COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABILITY

Dr. Shawn Qu,
Chairman and CEO, Canadian Solar

Promoting sustainable development around the world is the mission of Canadian Solar as well as my personal quest. We not only want to be a socially responsible company, but also want our suppliers along the PV value chain to practice and promote sustainable development.

Being one of the major PV industry players in the world with accumulative solar panel delivery exceeding 15 GW, we have taken corporate responsibility to the heart of our daily business operations to strengthen environmental sustainability, human resource and community development. This report is a testimony of that commitment.

In 2015, we increased our annual module production capacity to over 5 GW, with production facilities located in Canada, China and Vietnam. Our cell production capacity reached 2.7 GW and our in-house wafer capacity reached 400 MW.

Our proprietary nano black silicon cell technology reached an efficiency of 18.8%, paving the way for large scale commercial production in 2016. Also our diamond wire sawed wafers achieved significant improvements in cost and cell efficiency, reducing the energy consumption per watt. These two technologies are the most important innovations of the solar industry beyond 2015.

Our new Dymond modules in 2015 showcased our commitment to build more efficient and durable products with a reduced carbon footprint on per watt base.

Our commitment to sustainability reaches beyond our production and business processes. This is evident in our investments towards our own solar plants, and the subsequent increase of our own solar energy production by over 1,000 % in 2015.

At the same time, we work together with our suppliers to find ways to reduce their carbon footprint, help them adopt clean energy and improve their product quality.

To foster the growth of our enterprise and personal development, we provide comprehensive staff training. In 2015, more than 6,300 staff members were enrolled in different training programs, and we plan to provide more staff training as our business grows.

Canadian Solar is a global company with business operations in over 20 countries and regions. We are a part of the communities in which we operate, and we encourage our local staff to be actively involved in these communities. In 2015, we supported children's homes, residential care and youth centers, charities, refugee camps, art exhibitions, music festivals and sports as part of our community outreach program.

My appreciation goes to our customers, suppliers, partners and our employees for contributing to the success of our organization in 2015. I look forward to your continued support in our efforts to build a cleaner environment and more sustainable communities.

Together we can make the difference.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Shawn Qu
**KEY SUSTAINABILITY FACTS THAT MAKE THE DIFFERENCE**

**GLOBAL BENEFITS OF 15 GW**
The 15 GW of PV panels Canadian Solar has shipped around the world to date have the following estimated positive environmental and health benefits every year*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Reduced by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>17.75 million metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>7,500 metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ</td>
<td>7,700 metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>900 metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂O</td>
<td>830 million liters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers are based on a similar study by the US Department of Energy, which can be viewed at [www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65628.pdf](http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65628.pdf)
01 ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

51.6% INCREASE IN MODULE SALES
Total GW of modules sold increased from 3.1 GW in 2014 to 4.7 GW in 2015, an increase of 51.6%
> How it makes the difference:
- Equivalent to CO₂ sequestration of more than 75 million tree seedlings grown for 10 years
- Delivers the energy needed for approximately 1.5 million households worldwide

$3.5 BILLION TOTAL REVENUE
Increased net revenues by $507 million in 2015, from $2.96 billion in 2014 to $3.47 billion in 2015
> How it makes the difference:
- Strengthens our platform for sustainable growth

02 ENVIRONMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS

TOP-3 MARKET LEADER
We achieved top-3 market shares in Japan, India, Canada, USA, Central America and other territories in 2015 with our solar module sales
> How it makes the difference:
- It enabled us to promote solar energy development in these countries

1,000% MORE SOLAR ENERGY
- Energy generation from own PV plants in the UK, Canada, Japan, Spain and the USA increased by 1,019.8% to be exact.
- Additionally, the proportion of solar energy used at our manufacturing sites relative to our total energy consumption grew from 2.1% in 2013 (4,263 MWh) to 33.4% in 2015 (94,830 MWh)
> How it makes the difference:
- Offsets 1,000% more CO₂ emissions

35% LESS WASTE-WATER
Wastewater discharge per MW of modules produced dropped from 882.33 to 650.66 m³ since 2014
> How it makes the difference:
- Reduces the environmental impact of every module sold

42% LESS CO₂
42% less CO₂ needed to produce each Canadian Solar module compared to 2012, as confirmed by TÜV SÜD
> How it makes the difference:
- In addition to improved efficiency, every MW of modules produced offsets many times the CO₂ that would be produced if the same energy were to be produced from non-renewable sources

23% LESS WATER
Water use per MW of modules produced decreased from 1,137.7 to 872.2 m³ since 2014, an 23% increase in efficiency
> How it makes the difference:
- Reduces the environmental impact of every module sold
REPORTING METHODOLOGY

The following sustainability report has been prepared according to the Global Reporting Initiative™ (GRI) G4 CORE option, the global standard for sustainability reports. The GRI G4 standard is widely accepted as the benchmark of sustainability reporting.

ASSURANCE

Our policy is to seek external assurance for all aspects of the report for future editions and to include assurances in this report for those sections where they do exist. These come largely from our audited 2015 Annual Report, which has been regularly and clearly referenced throughout this document. Our auditors, Deloitte, assured the annual report.

DATE OF MOST RECENT PREVIOUS REPORT

September 23, 2015. This is the second year we have presented a sustainability report in the GRI G4 Core format and the scope and aspect boundaries remain the same as for the 2014 report. Our sustainability reporting cycle is annual, with the year-end on December 31.

03 SOCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

# 1 EMPLOYER

- Canadian Solar was named Canada’s Most Attractive Employer in the sixth annual Randstad Awards 2016
- Ranked #1 for corporate social responsibility in Randstad Awards 2015
  > How it makes the difference:
  Enables us to attract and retain the best employees

0% CONFLICT

0% purchase of conflict minerals and 0% use of child or forced labor
  > How it makes the difference:
  All our stakeholders can enjoy working for a cleaner environment with a clean conscience

6,300 TRAININGS

More than 6,300 staff members were trained in 2015, more than 70% of all employees
  > How it makes the difference:
  More training leads to better quality and happier customers

GROUP AUDIT

Effectiveness Usefulness Completeness

Risk management Internal control system  Compliance

Risk management Identification Analysis & measurement

Controlled Monitoring Reporting

G4 – 33, G4 – 29 / 30
I. ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE 14
II. IDENTIFIED MATERIAL ASPECTS & BOUNDARIES 50
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 53
IV. GOVERNANCE 59
V. ETHICS AND INTEGRITY 60
VI. SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURES 62
   A. ECONOMIC ASPECTS 63
   B. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS 73
   C. SOCIAL ASPECTS 119
VII. APPENDIX 154
     GRI G4 CONTENT INDEX 156
     ABBREVIATIONS 158

MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

GRI G4 CONTENT INDEX
I. ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Canadian Solar founded in Toronto, Canada
4.7 GW solar modules shipped in 2015
More than 15 GW solar modules shipped since 2001
Over 8,900 employees
Project pipeline of 20.4 GW
No. 1 solar company 2015 by overall strength according to PV Triathlon Report of Photon consulting

- 4.7 GW module shipment, 13.5 GW project pipeline, $3.5 billion revenue
- 3.1 GW module shipment, 8.5 GW project pipeline, $3.9 billion revenue
- 1.9 GW module shipment, 1.2 GW project pipeline, $1.7 billion revenue
- 1.5 GW module shipment, 0.7 GW project pipeline, $1.3 billion revenue
- 803 MW module shipment, $1.5 billion revenue
- Start to develop solar projects in Ontario
- 15 MW module shipment, $68 million revenue
- NASDAQ listed as CSIQ
- 310 MW module shipment, $631 million revenue
- Founded global project development team in Canada
- 4 MW module shipment, $18 million revenue
- Certified for IEC 61215 and TÜV Safety Class II
- 700 kW module shipment, $4 million revenue
- Canadian Solar founded in Toronto, Canada
- Audi becomes a customer for solar battery chargers

- 1.2 GW project pipeline, $1.2 billion revenue
- 1.5 MW project pipeline, $1.5 billion revenue
- 166 MW project in Germany awarded “Best Solar Project in the World” by POWERGEN
- 1.9 GW module shipment, 1.2 GW project pipeline, $1.7 billion revenue
- 1.5 GW module shipment, 0.7 GW project pipeline, $1.3 billion revenue
- 4 MW module shipment, $18 million revenue
- Certified for IEC 61215 and TÜV Safety Class II
- 700 kW module shipment, $4 million revenue
- Canadian Solar founded in Toronto, Canada
- Audi becomes a customer for solar battery chargers
Founded in 2001 in Canada, Canadian Solar is one of the world’s largest and foremost solar power companies.

As a leading manufacturer of solar photovoltaic modules and provider of solar energy solutions, Canadian Solar also has a geographically diversified pipeline of utility-scale power projects in various stages of development. In the past 15 years, Canadian Solar has successfully delivered over 15 GW of premium quality modules to over 90 countries around the world. Furthermore, Canadian Solar is one of the most bankable companies in the solar industry, having been publicly listed on NASDAQ since 2006.

The company's two main lines of business are:
(i) the manufacturing and sale of solar PV modules (69.1% of Canadian Solar's total net revenues in 2015);
(ii) the development, construction and sale of solar PV projects, working with both build-to-sell and build-to-hold business models.

Currently the main manufacturing activities of the company are in Canada and China, with new facilities to go online in Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand and Vietnam. All modules manufactured in 2015 have a total capacity of 4,300 MWp when operational in peak conditions (accumulated peak capacity). The manufacturing plants located in Suzhou (Jiangsu Province) and a newly established facility in Foping, China produce cells with 2,700 MWp peak capacity. The ingots/wafers manufacturing plant located in Luoyang annually produces wafers with 400 MWp peak capacity.

In order to meet the expected strong growth in global demand for solar modules the company is increasing its manufacturing capacity with plans to expand its wafer, cell and module capacities to 1.0 GWp, 3.9 GWp and 5.73 GWp respectively by December 31, 2016. The company's wafer manufacturing capacity at its Luoyang plant is expected to reach 1.0 GWp by 2016.

The company's planned module manufacturing capacity by the end of 2016 includes 3.0 GW in Changshu and 1.0 GW in Luoyang, while approximately 1.53 GW will be at existing and new locations outside China, including Canada, Vietnam, Indonesia, Brazil and other emerging markets.

