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Our net interest expense in 2009, 2010 and 2011 was primarily the interest related to the 2008 Senior Notes and our short-term and long-term bank borrowings. The interest expense recognized for interest payable to the 2008 Senior Notes holders was RMB 88.7 million, RMB 67.9 million and RMB 66.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The interest expense recognized for accretion to the redemption value of the 2008 Senior Notes was RMB 104.2 million, RMB 95.5 million and RMB 104.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The amount of interest cost recognized relating to the amortization of the issuance cost associated with the share-lending arrangement were RMB 17.9 million, RMB 20.8 million and RMB 27.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Other interest expenses were RMB 20.7 million, RMB 37.0 million and RMB 176.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The increase in other interest expenses is consistent with the increase in bank borrowings.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

We incurred foreign exchange gain of RMB 4.6 million, and losses of RMB 74.4 million and RMB 69.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The exchange losses were incurred because a significant portion of our monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars and Euros, which depreciated in 2010 and 2011 relative to the RMB. In contrast, the effect of the appreciation of the Euro against the Renminbi in 2009 resulted in our recording of an exchange gain. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may continue to have a significant effect on our financial results as we continue to grow our sales to markets outside China.

Inflation

Since our inception, inflation in China has not materially affected our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2009, 2010 and 2011 were increases of 1.9%, 4.6% and 4.1%, respectively. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we may be affected if China experiences higher rates of inflation in the future.

Recently Pronounced Accounting Standards

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In May 2011 the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs* (ASU 2011-04). Key provisions of the amendments in ASU 2011-04 include: (1) a prohibition on grouping financial instruments for purposes of determining fair value, except in limited cases; (2) an extension of the prohibition against the use of a blockage factor to all fair value measurements; and (3) a requirement that for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements, entities disclose quantitative information about unobservable inputs, a description of the valuation process used and qualitative details about the sensitivity of the measurements. For items not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed, entities will be required to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy that applies to the fair value measurement disclosed. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2011-04 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

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In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05). This newly issued accounting standard (1) eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity; (2) requires the consecutive presentation of the statement of net income and other comprehensive income; and (3) requires an entity to present reclassification adjustments on the face of the financial statements from other comprehensive income to net income. The amendments in this ASU do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income nor do the amendments affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, which defers the requirement within ASU 2011-05 to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. During the deferral, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect prior to the issuance of ASU 2011-05. These ASUs are required to be applied retrospectively and are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for us means January 1, 2012. As these accounting standards do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, we do not expect that the adoption of these standards will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08 (ASU 2011-08), Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), Testing Goodwill for Impairment. ASU 2011-08 is intended to simplify how entities test goodwill for impairment. ASU 2011-08 permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. ASU 2011-08 is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if an entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. We do not expect that the adoption of ASU 2011-08 will have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210), Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (ASU 2011-11). This newly issued accounting standard requires an entity to disclose both gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statements of financial position as well as instruments and transactions executed under a master netting or similar arrangement and was issued to enable users of financial statements to understand the effects or potential effects of those arrangements on their financial position. This ASU is required to be applied retrospectively and is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As this accounting standard only requires enhanced disclosure, the adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain consolidated results of operations data in terms of amount and as a percentage of our total revenues for the periods indicated.

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	2009		Year ended December 31, 2010		2011	
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	%
Income Statement Data:						
Total revenues	3,778.6	100.0%	11,760.8	100.0%	10,732.9	100.0%
China	2,789.8	73.8%	6,010.4	51.1%	5,546.7	51.7%
Outside China	988.8	26.2%	5,750.4	48.9%	5,186.2	48.3%
Cost of revenues	(3,296.5)	(87.2)%	(9,214.4)	(78.3)%	(10,271.6)	(95.7)%
Gross profit	482.1	12.8%	2,546.4	21.7%	461.3	4.3%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(325.2)	(8.6)%	(457.8)	(4.0)%	(509.8)	(4.8)%
Research and development expenses	(45.1)	(1.2)%	(63.8)	(0.5)%	(68.9)	(0.6)%
Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment	(18.1)	(0.5)%	(47.3)	(0.4)%	(303.1)	(2.8)%
Total operating expenses	(388.4)	(10.3)%	(568.9)	(4.9)%	(881.8)	(8.2)%
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	93.7	2.5%	1,977.5	16.8%	(420.5)	(3.9)%
Change in fair value of derivatives	(49.1)	(1.3)%	74.5	0.6%	84.9	0.8%
Convertible notes buyback (loss)/gain	(24.1)	(0.6)%			4.3	0.0%
Interest expense	(231.5)	(6.1)%	(221.2)	(1.9)%	(373.7)	(3.5)%
Interest income	12.0	0.3%	12.8	0.1%	25.8	0.2%
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	4.6	0.1%	(74.4)	(0.6)%	(69.0)	(0.6)%
Loss for equity investment in a joint venture					(1.8)	(0.0)%
Investment loss	(2.3)	(0.1)%				
Other income	7.8	0.2%	258.7	2.2%	235.7	2.2%
Income/(Loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(188.9)	(5.0)%	2,027.9	17.2%	(514.3)	(4.8)%
Income tax expenses	(8.0)	(0.2)%	(252.7)	(2.1)%	(57.8)	(0.5)%
Net income/(loss)	(196.9)	(5.2)%	1,775.2	15.1%	(572.1)	(5.3)%
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	3.4	0.1%	(19.8)	(0.2)%	7.8	0.1%
Net income/(loss) attributable to ordinary share holders	(193.5)	(5.1)%	1,755.4	14.9%	(564.3)	(5.2)%
Operating Data:						
Products sold (in MW)	508.8		1,462.6		1,694.7	
Average PV cells selling price per watt	9.0		8.7		5.7	

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Year Ended December 31, 2011 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010

Total revenues. Our total revenues decreased slightly from RMB 11,760.8 million in 2010 to RMB 10,732.9 million in 2011. The decrease was due primarily to the decline in average selling price of our solar power products brought by an industry-wide oversupply and severe market conditions though revenues from solar modules sold to third parties increased from RMB 2,510.6 million in 2010 to RMB 3,709.3 million in 2011.

Our total revenues from sales in China decreased from RMB 6,010.4 million in 2010 to RMB 5,546.7 million in 2011, which was due to intense competition in the China market, the decline in average selling price brought by an industry-wide oversupply. Our total revenues from sales outside China also decreased from RMB 5,750.4 million to RMB 5,186.2 million as a result of unfavorable economic conditions and reduction in government subsidies. Our revenues from sales in China, as a percentage of our total revenues, increased slightly from 51.1% in 2010 to 51.7% in 2011, and our revenues from sales outside China, as a percentage of our total revenues, decreased slightly from 48.9% to 48.3%.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased from RMB 9,214.4 million in 2010 to RMB 10,271.6 million in 2011. The increase in our cost of revenues was due primarily to the increased quantity of raw materials used corresponding to our increased production output of solar modules.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. Our gross profit decreased significantly from RMB 2,546.4 million in 2010 to RMB 461.3 million. Our gross margin decreased from 21.7% in 2010 to 4.3% in 2011 because the average selling price of our solar power products declined due to an industry-wide oversupply and our cost of revenues increased.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses increased from RMB 568.9 million in 2010 to RMB 881.8 million in 2011. The increase in our total operating expenses was due primarily to our impairment loss for property, plant and equipment in relation to our multicrystalline manufacturing facility in Donghai, JA Lianyungang. Total operating expenses as a percentage of our total revenue increased from 4.9% in 2010 to 8.2% in 2011.

- *Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.* Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased from RMB 457.8 million in 2010 to RMB 509.8 million in 2011, and as the percentage of our total revenues increased from 4.0% in 2010 to 4.8% in 2011. The increase in our selling, general and administrative expenses was due primarily to increases in our selling expenses and marketing expenses associated with our increased sales volume, an increased amount of salary and benefits paid to our sales, marketing and administrative personnel as a result of increased headcount.

- *Research and Development Expenses.* Our research and development expenses increased from RMB 63.8 million in 2010 to RMB 68.9 million in 2011 and as a percentage of our total revenues increased from 0.5% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2011. The increase in our research and development expenses was due primarily to greater research and development activities undertaken by us. Our research and development has primarily focused on improving and optimizing our solar manufacturing process based on certain proprietary know-how.

- *Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment.* We incurred impairment loss for property, plant and equipment in relation to our multicrystalline manufacturing facility in Donghai, JA Lianyungang, which amounted to RMB 303.1 million, accounting for 2.8% of our total revenues.

Change in fair value of derivatives. Our changes in fair value of derivatives increased from a gain of RMB 74.5 million in 2010 to RMB 84.9 million in 2011. The charge reflects fair value changes associated with our derivative assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, in particular our embedded derivatives in association with convertible bond offering, the value of which is a combined result of change in stock price, volatility, expected term to maturity, risk-free rate and credit spread, etc.

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Convertible notes buyback loss/(gain). Our convertible notes buyback gain in 2011 is RMB 4.3 million. We did not make any repurchase of the 2008 Senior Notes in the open market in 2010.

Interest Expense, Net. We incurred net interest expense of RMB 208.4 million and RMB 347.9 million in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Our net interest expense was primarily related to our interest paid on the 2008 Senior Notes. The interest expense recognized for interest payable to 2008 Senior Notes holders was RMB 67.9 million and RMB 66.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The interest expense recognized for accretion to the redemption value of the 2008 Senior Notes was RMB 95.5 million and RMB 104.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The amount of interest cost recognized relating to the amortization of the issuance cost associated with the share-lending arrangement were RMB 20.8 million and RMB 27.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Other interest expenses were RMB 37.0 million and RMB 176.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The increase in other interest expenses was mainly due to the increase in bank borrowings in 2011. The interest income incurred in 2010 and 2011 were RMB 12.8 million and RMB 25.8 million, respectively.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss). Our foreign exchange loss decreased from RMB 74.4 million in 2010 to RMB 69.0 million in 2011, primarily due to the continuing depreciation of the U.S. dollar and Euro against Renminbi in 2011.

Other Income. Our other income decreased from RMB 258.7 million in 2010 to RMB 235.7 million in 2011. We realized a one-time non-cash gain of RMB 187.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2011 in relation to the acquisition of Solar Silicon Valley as a result of the fixed share consideration and the decline of our share price between the date of signing the definitive agreement and the closing date. We also received government grants of RMB 41.2 million relating to reimbursement of expense items, and other miscellaneous income amounted to RMB 7.1 million.

Income Tax Expense. We incurred tax expenses of RMB 252.7 million and RMB 57.8 million in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The decrease in income tax expense was due to the decrease in the taxable income of our operating entities, and affected to a lesser extent, by the slight decrease of the effective income tax rate from 12.50% to 11.42% from 2010 to 2011.

Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. As a result of our discontinued operations in South Korea in 2010, we incurred an income of RMB 7.8 million and a loss of RMB 19.8 million from discontinued operations in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Net Income (loss). As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, we generated net loss of RMB 564.3 million in 2011 compared to net income of RMB 1,755.4 million in 2010.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

Total revenues. Our total revenues increased significantly from RMB 3,778.6 million in 2009 to RMB 11,760.8 million in 2010. The increase was due primarily to the increase in our manufacturing capability and corresponding increase in sales volume of our products, driven by strong

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market demand for our products. We sold an aggregate of 1,463MW of solar products in 2010 as compared to 509MW of solar products in 2009.

Our total revenues from sales in China increased from RMB 2,789.8 million in 2009 to RMB 6,010.4 million in 2010, which was in line with the increase in revenue as described above. As a result of our ongoing efforts in diversifying our customer base and reaching out to customers outside China, our revenues from sales in China, as a percentage of our total revenues, decreased from 73.8% in 2009 to 51.1% in 2010. Correspondingly, our sales

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outside China, with Germany being the largest market, increased both in dollar amounts and as a percentage of our total revenues.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased significantly from RMB 3,296.5 million in 2009 to RMB 9,214.4 million in 2010. The increase in our cost of revenue was due primarily to the increased quantity of silicon wafers used corresponding to our increased production output.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased from RMB 482.1 million in 2009 to RMB 2,546.4 million in 2010. Our gross margin increased from 12.8% in 2009 to 21.7% in 2010 because our gross margin in 2009 was negatively impacted by inventory provision and capacity underutilization charge.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total operating expenses increased from RMB 388.4 million in 2009 to RMB 568.9 million in 2010. The increase in our total operating expenses was due primarily to significant increases in our selling, general and administrative expenses associated with our increased production, increased efforts to grow overseas markets, as well as an increase in our research and development expenses. Total operating expenses as a percentage of our total revenue decreased from 10.3% in 2009 to 4.9% in 2010.

- *Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.* Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased from RMB 325.2 million in 2009 to RMB 457.8 million in 2010, and as the percentage of our total revenues decreased from 8.6% in 2009 to 4.0% in 2010. The increase in our selling, general and administrative expenses was due primarily to increases in our selling expenses and marketing expenses associated with our increased sales volume, an increased amount of salary and benefits paid to our sales, marketing and administrative personnel as a result of increased headcount, as well as share-based compensation expenses of RMB 71.5 million relating to our stock options granted to certain sales, marketing and administrative employees. The above share based compensation expenses were net of forfeiture reversal amounts of RMB 1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

- *Research and Development Expenses.* Our research and development expenses increased from RMB 45.1 million in 2009 to RMB 63.8 million in 2010 and decreased as a percentage of our total revenues from 1.2% in 2009 to 0.5% in 2010. The increase in our research and development expenses was due primarily to greater research and development activities undertaken by us. Our research and development has primarily focused on improving and optimizing our solar manufacturing process based on certain proprietary know-how.

- *Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment.* We incurred impairment loss for property, plant and equipment in relation to our certain machines which cannot be used for production due to poor physical condition, which amounted to RMB 47.3 million, accounting for 0.4% of our total revenues.

Change in fair value of derivatives. Our changes in fair value of derivatives increased from a loss of RMB 49.1 million in 2009 to a gain of RMB 74.5 million in 2010. The charge reflects fair value changes associated with our derivative assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively, in particular our embedded derivatives in association with convertible bond offering, the value of which is a combined result of change in stock price, volatility, expected term to maturity, risk-free rate and credit spread, etc.

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Convertible notes buyback loss. We did not make any repurchase of the 2008 Senior Notes in the open market in 2010. We incurred convertible notes buyback loss of RMB 24.1 million in 2009.

Interest Expense, net. We incurred net interest expense of RMB 219.5 million and RMB 208.4 million in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Our net interest expense was primarily related to our interest paid on the 2008 Senior Notes. The interest expense recognized for interest payable to 2008 Senior Notes holders was RMB 88.7 million and RMB 67.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The interest expense recognized

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for accretion to the redemption value of the 2008 Senior Notes was RMB 104.2 million and RMB 95.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The amount of interest cost recognized relating to the amortization of the issuance cost associated with the share-lending arrangement were RMB 17.9 million and RMB 20.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Other interest expenses were RMB 20.7 million and RMB 37.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in other interest expenses was mainly due to the increase in bank borrowings in 2010. The interest income incurred in 2009 and 2010 were RMB 12.0 million and 12.8 million, respectively.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss). We incurred foreign exchange gain of RMB 4.6 million in 2009 and a loss of RMB 74.4 million in 2010. The exchange loss incurred in 2010 was because of depreciation of the U.S. dollar and Euro against the Renminbi in 2010. The exchange gain incurred in 2009 was because of appreciation of the Euro against the Renminbi in 2009.

Other Income. Our other income increased from RMB 7.8 million in 2009 to RMB 258.7 million in 2010. The increase in other income was due primarily to the sale of the Lehman Note for cash consideration and a gain of RMB231.2 million. We also received government grants of RMB 17.1 million relating to reimbursement of expense items, and other miscellaneous income amounted to RMB 7.1 million.

Income Tax Expense. We incurred tax expenses of RMB 8.0 million and RMB 252.7 million in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in tax expense was due to more taxable income in 2010 as a result of more revenue generated, coupled by the fact that the effective income tax rate in 2010 was 12.5%, much higher than 4.2% in 2009, mainly because JA Fengxian and JA Yangzhou were entitled to tax exemption holiday for 2008 and 2009, and 50% income tax reduction from 2010.

Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. We discontinued our operations in South Korea in 2010. We incurred an income of 3.4 million and a loss of RMB 19.8 million from discontinued operations in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The loss on discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2010 included loss on disposal of RMB 22.0 million.

Net Income (loss). As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, we generated net income of RMB 1,755.4 million in 2010 compared to net loss of RMB 193.5 million in 2009.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows and Working Capital

We have financed our operations primarily through equity contributions by our shareholders through our initial and follow-on public offerings, the 2008 Senior Notes, short-term and long-term bank borrowings and cash flow from operations. As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we had RMB 1.91 billion, RMB 2.40 billion and RMB 3.98 billion, in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on hand, demand deposits and money market funds. Restricted cash represents amounts temporarily held by banks as security for issuance of letters of credit, which are not available for our use. As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we had RMB

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690.0 million, RMB 1,520.0 million and RMB 4,876.8 million, respectively, in outstanding bank borrowings. The unused lines of credit were RMB 2,209.0 million and RMB 1,657.0 million as of December 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, respectively. These facilities contain no specific renewal terms and require no collateral.

As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we had RMB 10 million, RMB nil and RMB 1,414.9 million, respectively, in outstanding short-term bank borrowings and current portion of long-term bank borrowings. As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we had RMB 680 million, RMB 1,520.0 million and RMB 3,461.9 million,

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respectively, outstanding long-term bank borrowings. These loans were borrowed from various financial institutions and generally have terms of 3 to 43 months and expire at various times. Our bank borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2011 bore average interest rates of 6.4% per annum. These credit facilities were granted for long-term project development as well as working capital usages. These facilities contain no specific renewal terms, but we have historically been able to obtain extensions of some of the facilities shortly before they mature. We plan to repay these bank borrowings with cash generated by our operating activities in the event we are unable to obtain extensions of these facilities or alternative funding in the future. On September 3, 2010, we entered into a Financial Partnership Agreement with China Development Bank Shanghai Branch, or CDB. The Financial Partnership Agreement is a commercial framework agreement, pursuant to which CDB agrees to provide up to RMB 30 billion of credit facilities to us from 2010 to 2015 to support our capital needs under its long-term growth and corporate development plans. As a result of the Financial Partnership Agreement, the Company is qualified to have an expedited approval process for individual credit agreements. Detailed terms including interest rate and covenants of each such credit facility will be determined by CDB in accordance with its risk management and operational guidelines, and set forth in individual credit agreements between CDB and the Company. As of December 31, 2011, we had not utilized any credit facilities from CDB.

Working capital and access to financing for purchase of silicon raw materials are critical to growing and sustaining our business. We have significant working capital commitments because suppliers of silicon wafers and polysilicon require us to make prepayments in advance of shipments. Our prepayments to suppliers remained at RMB 2.3 billion as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010, and decreased to RMB 1.9 billion as of December 31, 2011, as a combined result of utilization of prepayments previously made as well as additional prepayments made to secure adequate polysilicon and wafer supplies for our expanded manufacturing capacity. Our net inventory decreased from RMB 1,349.3 million as of December 31, 2010 to RMB 730.6 million as of December 31, 2011 as a result of our continued stringent inventory control.

Our accounts receivable increased from RMB 339.5 million as of December 31, 2009 to RMB 945.6 million as of December 31, 2010, and to RMB 1,244.9 million as of December 31, 2011. The increase in our accounts receivable as of December 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2010 was primarily due to the increased sales of solar modules, which generally requires provision of longer credit terms. For customers to whom credit terms are extended, we assess a number of factors to determine whether collection from them is reasonably assured, including past transaction history with them and their credit worthiness.

We believe that current cash and cash equivalents 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 twelve months. We may, however, require additional cash to repay existing debt obligations or to re-finance our existing debts or due to changing business conditions or other future developments.

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

	2009	Year ended December 31, 2010 (in millions)	2011
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,129.1	1,279.5	364.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(557.1)	(1,678.9)	(2,061.1)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(242.8)	838.3	3,310.3
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4.8)	(16.6)	(14.0)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	324.4	422.3	1,599.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,542.8	1,867.2	2,289.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,867.2	2,289.5	3,889.1

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Operating Activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities consisted primarily of our net income, or net loss, offset or mitigated by non-cash adjustments, such as depreciation and amortization, impairment on property, plant and equipment, and adjusted by changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as accounts receivable, and accrued expenses and other liabilities. The fluctuations of net cash provided by operating activities largely correspond to the changes in net income or net loss.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was RMB 364.4 million, primarily attributable to net loss of RMB 564.3 million, adjusted for decrease in inventories of RMB 557.8 million, an add-back of depreciation and amortization of RMB 484.8 million, impairment on property, plant, and equipment of RMB 303.1 million, gain on acquisition of a subsidiary of RMB 187.4 million, partially offset by increase in accounts receivable of RMB 162.4 million and decrease in accounts payable of RMB 466.5 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was RMB 1,279.5 million, primarily due to stronger earnings generated, increase in account payables of RMB 655.6 million, increase in advance from customers of RMB 430.6 million and an add-back of depreciation and amortization of RMB 297.5 million. These increases were partially offset by increase in inventories of RMB 719.1 million, increase in accounts receivable of RMB 599.3 million and increase in other current assets of RMB 342.3 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was RMB 1,129.1 million, primarily affected by decreases in advances to related party suppliers of RMB 261.4 million, increase in accounts payable of RMB 249.9 million, the change in value of the embedded derivatives underlying our 2008 Senior Notes and the Capped Call option of RMB 49.1 million, disposal of trading security of RMB 353.6 million and an add-back of depreciation and amortization of RMB 178.8 million. These increases were partially offset by increase in inventories of RMB 93.4 million and increase in notes receivables of RMB 119.8 million.

Investing Activities.

Net cash used in investing activities largely reflects our purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 amounted to RMB 557.1 million, RMB 1,678.9 million and RMB 2,061.1 million, respectively, primarily as a result of purchases of property and equipment, assets acquisition, proceeds from sale of short-term investments and changes in restricted cash balances in each of the periods. The significant increases in 2010 and 2011 are primarily due to the purchases of property and equipment in connection with the rapid expansion of our manufacturing capacities.

Financing Activities.

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Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was RMB 3,310.3 million, primarily consisting of proceeds of bank borrowings (net) of RMB 3,315.8 million and repurchase of 2008 Senior Notes of RMB 28.5 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was RMB 838.3 million, primarily consisting of proceeds of bank borrowings (net) of RMB 830.0 million.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was RMB 242.8 million, primarily due to repurchase of 2008 Senior Notes of RMB 459.6 million, repayment of bank borrowings of RMB 520.0 million and proceeds from bank borrowings of RMB 720.0 million.

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Dividends from Subsidiaries.

Except for certain administrative, research and development and after-sales activities conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States and Germany, we conduct a significant portion of our operating activities inside China through our various PRC subsidiaries. As such, we do not rely heavily on dividends remitted to us by our PRC subsidiaries to sustain our worldwide operations; and restrictions under PRC law on the remittance of dividends outside the PRC have not had a material adverse effect on our liquidity or capital resources. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Our operating subsidiaries in China are subject to legal limitations in paying dividends to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirement.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of RMB 612.9 million, RMB 1,848.4 million and RMB 2,203.9 million in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Our capital expenditures have historically been used primarily to purchase property and equipment and to construct and expand our solar product manufacturing lines.

We expect that purchase of property and equipment for our planned expansion in manufacturing capacity will continue to constitute a significant portion of our capital expenditure. As of December 31, 2011, we had contracted for capital expenditures on machinery and equipment of RMB 1,173.1 million. We estimate that our capital expenditures in 2012 will be approximately RMB 1.1 billion, which will be used primarily for upgrading our solar product manufacturing facilities as well as expanding our module production capacities.

C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES, ETC.

We believe that we have an experienced and committed research and development team. Upon our formation, we acquired proprietary technical know-how related to the commercial production process of solar cells from Australia PV Science & Engineering Co., as part of its capital contribution to us within an implied value of RMB 9.0 million.

Since our commencement of production in April 2006, we have significantly improved our solar cell fabricating process technologies, including improvements in the processing steps of texturing, diffusion, and drying and firing. These technological improvements have increased cell conversion efficiencies in the various types of silicon wafers that we produce and have improved the production yields of our manufacturing lines. In 2010, our research and development efforts resulted in the introduction of our new SECIUM solar cells. In February 2011, we introduced our latest MAPLE technology, a significant breakthrough in multicrystalline silicon technology that has increased the conversion efficiency rate of multicrystalline solar cells.