Canadian Solar has also built a significant track record as a project company and has diversified into other markets by building and connecting more than 1.74 GWp of projects (including projects developed and connected by its wholly owned subsidiary, Recurrent Energy, a solar energy developer in North America) either as an engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contractor, or project developer. As of 2015 the company had secured a late stage pipeline of 2.5 GWp of projects located in Japan, China, Canada, Brazil, United States and the United Kingdom.
GLOBAL BRAND FOOTPRINT

- Guelph, Canada: Global Headquarters
- San Francisco, US: Recurrent Energy HQ
- San Ramon, US: USA Headquarters
- Walnut Creek, US: Energy Group HQ
- New York, US: Energy Group Subsidiary
- Austin, US: Recurrent Energy Office
- Munich, Germany: EMEA Headquarters
- Panama: Sales & Global Energy Subsidiary
- Sao Paulo, Brazil: Subsidiary
- London, UK: Sales, Project & Structured Finance Subsidiary
- Ankara, Turkey: Subsidiary
- Abu Dhabi, UAE: Subsidiary
- Madrid, Spain: Subsidiary
- Milan, Italy: Energy Group Subsidiary
- Johannesburg, ZAF: ZAF Sales Subsidiary
- Suzhou, China: China Headquarters
- Bangalore, India: Subsidiary
- Singapore: Subsidiary
- Seoul, South Korea: Subsidiary
- Tokyo, Japan: Module & Project Headquarters
- Hong Kong: Sales Office, Project & Structured Finance Subsidiary
- Melbourne, Australia: Module & Project Subsidiary

MANUFACTURING FOOTPRINT

- Ontario, Canada: Module Factory
- Suzhou, China: Cell Factory
- Changshu, China: Module Factory
- Luoyang, China: Ingot, Wafer & Module Factory
- Fuming, China: Cell Factory
- Hai Phong, Vietnam: Module Factory
- Banten, Indonesia: Module Factory
- Sorocaba, Brazil: Module Factory
**MODULE SHIPMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Module Capacity (in MW)</th>
<th>Production per Worker (in kW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 E</td>
<td>5,400 - 5,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,706</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 MW</td>
<td>3,000 MW</td>
<td>6,000 MW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRODUCTION CAPACITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Module Capacity (in MW)</th>
<th>Production per Worker (in kW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 E</td>
<td>6,666 / 5,730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,383 / 4,630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,167 / 3,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,853 / 2,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,171 / 2,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,371 / 2,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>92 / 1,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>46 / 820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>68 / 620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>62 / 400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>50 / 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10 / 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5 / 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3 / 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2 / 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAGR 80.5%
2. GROWTH PERSPECTIVE

AS THE DEMAND FOR SOLAR ENERGY GROWS SO DOES CANADIAN SOLAR.

35% GROWTH WAS EXPERIENCED BY THE GLOBAL PV MARKET IN 2015 AND IT IS EXPECTED TO GROW A FURTHER 17% IN 2016 (ACCORDING TO RESEARCH FIRM IHS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cumulative in MW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>165.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>281.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016E</td>
<td>563.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,099.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demand for electricity is not going out of fashion, with global demand growth expected to track GDP

- Electricity consumption is expected to grow in line with GDP
- Aging fleet of coal and nuclear assets are expected to be decommissioned
- Environmental compliance is expected to force cost of conventional sources of electricity higher
- Cost of solar energy is expected to continue to decline as technology improves and economies of scale from widespread adoption prevail

Renewable energy additions already surpass conventional energy, and solar is expected to be the fastest growing source of electricity

- In 2014, solar PV and other renewable energy capacity additions surpassed conventional energy for the first time, and solar PV is expected to dominate the future
- Over the next 20 years the solar industry is expected to generate over $5 trillion of cumulative revenue
Market research firm IHS has forecasted global PV installations to reach 69 GW in 2016. The firm stated that global PV installations reached 59 GW in 2015 – a 35% increase over 2014. Key markets in 2016 will include the US, India and China, which are forecast to increase by 5.6 GW, 2.7 GW and 0.9 GW respectively, accounting for 9.3 GW of the projected 10 GW global increase.
3. COMPANY STRUCTURE

The following Standard Disclosures provide an overview of our key organizational characteristics in order to provide context for subsequent, more detailed reporting against other sections of the guidelines.

OFFICIAL NAME, ADDRESS AND DETAILS OF OUR ORGANIZATION

Our legal and commercial name is Canadian Solar Inc. and our principal executive office and principal place of business is located at 545 Speedvale Avenue West, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1K 1E6. Our telephone number at this address is (1-519) 837-1881 and our fax number is (1-519) 837-2550.

Places we operate in include: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Panama, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Egypt, France, Italy, U.A.E., United Kingdom, Vietnam and the USA. All operations fall within the scope of this report, as detailed under Material Aspects G4 – 17.

OWNERSHIP AND LEGAL FORM

Canadian Solar Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada in October 2001 and is a publicly held company listed on the NASDAQ (CSIQ). We changed our jurisdiction by continuing under the Canadian federal corporate statute, the CBCA, effective June 1, 2006. As a result, we are governed by the CBCA. (In Canadian Solar Annual Report 2015, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – C. Organizational Structure” for additional information on our corporate structure, including a list of our major subsidiaries.)
ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

EXPERIENCED BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

DR. SHAWN QU  
Chairman, President & CEO (Director)  
- Founded Canadian Solar in 2001, and has since then firmly established the company as a global leader of the solar industry  
- Director & VP at Photowatt International S.A.  
- Research scientist at Ontario Hydro (Ontario Power Generation Corp.)

HUIFENG CHANG  
SVP and Chief Financial Officer  
- Co-Head of Sales & Trading at CICC US in New York  
- CEO of CSOP Asset Management in Hong Kong  
- Vice President of Citigroup Equity Proprietary Investment in New York

YAN ZHUANG  
SVP and Chief Commercial Officer  
- Head of Asia of Hands-on Mobile, Inc.  
- Asia Pacific regional director of marketing planning and consumer insight at Motorola Inc.

ARTHUR CHIEN  
SVP and Chief Strategic Officer  
- CFO at Canadian Solar Inc.  
- Managing director of Beijing Yinke Investment Consulting Co. Ltd.  
- Chief Financial Officer of China Grand Enterprises Inc.

GUANGCHUN ZHANG  
SVP and Chief Operating Officer  
- Vice President for R&D and Industrialization of Manufacturing Technology at Suntech Power Holdings  
- Centre for Photovoltaic Engineering at the University of New South Wales and Pacific Solar Pty. Limited.

JIANYI ZHANG  
SVP, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer  
- Senior advisor to several Chinese law firms  
- Senior assistant general counsel at Walmart Stores, Inc.  
- Managing Partner at Troutman Sanders LLP

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

EXPERIENCED INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

ROBERT MCDERMOTT  
Chairperson of the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Compensation Committees

LARS-ERIC JOHANSSON  
Chair of the Audit and member of Governance and Compensation Committees

DR. HARRY E. RUDA  
Chair of Technology and member of the Audit, Governance, Compensation Committees

ANDREW WONG  
Member of the Audit, Corporate Governance, Compensation Committees

EXPERIENCED INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

LARS-ERIC JOHANSSON  
Chair of the Audit and member of Governance and Compensation Committees

DR. HARRY E. RUDA  
Chair of Technology and member of the Audit, Governance, Compensation Committees

ANDREW WONG  
Member of the Audit, Corporate Governance, Compensation Committees

ROBERT MCDERMOTT  
Chairperson of the Corporate Governance, Nominating and Compensation Committees

LARS-ERIC JOHANSSON  
Chair of the Audit and member of Governance and Compensation Committees

DR. HARRY E. RUDA  
Chair of Technology and member of the Audit, Governance, Compensation Committees

ANDREW WONG  
Member of the Audit, Corporate Governance, Compensation Committees

@ORIGIN.COM
BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The faster humanity adopts renewable energy, the more chance we have of slowing climate change, which is why we’re committed to taking renewable solar energy to as many markets as we can, as fast as we can. Today, we market and sell solar modules worldwide for residential, commercial and utility-scale solar energy solutions. Our products are sold by our own, home-grown sales teams, who operate throughout Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific regions.

“Our primary customers include distributors, system integrators, project developers and installers/EPC companies. A small number of customers have historically accounted for a major portion of our net revenues. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, our top five customers by net revenues collectively accounted for approximately 38.3%, 33.6% and 26.8%, respectively, of our total net revenues. Sales to our largest customer in those years accounted for 13.3%, 7.4% and 7.4%, respectively, of our total net revenues.”

From page 50 of our 2015 Annual Report.

The following table from page 49 of our audited 2015 Annual Report sets forth, for the periods indicated, information related to our total net revenues derived from our customers categorized by their geographic locations for the periods indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Years ended December 31</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Net Revenues (in thousands of $)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Total Net Revenues (in thousands of $)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,384,243</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>905,092</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>1,795,490</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and others</td>
<td>333,383</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>260,045</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,467,626</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,960,627</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We sell our products primarily under three types of arrangements:

1. Sales contracts to distributors
2. Distributes systems to integrators, installers/EPC companies & project developers
3. OEM/tolling manufacturing arrangements

As we expand our manufacturing capacity and enhance our brand name, we continue to develop new customer relationships in a wider range of geographic markets to decrease our market concentration. In 2014, we significantly increased our total number of customers and achieved a top-3 market share in module sales in Canada, USA, Japan, India and Central America, which we maintained in 2015.

In 2016, we will seek to maintain the leading market share in these markets and, at the same time, explore several emerging solar markets, including South-East Asia, Africa, Central Asia and Latin America. While we will expand into new markets, we expect that our near term major markets will be North and South America and the Asia Pacific region.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF CANADIAN SOLAR PRODUCTS

MW SOLD IN 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>MW Sold in 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>452.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,072.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>488.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>520.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>752.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>898.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>155.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; Africa</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia &amp; Thailand</td>
<td>151.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canadian Solar is one of the world’s largest and foremost solar power brands. More specifically, we are a leading provider of solar power products and system solutions with operations in North America, Asia, South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Australia.