We intend to continue to focus our research and development efforts on improving and developing processing technologies for production of solar cells aimed at increasing solar cell conversion efficiency and other qualities as well as reducing production costs, including one or more of the following projects and topics:

- *SECIUM Technology.* We have developed a novel diffusion approach to form a selective emitter structure on the front surface of solar cells to achieve higher conversion efficiency rates than those of conventional solar cells. This technique is suitable for commercialization.
- *Ultra-thin Wafer Industrial Manufacturing.* To refine our techniques used in the processing of ultra-thin wafers, we plan to study the stress and defect rates of wafers in each stage of the manufacturing process in order to control wafer breakage.

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- *Quality Control Techniques.* We intend to develop enhanced techniques to be applied in the quality control of our products and manufacturing lines, including characterization of product performance, in-line diagnostics, and methods to control production yield, product durability and reliability.
- *MAPLE Technology.* Solar cells utilizing MAPLE technology feature silicon crystals that are broader, flatter and have fewer grain boundaries than traditional multicrystalline silicon cells, resulting in much improved conversion efficiency rate. We intend to commercialize the MAPLE technology.

Our research and development expenditures were RMB 45.1 million, RMB 63.8 million and RMB 68.9 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

For intellectual property, see Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Intellectual Property.

D. TREND INFORMATION

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events since January 1, 2011 that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of December 31, 2011, we did not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements, including guarantees, outstanding derivative financial instruments or interest rate swap transactions, that had or were reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

F. TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2011:

Total	Payments due by period
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		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
		(amounts in RMB thousands)			
Bank loan obligations (including interest averaging 6.40%)	5,374,835	1,700,341	3,483,352	191,142	
Operating lease obligations	71,438	21,973	28,198	20,691	576
Non-cancelable capital expenditures	1,173,107	1,094,345	78,762		
Purchase commitments under take-or-pay agreements	12,054,509	1,691,104	2,412,930	3,253,155	4,697,320
Purchase commitments under other agreements(1)	4,594,747	2,242,235	1,604,467	748,045	
2008 Senior Notes (including interest cost)	1,493,321	63,126	1,430,195		
Accrued warranty cost reflected on the company's balance sheet	78,751				78,751
Total	24,840,708	6,813,124	9,037,904	4,213,033	4,776,647

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(1) include only purchase commitments with fixed or minimum price provisions. In addition, we have also entered into other supply agreements with variable price provisions, under which the purchase price is based on market prices with price adjustment terms.

Bank loan obligations

Our bank loan obligations relate to bank borrowings borrowed from various financial institutions in China with an average interest rate of 6.40% per annum. The borrowings have terms of 3 to 43 months and expire at various times throughout 2012-2015.

Operating lease obligations

Our operating lease obligations mainly relate to non-cancelable lease for certain land and assets used by our manufacturing facilities in Ningjin, Hebei, and offices used by JA Solar USA Inc. and JA Solar GmbH.

Non-cancelable purchase obligations

As of December 31, 2011, we had contracted for capital expenditures on machinery and equipment of RMB 1,173.1 million.

Purchase commitments under agreements

In order to better manage our unit costs and to secure adequate and timely supply of polysilicon and silicon wafers during the recent periods of shortages of polysilicon and silicon wafer supplies, we entered into a number of long-term supply contracts from 2007 through 2020 in amounts that were expected to meet our anticipated production needs. As a condition to our receiving the raw materials under those agreements, and in line with industry practice, we were required to, and have made advances to suppliers for all, or a portion, of the total contract price to our suppliers, which are then offset against future purchases.

Set out below are our fixed obligations under these long-term contracts including take or pay arrangements.

Take or Pay Supply Agreements

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Our long-term supply agreements with some suppliers are structured as fixed price and quantity take or pay arrangements which allow the supplier to invoice us for the full stated purchase price of polysilicon or silicon wafers we are obligated to purchase each year, whether or not we actually purchases the contractual volume.

Other Long-Term Supply Agreements

In addition to the take or pay arrangements above, we have also entered into other long-term supply agreements to purchase fixed volumes of polysilicon or silicon wafers from certain suppliers. Under these agreements, the purchase price is to be periodically adjusted based on relevant energy price index. The purchase price is stated in certain of these agreements for periods less than six months with price adjustment terms.

2008 Senior Notes

The 2008 Senior Notes bear interest at the rate of 4.5% per annum and will be due in May 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we have repurchased 2008 Senior Notes with face value of US\$6.15 million at the

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cost of US\$4.5 million. For the period from January 1, 2012 to the date of this annual report, we have repurchased 2008 Senior Notes with face value of US\$1.28 million at the cost of US\$0.96 million.

Accrued warranty cost reflected on the company's balance sheet

Accrued warranty cost reflected on our balance sheet relate to product warranty costs we accrued for module sales, which is expected to increase as we generate more module revenue.

G. SAFE HARBOR

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements. These statements are made under the safe harbor provisions of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as will, expects, anticipates, future, intends, plans, believes, estimates, may, intend, is currently reviewing, it is possible, statements. Among other things, the sections titled Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors, Item 4. Information on the Company, and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects in this annual report on Form 20-F, as well as our strategic and operational plans, contain forward-looking statements. We may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in our reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission, in our annual report to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements and are subject to change, and such change may be material and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations for one or more prior periods. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained, either expressly or impliedly, in any of the forward-looking statements in this annual report on Form 20-F. Potential risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, a further slowdown in the growth of China's economy, government measures that may adversely and materially affect our business, failure of the wealth management services industry in China to develop or mature as quickly as expected, diminution of the value of our brand or image due to our failure to satisfy customer needs and/or other reasons, our inability to successfully execute the strategy of expanding into new geographical markets in China, our failure to manage growth, and other risks outlined in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All information provided in this annual report on Form 20-F and in the exhibits is as of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any such information, except as required under applicable law.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

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The following table sets forth our directors and executive officers, their ages as of the date of this annual report and the positions held by them. The business address for each of our directors and executive officers is No. 36, Jiang Chang San Road, Zhabei, Shanghai, the People's Republic of China.

Name	Age	Position
Baofang Jin	60	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors
Peng Fang	58	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Min Cao	57	Chief Financial Officer
Jian Xie	34	Director and Chief Operating Officer
Yong Liu	45	Director and Chief Technology Officer

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Name	Age	Position
Bingyan Ren	66	Director
Erying Jia	57	Director
Hope Ni	40	Independent Director
Jiqing Huang	75	Independent Director
Yuwen Zhao	73	Independent Director
Ming Yang	38	Vice President

Baofang Jin, Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Jin has been our chairman since May 2005 and our executive chairman since July 2009. Mr. Jin also served as our chief executive officer from August 2009 to January 2010. Mr. Jin has been the chairman and chief executive officer of Hebei Jinglong since 2003. From April 1984 to January 1992, Mr. Jin was the general manager of Ningjin County Agricultural Equipment Company. Mr. Jin currently also serves as a vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Ningjin County. Mr. Jin graduated from Hebei Broadcast and Television University, China, with an associate's degree in 1996.

Peng Fang, Director and Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Fang Peng has been our director since May 2010 and chief executive officer since January 2010. Dr. Fang has more than 20 years of executive management experience with leading global technology companies in the solar and semiconductor industries in both the U.S. and China. From June 2008 to January 2010, Dr. Fang was president of Best Solar Co., Ltd., where he turned a start-up company into an internationally known solar module company in just 18 months. From October 2006 to December 2007, Dr. Fang was the chief executive officer of Legend Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation. From January 2005 to October 2006, the managing director of WI Harper, a San Francisco based venture capital firm. From February 2002 to December 2004, Dr. Fang was the president of Huahong NEC, one of the largest semiconductor foundries in China. Dr. Fang also currently serves on the board of US-China Green Energy Council, a non-profit organization. Dr. Fang received his Ph.D and MSEE degrees from the University of Minnesota. He was also a postdoctoral research fellow at the EECS Department of UC Berkeley. Dr. Fang was chairman of the IEEE Electron Devices Society, Santa Clara Valley Chapter.

Min Cao, Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Cao has been our chief financial officer since July 2011. Mr. Cao has 6 years of experience in the solar industry and over a decade of experience in the financial services sector. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Cao served as vice president of Jinglong Group and managing director of JL Capital. Prior to joining JL Capital, Mr. Cao served as vice president of finance with Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd., previously known as Solarfun, where he was responsible for its private placement and its successful initial public offering on NASDAQ in 2006. Prior to moving into the solar industry, Mr. Cao held senior management positions with leading Chinese securities firms, including Ping An Securities and Industrial Securities. Mr. Cao received his bachelor's degree in business administration from the Shanghai University of Engineering Science and his MBA from Fudan University.

Jian Xie, Director and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Jian Xie has been our director since August 2009 and chief operating officer since January 2010. Since joining us in April 2006, Mr. Xie has served in such capacities as our director of corporate finance, director of investor relations, assistant to the chief executive officer and secretary of the board of directors. Prior to joining us, Mr. Xie worked in the investment banking department of Ping An Securities Co., Ltd., and as an associate in the investment department at Dogain Holdings Group Co., Ltd. Mr. Xie received his master's degree in finance from Guanghua School of Management at Beijing University in 2004.

Yong Liu, Director and Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Yong Liu has been our director since January 2011 and chief technology officer since December 2010. Mr. Liu joined us in July 2008 and served as the general manager of JA Yangzhou. Mr. Liu has more than 15 years of operation management experience at semiconductor wafer and solar cell manufacturing facilities. Prior to joining us, he served as a fabrication director at Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), responsible for running three 12-inch wafer foundry fabs. Mr. Liu had held various management positions in R&D and manufacturing since joining SMIC in 2001. Previously, Mr. Liu worked as a deputy production manager at Wacker Siltronic Singapore. Mr. Liu received his master's degree in solid

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state chemistry and bachelor's degree in solid state physics from the University of Science and Technology of China in 1992 and 1990, respectively.

Bingyan Ren, Director. Mr. Ren has been our director since May 2005. He also serves as a director and vice chairman of Hebei Jinglong. Prior to becoming our director, he was a professor of semiconductor materials and photovoltaic materials at the Hebei University of Technology from 1972 to May 2005. Mr. Ren currently is a member of the semiconductor material academic committee of China and a member of semiconductor standardization technical committee of China. He also serves as a vice-director of semiconductor material research institute of Hebei University of Technology and a consultant to Hebei Ningjin Monocrystalline Silicon Industry Park. Mr. Ren graduated from North Jiaotong University, China, in July 1970.

Erying Jia, Director. Mr. Jia has been our director since September 2007. He has also served as the chief operating officer and director of Hebei Jinglong since January 2006. Prior to that, he served at several administrative positions in Ningjin County, Hebei Province, China. Mr. Jia holds a bachelor's degree in public administration.

Hope Ni, Independent Director. Ms. Hope Ni has been our independent director since August 2009. Ms. Ni is currently the chairman of Inspire Capital (previously known as Rising Year Group Limited). She currently also serves on the boards of KongZhong Corporation (NASDAQ: KONG), ATA, Inc. (NASDAQ: ATAI) and Digital China Holdings Ltd. (Stock code: 00861.HK). From 2004 to 2007, Ms. Ni was the chief financial officer and director of COGO Group Inc. (NASDAQ: COGO, previously known as Comtech Group Inc.). In 2008, Ms. Ni served as the vice chairman of COGO Group Inc. Prior to that, Ms. Ni spent six years as a practicing attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP in New York and Hong Kong. Earlier in her career, Ms. Ni worked at Merrill Lynch's investment banking division in New York. Ms. Ni received her J.D. degree from University of Pennsylvania Law School and her B.S. degree in Applied Economics and Business Management from Cornell University.

Jiqing Huang, Independent Director. Mr. Jiqing Huang has been our independent director since August 2009. Mr. Huang has extensive experience in the research and manufacturing of monocrystalline silicon and related products. He currently serves as a committee member at the Academic Committee of Semi-conductive Materials of the Nonferrous Metals Society of China. He also currently serves as an independent director of EGing Photovoltaic Technology. From 2001 to 2007, Mr. Huang served as the chief representative of the Beijing representative office of Space Energy Corporation, where he pioneered the introduction of the TDR-80 monocrystalline puller into China and subsequent modifications to improve its efficiency. Prior to his engagement at Space Energy Corporation, Mr. Huang was a director of manufacturing, chief engineer and deputy director of Beijing 605 Factory, as well as general manager of Beijing Mingcheng Optical & Electronic Material Co., Ltd. Mr. Huang graduated from Nanjing Institute of Technology (now Southeast University).

Yuwen Zhao, Independent Director. Mr. Yuwen Zhao has been our independent director since October 2009. Mr. Zhao has extensive experience in the study of high efficiency solar cell and solar energy materials. He is a well-known international solar industry expert, currently serving as vice chairman of the Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association and is a director of international solar energy industry associations such as PVSEC and WCPEC. Since 1978, Mr. Zhao has been the vice chairman, chief engineer, director of academy committee and chief scientist of Beijing Solar Energy Institute. He is also a member of the editorial board of Solar Energy Journal. Prior to his engagement at Beijing Solar Energy Institute, Mr. Zhao was a researcher in the Institute of Mechanics in the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 501 Institute of Ministry of Aerospace Industry. He is also the founder of Chinese National New Energy Engineering Research Center. Mr. Zhao graduated from Tianjin University in 1964 and studied in Germany in 1990 and 1991.

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Ming Yang, Vice President. Mr. Yang has been our vice president since January 2009. He has more than six years of experience working as a Wall Street buy-side and sell-side analyst, specializing in renewable energy and semiconductor materials sectors. He was previously an analyst covering the renewable energy sector at Coatue

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Management. Before that, he was a vice president at Piper Jaffray based in Shanghai, focusing on solar energy and semiconductor materials related investments. Mr. Yang earned his master of business administration degree from Cornell University and a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of California at Berkeley.

There is no family relationship between any of our directors and officers named above. There are no arrangements or understandings with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person referred to above was selected as a director or officer.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. Under these agreements, we may terminate his or her 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 or to an act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement, negligence or dishonest act to the detriment of the company, or misconduct of the employee and failure to perform his or her agreed-to duties after a reasonable opportunity to cure the failure. Furthermore, we may terminate the employment without cause at any time, in which case we will pay the employee a certain amount of compensation. An executive officer may terminate the employment at any time upon one to three months written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and subsequent to the term of the agreement, our confidential information in strict confidence and not to disclose such information to anyone except to our other employees who have a need to know such information in connection with our business or except as required in the performance of his or her duties in connection with the employment. An executive officer is prohibited from using our confidential information other than for our benefits. The executive officers have also agreed to assign to us all rights, titles and interests to or in any inventions that they may conceive or develop during the period of employment, including any copyrights, patents, mark work rights, trade secrets or other intellectual property rights pertaining to such inventions.

Term of Directors and Officers

The term of each director is three years. Our directors may be removed from office by resolutions of the shareholders. Under the employment agreement generally entered into by us and our executive officers, the initial term is three to four years.

B. COMPENSATION

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we paid an aggregate compensation of RMB 10.4 million to our directors and executive officers. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2011, we granted an aggregate 880,000 restricted share units to our executive officers. Other than

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restricted share units granted under our 2006 stock incentive plan, as well as fees paid to our independent directors for board services rendered, we only paid compensation to those directors who also served as executive officers.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics for chief executive and senior financial officers, which we filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006. This home country practice of ours was established by us by reference to similarly situated foreign private issuers and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require listed companies to adopt one or more codes of conduct applicable to all

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directors, officers and employees and make those codes of conduct publicly available. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law requiring the adoption of codes of conduct.

Stock Option Plan

We adopted our 2006 stock incentive plan on August 18, 2006, which provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units, referred to as awards. The purpose of the plan is to provide additional incentive to those officers, employees, directors, consultants and other service providers whose contributions are essential to the growth and success of our business, in order to strengthen the commitment of such persons to us and motivate such persons to faithfully and diligently perform their responsibilities and attract and retain competent and dedicated persons whose efforts will result in our long-term growth and profitability.

Plan Administration. Our 2006 stock incentive plan is administered by our Board of Directors or a committee or subcommittee appointed by our Board of Directors. In each case, our Board of Directors or the committee will determine the provisions and terms and conditions of each award grant, including, but not limited to, the exercise price for the options, vesting schedule, form of payment of exercise price and other applicable terms.

Award Agreement. Awards granted under our 2006 stock incentive plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms and conditions for each award grant, which include, among other things, the vesting schedule, exercise price, type of option and expiration date of each award grant.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to an officer, director, employee, consultant, advisor or other service providers of our company or any of our parent or subsidiary companies, provided that directors of our company or any of our parent or subsidiary companies who are not also employees of our company or any of our parent or subsidiary companies, or consultants or advisors to our company or any of our parent or subsidiary may not be granted incentive stock options.

Option Term. The term of each option granted under the 2006 Incentive Stock Option may not exceed ten years from the date of grant. If an incentive stock option is granted to an eligible participant who owns more than 10% of the voting power of all classes of our share capital, the term of such option shall not exceed five years from the date of grant.

Exercise Price. In the case of non-qualified stock option, the per share exercise price of shares purchasable under an option shall be determined by the plan administrator in its sole discretion at the time of grant. In the case of incentive stock option, the per share exercise price of shares purchasable under an option shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value per share at the time of grant. However, if we grant an incentive stock option to an employee, who at the time of that grant owns shares representing more than 10% of the voting power of all classes of our share capital, the exercise price cannot be less than 110% of the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of that grant.

Amendment and Termination. Our Board of Directors may at any time amend, alter or discontinue the plan, provided that no amendment, alteration, or discontinuation shall be made that would impair the rights of a participant under any award theretofore granted without such

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participant's consent. Unless terminated earlier, our 2006 stock incentive plan shall continue in effect for a term of ten years from the effective date of the plan.

Under our 2006 stock incentive plan, we may grant options to purchase up to 10% of share capital of the company. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we granted 0 options and 880,000 restricted share units to our employees.

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Our board has authorized a committee, currently consisting of Mr. Baofang Jin, our executive chairman and Mr. Jian Xie, our chief operating officer and director, to approve option grants under our 2006 stock incentive plan.

As of March 31, 2012, we have granted options to purchase 19,639,000 ordinary shares and awarded 4,732,000 restricted share units under our 2006 stock incentive plan, options to purchase 4,817,400 ordinary shares and 2,430,500 restricted share units remained outstanding.

C. BOARD PRACTICES

Board of Directors and Board Committees

Our Board of Directors currently consists of nine members, including three independent directors who satisfy the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and meet the criteria for independence under Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. This home country practice of ours was established by our Board of Directors by reference to similarly situated foreign private issuers and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require the board to be comprised of a majority of independent directors. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law that the board must be comprised of a majority of independent directors.

We do not have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present, or executive sessions. This home country practice of ours was established by our Board of Directors by reference to similarly situated foreign private issuers and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require a company to have regularly scheduled executive sessions at which only independent directors are present. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law on executive sessions.

We have established three committees under our Board of Directors: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. We have adopted a charter for each of the three committees. Each committee's composition and functions are described below.

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Ms. Hope Ni, Mr. Jiqing Huang, and Mr. Yuwen Zhao, and is chaired by Ms. Hope Ni. All of the members of the audit committee satisfy the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and meet the criteria for independence under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The audit committee will oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee will be responsible for, among other things:

- appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm;

- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent registered public accounting firm;
- oversight of annual audit and quarterly reviews, including reviewing with independent registered public accounting firm the annual audit plans;
- oversight of financial reporting process and internal controls, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal controls policies and procedures on a regular basis;
- establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by us regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and

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- reviewing and implementing related person transaction policies and procedures for the committee's review and approval of proposed related person transactions, including all transactions required to be disclosed by Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Ms. Hope Ni, Mr. Yuwen Zhao, Mr. Baofang Jin and Mr. Jiqing Huang, and is chaired by Mr. Jiqing Huang. Except Mr. Baofang Jin, all other members of the compensation committee satisfy the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and meet the criteria for independence under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. This home country practice of ours was established by our Board of Directors and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require the compensation committees of listed companies to be comprised solely of independent directors. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law on the composition of compensation committees. 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. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing at least annually our executive compensation plans;
- evaluating annually the performance of our chief executive officer and other executive officers;
- determining and recommending to the board the compensation package for our chief executive officer and other executive officers;
- evaluating annually the appropriate level of compensation for board and board committee service by non-employee directors;
- reviewing and approving any severance or termination arrangements to be made with any of our executive officers; and
- reviewing at least annually our general compensation plans and other employee benefits plans.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Ms. Hope Ni, Mr. Jiqing Huang, Mr. Yuwen Zhao and Mr. Baofang Jin, and is chaired by Mr. Baofang Jin. Except Mr. Baofang Jin, all other members of the nominating and corporate governance committee satisfy the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and meet the criteria for independence under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. This home country practice of ours was established by our Board of Directors and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require the nominating committees of listed companies to be comprised solely of independent directors. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law on the composition of nominating committees. The nominating and corporate governance committee assists our Board of Directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for, among other things:

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- establishing procedures for evaluating the suitability of potential director nominees;
- recommending to the board nominees for election by the stockholders or appointment by the board;
- reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regards to characteristics such as knowledge, skills, experience, expertise and diversity required for the board as a whole;
- reviewing periodically the size of the board and recommending any appropriate changes;
- recommending to the board the size and composition of each standing committee of the board; and
- reviewing periodically and at least annually the corporate governance principles adopted by the board to assure that they are appropriate for us and comply with the requirements under the rules and regulations of the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. where applicable.

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Duties of Directors

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

The functions and powers of our Board of Directors include, among others:

- convening shareholders annual general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares of our company, including the registering of such shares in our share register.

Term of Office and Benefits

Our directors serve a term of three years and do not receive any special benefits upon termination.

Interested Transactions

A director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he or she is interested, provided that the nature of the interest of any directors in such contract or transaction is disclosed by him or her at or prior to its consideration and any vote in that matter.

D. EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, we had a total of 5,131, 10,725 and 11,639 employees, respectively. The following table sets forth the number of our employees categorized by our areas of operations and as a percentage of our workforce as of December 31, 2011:

	Number of employees	Percentage of total
Manufacturing and engineering	9,796	84.16%
Quality assurance	940	8.08%
General and administration	361	3.10%
Purchasing and logistics	260	2.23%
Research and development	102	0.88%
Marketing and sales	110	0.95%
Others	70	0.60%
Total	11,639	100.00%

Of our total employees as of December 31, 2011, 3,566 were located in Ningjin, 3,557 were located in Yangzhou, 2,879 were located in Shanghai, 1,260 were located in Lianyungang, and 377 were located in other cities in China and abroad.

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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.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon our ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel. As of December 31, 2011, 1,070 of our employees held bachelor's or higher degrees, and all of our manufacturing line employees have post-high school technical degrees or high school diplomas. A number of our employees have overseas education and industry experience.

We are required by applicable PRC regulations to contribute amounts equal to 20-22%, 4-12%, 2%, 0.5-1% and 0.5-0.8%, of our employees aggregate salary to a pension contribution plan, a medical insurance plan, an unemployment insurance plan, a personal injury insurance plan and a maternity insurance plan, respectively, for our employees.

Our employees are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. We believe that we have a good relationship with our employees.

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares, as of the date of this annual report, by:

- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5.0% of our ordinary shares.

The calculations in the table below assume there are 202,238,307 ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2012.

	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number(1)	% (2)
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Baofang Jin(3)	57,676,469	28.5%
Peng Fang *	*	*
Min Cao		
Jian Xie *	*	*
Yong Liu *	*	*
Bingyan Ren		
Erying Jia		
Hope Ni *	*	*

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Jiqing Huang *	*	*
Yuwen Zhao *	*	*
Ming Yang *	*	*
All Directors and Officers as a Group	58,673,469	29.0%

Principal Shareholders:

Jinglong Group Co., Ltd.(4)	57,676,469	28.5%
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* Upon exercise of all options and vesting of all restricted shares granted, would beneficially own less than 1.0% of the company's outstanding ordinary shares.

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(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities.

(2) For each person and group included in this table, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of 202,238,307, being the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2012, and the number of ordinary shares underlying share options held by such person or group that were exercisable within 60 days after March 31, 2012.

(3) Represents 57,676,469 ordinary shares held by Jinglong Group Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Baofang Jin is the sole director and has a 32.96% economic interest. Mr. Jin disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Jinglong BVI except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.

(4) Represents 57,676,469 ordinary shares held by Jinglong Group Co., Ltd., a British Virgin Islands Company, which is owned by Mr. Baofang Jin (our executive chairman, 32.96%), Mr. Huixian Wang (9.58%), Mr. Binguo Liu (9.58%), Mr. Jicun Yan (7.18%), Mr. Rongrui Liu (7.18%), Mr. Huiqiang Liu (7.18%), Mr. Ruiying Cao (7.18%), Mr. Guichun Xing (4.79%), Mr. Ning Wen (4.79%), Mr. Bingyan Ren (our director, 4.79%) and Mr. Ruchang Wen (4.79%).