We design, develop, and manufacture solar wafers, solar cells and solar power products, and our solar power products include standard solar modules and specialty solar products. In recent years, we have expanded our business to provide solar energy solutions, which primarily consist of solar power project development, EPC services, O&M services, electricity revenue generation and sales of solar system kits.

Our market offerings continually evolve to become ever more sustainable and meet changing market needs, but the promise at the heart of our brand remains constant: Canadian Solar is here to make the difference to all those whose lives we touch.

This applies equally to customers, employees, investors and the communities where we operate, as well as the broader environment. The extent to which we live this promise around the world, every day, is showcased by the continuously growing library of stories on our website, which brings to life the impact we have on the world around us.

We invite you to experience the stories for yourself at www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference.html.

GROWING SATISFACTION
“BUILDING DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS IS SATISFYING ON BUSINESS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONAL LEVELS.”

Marc Wallowy, Global Marketing Director
Our standard solar modules are arrays of interconnected solar cells in weatherproof encapsulation. We produce a wide variety of standard solar modules, ranging from 3 W to over 330 W in power and using multi-crystalline or mono-crystalline cells in several different design patterns.

Our mainstream solar modules include standard CS6V (50 cells), CS6P (60 cells), CS6X (72 cells) and Dymond CS6K-P-FG (60 cells, double-glass) modules, in which 6-inch solar wafers are used, the majority being multi-crystalline wafers. The mainstream modules are designed for residential, commercial and utility applications. Small modules are for specialty applications.

We introduced a new level Quintech mono module with 5-bus bar technology in 2015 with 275 W and 280 W options. The Quintech module offers improved reliability and efficiency and was born of the success of our Quartech modules, which we produced and shipped in large volume in both 2014 and 2015.

Our Dymond module, which started shipping in 2014, is designed with double-glass encapsulation that is more reliable for harsh environments and ready for 1500 V solar systems. It too played a significant role on our hugely increased sales volumes in 2015.

For the power hungry, Canadian Solar's new SuperPower mono modules with PERC technology significantly improve module efficiency and reliability. The new five bus bar technology offers superior low irradiance performance in the morning, in the evening and on cloudy days, increasing the energy output of the module and the yield of the solar system. It is available in 290 W and 295 W options.
SPECIALTY SOLAR PRODUCTS

Our specialty solar products include the Andes Solar Home System and the Maple Solar System.

The Andes Solar Home System, or Andes SHS, is an off-grid solar system designed to provide an economical source of electricity to homes and communities without access to grid electricity or where electricity supply is scarce. The Andes SHS is portable, lightweight, and easy to set-up, making it ideal for situations where emergency power is required.

Our Maple Solar System is an economical, safe and clean energy solution for families who burn kerosene for lighting when darkness falls. It is a convenient mobile power source for outdoor activities, such as camping, boating and hiking. The Maple Solar System includes a 3/5 W solar panel, energy-efficient LED lights, 4400 mAh Li-ion batteries and multiple smart phone charger plugs. Its efficient LED lights up to 120 Lumin, as bright as a 15 W light bulb.

SOLAR SYSTEM KITS

A solar system kit is a ready-to-install PV solution package consisting of solar modules produced by us and other balance-of-system components, such as inverters, racking system and other accessories, supplied by third parties. We began selling solar system kits in Japan in 2010. A typical solar system size is of 3 – 10 kW for single houses, for reference please visit http://canadiansolar.jp/residential/system.html.

We also have developed some small solar home systems such as Maple and Atlas for families living in off-grid regions, where people depend on kerosene burning for lighting and for radio, TV, mobile phones, etc.

100% URGENT

Putting our specialty solar products to work in Africa.

There is a pressing need for specialty solar products and solar kits in Africa. Our products are especially well suited to solving the health problems and dangers associated with combustible fuels, such as kerosene, that are currently used in many remote villages and urban shantytowns. Solar also offers remote locations the advantage of being grid independent. Little wonder many African nations are actively pursuing solar as part of their energy mix. Read more about the topic on our website:

ONE CAN BE A BIG NUMBER, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT’S ONE QUAD.

WHAT’S A QUAD? GLAD YOU ASKED.

A “quad” is a quadrillion BTUs, or about the same energy produced over a year by fifteen 1-GW power plants (nuclear, coal or gas) – or the 15 GW of PV panels Canadian Solar has delivered to date. The US Energy Information Administration projects total world energy consumption will increase from the current global level of about 560 quads annually to 770 quads by 2035. Our goal is to make as many of them clean energy solar quads as possible.

Canadian Solar’s “One-Stop-Shop” model.

SOLAR POWER PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

We develop, build and sell solar power projects. Our solar power project development activities have grown over the past several years through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. Our global solar power project business develops projects primarily in Canada, Japan, the U.S., China, Brazil and the United Kingdom.

Our team of experts specialize in project development, evaluation, system designs, engineering, managing, project coordination and organizing financing parties in the deployment of photovoltaic projects systems, ranging from a few hundred kilowatts for commercial systems up to utility-scale projects with a hundred megawatts capacity.

With our ever expanding product and services portfolio we are able to provide our customers with a true “one-stop” solution, offering integrated design, faster deployment and lower system cost.

LONG TERM INVESTMENT.

Our projects can deliver consistent returns to investors and the environment for upwards of three decades.
**EPC SERVICES**

In late 2010, we began entering into EPC contracting arrangements primarily in Canada and China. Under these arrangements, the solar power project developer owns the project and we are contracted to perform the engineering, procurement and construction work for the project. The EPC contracts in China were completed through our affiliated company, Suzhou Gaochuangte New Energy Sources Development Co., Ltd., or Gaochuangte, in which we own a 40% equity interest.

**O&M SERVICES**

In the second half of 2012, we started to provide O&M services for solar power projects in commercial operation. Our O&M services include inspections, repair and replacement of plant equipment, site management and administrative support services.

**INDUSTRY LEADING GLOBALLY DIVERSIFIED PROJECT PIPELINE**

Priority markets for utility-scale project development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Capacity (MWp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (1)</td>
<td>1,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (1)</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (1)</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (1)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (1)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total project development pipeline**: 20.4 GWp

**Total contracted / late-stage project pipeline**: 2.4 GWp

~472 MWp of solar power plants owned and operated with resale value of $850 million and profit margin contribution in the mid-teens.

**Additional 900 MWp** to be connected in 2016, resale value of $1.25 billion

**1,000% INCREASE IN OUR OWN CLEAN ENERGY PRODUCTION.**

We’ve already mentioned our own energy production increased 1,019.8% elsewhere in this report, but an improvement this great deserves more than one mention.

**ELECTRICITY REVENUE GENERATION**

We preach clean energy. We practice clean energy. In 2013 we began to open certain project assets in China for the purpose of generating income from the sale of electricity. In the future, we will hold more project assets to generate revenue from the sales of electricity.

**TOTAL REVENUE FROM OWN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,870,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>32,050,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*IN USD$
ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE
G4 – 10 a. to c.

Making the Difference on an International Scale

One Dream: Clean Electricity for Millions

- Canadian Solar employs over 8,900 people as broken down in G4-10a-c
- It operates 30 companies in 20 countries. For detail on % shareholding and regions of operation, see page 120 of audited 2015 Annual Report
- Net revenues for 2015 were $3.7-billion (USD). For detail, see paragraph A, page 6 of audited 2015 Annual Report
- For 2015, PV Module shipments totaled 4.7 GW. For detail on total sales, see table on page 7 of our audited 2015 Annual Report

34% of our workforce is female. Above the norm for the tech-manufacturing sector.

66% employees that make the difference

As of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 we had 7,616, 8,539 and 8,969 full-time employees, respectively. And while men outnumber women at Canadian Solar, we have significantly more women than most in the high-tech sector as is made clear in one of the articles on our website: Women claim their place in the Sun.

We have no doubt that our commitment to diversity and to recruiting women will see the advent of more and more female colleagues at all organizational levels in coming years.

The total number of employees by employment type, contract and gender are broken down in section G4 – 10 of this report.
BALANCE OF TEMPORARY AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

Almost all work at Canadian Solar is carried out by full-time employees but, from time to time, we also employ or engage part-time employees or independent contractors to support our manufacturing, research, development, sales and marketing activities.

VARIATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

In 2015, our total workforce has expanded by 430 to a total of 8,969 full-time employees since 2014. This represents a 5% increase from 2014 (8,540 employees).

The change is due to the growth of our business operations and includes staff of Recurrent Energy, which was acquired by Canadian Solar in 2015 as mentioned in G4-13.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES COVERED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

We consider our relations with our employees to be extremely good and they are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement according to page 118, paragraph D. of the audited 2015 Annual Report.

PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Currently, our purchasing strategy follows a vertically integrated procurement pattern, controlled at group level and supported by each division. The goal of our strategy is to establish a sustainable, efficient and healthy supply chain that meets the development needs of our company and the interests of all our stakeholders, among which we count the environment as key.

Our business depends on our ability to obtain a stable and cost-effective supply of polysilicon, silicon wafers and solar cells. In 2015, our major suppliers of silicon wafers included GCL, Nanbo and LDK, and our main suppliers of solar cells were Tongwei, NSP and Shunfeng. We plan to continue purchasing most of our silicon wafers and all of our polysilicon requirements externally, and we constrain, guide and encourage suppliers to continually improve their products and services in terms of energy saving, emission reduction, and lower cost.

We take the following steps:
1. Supplier evaluation and selection
2. Supplier Management
3. Annual Audit of Suppliers

We pay close attention to our suppliers’ competitive strategies, the way they manage their employees, their social responsibility and sustainability programs. In addition, we co-operate with them on innovation and improvement in these and other areas whenever possible. We only deal with suppliers who meet our standards with regard to safety, environment, quality and cost, and they agree to these standards in a formally signed document as part of our purchasing process. For more detail, see pages 45/46 of our audited 2015 Annual Report.