As of the date of this annual report, none of our existing shareholders has different voting rights from other shareholders.

To our knowledge, as of the date of this annual report, a total of 136,443,020 ordinary shares are held by one record holder in the United States, which is the Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADS program. The number of beneficial owners of our ADSs in the United States is likely to be much larger than the number of record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Please refer to Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership.

B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Significant Transactions with Hebei Jinglong

Wafer supply

Hebei Jinglong is 100% owned by the shareholders of our largest shareholder, Jinglong BVI, and thus, is a related party of our company. Mr. Baofang Jin, our executive chairman, owns 32.96% equity interests in each of Hebei Jinglong and Jinglong BVI, and Mr. Bingyan Ren, our director, owns 4.79% equity interests in each of Hebei Jinglong and Jinglong BVI. Solar Silicon Valley was a subsidiary of Hebei Jinglong until November 30, 2011 when we completed our acquisition of 100% equity interest in Solar Silicon Valley. We purchase silicon wafers from Jinglong Group, including both Hebei Jinglong and Solar Silicon Valley before we acquired Solar Silicon Valley.

In July 2006, we entered into a master long-term supply contract, or Jinglong Long-term Supply Contract, with Hebei Jinglong for the supply of silicon wafers. Jinglong Long-term Supply Contract had an initial term of four and half years, from July 2006 to December 2010, which has automatically extended for another three years until the end of 2013. We have also entered into various short-term supply contracts with Hebei Jinglong for the supply of silicon wafers (together with Jinglong Long-term Supply Contract, the Jinglong Supply Contracts). Under the Jinglong Supply Contracts, Jinglong Group has agreed to supply us with silicon wafers at prevailing market prices

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with a reasonable discount and under prepayment arrangements. We have entered into various supplemental agreements to the Jinglong Supply Contracts to specify certain performance terms, including amendment of prepayment amounts and their utilization. The prepayment and delivery terms under the existing Jinglong Long-term Supply Contract had been revised subsequently in August 2007, September 2008, and February 2009.

For the years ended 31 December 2009, 2010 and 2011, we purchased RMB 696.6 million, RMB 1,629.4 million and RMB 1,506.6 million, respectively, of silicon wafers from Jinglong Group under the Jinglong Supply Contracts and from Solar Silicon Valley before acquisition. We will continue to purchase silicon wafers from Jinglong Group.

Acquisition of Solar Silicon Valley

We entered into a definitive share purchase agreement on July 1, 2011 to acquire 100% ownership interest in Silver Age that owns 100% of Solar Silicon Valley. Silver Age was 70% owned by Jinglong BVI, our largest shareholder, and 30% owned by an independent third party. Upon closing on November 30, 2011, we issued 30,901,287 ordinary shares as consideration at a price of US\$1.83 per share to the sellers.

Outsourcing Services

In addition to silicon wafer supplies, we also entered into certain other transactions with Jinglong Group, including sale of solar cells and modules, provision of solar product processing services, outsourcing wafer processing services and operating leases. These transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of business on terms comparable to those with third parties.

We also outsourced wafer processing services to Hebei Jinglong and Solar Silicon Valley, which processed polysilicon to silicon wafer. For the years ended December 2009, 2010 and 2011, we paid outsourcing service fee of RMB 17.4 million, RMB 2.3 million and RMB nil for to Hebei Jinglong, and we paid wafer outsourcing service fee of RMB nil, RMB 4.1 million and RMB 8.9 million to Solar Silicon Valley, respectively.

Guarantee

As of December 31, 2011, we provided guarantees to Hebei Jinglong for short-term bank borrowing with a principal of RMB 366 million while we also received guarantees from Hebei Jinglong for short-term bank borrowing with a principal of RMB 170 million. We monitor the financial performance of Hebei Jinglong on a monthly basis, and also evaluates the availability of Hebei Jinglong from alternate sources. No amounts have been accrued as a loss contingency related to this guarantee because payment by us is not probable. One bank borrowing with a principal of RMB 100 million was due and repaid by Hebei Jinglong on March 17, 2012.

Management fees and leasing

We lease properties from Hebei Jinglong and another related party under operating lease agreements. We incurred rental expenses under operating lease agreements to Hebei Jinglong in the amounts of RMB 16.6 million, RMB 12.2 million and RMB 12 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Outstanding accrual for the management fees due to Hebei Jinglong was RMB 20,000, RMB 33,000 and RMB nil as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, and was recorded in amounts due to related parties in the consolidated balance sheet.

Transactions with other Related Parties

We sold solar cells and modules and provided solar cells processing services to related companies that are subsidiaries of Hebei Jinglong with the amount of RMB 5.2 million, RMB 162.5 million and RMB 39.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. We also sold solar cells to a related company, whose chairman is also our chairman, amounting to RMB nil, RMB nil and RMB 577,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. We also sold solar cells to a related company, whose independent director is also our independent director, amounting to RMB nil, RMB 2.4 million and RMB 6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

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Solar Silicon Valley provided wafer processing service to a related company, whose chairman is also our chairman. The wafer processing service fee amounted to RMB 13.0 million for the period ended December 31, 2011 after acquisition.

We outsourced wafer processing services to three related companies, who helped us turn polysilicon into wafers. The vice chairman of one of the related companies is our chairman and the other two related companies are both subsidiaries of Hebei Jinglong. The outsourcing service fee was RMB 38.9 million, RMB 232.2 million and RMB 27.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

We outsourced module processing service to a related company, whose chairman is also our chairman. The module processing service fee amounted to RMB nil, RMB nil and RMB 14.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

We purchased RMB 172.7 million, RMB 875.2 million and RMB 1,131.9 million of silicon wafers from several related companies for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Their chairman is also our chairman.

We acquired RMB 113.2 million, RMB 10,000 and RMB 460,000 of certain equipment from several related companies for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The chairman of these companies is also our chairman.

In 2010, we acquired 100% of the shares of Shanghai Jinglong Solar Technology Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Jinglong, from Ningjin Jinglong PV Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Hebei Jinglong, for a cash consideration of RMB 198.96 million, representing the fair value of Shanghai Jinglong based on an independent third party valuation. Shanghai Jinglong owns the land, building and facility previously leased by us for our module production operation in Fengxian, Shanghai.

In March 2012, we entered into a framework agreement with M.SETEK regarding repayment of the prepayment owed by M.SETEK, under which (i) M.SETEK will use the dividends distributed by Ningjin Songgong to repay part of prepayments, (ii) M.SETEK will transfer its 65% equity interests in Ningjin Songgong to us at an appraisal price, which will be used to offset part of the remaining unpaid prepayments, and (iii) M.SETEK will continue to deliver polysilicon to fully utilize the remaining unpaid prepayments, if any. Ningjin Songgong is 65% owned by M.SETEK, 32.7% owned by Mr. Baofang Jin, our executive chairman and 2.3% owned by several third party individuals.

We consider that these transactions were carried out at arm's length with prices comparable to other similar transactions with unrelated third parties.

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See F-pages following Item 19.

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Legal Proceedings

Class actions.

In December 2008, we were named as defendant in two putative securities class actions filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York: *Ellenburg v. JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., et al.*, Civil Action No. 08 CV 10475 (filed on December 3, 2008) and *Zhang v. JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., et al.*, Civil Action No. 08 CV 11366 (filed on December 31, 2008). Both Mr. Huaijin Yang, our former chief executive officer, and Mr. Daniel Lui, our former chief financial officer and chief strategy officer, were also named as defendants in the two actions (which are substantially identical), under which the defendants were alleged to have committed securities fraud in violation of Section 10(b) of the United States Securities and Exchange Act. The Court consolidated the two cases in April 2009. In February 2011, we reached an agreement in principle to settle these securities class action lawsuits. Under the terms of the settlement, a sum of US\$ 4.5 million was agreed upon for the benefit of the class in exchange for the release of all claims against us and the individual defendants. The settlement amount was within the limits of our directors and officers insurance policy. The Court approved the settlement and a final judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice was entered by the Court in June 2011. We paid total settlement amount of RMB 29.8 million (US\$4.5 million) in the year ended December 31, 2011. There is no outstanding legal contingency as of December 31, 2011.

Legal proceeding against Lehman Entities.

We recorded a RMB 686.3 million impairment loss against the Lehman Note investments in the third quarter of 2008. In December 2010, we completed the sale of the Lehman Notes for cash consideration of US\$34.6 million. As a result, we recorded a RMB 231.2 million gain in the fourth quarter of 2010. In March 2012, we terminated the Capped Call for a cash consideration of US\$18,500. In addition, we are currently taking legal action against Lehman Entities to seek damages arising from LBIE's breach and default under the ADS lending agreement.

Other legal proceedings.

In addition to the above proceedings, we have, from time to time, been involved in certain legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of our business, such as employment disputes and disputes with our suppliers. None of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, has had any material adverse effect on our business and financial position.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our ordinary shares. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance operations and to strengthen our business.

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Our Board of Directors has complete discretion on whether to pay dividends, subject to the approval of our shareholders. Even if our Board of Directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial conditions, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board may deem relevant. Cash dividends on our ADSs, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

As we are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, we primarily rely on dividends paid to us by our subsidiaries in China for our cash requirements, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders, service any debt we may incur and pay our operating expenses. PRC regulations currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Pursuant to laws applicable to entities incorporated in the PRC, our PRC subsidiaries are required to make appropriations from after-tax profit to non-distributable reserve funds. These reserve funds include the following: (i) a general reserve, (ii) an enterprise expansion fund, and (iii) a staff bonus and welfare fund. Our PRC subsidiaries are required to transfer at least 10% of their profit after taxation

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(as determined under accounting principles generally accepted in the PRC at each year-end) to the general reserve fund until the reserve balance reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. The appropriations to other funds are at the discretion of our PRC subsidiaries. These reserve funds can only be used for specific purposes of enterprises expansion, staff bonus, and welfare and not distributable as cash dividends. The general reserves made by our PRC subsidiaries in 2009, 2010 and 2011 were RMB 41.6 million, RMB 186.3 million and RMB 22.8 million, respectively.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

None.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS**

From the initial listing of our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Market on February 7, 2007 to February 7, 2008, the closing prices of our ADSs have ranged from US\$16.30 to US\$75.43 per ADS. From the day after the date of our 3-for-1 ADS split (February 7, 2008) to the date of this annual report, the closing prices of our ADSs have ranged from US\$1.23 to US\$25.75 per ADS.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Market.

		Closing Price Per ADS	
		High (US\$)	Low (US\$)
Before our 3-for-1 ADS Split on February 7, 2008			
2007	February 7, 2007 through December 31, 2007	75.43	16.30
2008	January 1, 2008 to February 7, 2008	75.07	46.45
After our 3-for-1 ADS Split on February 7, 2008			
2008	February 8, 2008 to December 31, 2008	25.75	1.80
2009	January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009	9.85	1.90
2010	January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010	9.85	4.25
2011	January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011	8.52	1.23
2010	January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010	6.80	4.30
2010	April 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010	6.92	4.25
2010	July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010	9.33	4.89
2010	October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010	9.85	6.67
2011	January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011	8.52	6.31

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2011	April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011	6.94	5.02
2011	July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011	5.70	1.78
2011	October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011	2.43	1.23
2011	October	2.43	1.51
2011	November	2.10	1.52
2011	December	1.87	1.23
2012	January	2.11	1.32
2012	February	2.20	1.73
2012	March	1.91	1.55
2012	April (through April 27, 2012)	1.46	1.32

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Source: Bloomberg

B. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

C. MARKETS

Our ADSs, each representing one of our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share, have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol JASO , and commenced trading on February 8, 2007. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our ADSs or ordinary shares.

D. SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

E. DILUTION

Not applicable.

F. EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

We are a Cayman Islands company and our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association and by the Companies Law (as amended) and common law of the Cayman Islands.

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As of the date hereof, our authorized share capital is US\$50,000 divided into 500,000,000 ordinary shares of a nominal or par value of US\$0.0001 each. As of the date of this annual report, there are 202,238,307 ordinary shares issued and outstanding.

The following are summaries of material provisions of our second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law insofar as they relate to the material terms of our common shares.

Registered Office and Objects

The Registered Office of the Company shall be at the offices of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681 GT, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies. The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted.

Board of Directors

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

Ordinary Shares

General. All of our 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 board of directors subject to the Companies Law.

Voting Rights. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every shareholder who is present in person (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every shareholder present in person (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly appointed representative) or by proxy shall have one vote for each share which such shareholder is the holder. Voting at any meeting of the shareholders is by show of hands unless a poll is demanded. A poll may be demanded by the chairman or at least three shareholders present in person or by proxy holding at least 10.0% in par value of the shares giving a right to attend and vote at the meeting.

Any ordinary resolution to be passed by our shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes cast at a meeting of our shareholders, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of our shareholders.

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Holders of our ordinary shares may by ordinary resolution, among other things, elect directors, and make alterations of capital. A special resolution is required for matters such as a change of name.

No shareholder shall be entitled to vote or be reckoned in a quorum, in respect of any share, unless such shareholder is registered as our shareholder at the applicable record date for that meeting.

If a recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) is our shareholder, it may authorize such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative(s) at any meeting or at any meeting of any class of shareholders provided that, if more than one person is so authorized, the authorization shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorized. A person authorized pursuant to this provision is entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its nominee(s)) as if such person was the registered holder of our shares held by that clearing house (or its nominee(s)) including the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

While there is nothing under the laws of the Cayman Islands which specifically prohibits or restricts the creation of cumulative voting rights for the election of our directors, unlike the requirement under Delaware General Corporation Law where cumulative voting for the election of directors is permitted only if expressly authorized in

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the certificate of incorporation, it is not a concept that is accepted as a common practice in the Cayman Islands, and we have made no provisions in our memorandum and articles of association to allow cumulative voting for such elections.

Transfer of Shares. Subject to any applicable restrictions set forth in our articles of association, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in any other form which our directors may approve.

Our Board of Directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any share without assigning any reasons thereof.

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 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.

Subject to the restrictions of our memorandum and articles of association, as applicable, 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 any other form approved by our board of directors.

Liquidation. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to the distribution of available surplus assets on liquidation for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, if we shall be wound up the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Companies Law, divide among our shareholders in kind the whole or any part of our assets (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for that purpose, value any assets as the liquidator deems fair upon any asset and determine how the division shall be carried out as between our shareholders or different classes of shareholders. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of our shareholders as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property upon which there is a liability. If we shall be wound up, and the assets available for distribution among our shareholders as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid-up capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by our shareholders in proportion to the capital paid up, or which ought to have been paid up, at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. And if winding up the assets available for distribution among our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up, the excess shall be distributed amongst our shareholders in proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively.

Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares. Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior to the specified time of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid on the specified time are subject to forfeiture.

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Redemption of Shares. We are empowered by the Companies Law and our articles of association to purchase our own shares, subject to certain restrictions. Our directors may only exercise this power on our behalf, subject to the Companies Law, our memorandum and articles of association and to any applicable requirements imposed from time to time by the SEC, the Nasdaq Global Market, or by any recognized stock exchange on which our securities are listed.

Variations of Rights of Shares. Subject to the Companies Law, all or any of the special rights attached to any class, unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, may be varied, modified or abrogated with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The provisions of our articles of association relating to general meetings shall apply mutatis mutandis

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to every such separate general meeting, but so that the quorum for the purposes of any such separate general meeting shall be a person or persons together holding, or represented by proxy, on the date of the relevant meeting not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class, every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by such holder and that any holder of shares of that class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

The special rights conferred upon the holders of any class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith.

Inspection of Books and Records. Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records. However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. For additional information, please visit our corporate website www.jasolar.com.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

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

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

See Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Regulations Foreign Currency Exchange.

E. TAXATION

Cayman Islands Taxation

At the present time, there is no Cayman Islands income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax or other taxes payable by the Company or its shareholders. The Company is an exempted company under Cayman Islands law and as such has received an undertaking as to tax concessions pursuant to Section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (1999 Revision). This undertaking provides that, for a period of 20 years from the date of issue of the undertaking, no law thereafter enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any taxes to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciation will apply to the Company or its operations. No capital or stamp duties are levied in the Cayman Islands on the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares. An annual registration fee will be payable by the Company to the Cayman Islands government which will be calculated by reference to the nominal amount of its authorised capital.

People's Republic of China Taxation

Under the previous FEIT Law of China, FIEs were entitled to be exempted from foreign enterprise income tax of 33% for a 2-year period starting from their first profit-making year followed by a 50% reduction of foreign enterprise income tax payable for the subsequent three years, provided that they fall into the category of production-oriented enterprises with an operational period of more than 10 years in China. Under the new CIT Law which became effective on January 1, 2008, a unified income tax rate of 25% applies on all domestic enterprises and FIEs unless they qualify under certain limited exceptions. The CIT Law provides a 5-year transition period to FIEs, during which they are permitted to grandfather their existing preferential tax treatment until such treatment expires in accordance with its current terms.

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JA Hebei, JA Fengxian, JA Zhabei and JA Yangzhou were established before the effective date of the new CIT Law and subject to FEIT Law before January 1, 2008.

With respect to income generated by assets acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, JA Hebei has received approval from the relevant tax authorities for a two-year enterprise income tax exemption for 2006 and 2007, as well as a 50% enterprise income tax reduction for 2008, 2009 and 2010. With respect to income generated by assets newly acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during 2007, JA Hebei has received approval from the relevant tax authorities for a separate two-year enterprise income tax exemption for 2007 and 2008, as well as a 50% enterprise income tax reduction for 2009, 2010 and 2011. No tax holiday was granted with respect to the income generated by assets newly acquired by JA Hebei through capital injection made during 2008.

JA Fengxian and JA Yangzhou both had cumulative losses as of December 31, 2008 and their tax holidays were deemed to commence in 2008 and can be utilized until expiry under the new CIT Law.

JA Zhabei, which is not a production-oriented enterprise, is not entitled to the tax holiday.

Solar Silicon Valley, which was acquired in 2011, is not entitled to any tax holiday for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In accordance with the new CIT Law, a company is entitled to a preferential income tax of 15% if qualified as an ANTE. In November 2010, JA Hebei was recognized as an ANTE under the CIT Law and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2010 to 2012. As the original approval certificate was obtained in 2011, JA Hebei used the above-mentioned 2-year-exemption-plus-3-year-50%-reduction holiday for capital injection made during 2007 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Under the CIT Law, where the transitional preferential CIT policies and the preferential policies prescribed under the CIT Law and its implementation rules overlap, an enterprise shall choose to carry out the most preferential policy, but shall not enjoy multiple preferential policies. JA Hebei chose to enjoy the preferential income tax for an ANTE from January 1, 2011. In August 2011, JA Yangzhou was recognized as an ANTE and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2011 to 2013. JA Yangzhou has chosen to complete the above-mentioned 2-year-exemption-plus-3-year-50%-reduction holiday for the overlapping period of 2011 and 2012. In November 2011, JA Lianyungang was recognized as an ANTE and is entitled to the preferential income tax of 15% from 2011 to 2013. As JA Lianyungang was not entitled to enjoy any tax holiday before being recognized as an ANTE, JA Lianyungang became entitled to preferential income tax of 15% from 2011 to 2013. The ANTE status and preferential tax treatment will be reviewed by the government every three years.

Our other operating subsidiaries, JA Zhabei, JA Yangzhou R&D, JA Yangzhou PV Engineering, JA Wafer R&D, JA Hefei Renewable Energy and JA Hefei Technology are subject to the uniform income rate of 25% under the CIT Law.

The CIT Law provides that enterprises established outside of China whose de facto management bodies are located in China are considered resident enterprises and are generally subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate as to their worldwide income. Under the implementation regulations for the CIT Law issued by the PRC State Council, de facto management body is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and treasury, and acquisition and disposition of properties and other assets of an enterprise.

Under the CIT Law and its implementation regulations, PRC income 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

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effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends have their sources within the PRC. Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of shares or ADSs by holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs is also subject to 10% PRC income tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, it is unclear whether dividends we pay with respect to our ordinary shares or ADSs, or the gain holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, would be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and be subject to PRC tax. It is also unclear whether, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs might be able to claim the benefit of income tax treaties entered into between China and other countries.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares by U.S. Holders, as defined below, that will acquire our ADSs or ordinary shares and will hold our ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the Code). This summary is based upon existing United States federal tax law as in effect on the date of this annual report, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) with respect to any United States federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This summary does not discuss all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules (for example, certain financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, partnerships and their partners, and tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations), investors who are not U.S. Holders, investors who own (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of our voting stock, investors that hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, or investors that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, this summary does not discuss any state, local, or non-United States (except to the extent expressly provided below) tax considerations. Each potential investor is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local, and non-United States income and other tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the law of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise elected to be treated as a United States person under the United States Internal Revenue Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships and partners of a partnership holding our ADSs or ordinary shares are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

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The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement have been and will be complied with in accordance with the terms. For United States federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder of ADSs will be treated as a beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

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Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be a passive foreign investment company (or a PFIC) for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of passive income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income (passive assets). Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. For this purpose, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as passive assets and the company's unbooked intangibles are taken into account for determining the value of its assets. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended 2011, there is a significant risk that we will be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending 2012 and future taxable years unless our share value increases and/or we invest a substantial amount of the cash and other passive assets that we hold in assets that produce or are held for the production of active income. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and PFIC status is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis, no assurance may be given with respect to our PFIC status for any taxable year.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special tax rules that have a penalizing effect, regardless of whether we remain a PFIC, on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. Holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. Holder that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstances, a pledge, of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution and/or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are a PFIC, or pre-PFIC year, will be taxable as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect applicable to individuals or corporations as appropriate for that year; and
- the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our non-United States subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC and would be subject to the rules described above on certain distributions by a lower-tier PFIC and a disposition of shares of a lower-tier PFIC even though such

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U.S. holder would not receive the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), we will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such holder for all subsequent years during which such holder holds the ADSs or ordinary shares (PFIC-Tainted Shares), unless we cease to be a PFIC and such holder makes a deemed sale election or, in certain circumstances, a deemed dividend election with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable. If a deemed sale election is made, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have sold the ADSs or ordinary shares held by such holder at their fair market value and any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the PFIC rules described above. If a deemed dividend election is made, the U.S. Holder must include in income as a dividend its pro rata share of certain of our earnings and profits, and such deemed dividend would be treated as an excess distribution for purposes of the PFIC rules described above. After the deemed sale election or deemed dividend election, so long as we do not become a PFIC in a subsequent taxable year, the U.S. Holder's ADSs or ordinary shares with respect to which such election was made will not be treated as shares in a PFIC. Each U.S. Holder should consult its tax advisor regarding the advisability of relying on a deemed sale or deemed dividend election to avoid owning PFIC-Tainted Shares instead of a mark-to-market election, as described below.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of marketable stock in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock. Marketable stock is stock that is traded in other than de minimus quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter (regularly traded) on a qualified exchange (such as the NYSE) or other market as defined in applicable United States Treasury Regulations. We anticipate that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded on the NYSE, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a U.S. Holder makes this election, the holder will generally (i) include as income for each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as a loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a corporation classified as a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be classified as a PFIC, the holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC.

The QEF election regime, which serves as a further alternative to the foregoing rules, is not available because we do not intend to provide the information necessary to enable a U.S. Holder to make such election.

If a U.S. Holder holds ADSs or ordinary shares in any year in which a non-United States corporation is treated as a PFIC with respect to such U.S. Holder, the U.S. Holder may be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 and such other forms as may be required by the United States Treasury Department. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult with its tax advisor regarding the application of the PFIC rules if we become classified as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, any cash distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository bank, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be reported as a dividend for United States federal income tax

purposes. For dividends received in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013, a non-corporate recipient will be subject to tax at the lower capital gain tax rate applicable to

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qualified dividend income, provided that certain conditions are satisfied, including that (1) the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or, in the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC tax law, we are eligible for the benefit of the United States-PRC income tax treaty, (2) we are neither a passive foreign investment company nor treated as such with respect to a U.S. Holder (as discussed above) for the taxable year in which the dividend was paid and the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Although no assurance may be given, the ADSs are expected to be readily tradable on the NASDAQ, which is an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance, however, that our ADSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States in later years. Since we do not expect that our ordinary shares will be listed on an established securities market in the United States, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our ordinary shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. If, however, we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under PRC tax law, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation People's Republic of China Taxation, we may be eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty. If we are eligible for such benefits, dividends we pay on our ordinary shares could be eligible for the reduced rate of taxation, regardless of whether such shares are represented by ADSs.