AN EXPANSION THAT MAKES A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

In the course of the reporting period Canadian Solar negotiated the purchase of Recurrent Energy, a leading utility-scale solar project developer that provides competitive clean electricity. With a 4.3 GWDC project pipeline and more than 840 MWDC of signed power purchase agreements, Recurrent Energy holds one of the largest solar development portfolios in North America. The company’s strategy is to develop, build, and operate a balanced portfolio of utility-scale solar projects ranging in size from 20 – 500 MW to meet the increasing demand from utilities for clean electricity at competitive prices. The sale went through in March 2015 and is reported on page 42 of the audited 2015 Annual Report.
**HIGH PERFORMANCE MODULES**

Our high performance PV modules have been validated by several third party institutions in addition to various international product certifications. In California USA, our products are top-rated by the California Energy Commission’s PV module registration list (PTC rating). In Australia, our PV modules outperform other leading brands by yielding up to 3% more energy as recorded by the Desert Knowledge Australia Solar Centre (DKA SC) in Alice Springs, Australia.

**QUALITY INITIATIVES THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

In addition to the Environmental Management ISO 14001 certification and Health and Safety Management OHSAS 18001 certification we have numerous other certifications that endorse the quality of our systems and products.

We have certified our quality management system according to the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 and ISO/TS 16949 standards. TÜV Rheinland Group, a leading international service company that documents the safety and quality of products, systems and services, audits our quality systems. We inspect and test incoming raw materials to ensure their quality. We monitor our manufacturing processes to ensure quality control and we inspect finished products by conducting reliability and other tests.

In 2015, we achieved several product certification milestones supporting a full range of new product launches: Our 60 and 72 cells double glass module series was certified by VDE, CSA and MCS-BBA certification bodies, allowing us an extensive access to worldwide markets. End of year, we also completed VDE and TÜV Rheinland certification (IEC 61215/61730) of our new Mono PERC 5 bus bar premium module series. On top, our in-house designed PV connector T4 was fully certified by TÜV Rheinland and CSA to the latest and most stringent standards, namely IEC 61852 and UL 6703. In another key achievement, we have updated the Life Cycle Analysis evaluation of our mainstream modules and were granted a verification certificate from TÜV SÜD per PAS 2050 and ISO 14067 standards.

To better serve our customers and our own electricity generation business entity, we started implementing a state-of-the-art OPCT (On-going Performance Characterization Testing) program in cooperation with PVEL-DNVGL laboratory late 2015, aiming to deliver extensive module performance characterization per IEC 61853 series standards.

Our PV test laboratory is registered with the ISO 17025 quality improvement program, and has been accepted for the Mutual Data Acceptance Program by the CSA in Canada, VDE in Germany, Intertek in the U.S. and CGC in China. The PV test laboratory allows us to conduct some product certification testing in-house, which should decrease time-to-market and certification costs.

**OUR INTERNAL TESTS INCLUDE:**

- In-line testing (conducted on the production line)
  - A 100% EL screen test to eliminate cell or module defects.
  - A 100% hi-pot test to approve electrical safety
  - A 100% visual inspection to make sure all modules are cosmetically perfect

- Out-going/Incoming Quality Control – Sampling Testing

- Design Qualification Testing
  - Material reliability testing
  - Tests conducted per various material standards to ensure that all materials & components used in mass production are approved prior to entering the production line
  - Module reliability testing
    - Fully compliant with IEC 61215/61730/61701/62804, UL 1703 standards, and industry extra testing protocols (“3 times IEC”)
  - Our reliability team ensures that all of our solar modules delivered to our customers will meet or exceed the lifetimes stated in our module warranty

**VIGOROUS QUALITY CONTROL**

Our commitment to sustainability is absolute. As part of this commitment, all our products and processes are rigorously tested internally, and externally by recognized standards authorities around the world to ensure they meet and exceed recognized standards with regard to quality, health, safety and environmental impact.

The external standards are dealt with in detail in the next section, G4 – 15, and the rigorous standards we apply internally include every test imaginable: They cover durability, UV resistance, degradation rate and extreme temperature variation, as well as mechanical performance in the face of torrential rains, high winds and heavy snowfalls. There’s no room for inferior performance in the face of torrential rains, high winds, extreme temperature variation, as well as mechanical stress and durable a PV panel, the more positive its impact on the environment over the long term.

**EXTERNAL QUALITY AUDITS PROVE WHAT’S INSIDE**

The quality of our panels has also been extensively audited by external standards organizations that include TÜV and SgurrEnergy. Contact support@canadiansolar.com to request the full reports.

**QUALITY SYSTEMS AUDIT**

Our PV test laboratory is registered with the ISO 17025 quality improvement program, and has been accepted for the Mutual Data Acceptance Program by the CSA in Canada, VDE in Germany, Intertek in the U.S. and CGC in China. The PV test laboratory allows us to conduct some product certification testing in-house, which should decrease time-to-market and certification costs.
PRODUCT CERTIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Certifications</th>
<th>Environment Certifications</th>
<th>Corporate Product Testing Certifications</th>
<th>Product Certifications</th>
<th>Product Highlights Certifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- ISO 17025</td>
<td>ISO 14001</td>
<td>- UL 1703</td>
<td>- UL 790</td>
<td>Ammonia Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO 9001: 2008</td>
<td>OHSAS 18001</td>
<td>- CEC</td>
<td>- CEC</td>
<td>PID Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO 14001</td>
<td></td>
<td>- CE</td>
<td>- CE</td>
<td>Higher PTC Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHSAS 18001</td>
<td></td>
<td>- CQC</td>
<td>- CQC</td>
<td>Water Resistant IP67 JB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCT CERTIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Highlights Certifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· ISO/TS 16949:2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· ISO 9001: 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· ISO 14001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· OHSAS 18001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Co-Intertek Witness Lab @ VDE/CSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Salt Mist Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Ammonia Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· PID Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Higher PTC Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Water Resistant IP67 JB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Fire C1D2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERVIEW OF CERTIFICATES FOR CANADIAN SOLAR MODULES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS6K-P-FG</th>
<th>CS6K-M ALL BLACK</th>
<th>CS6X-P-FG</th>
<th>CS6K-M</th>
<th>CS6X-P</th>
<th>CS6P-P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GETTING INVOLVED: MEMBERSHIP OF INDUSTRY AND RELATED ASSOCIATIONS

We belong to industry associations around the world that promote the environmental advantages of solar energy and the interests of the solar industry. These are listed in the following table:

MEMBERSHIP OF INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS AND LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / region</th>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Level of involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global Solar Council</td>
<td>Founding member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>Canada Ontario Sustainable Energy Association (OSEA)</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada Canadian Solar Industries Associations (CanSIA)</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA)</td>
<td>Board seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solar Energy Industries Association</td>
<td>Board seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large-scale Solar Association</td>
<td>Board seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advanced Energy Economy</td>
<td>Board seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smart Electric Power Alliance</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asolmex Mexico</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asosfer Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acesolar Costa Rica</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capes Panamá</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japan Photovoltaic Energy Association (JPEA)</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>SEMI – Industry association for the micro- and nanoelectronics industries, including PV</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Suzhou Photovoltaic Industry Association</td>
<td>Membership/President of the unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Jiangsu Province Photovoltaic Industry Association</td>
<td>Membership/Deputy Director for province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China China PV Industry Association</td>
<td>Membership/Vice Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Suzhou City Listed Companies Association</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Suzhou High-tech Enterprises Association</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Architectural Society of China PV Industry Alliance</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China Jiangsu Province Energy Industry Association</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMEA</td>
<td>Take-E-Way – Solar waste management and compliance</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solar Power Europe</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesia Middle East</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GENSED Turkey</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solar GCC Alliance Middle East</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SAPVIA South Africa</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australia Clean Energy Council</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48
II. IDENTIFIED MATERIAL ASPECTS AND BOUNDARIES

The Standard Disclosures below provide an overview of the process our organization followed to define aspects material to economic, environmental and social sustainability. It then lists the selected material aspects and defines boundaries in terms of their impact, i.e. the extent to which a given aspect is material within the organization, outside the organization, or both.

DEFINING REPORT CONTENT AND ASPECT BOUNDARIES

In deciding our report’s content we first considered the four basic principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): 1. Materiality, 2. Engagement of Stakeholders, 3. Sustainability Context and, 4. Completeness. We used materiality analysis to compile a report content outline, which was reviewed by our Global Sustainability Committee, which includes members of the Global Management Board. Their suggested changes were included after which they approved the report. Material aspects and key issues considered include those outlined by the GRI. To determine the most important aspects and issues we evaluated the topics from the company perspective (by consulting the Management Board) as well as from the perspective of individual stakeholder groups.

MATERIAL ISSUES AND THE LOCATION OF THEIR IMPACTS
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Standard Disclosures in this section define our stakeholders, the process that we followed to define them and an overview of the organization’s stakeholder engagement during the reporting period. These Standard Disclosures are not limited to engagement that was conducted for the purposes of preparing the report.

STAKEHOLDERS WE MAKE THE DIFFERENCE TO

Our Primary Stakeholders include:
- Customers: including distributors, system integrators, project developers and installers/EPC companies, utilities, large energy buyers, offtakers, Energy Group
- Suppliers
- Investors
- Employees
- Applicants
- Management
- The environment
- Communities in which we operate

Our Secondary Stakeholders include:
- The media
- Policy makers and legislators
- Investment analysts
- Professional Associations
- Employee representatives / Employee associations
- Communities in which we operate
- Banks/Creditors
- Competitors

THE DIFFERENCE
“ONE OF THE MOST POSITIVE LONG-TERM DIFFERENCES WE CAN MAKE TO STAKEHOLDERS IS TO BE ECOLOGICALLY RESPONSIBLE BECAUSE WE ARE ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE ENVIRONMENT.”

Dr. Andrea Wuttke, Managing Director Business Development and Capital Markets
**Selection of Stakeholders**

Characterizing our stakeholder groups for all material aspects defined, we considered the following:

- Any responsibility we may have towards a defined group in legal, financial and operational terms

- Groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by, or dependent on our activities, or the impact of those activities

- Groups or individuals in a position to influence the implementation of our activities

- All groups that could reasonably have a material interest in our activities or the results of our activities

**Stakeholder Engagement**

Canadian Solar's Stakeholder Engagement Plan defines our stakeholders, the process that we followed to define them and an overview of our stakeholder engagement programs. The plan is a guide for the company on how to disclose information, how to consult with its stakeholders and how to solicit their feedback regarding the possible impact of Canadian Solar operations on their livelihood and environment.