Dividends paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be treated as income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes and generally will constitute passive category income. A U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on our ADSs or ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a deduction for United States federal income tax purposes in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. If any gains were subject to PRC tax and a U.S. Holder is eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC treaty, such gains might be resourced under the treaty as PRC source income. The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Certain U.S. Holders are required to report information to the Internal Revenue Service relating to an interest in specified foreign financial assets, including shares issued by a non-United States corporation, for any year in which the aggregate value of all specified foreign financial assets exceeds \$50,000 (or a higher dollar amount prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service), subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for shares held in custodial accounts maintained with a United States financial institution). These rules also impose penalties if a holder is required to submit such information to the Internal Revenue Service and fails to do so.

In addition, U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service with respect to dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares. Dividend payments with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares are not generally subject to United States backup withholding (provided that

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certain certification requirements are satisfied). U.S. Holders are advised to consult with their tax advisors regarding the application of the United States information reporting and backup rules to their particular circumstances.

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European Countries Taxation

JA Luxembourg S.a.r.l. is incorporated in Luxemburg and is subject to a 28.80% corporate tax rate.

JA Solar GmbH is incorporated in Germany and is subject to effective income tax rate of 32.98% which consists of 15% corporate income tax plus a solidarity surcharge of 5.5% on corporate income tax and a trade income tax rate of 17.15%.

F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

G. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We have filed this annual report, including exhibits, with the SEC. As allowed by the SEC, in Item 19 of this annual report, we incorporate by reference certain information we filed with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this annual report.

We are subject to periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act as applicable to foreign private issuers. Accordingly, we will be required to file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules of the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements to shareholders. Our annual reports and other information so filed can be inspected and copied at the public reference facility maintained by the SEC at 100 F. Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents upon payment of a duplicating fee by writing to the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facility. Our SEC filings will also be available to the public on the SEC's Internet Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to interest expenses incurred in respect of our bank borrowings and 2008 Senior Notes, and interest income generated by excess cash invested in demand deposits and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. As of December 31, 2011, we had RMB1,414.9 million short-term bank borrowings and current portion of long term bank borrowings and RMB 3,461.9 million long-term bank borrowings, with an average interest rate of 6.40% per annum. A hypothetical one percentage point

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(100 basis-point) increase in interest rates would have resulted in an increase of approximately RMB 48.8 million in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Although we have not historically used and do not expect to use in the future, any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest risk exposure, we believe we do not have significant exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Our financial statements are expressed in Renminbi, which is our reporting and functional currency. A significant portion of our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. The Renminbi prices of some of our equipment that is imported may be affected by fluctuations in the value of Renminbi against foreign currencies. In addition, we are exposed to the foreign exchange risks in relation to our repayment of the 2008 Senior Notes upon their maturity. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for capital expenditures and working capital and other business purposes, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs, strategic acquisitions or investments or other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. In this particular regard, for the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred foreign exchange loss totaling RMB 69.0 million. 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.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly between U.S. dollar/Euro and Renminbi, may continue to have a significant effect on our net profit margins and would result in foreign currency exchange gains and losses on our U.S. dollar/Euro denominated assets and liabilities. Any appreciation of Renminbi against U.S. dollar/Euro could result in a change to our statement of operations. On the other hand, any depreciation of Renminbi to U.S. dollar/Euro could reduce the Renminbi equivalent amounts of our financial results, the proceeds from our public offerings and the dividends we may pay in the future, if any, all of which may have a material adverse effect on the prices of our ADSs. Since 2009, we have entered into foreign currency forward contracts with commercial banks to hedge part of our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk for the forecasted sales denominated in foreign currencies. We do not use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge all of our foreign currency denominated transactions. 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.

Credit Risk

We are generally required to make prepayments to silicon wafer suppliers in advance of shipments. We do not require collateral or other security against our prepayments to our suppliers for raw materials and have recorded a provision balance of RMB 94.2 million for potential losses against these prepayments as of December 31, 2011. In the event of a failure by our suppliers to fulfill their contractual obligations and to the extent that we are not able to recover our prepayments, we would suffer losses. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Industry Prepayment arrangements for procurement of silicon wafers and/or polysilicon from our major suppliers expose us to the credit risks of such suppliers and may also significantly increase our costs and expenses, either of which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

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We extend credit terms to certain customers after assessing a number of factors to determine whether collections from the customers are probable. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We make our estimates of the collectability

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of our accounts receivable by analyzing historical bad debts, specific customer credit worthiness and current economic trends. We recorded RMB 32.6 million for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2011. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate such that their ability to make payments was impaired, additional allowances could be required.

In addition, as a result of the current global economic crisis, we are increasingly exposed to credit risk in relation to our bank deposits. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, banks and other financial institutions, possibly including ones we engage in business with, have come under strain during the current global liquidity and credit crisis. It is possible that these banks and other financial institutions may be unable to weather the current economic storm, resulting in a loss of our deposits which will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. For example, in the fall of 2008, the Lehman Entities entered into insolvency proceedings in various countries. As a result, we were unable to collect the amounts due on the Lehman Note even though the Lehman Note matured in October 2008. We recorded a RMB 686.3 million impairment loss against the Lehman Note investments in the third quarter of 2008. In December 2010, we completed the sale of the Lehman Note for cash consideration of US\$34.6 million. As a result, we recorded a RMB 231.2 million gain in the fourth quarter of 2010.

In line with its effects on banks, the current economic crisis has also affected our customers. The negative impact of the current economy on our clients may affect their ability to pay us for our products and services that we have delivered and/or completed based on our extension of credit to our clients. If our clients fail to pay us for our products and services, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity may be adversely affected.

Inflation Risk

In the last three years, inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2009, 2010 and 2011 were increases of 1.9%, 4.6% and 4.1%, respectively. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we cannot assure you that we will not be affected in the future by higher rates of inflation in China.

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

Fees paid by our ADS holders

The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of our ADS program, collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or

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from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deducting from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them.

The table below sets forth all fees and charges, which may change from time to time, that a holder of our ADSs may have to pay to the depositary bank of our ADS program, either directly or indirectly:

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:	For:
US\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property
US\$0.02 (or less) per ADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates • Any cash distribution to ADS holders
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depositary to ADS holders
US\$0.02 (or less) per ADSs per calendar year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depositary services
Registration or transfer fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the depositary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement) • converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars
Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary

Fees and Payments from the Depositary to Us

Our depositary has agreed to reimburse us for certain expenses we incur that are related to the administration and maintenance of the ADS program. There are limits on the amount of expenses for which the depositary will reimburse us, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not related to the amounts of fees the depositary collects from investors. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we were entitled to US\$1.6 million from the depositary as reimbursement for expenses related to the administration and maintenance of our ADS program in 2011.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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

On February 7, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a change in the ratio of 1 ADS to 3 ordinary shares of the company to 1 ADS to 1 ordinary share of the Company. Each shareholder of record at the close of business on February 6, 2008 received two additional ADSs for every ADS held on the record date. There was no change to the rights and preferences of the underlying ordinary shares. No action was required on the part of any ADS holder to effect the ratio change.

Upon the conversion of any of the 2008 Senior Notes into ADSs, there may be a dilutive effect caused by the conversion of the 2008 Senior Notes. Additional information on the potential dilutive effects of the conversion of the 2008 Senior Notes is incorporated into this annual report by reference to the Form F-3ASR initially filed with the SEC on May 12, 2008, the Prospectus Supplement for the 2008 Senior Notes initially filed with the SEC on May 15, 2008, the Prospectus Supplement for the 13,125,520 ADSs previously loaned by us to LBIE and Credit Suisse International in connection with the 2008 Senior Notes initially filed with the SEC on May 15, 2008, and the materials attached to the Form 6-K initially filed with the SEC on May 20, 2008.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2011, the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F, management performed, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Disclosure controls and procedures are those controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act filings is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2011, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. 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 U.S. GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and or our Board of Directors; and (3) provide reasonable

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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 interim or annual consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We have excluded Silver Age and its 100% owned subsidiaries, Full Shine Holding Limited and Solar Silicon Valley, (collectively, Solar Silicon Valley Entities) from our management assessment of internal control over financial reporting because Solar Silicon Valley Entities were acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination in November 2011. Our auditor has also excluded Solar Silicon Valley Entities from its audit of internal control over financial reporting. The aggregated total assets and total revenues of Solar Silicon Valley Entities represented 4.8% and 0.2%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 using criteria established 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, 2011 based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company, our independent registered public accounting firm, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting appears on page F-2 in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We maintain a system of internal control over financial reporting that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that our books and records accurately reflect our transactions and that our established policies and procedures are followed. We consider there are no changes in internal control over financial reporting in year 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that Ms. Hope Ni, an independent director (under the standards set forth in NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5605(a)(2) and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, as amended) and a member of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics for chief executive officer and senior financial officers, which we filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006. This home country practice of ours was established by us by reference to similarly situated issuers and differs from the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules that require listed companies to adopt one or more codes of conduct applicable to all directors, officers and employees and make those codes of conduct publicly available. There are, however, no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law requiring the adoption of codes of conduct.

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The following table sets forth the aggregate audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees of our principal accountants and all other fees billed for services provided by our principal accountants for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2011
Audit fees(1)	RMB 8.0 million	RMB 8.7 million
Audit-related fees(2)		RMB 1.9 million
Tax fees(3)	RMB 0.65 million	

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

(2) Audit-related fees represents aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the assurance and related services.

(3) Tax fees represents aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

Before our principal accountants were engaged by our company or our subsidiaries to render audit or non-audit services, the engagement has been approved by our audit committee. Our audit committee will review and approve our independent auditor's annual engagement letter, including the proposed fees, as well as all audit and permitted non-audit engagements and relationships between the company and such independent auditors prior to the services being provided.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

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During the year ended December 31, 2011, we made no purchases of our ordinary shares or our ADSs, and repurchased our 2008 Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of US\$6.15 million at a total cost of US\$4.50 million. We may from time to time seek to make additional repurchases of our Senior Notes. Such repurchase, if any, will depend on the then prevailing market condition, our liquidity requirements and other factors.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NASDAQ Stock Market Rules provide that foreign private issuers may follow home country practice in lieu of the corporate governance requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, subject to certain exceptions and requirements to the extent that such exemptions would be contrary to U.S. federal securities laws and regulations. The significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. companies under the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules are summarized as follows:

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- We follow home country practice that permits our Board of Directors to have less than a majority of independent directors.
- We follow home country practice that does not restrict a company's transactions with directors, requiring only that directors exercise a duty of care and owe a fiduciary duty to the companies for which they serve. Under our memorandum and articles of association, subject to any separate requirement for audit committee approval under the applicable rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules or unless disqualified by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, so long as a director discloses the nature of his interest in any contract or arrangement in which he is interested, such a director may vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract or arrangement in which such director is interested and may be counted in the quorum at such meeting.
- We follow home country practice that does not require the nominating and corporate government committee and compensation committee of our Board of Directors to be comprised solely of independent directors.
- We follow home country practice that does not require us to have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present, or executive sessions.
- We follow home country practice that does not specifically require us to have one or more codes of conduct applicable to all directors, officers and employees and make those codes of conduct publicly available. There are no specific requirements under Cayman Islands law requiring the adoption of codes of conduct.

In accordance with NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5250(d)(1), we will post this annual report on Form 20-F on our company website at <http://investors.jasolar.com>. In addition, we will provide hard copies of our annual report free of charge to shareholders and ADS holders upon request.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are included at the end of this annual report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

- 1.1 Second Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 from our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-140002), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 16, 2007.)
- 2.1 Form of Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from our registration statement on Form F-3ASR, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 12, 2008.)