Due to the size and scale of our company, as well as the nature of our business, our stakeholders have unique and evolving expectations. We proactively engage with our stakeholders to learn their expectations of us, and then incorporate what we learn into our business plans and actions. Through work with industry associations, participation in multi-sector forums, and dialogue with socially responsible investors, we're gaining diverse and valuable perspectives as we continuously improve our sustainable development programs and initiatives.

Our stakeholder engagement activities are an integral part of our sustainable development commitments. Our business units have strategies which vary with each local community. In dispersed communities, we identify key stakeholders and engage with them face-to-face to ensure that our activities are understood and that we consider their feedback. Where there are opportunities to bring stakeholders together, we work with multi-stakeholder groups. For stakeholders, the benefits of engagement include the opportunity to contribute as experts in their field to policy and program development, have their issues heard and participate in the decision-making process. For us, the benefits of stakeholder engagement include improved information flows by tapping into local knowledge and having the opportunity to ‘road-test’ policy initiatives or proposals with stakeholders. The earlier stakeholders are engaged and the more long-term the process is designed to be, the more likely these benefits are to be realized.

The goal of our stakeholder management is to further align our business practices with societal needs and expectations, helping to drive long-term sustainability and shareholder value. The development of meaningful relations should add value to our operations by: reducing constraints on our business, allowing us to plan for the future, minimizing risks and enhancing opportunities by better understanding the fast-changing PESTE (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environment) context; and, enabling us to better understand critics and potentially refute, convince or address criticisms. Furthermore it will enable us to reassure stakeholders that they are on top of issues, and in some cases, be essential for solving problems.

***THINKING BIG***

“**BIG PICTURE SUSTAINABILITY INVOLVES LOOKING OUT FOR PLACES WE WILL NEVER GO AND PEOPLE WE WILL NEVER MEET. WE ARE ALL PART OF THE BIG PICTURE.**”

*Dr. Shawn Qu, founder and CEO*
Our approaches to stakeholder engagement vary depending on the particular stakeholder types:

1. PARTNERSHIP:
Shared accountability and responsibility. Two-way engagement, joint learning, decision making and actions.

2. PARTICIPATION:
Part of the team, engaged in delivering tasks or with responsibility for a particular area/activity. Two-way engagement within limits of responsibility.

3. LOCAL & GLOBAL CONSULTATION:
Involved, but not responsible and not necessarily able to influence outside of consultation boundaries. Limited two-way engagement: Company asks questions, stakeholders answer.

4. PUSH COMMUNICATIONS:
One-way engagement. Company may broadcast information to all stakeholders or target particular stakeholder groups using various channels e.g. email, letter, webcasts, videos etc.

5. PULL COMMUNICATIONS:
One-way engagement. Information is made available, stakeholders choose whether to engage with it.

Independent of the particular approach taken for specific stakeholder groups, we continuously engage with all stakeholders across the board via our website, informal corporate reports, and via publicity, sales and other marketing channels. This is also done on an ad hoc basis as new sustainability and environmental impact information and issues arise. All stakeholders have an open invitation to share information or concerns on key topics through in-person meetings, town hall events, connect directly with the project managers in the field or via website inquiry form.
RESPONSE TO TOPICS AND CONCERNS
RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS

1. Investors
Key investors are attracted by a diversified and therefore more stable business. We broadened our base with the purchase of Recurrent Energy in March 2015. It is a leading utility-scale solar project developer that provides competitive, clean electricity. It is also the largest company of its kind in North America.

2. Customers
a) Many regions in Africa depend on kerosene for lighting and heating. The dangers this practice poses to safety and health are well documented. Canadian Solar has the specialist off-grid solutions needed to solve this problem and provide clean, safe and healthy energy at lower cost. Engaging this market is currently a strategic priority.
b) Market feedback revealed customers wanted greater competitive, clean electricity. It is also the largest leading utility-scale solar project developer that provides an extended return on investment. In b) Market feedback revealed customers wanted greater competitive, clean electricity. It is also the largest leading utility-scale solar project developer that provides an extended return on investment.

3. Communities
Canadian Solar gets involved in local communities as key.

4. Suppliers
Our Procurement Management Strategy follows a vertically integrated procurement pattern, controlled at group level and supported by each division. The goal of our strategy is to establish a sustainable, efficient and healthy supply chain that meets the development needs of our company and the interests of all our stakeholders, among which we count the environment as key.

5. Stakeholders
Stakeholder engagement is key.

RESPONSE TO TOPICS AND CONCERNS
RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS

Canadian Solar has comprehensive policies and or guidelines for all the following listed below. The thoroughness of these documents makes them too lengthy to include in this report but all are available online on the links provided.

a. Corporate Governance Guidelines
b. Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter
c. Code of Business Conduct
d. Compensation Committee Charter
e. Insider Trading Policy
f. Whistle Blower Policy
g. Policy on Related Party Transactions
h. Audit Committee Charter

IV. GOVERNANCE

Canadian Solar gets involved in local communities as key.

FRAUD PREVENTION

We observe and comply with the “U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act”, known as the FCPA. It is a criminal statute that prohibits all U.S. based and listed companies from corruptly offering, promising, paying, or authorizing the payment of anything of value to any foreign official to influence that official in the performance of his or her official duties. This prohibition applies whether the offer or payment is made directly, or through a third person. Thus, the company could be held liable for payments made by its agents, contractors, or joint-venture partners. The full Canadian Solar FCPA compliance document is available here: investors.canadiansolar.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=196781&p=irclong&highlight=1

COMPLIANCE WITH FCPA

Through years of research and careful examination, Canadian Solar has devised a fraud and corruption-prevention system that encourages education and supervision. We do not tolerate any form of illegal conduct and firmly believe that prevention is the best policy. Therefore, Canadian Solar has implemented a host of measures to limit the risk of fraud. We have introduced new policies focusing on business ethics, retooled our system of company expense reports, improved internal auditing procedures and provided stricter guidelines for managing undisclosed information. Concrete details regarding these changes can be found under Section IV. Governance in G4-34 above. We will continue to offer greater transparency and commit to fighting illegal conduct. Canadian Solar demands only the highest standards of business ethics. We do will everything in our power to protect our staff, shareholders and suppliers. To that end, we promise to continue our pattern of honesty, fairness and morality. This is why we ask all our departments to provide detailed reports of their finances and activities, understanding that meticulous examination and careful auditing effectively prevents fraud.
V. ETHICS & INTEGRITY

At Canadian Solar we have subscribed to the following principles ever since we first founded our company 15 years ago. Despite the passing of time, they have never become dated, and they are the bedrock on which we have built our business.

MAKING THE DIFFERENCE

Canadian Solar exists to make the difference. To customers, colleagues, partners, investors and all whose lives we touch. We do this by providing exceptional products and services that meet the specific needs of customers, employees, partners and investors.

HONESTY

A company’s rise or downfall is dependent on honesty. Thus, we underscore the importance of constant communication between our customers and shareholders, realizing that only through consistent, honest dialogue can the ideas of progress spring forward.

COOPERATION

Beyond the cooperation between business partners and our company, or between the various departments within the company, we view cooperation as a type of trust. Cooperation is a primary ingredient in the foundation of our a brand.

EFFICIENCY

Only an efficient corporation can react to the continually changing demands of today’s market characterized by a fast-paced and ultra-competitive society. We believe in creating a work culture and environment that encourages initiative and looks for ways to optimize management styles and manufacturing protocols, placing a premium on efficiency.

PRESERVING FAIRNESS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Canadian Solar strictly abides by the principles of fair trade and fair competition, adhering to the standards of international trade. We believe that only by maintaining this premise can international trade be characterized by equality and win-win situations. Recently, we have come in contact with Euro-American trade laws. As such, we have assembled our team of lawyers and cooperated with international trade organizations like the WTO in an effort to uphold our responsibilities as a company. On another note, Canadian Solar understands the possible repercussions of the above events and has made extensive efforts to be transparent and forthright in communicating recent events.

PROFESSIONALISM

Professionalism is of the utmost importance to Canadian Solar. We require staff to adhere to strict and standardized guidelines when carrying out their responsibilities. It is this uncompromising dedication to professionalism that enables us to reach the highest standard of service, bringing our customers unparalleled levels of satisfaction.

INNOVATION

Innovation is the key to staying relevant in a field that demands fresh ideas and scientific ingenuity. Our willingness to consider things from new perspectives and tackle uncharted territory affords us the inspiration to supersede the ordinary and conquer the most pressing of energy problems.
VI. SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURES

Each of the following Specific Standard Disclosures relates to a particular aspect that is material to our organization and stakeholders in terms of economic, social or environmental sustainability. For each aspect we disclose our specific management approach and key indicators.

VI.A. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue - USD$ million</th>
<th>Gross Profit - USD$ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,961</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 15</td>
<td>721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 15</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 16</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Operating Income - USD$ million</th>
<th>Net Income - USD$ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 15</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 15</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 16</td>
<td>172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canadian Solar enjoyed exceptional financial growth in 2015 as the Selected Financial and Operating Data in the following tables clearly illustrate. The continued financial success of our company is clearly important to the material and social well-being of all our stakeholders. The environment is better off by the very nature of the clean solar energy products we produce. The numbers below suggest that our current management approach is working extremely well.

Canadian Solar's management has defined its commitment to continuous improvement of EHS performance in its corporate quality and EHS policy and considers these issues as central to their corporate strategy. The company has developed and implemented EHS management systems for the module assembling plants in Changshu, Luoyang, Ontario and Vietnam and the cells manufacturing plant in Suzhou that are certified against ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001, environmental and OHS management systems respectively. Similar EHS policy and procedures have been developed for the Luoyang ingots/wafers manufacturing plant with the final ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certification audit to occur in 2017.

All of Canadian Solar’s key products are also certified against the quality management system ISO 9001, quality management system. Canadian Solar will develop and implement EHS management systems aligned with ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and the requirements of the Performance Standards for all future manufacturing plants whether developed or acquired.

Canadian Solar is currently also reviewing the requirements of ISO 26000 with the plan to work towards alignment with the requirements of its Seven Core Subjects in 2016 and 2017.

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

TAKING THE LONG VIEW

“LONG-TERM THINKING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY WHEN IT COMES TO STOCK MARKETS AND THE ENVIRONMENT. NEVERTHELESS, OUR FOCUS IS ON BUILDING A COMPANY THAT WILL REMAIN ECOLOGICALLY, SOCIALY AND FINANCIALLY SOUND FAR INTO THE FUTURE.”

Dr. Shawn Qu, Founder and CEO

Canadian Solar’s management has defined its commitment to continuous improvement of EHS performance in its corporate quality and EHS policy and considers these issues as central to their corporate strategy. The company has developed and implemented EHS management systems for the module assembling plants in Changshu, Luoyang, Ontario and Vietnam and the cells manufacturing plant in Suzhou that are certified against ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001, environmental and OHS management systems respectively. Similar EHS policy and procedures have been developed for the Luoyang ingots/wafers manufacturing plant with the final ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certification audit to occur in 2017.

All of Canadian Solar’s key products are also certified against the quality management system ISO 9001, quality management system. Canadian Solar will develop and implement EHS management systems aligned with ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and the requirements of the Performance Standards for all future manufacturing plants whether developed or acquired.

Canadian Solar is currently also reviewing the requirements of ISO 26000 with the plan to work towards alignment with the requirements of its Seven Core Subjects in 2016 and 2017.

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

TAKING THE LONG VIEW

“LONG-TERM THINKING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY WHEN IT COMES TO STOCK MARKETS AND THE ENVIRONMENT. NEVERTHELESS, OUR FOCUS IS ON BUILDING A COMPANY THAT WILL REMAIN ECOLOGICALLY, SOCIALY AND FINANCIALLY SOUND FAR INTO THE FUTURE.”

Dr. Shawn Qu, Founder and CEO

Canadian Solar’s management has defined its commitment to continuous improvement of EHS performance in its corporate quality and EHS policy and considers these issues as central to their corporate strategy. The company has developed and implemented EHS management systems for the module assembling plants in Changshu, Luoyang, Ontario and Vietnam and the cells manufacturing plant in Suzhou that are certified against ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001, environmental and OHS management systems respectively. Similar EHS policy and procedures have been developed for the Luoyang ingots/wafers manufacturing plant with the final ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certification audit to occur in 2017.

All of Canadian Solar’s key products are also certified against the quality management system ISO 9001, quality management system. Canadian Solar will develop and implement EHS management systems aligned with ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and the requirements of the Performance Standards for all future manufacturing plants whether developed or acquired.

Canadian Solar is currently also reviewing the requirements of ISO 26000 with the plan to work towards alignment with the requirements of its Seven Core Subjects in 2016 and 2017.
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED, OR AS OF, DECEMBER 31, 2015
(in thousands of $, except share and per share data, and operating data and percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net revenues</td>
<td>1,898,922</td>
<td>1,294,829</td>
<td>1,654,356</td>
<td>2,960,627</td>
<td>3,467,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (/loss) from operations</td>
<td>6,833</td>
<td>-142,516</td>
<td>130,816</td>
<td>366,314</td>
<td>247,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income (/loss)</td>
<td>-90,903</td>
<td>-195,155</td>
<td>45,565</td>
<td>239,502</td>
<td>171,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income (/loss) attributable to Canadian Solar Inc.</td>
<td>-90,804</td>
<td>-195,469</td>
<td>31,659</td>
<td>239,502</td>
<td>171,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings (/loss) per share, basic</td>
<td>-2.11</td>
<td>-4.53</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares used in computations, basic</td>
<td>43,076,489</td>
<td>43,190,778</td>
<td>46,306,739</td>
<td>54,408,037</td>
<td>55,728,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings (/loss) per share, diluted</td>
<td>-2.11</td>
<td>-4.53</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares used in computation, diluted</td>
<td>43,076,489</td>
<td>43,190,778</td>
<td>50,388,248</td>
<td>59,354,615</td>
<td>60,426,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER FINANCIAL DATA

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross margin</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating margin</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>-11.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net margin</td>
<td>-4.8%</td>
<td>-15.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR THE YEARS ENDED, OR AS OF, DECEMBER 31, 2015
(in thousands of $, except share and per share data, and operating data and percentages)

Selected operation data:
Solar power products sold (in MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module segment (1)</td>
<td>1,291.5</td>
<td>1,528.9</td>
<td>1,809.0</td>
<td>2,436.4</td>
<td>4,085.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy development and electricity generation segments (2)</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>376.2</td>
<td>298.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,322.5</td>
<td>1,543.1</td>
<td>1,894.0</td>
<td>2,812.6</td>
<td>4,383.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average selling price (in $ per watt) Solar module business</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BALANCE SHEET DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets (/liabilities)</td>
<td>59,131</td>
<td>-98,046</td>
<td>-59,003</td>
<td>366,621</td>
<td>-392,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>1,879,809</td>
<td>2,259,313</td>
<td>2,453,735</td>
<td>3,072,424</td>
<td>4,417,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td>466,978</td>
<td>301,583</td>
<td>401,498</td>
<td>729,574</td>
<td>832,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term borrowings</td>
<td>88,249</td>
<td>214,563</td>
<td>151,392</td>
<td>134,300</td>
<td>606,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible notes</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common shares</td>
<td>502,403</td>
<td>502,562</td>
<td>561,242</td>
<td>675,236</td>
<td>677,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shares outstanding</td>
<td>43,155,767</td>
<td>43,242,426</td>
<td>51,034,343</td>
<td>55,161,856</td>
<td>55,965,443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUALITY

Besides offering value to our customers, quality is also valuable to the environment

The longer a product lasts and performs the less often it has to be replaced and the lower its environmental impact. We do not believe in “built-in obsolescence”. On the contrary, our PV modules are warranted to last 25 years and beyond. Further, we anticipate we will be able to extend this warranty to 30 years in the very near future.

See Canadian Solar 2015 Annual Report, page 48-49 and section G4-15 of this report for our continually growing list of quality certifications, and read about our commitment to quality in detail there.

QUALITY OUR CUSTOMERS CAN BELIEVE IN

- 10-year product workmanship warranty
- 25-year linear power output warrant

For polycrystalline module products:
- During the first year, Canadian Solar guarantees the actual power output of the module will be no less than 97.5% of the labeled power output.
- From year 2 to year 25, the actual annual power decline will be no more than 0.7%; by the end of year 25, the actual power output will be no less than 80.7% of the labeled power output.

For monocrystalline module products:
- During the first year, Canadian Solar guarantees the actual power output of the module will be no less than 97% of the labeled power output.
- From year 2 to year 25, the actual annual power decline will be no more than 0.7%; by the end of year 25, the actual power output will be no less than 80.2% of the labeled power output.

For Dymond modules:
- First year annual degradation 2.5%, each subsequent year 0.5%.
- 85.5% power output at year 25
- 83% power output at year 30

THE BENCHMARK

“NO MATTER HOW GOOD A PRODUCT, IF IT’S NOT SUSTAINABLE, IT’S NOT GOOD QUALITY.”

Guohua Tian, Manager of Quality Commission

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION

By definition, any improvement in the efficiency or cost of solar technology can only have a positive impact on environmental sustainability and improved economic success for all primary stakeholders.

With this in mind, Canadian Solar operates three state-of-the-art PV research centers – one in Canada and two in China – for cells, modules and systems. At these facilities our team of over 200 scientists, engineers and technicians conduct research to continuously improve our solar cell and solar module technologies. With R&D investments totaling well over 600 million USD to date, over 700 local and global patents, and strategic R&D partnerships with NREL, ECN and Fuji Film, Canadian Solar is a globally recognized innovator of the solar industry, to the point where our rate of innovation has become an expected feature in the market as the chart below showing improvements in cell efficiency over time illustrates.

INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN MILLION $USD

The above table is excepted from page 87 of the 2015 Annual Report

SUSTAINABLE THINKING

“IT IS CLEAR THAT THE IDEAS THAT MAKE OUR COMPANY A SUCCESS TODAY WON’T CUT IT TOMORROW. THE ONLY WAY TO STAY AHEAD OF THE GAME IS TO KEEP COMING UP WITH BETTER, MORE SUSTAINABLE INNOVATIONS THAN COMPETITORS.”

Yan Zhuang, Senior Vice President & Chief Commercial Officer

THE BENCHMARK

“NO MATTER HOW GOOD A PRODUCT, IF IT’S NOT SUSTAINABLE, IT’S NOT GOOD QUALITY.”

Guohua Tian, Manager of Quality Commission

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

G4 – DMA

INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN MILLION $USD

The above table is excepted from page 87 of the 2015 Annual Report
COMPETITIVE PIPELINE
OF HOMEGROWN TECHNOLOGIES

- 0.4% cell efficiency and 4 watts module power gain over baseline to over 19% by end of 2016
- Over 3 years in-house R&D, self-owned IPs
- Production roll out begun in 2015 Q1
- Ramp up as future multi baseline
- Pleasing aesthetics

ONYX I – BLACK SILICON

- Mono PERC enhances back side passivation and increases cell efficiency to near 21%
- Low Light Induced Degradation (LID), and Potential Induced Degradation (PID) resistant
- Premium product: 60-cell module power to reach 290 Watt
- Production roll out begin in 2016 Q1, will gradually ramp up within the year
We have two research and development centers with state-of-the-art equipment—the Center for Solar Cell Research and the Center for Photovoltaic Testing and Reliability Analysis. The Center for Solar Cell Research is focused on developing new high efficiency solar cells and advanced solar cell processing technologies. The Center for Photovoltaic Testing and Reliability Analysis has been accredited and running according to ISO/IEC17025 standard since 2009 and is focused on solar module and module components reliability testing and qualification, and solar module performance analysis.

The Center for Photovoltaic Testing and Reliability Analysis actively participates in and contributes to IEC standard development on solar modules, such as IEC 62804 test method on PID and has been qualified by VDE, CSA, Intertek and TÜV Rheinland in their Test Data Acceptance Programs.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 202 employees in research, product development and engineering. Our research and development activities are generally focused on the following areas:

- Continuously improving solar cell conversion efficiency and developing new structures and technologies for higher efficiencies;
- Developing modules with improved design and assembly methods to have higher power output;
- Improving manufacturing yield and reliability of solar modules and reducing manufacturing costs;
- Testing, data tracing and analysis for module performance and reliability;
- Designing and developing customized solar modules and products to meet customer requirements; and
- Developing new methods and equipment for analysis and quality control of incoming materials (such as polysilicon, wafers, cells and other module components).