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- 2.2 Form of First Supplemental Indenture between The Bank of New York as trustee and JA Solar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 on Form 6-K initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20, 2008).
- 4.1 Silicon Wafer Supply Agreement between JingAo Solar Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd. dated as of April 7, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 from our Form 20-F, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 9, 2008.)
- 4.2 The Polysilicon Supply Contract between JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd., dated August 17, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 from our Form 20-F, initially filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on June 25, 2009.)
- 4.3 Investment Agreement for Solar Photovoltaic Industrial Center Project between JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. and the Management Committee of Hefei High-Tech Industrial Development Zone dated February 26, 2011. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from our Form 20-F/A, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 2011.)
- 4.4 Supplemental Agreement of Exhibit 4.1 and 4.2 among Jiangsu Zhongneng Polysilicon Technology Development Co., Ltd., JingAo Solar Co., Ltd., JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd., Jiangsu GCL Silicon Technology Development Co., Ltd., Suzhou GCL Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Nanjing GCL Photovoltaic Power Technology Co., Ltd. and Changzhou GCL Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd. dated December 2, 2010. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from our Form 20-F, initially filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2011.)
- 4.5 Supply Agreement between OCI Company Ltd. and JingAo Solar Co., Ltd. dated March 28, 2011. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 from our Form 20-F, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2011.)
- 4.6 Supply Agreement between Wacker Chemie AG and Jing Hai Yang Semiconductor Materials (Dong Hai) Co., Ltd. dated September 30, 2010. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 from our Form 20-F, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2011.)
- 4.7 Share Purchase Agreement by and among Jinglong Group Co., Ltd., Huang Chin Tien, Silver Age Holdings Limited and JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. dated July 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 from our Form 6-K, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 1, 2011.)
- 4.8* Long-term Supply Agreement between Hemlock Semiconductor Pte. Ltd. and JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd. dated May 4, 2011 (Confidential treatment has been requested for certain portions omitted from this exhibit and replaced with *** pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Confidential portions of this Exhibit have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.)
- 4.9* Framework Agreement Regarding Repayment of Prepayment by and among JingAo Solar Co., Ltd., JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd., JA Solar Hong Kong Limited, M.SETEK Co., Ltd. and Hebei Ningjin Songgong Semiconductor Co., Ltd. dated March 8, 2012 (Confidential treatment has been requested for certain portions omitted from this exhibit and replaced with *** pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Confidential portions of this Exhibit have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.)
- 8.1* List of Subsidiaries

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11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11.1 from our 2006 annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-33290) initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1, 2007.)
12.1*	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Act and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Act and Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) of the Act, Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of the United States Code and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) of the Act, Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of the United States Code and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
101.INS***	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

*** To be furnished by amendment

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SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.

By: /s/ Min Cao
Name: Min Cao
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 30, 2012

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders equity and comprehensive income/(loss), and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of JA Solar Holdings Co., Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing in item 15 of this Form 20-F. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under item 15, management has excluded Silver Age Holding Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries, Full Shine Holding Limited and Solar Silicon Valley Electronic Science and Technology Co., (collectively, Solar Silicon Valley Entities) from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 because Solar Silicon Valley Entities were acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination in November 2011. We have also excluded Solar Silicon Valley Entities from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. The aggregated total assets and total revenues

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of Solar Silicon Valley Entities represented 4.8% and 0.2%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian CPAs Limited Company

April 30, 2012

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JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Note	December 31, 2010 RMB	December 31, 2011 RMB
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	2(d)	2,289,482	3,889,092
Restricted cash	2(d)	112,593	88,632
Notes receivable from third party customers	5	254,422	415,503
Notes receivable from related party customers	5,25(b)		4,712
Accounts receivable from third party customers, net	6	944,036	1,213,880
Accounts receivable from related party customers, net	6,25(b)	1,597	31,024
Inventories	7	1,349,329	730,635
Advances to third party suppliers, net	8	493,915	421,478
Advances to related party suppliers, net	8,25(b)	111,714	14,179
Other current assets	9,14,21,25(b),27	740,770	860,136
Deferred tax assets	12	44,892	39,851
Assets of discontinued operations	22	75,478	
Total current assets		6,418,228	7,709,122
Property, plant and equipment, net	10	3,170,721	5,099,208
Intangible asset, net	11	14,332	13,750
Deferred tax assets	12	41,975	52,769
Advances to third party suppliers, net	8	1,606,680	1,414,587
Advances to related party suppliers, net	8,25(b)	46,498	38,333
Prepaid land use rights	14	195,490	245,888
Investment in a joint venture	4		94,411
Derivative assets	16,27	14,591	
Deferred issuance cost	16	110,868	67,531
Total assets		11,619,383	14,735,599

Table of Contents**JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)**

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Note	December 31, 2010 RMB	December 31, 2011 RMB
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term bank borrowings and current portion of long term bank borrowings	15		1,414,906
Accounts payable to third parties		918,079	569,542
Accounts payable to related parties	25(a)	118,337	155,551
Tax payables		114,184	24,570
Advances from third party customers		480,888	320,015
Advances from related party customers	25(a)	3,570	262
Other payables to third parties	17	192,004	527,727
Payroll and welfare payables		115,607	145,393
Accrued expenses	18	61,876	152,677
Interest payable		8,500	7,869
Amounts due to related parties	25(a)	174	6,776
Other current liabilities	27	29,808	
Liabilities of discontinued operations	22	615	
Total current liabilities		2,043,642	3,325,288
Accrued warranty costs	19	31,277	78,751
Other long-term liabilities	13	47,959	82,458
Long-term bank borrowings	15	1,520,000	3,461,916
Convertible notes	16	1,230,175	1,238,485
Embedded derivatives	16,27	66,174	32
Total liabilities		4,939,227	8,186,930
Commitments and Contingencies	26		
Shareholders equity :			
Ordinary shares(US\$0.0001 par value; 493,480,000 shares authorized, 169,976,270 and 202,238,307 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, respectively)	30	134	154
Additional paid-in capital		4,680,133	5,102,362
Statutory reserves	23(b)	397,486	420,301
Retained earnings		1,604,493	1,017,333
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income		(2,090)	8,519
Total shareholders equity		6,680,156	6,548,669
Total liabilities and shareholders equity		11,619,383	14,735,599

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2009 RMB	For the year ended December 31, 2010 RMB	For the year ended December 31, 2011 RMB
Revenues				
Solar modules to third parties		82,649	2,510,563	3,709,335
Solar cells and other products to third parties		3,283,806	8,023,938	6,151,136
Solar cells and other products to related parties		5,206	160,413	71,671
Engineering, procurement and construction to third parties				146,444
Solar products processing to third parties		406,892	1,065,866	654,268
Total revenues		3,778,553	11,760,780	10,732,854
Cost of revenues				
Solar modules to third parties		(90,671)	(2,221,536)	(3,427,801)
Solar cells and other products to third parties		(2,980,821)	(6,357,798)	(6,170,760)
Solar cells and other products to related parties		(4,726)	(127,104)	(71,900)
Engineering, procurement and construction to third parties				(108,351)
Solar products processing to third parties		(220,284)	(507,956)	(492,709)
Total cost of revenues		(3,296,502)	(9,214,394)	(10,271,521)
Gross profit		482,051	2,546,386	461,333
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(325,243)	(457,815)	(509,832)
Research and development expense		(45,101)	(63,816)	(68,948)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		(18,010)	(47,286)	(303,068)
Total operating expenses		(388,354)	(568,917)	(881,848)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations		93,697	1,977,469	(420,515)
Change in fair value of derivatives	16,27	(49,071)	74,528	84,874
Convertible notes buyback (loss)/gain	16	(24,156)		4,312
Interest expense		(231,487)	(221,209)	(373,710)
Interest income		11,964	12,810	25,868
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		4,629	(74,429)	(69,027)
Loss for equity investment in a joint venture	4			(1,800)
Investment loss		(2,277)		
Other income, net	3,4,13	7,786	258,719	235,723
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes		(188,915)	2,027,888	(514,275)
Income tax expense	12	(7,999)	(252,707)	(57,823)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations		(196,914)	1,775,181	(572,098)
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	22	3,415	(19,830)	
Gain from sales of discontinued operations, net of tax	22			7,753
Net (loss)/income attributable to ordinary shareholders		(193,499)	1,755,351	(564,345)
Net (loss)/income per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	24	(1.22)	10.90	(3.42)
Diluted		(1.22)	10.72	(3.42)
Net income/(loss) per share from discontinued operations:				
Basic		0.02	(0.12)	0.04
Diluted		0.02	(0.12)	0.04
Net (loss)/income per share:				
Basic		(1.20)	10.78	(3.38)

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Diluted		(1.20)	10.61	(3.38)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:	24			
Basic		161,643,312	162,900,657	167,101,076
Diluted		161,643,312	171,116,684	167,101,076

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	Ordinary shares Shares	Amount RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Statutory reserves RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive loss RMB	Total shareholders equity RMB	Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) RMB
Balance at December 31, 2008	167,982,020	133	4,487,033	169,576	270,551	(383)	4,926,910	
Share based compensation			79,935				79,935	
Exercise of stock options	1,036,400	1	16,840				16,841	
Statutory reserves				41,626	(41,626)			
Net loss					(193,499)		(193,499)	(193,499)
Other comprehensive loss for foreign currency translation adjustment						(6,798)	(6,798)	(6,798)
Other comprehensive loss for forward contract (Note 21)						(831)	(831)	(831)
Total other comprehensive loss								(7,629)
Balance at December 31, 2009	169,018,420	134	4,583,808	211,202	35,426	(8,012)	4,822,558	(201,128)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)**
(Continued)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares	Amount	Additional	Statutory	Retained	Accumulated	Total	Total
	Shares	RMB	paid-in	reserves	earnings	other	shareholders	Comprehensive
			capital	RMB	RMB	loss	equity	Income/(loss)
		RMB	RMB			RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance at December 31, 2009	169,018,420	134	4,583,808	211,202	35,426	(8,012)	4,822,558	
Share based compensation			88,049				88,049	
Exercise of stock options	957,850	0	8,276				8,276	
Statutory reserves				186,284	(186,284)			
Net Income					1,755,351		1,755,351	1,755,351
Other comprehensive loss for								
foreign currency								
translation adjustment						3,596	3,596	3,596
Other comprehensive income								
for forward contract (Note 21)						2,326	2,326	2,326
Total other comprehensive								
income								5,922
Balance at December 31, 2010	169,976,270	134	4,680,133	397,486	1,604,493	(2,090)	6,680,156	1,761,273

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)**
(Continued)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Ordinary shares	Amount	Additional	Statutory	Retained	Accumulated	Total	Total
	Shares	RMB	paid-in	reserves	earnings	other	shareholders	Comprehensive
			capital	RMB	RMB	comprehensive	equity	Income/(loss)
			RMB			Income/(loss)	RMB	RMB
Balance at December 31, 2010	169,976,270	134	4,680,133	397,486	1,604,493	(2,090)	6,680,156	
Share based compensation			40,187				40,187	
Exercise of stock options	1,360,750	1	23,074				23,075	
Issuance of shares for business combination (Note 3)	30,901,287	19	358,968				358,987	
Statutory reserves				22,815	(22,815)			
Net loss					(564,345)		(564,345)	(564,345)
Other comprehensive income for foreign currency translation adjustment						1,181	1,181	1,181
Other comprehensive income for forward contract (Note 21)						9,428	9,428	9,428
Total other comprehensive income								10,609
Balance at December 31, 2011	202,238,307	154	5,102,362	420,301	1,017,333	8,519	6,548,669	(553,736)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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JA SOLAR HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2009 RMB	For the year ended December 31, 2010 RMB	For the year ended December 31, 2011 RMB
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss)/income	(193,499)	1,755,351	(564,345)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Share based compensation	96,199	71,785	40,187
Depreciation and amortization	178,765	297,509	484,784
Allowance for doubtful accounts	20,892	1,645	26,338
Inventory write-down	44,229	10,949	90,156
Allowance for advance to third party suppliers	33,368	35,909	6,285
Amortization of deferred issuance cost and accretion of convertible notes	127,949	123,915	140,894
Change in fair value of derivatives	49,071	(74,528)	(63,147)
Gain on acquisition of a subsidiary			(187,387)
Loss for equity investment in a joint venture			1,800
Exchange gain	(2,138)	(18,044)	(57,989)
Investment loss from short-term investments	2,277		
Loss from disposal of fixed assets	782	1,198	3,334
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	18,010	47,286	303,068
Deferred income taxes	(21,672)	(36,815)	(5,587)
Loss/(gain) from convertible notes buyback	24,156		(4,312)
Gain or loss on sale of available-for-sale securities		(231,163)	
Loss on disposal of discontinued operation		21,967	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in notes receivables	(119,824)	(134,598)	(157,771)
Increase in accounts receivables from third party customers	(23,895)	(597,696)	(295,673)
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables from related party customers	23,009	(1,597)	133,257
Disposal of trading securities	353,588		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(93,379)	(719,084)	557,791
Decrease/(increase) in advance to third party suppliers	71,893	(46,411)	288,410
Decrease in advance to related party suppliers	261,394	11,399	109,391
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(23,144)	(342,296)	180,187
Increase in prepaid land use rights	(6,222)	(57,509)	(57,312)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	249,881	655,577	(466,524)
Increase/(decrease) in tax payable	10,035	(85,542)	