Going forward, we will focus on the following research and development initiatives which we believe will enhance our competitiveness:

- High efficiency cells. We have begun commercializing our in-house developed black silicon technology, onyx technology, on multi wafers. This self-developed wet chemical texturing is a unique, IP-protected and cost effective technology and will significantly increase solar cell efficiency due to advanced light absorption and surface passivation. We also have developed PERC (passivated emitter and rear cell) technology in order to further increase cell efficiency. The mass production of PERC commenced in our Funing facility in March 2016. We also have very focused research and development initiatives on N-type bifacial cells, heterojunction cells, IBC cells and other high efficiency cell designs. With these advanced technologies, we can significantly lower the LCOE (levelized cost of energy) on the system level and improve our products’ market competitiveness.

- Solar cell and module technologies. Since the opening of our Center for Photovoltaic Testing and Reliability Analysis back in 2008, we have focused on developing state-of-the-art testing and diagnostic techniques in order to improve the yield, efficiency and reliability of our solar modules produced. In 2015, our R&D team worked on developing 5 bus bar cell modules and prepared the commercial production of this more reliable cell technology in 2016. Due to the nature of this cell technology, modules with 5 bus bar cells have an improved cell efficiency by reducing the reverse current resistance in between two bus bar cell areas. At the same time, the 5 bus bar cell has effectively controlled the issue of cell microcracks. We will have extended our product competitiveness by introducing volume production of our 5 bus bar cells and modules (Quintech Modules) with higher module wattage by the second quarter of 2016. We have developed new technology for PID-resistant modules, which have received certifications by TÜV Süd and the VDE testing and certification institutes. Our black silicon and Quintech module technology has improved the power output of our products. We also have introduced our premium double-glass Dymond modules with a 30 year warranty on power performance, considerably enhancing the return on investment for our customers.

- Solar power system development, energy storage system, off-grid power system, micro grid system and smart grid system. As we continue to move into the downstream energy development and electricity generation segments, we have hired additional engineering staff and increased investment in these areas in 2015.
The potential threats associated with climate change and the impact pollutant non-renewables have on the environment are well known. In addition to delivering products that provide a part of the solution to these problems, we go out of our way to implement policies and follow government directives that help minimize negative environmental impacts and maximize the positive, as disclosed in our 2015 Annual Report (page 56 – 59): “We believe we have obtained the environmental permits necessary to conduct the business currently carried on by us at all our existing manufacturing facilities. In addition, we have also conducted environmental studies in conjunction with our solar power projects to assess and reduce the environmental impact of such projects.”

Further, our products always comply with the environmental regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are installed. For example, we have ensured that our products comply with the EU’s Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive, which took effect in July 2006, by reducing the amount of lead and other restricted substances used in our solar module products.

Our operations are subject to regulation and periodic monitoring by local environmental protection authorities. If we fail to comply with present or future environmental laws and regulations, we could be subject to fines, suspension of production or cessation of operations.

VI.B. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

“WHAT WE DO TO THE ENVIRONMENT WE DO TO OURSELVES, WHICH IS WHY WE RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENT.”

Michael Duffy, EHS Director, Energy Group
Currently, our sales are increasing at an accelerating rate as our business grows (solar module shipment increased 51.6% in 2015) and there is necessarily a parallel environmental impact in terms of manufacturing. Even so, there is a potentially far greater net benefit to the environment because the more solar panels we sell and commission, the greater the potential there is to offset CO₂ emissions from non-renewable energy sources. While our rapidly growing business and rate of innovation is near impossible to predict over five years, what we can predict with certainty is that our core values, which focus on making a positive difference to all stakeholders, including the environment, will remain unchanged. This means that at all times we strive:

1. TO ENSURE WE BECOME INCREASINGLY ABLE TO BETTER SATISFY CUSTOMERS’ NEEDS FOR CLEAN SOLAR ENERGY SOLUTIONS THAN OUR COMPETITORS

2. TO REDUCE POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EMISSIONS AND EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

3. TO MAXIMIZE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WHICH TRANSLATES DIRECTLY TO THE NUMBER OF PV MODULES WE CAN PRODUCE AND SELL

4. TO PROMOTE A HEALTHY AND SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENT THROUGH PREVENTION

5. TO MOTIVATE, EDUCATE, AND INVOLVE OUR EMPLOYEES IN THE QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF THEIR WORK

6. TO PRIORITIZE SUPPLIERS AND BUSINESS PARTNERS THAT PRACTICE SIMILAR STANDARDS IN TERMS OF QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

7. TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION AND APPLY RECOGNIZED NORMS AND STANDARDS

8. TO SET TARGETS, EVALUATE RESULTS AND CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVE THESE AND BE AMONG THE BEST IN THE INDUSTRY

9. TO COMMUNICATE OPENLY ABOUT TARGETS AND RESULTS RELATING TO QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Our general policy is to reduce all potentially harmful emissions and effects on the environment as far as possible and to maximize those activities that have a positive impact on the environment. Currently, our sales are increasing at an accelerating rate as our business grows (solar module sales volume increased by over 51% in 2015) and there is necessarily a parallel environmental impact in terms of manufacturing. Even so, there is a potentially far greater net benefit to the environment because the more solar panels we sell and commission, the greater the potential there is to offset CO2 emissions from non-renewable energy sources.

**MATERIALS USED**

### China (total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)</td>
<td>244,479.15</td>
<td>172,464.45</td>
<td>121,437.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>2,040.98</td>
<td>2,455.62</td>
<td>1,178.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials obtained from internal sources**</td>
<td>242,438.21</td>
<td>170,008.83</td>
<td>120,259.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-renewable materials</td>
<td>209,592.64</td>
<td>143,767.50</td>
<td>100,538.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials use</td>
<td>34,886.51</td>
<td>28,696.95</td>
<td>20,899.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### China Suzhou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)</td>
<td>12,183.90</td>
<td>11,472.10</td>
<td>14,041.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>42.29</td>
<td>29.54</td>
<td>24.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials obtained from internal sources</td>
<td>12,141.61</td>
<td>11,442.56</td>
<td>14,017.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-renewable materials</td>
<td>7,664.10</td>
<td>8,144.60</td>
<td>10,166.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials use</td>
<td>4,519.80</td>
<td>3,327.50</td>
<td>3,875.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### China Luoyang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)***</td>
<td>37,502.73</td>
<td>9,214.05</td>
<td>5,294.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>332.33</td>
<td>1,144.57</td>
<td>233.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials obtained from internal sources</td>
<td>37,170.40</td>
<td>8,069.48</td>
<td>5,060.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-renewable materials</td>
<td>34,571.47</td>
<td>5,023.60</td>
<td>2,743.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials use</td>
<td>2,931.26</td>
<td>4,190.45</td>
<td>2,550.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>8%*</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### China Changshu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)</td>
<td>193,786.72</td>
<td>151,778.3</td>
<td>102,101.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>1,665.44</td>
<td>1,281.51</td>
<td>920.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereof materials obtained from internal sources</td>
<td>192,121.32</td>
<td>150,496.79</td>
<td>101,180.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-renewable materials</td>
<td>166,436.72</td>
<td>130,599.30</td>
<td>87,628.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials use</td>
<td>27,350.00</td>
<td>21,179.00</td>
<td>14,473.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & POLLUTION PREVENTION**

Canadian Solar undertakes monitoring of energy and water consumption and the data is used for planning of activities to reduce resources consumption. It continuously identifies projects so as to decrease use of raw materials as well as reduce waste generation and air emissions. In addition, the company implements various energy efficiency initiatives such as application of power saving lighting and replacement of technological equipment by equipment with lower power costs per production unit.

**NOTE**

Our Canadian plant does not produce emissions of any kind as it is assembly only.

* Recycling in Luoyang was reduced as the mortar online recovery system was put into operation in 2015. Silicon carbide and cutting fluid recycling are repeated.

** Internal sources refer to domestic procurement procedures.

*** The materials used in Luoyang significantly increased from 2013 to 2015 due to an expansion of the production capacity, and as the annual production of Luoyang was only 92 MW in 2013 due to a shut-down for more than four months.

**ENVIROMENTAL TARGETS 2020**

Our sales are increasing at an accelerating rate as our business grows (solar module sales volume increased by over 51% in 2015) and there is necessarily a parallel environmental impact in terms of manufacturing. Even so, there is a potentially far greater net benefit to the environment because the more solar panels we sell and commission, the greater the potential there is to offset CO2 emissions from non-renewable energy sources.
## MATERIALS USED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China Funing</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)</td>
<td>1,005,804</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>0,92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… thereof materials obtained from internal sources</td>
<td>1,004,884</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… non-renewable materials</td>
<td>920,354</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… recycled input materials use</td>
<td>85,45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>8,50%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total materials used (in metric tons)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… thereof materials purchased from external suppliers</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… thereof materials obtained from internal sources</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… non-renewable materials</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… recycled input materials use</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… recycled input materials as a % of total materials used</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** The manufacturing plant in Indonesia was set up late 2015, recycling processes are to be set up early 2016.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION

### China (total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</td>
<td>18,958,100</td>
<td>24,434,900</td>
<td>19,670,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which steam</td>
<td>27,083</td>
<td>34,907</td>
<td>28,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</td>
<td>67,707,500</td>
<td>87,267,500</td>
<td>70,250,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed – kWh</td>
<td>283,624,877</td>
<td>231,358,716</td>
<td>201,231,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed – MJ</td>
<td>1,021,049,557</td>
<td>832,891,378</td>
<td>724,433,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-generated electricity in kWh</td>
<td>94,830,284</td>
<td>70,833,133</td>
<td>4,263,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of renewable energy produced relative to total energy consumed in %</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… of which other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed – kWh</td>
<td>130,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed – MJ</td>
<td>469,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** Our Canadian plant does not produce emissions of any kind as it is assembly only.

Please note that production in our Brazil and Indonesia plants is scheduled to commence in 2016 so they are not included in the 2015 reporting period. Vietnam production started late 2015, data is still being collected.

**NOTE** The manufacturing plant in Indonesia was set up late 2015, recycling processes are to be set up early 2016.
## ENERGY CONSUMPTION

### Suzhou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,758,400</td>
<td>23,315,600</td>
<td>19,224,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>22,512</td>
<td>33,308</td>
<td>27,463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</th>
<th>56,280,000</th>
<th>83,270,000</th>
<th>68,657,500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which heating oil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total electricity consumed – kWh         | 124,371,793| 103,698,976| 113,924,200|
| Total electricity consumed – MJ          | 447,738,455| 373,316,314| 410,127,120|

| Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid | 0         | 0         | 0         |

### Changshu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which heating oil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total electricity consumed – kWh         | 75,836,332| 62,186,460| 51,014,830|
| Total electricity consumed – MJ          | 273,010,795| 223,871,256| 183,653,388|

| Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid | 6,017,764| 6,045,254| 3,267,995|

### Luoyang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</th>
<th>1,623,300</th>
<th>1,119,300</th>
<th>446,110</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>637.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</th>
<th>5,797,500</th>
<th>3,997,500</th>
<th>1,593,250</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which heating oil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total electricity consumed – kWh         | 74,774,200| 65,473,280| 36,292,600|
| Total electricity consumed – MJ          | 269,187,120| 235,703,808| 130,653,360|

| Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid | 26,328    | 0         | 0         |

### Funing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total kWh consumed</th>
<th>1,576,400</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>2,252</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy consumption – Total MJ consumed</th>
<th>5,630,000</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... of which gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which heating oil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which diesel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which gasoline</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... of which steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total electricity consumed – kWh         | 8,642,552| 0         | 0         |
| Total electricity consumed – MJ          | 31,113,187| 0         | 0         |

| Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid | 885,510    | 0         | 0         |
SOONER IS BETTER
“IN A WORLD OF FINITE RESOURCES, THE ONLY THING WE CAN DECIDE IS WHETHER TO RECYCLE SOONER, LATER, OR TOO LATE.”

Dr. Guoqiang Xing, VP Technology

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption - Total kWh consumed</td>
<td>1,740,190</td>
<td>13,274,678</td>
<td>13,492,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,330</td>
<td>235,043</td>
<td>267,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption - Total MJ consumed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed - kWh</td>
<td>1,740,190</td>
<td>13,274,678</td>
<td>13,492,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total electricity consumed - MJ</td>
<td>6,266,428</td>
<td>47,788,842</td>
<td>485,744,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-generated electricity in kWh (from own PV systems) fed into the grid</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of renewable energy produced relative to total energy consumed in %</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water is used for cleaning and cooling of components, as well as for preparation of chemical solutions. The highest consumption of water is at the Suzhou plant followed by Changshu and Luoyang plants. Canadian Solar monitors and controls energy and water consumption. Each calendar year, we set a target for the reduction of these two resource consumptions. At the same time, Canadian Solar sets annual targets for waste and air emissions. In addition, the company implements various energy efficiency initiatives such as the application of energy consumption management systems and the upgrade of existing equipment to enable a higher energy efficiency of each unit.

GLOBAL WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLOBAL WATER USE OF ALL PLANTS IN LITERS PER MW.
A REDUCTION OF 25% IN ONLY THREE YEARS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water use in m³</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total water use in m³/MW | 872.17   | 1,137.66  | 1,093.29

We have always been committed to water reuse and recycling programs. Canadian Solar has successfully implemented projects for the collection and reuse of RO (reverse osmosis) rejected water, HVAC condensate water, and even preliminarily-treated wastewater. This water is used for washing, heating, cooling, cleaning and gardening, aiming to decrease waste discharge and reduce the consumption of fresh water, achieving the win-win objective of both economic development and environmental protection.

GLOBAL ASPECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Water is used for cleaning and cooling of components, as well as for preparation of chemical solutions. The highest consumption of water is at the Suzhou plant followed by Changshu and Luoyang plants. Canadian Solar monitors and controls energy and water consumption. Each calendar year, we set a target for the reduction of these two resource consumptions. At the same time, Canadian Solar sets annual targets for waste and air emissions. In addition, the company implements various energy efficiency initiatives such as the application of energy consumption management systems and the upgrade of existing equipment to enable a higher energy efficiency of each unit.

GLOBAL WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLOBAL WATER USE OF ALL PLANTS IN LITERS PER MW.
A REDUCTION OF 25% IN ONLY THREE YEARS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water use in m³</td>
<td>2,275,648</td>
<td>2,143,942</td>
<td>1,708,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total water use in m³/MW | 872.17   | 1,137.66  | 1,093.29

We have always been committed to water reuse and recycling programs. Canadian Solar has successfully implemented projects for the collection and reuse of RO (reverse osmosis) rejected water, HVAC condensate water, and even preliminarily-treated wastewater. This water is used for washing, heating, cooling, cleaning and gardening, aiming to decrease waste discharge and reduce the consumption of fresh water, achieving the win-win objective of both economic development and environmental protection.
### Global Wastewater Discharge Volume

A reduction of over 31% in only three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Discharge Volume in m³</td>
<td>1,698,510</td>
<td>1,662,765</td>
<td>1,339,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge Volume in m³/MW produced</td>
<td>650.66</td>
<td>882.33</td>
<td>856.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water Consumption

#### Suzhou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>1,267,108</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>1,267,108</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Luoyang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>632,396</td>
<td>619,912</td>
<td>318,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>632,396</td>
<td>619,912</td>
<td>318,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Changshu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>242,318</td>
<td>204,030</td>
<td>149,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>242,318</td>
<td>204,030</td>
<td>149,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Funing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>133,826</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>133,826</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawal in m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,435</td>
<td>3,585</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which surface water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which rainwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which water from municipal water supply</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,435</td>
<td>3,585</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which ground water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** Our Canadian plant does not produce emissions of any kind as it is assembly only. Our Indonesian Plant first opened in December 2015 and no water was recycled and reused.
Our Indonesian Plant first opened in December 2015 and no water was recycled and reused.

NOTE
Our Canadian Plant does not produce emissions of any kind as it is assembly only.

### Water Recycled and Reused

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused in m³</td>
<td>897,119</td>
<td>939,316</td>
<td>657,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused as % of total water withdrawal</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total wastewater discharge in m³</td>
<td>1,698,510</td>
<td>1,662,765</td>
<td>1,339,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused in m³</td>
<td>517,681</td>
<td>742,542</td>
<td>551,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused as % of total water withdrawal</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total wastewater discharge in m³</td>
<td>801,000</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
<td>992,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused in m³</td>
<td>379,438</td>
<td>196,774</td>
<td>106,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused as % of total water withdrawal</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total wastewater discharge in m³</td>
<td>252,958</td>
<td>423,138</td>
<td>212,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused in m³</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused as % of total water withdrawal</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total wastewater discharge in m³</td>
<td>218,086</td>
<td>183,627</td>
<td>134,868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Water is used for cleaning and cooling of components, as well as for preparation of chemical solutions. The highest consumption of water is at the Suzhou plant, followed by Changshu and Luoyang processing plants. Canadian Solar undertakes monitoring of energy and water consumption and the data is used for planning of activities to reduce resources consumption. Canadian Solar continuously identifies projects so as to decrease use of raw materials as well as reduce waste generation and air emissions. In addition, the company implements various energy efficiency initiatives such as application of power saving lighting and replacement of technological equipment by equipment with lower power costs per production unit.

Total GHG emissions are estimated at 226,465 tons CO₂ equivalent based on 2014 process activities (excluding suppliers). The company estimates it currently produces up to 4,619 tons of wastewater per day at its plants in China, which is treated via on site treatment plants prior to discharge. Wastewater is mainly generated during texturing and the phosphorous doping processes at the Suzhou plant. About 60% of this wastewater is treated on site and re-used in production processes with the remaining discharged to the municipal sewage treatment system.

None of the company’s plants discharge wastewater directly to a surface water body. Generally, wastewater which is discharged into the municipal wastewater system is treated in accordance with local standards before being discharged. The company measures wastewater quality discharged on a quarterly basis and undertakes an investigation if the concentration level of fluoride, oil, nitrogen ammonia, biological and chemical oxygen demand exceeds locally permitted levels. Corrective measures (e.g., modernization of the wastewater treatment plant in Luoyang, minimization of chemicals usage) are being implemented. A similar approach to wastewater management will be adopted in design and applied by the company at its future operations to ensure compliance with relevant national requirements and the World Bank Group’s EHS Guideline requirements.

Each facility has gas emission processing silos to treat gas before it is emitted to the atmosphere. The government monitoring tests of the gas emissions has demonstrated compliance with national limits and is aligned with the WBG EHS Guidelines for Electronics and Semiconductors. The company handles solid wastes according to national regulatory requirements. The waste management policy clearly defines the respective responsibilities of the departments involved and their collaboration standards to ensure proper waste management. Hazardous waste (e.g., fluoride sludge, chemicals tanks, used oil and chemicals, etc.) is disposed of by licensed contractors at all facilities. This procedure will similarly apply at new operations. Silicon slurry is generated at the Luoyang ingots/wafers plant during the cutting process. Silicon slurry wastes are pumped into closed tanks and collected by an external treatment company for further silicon material recycling.

Hazardous materials (various chemicals used in the manufacturing process e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and hydrogen fluoride, etc.) are stored in tanks/cylinders and are automatically dispensed in closed systems to mitigate fire and explosion risks along with accidental leakage.

The company facilities are served by a centralized storm water collection and distribution system in the industrial parks in which they are located.

Similar to the other existing plants of Canadian Solar, the wastewater from the process is treated at an on-site wastewater treatment facility and then sent to the municipal wastewater treatment facility. During the EIA various measures were designed to ensure compliance with local standards on air emissions and wastewater discharge treatment, wastes handling and hazardous materials management. As outlined above, the company will amend the EIA for the total production capacity.
WATER USAGE REDUCTION MEASURES 2015 INCLUDE

Luoyang manufacturing site:
Tail water of the purified water system is reused for the degumming process, which doesn’t require high water quality

Suzhou manufacturing site:
Treated wastewater is added to the pure water system

* 2015 has seen a decline in total water recycling and reuse, as new recycling processes are still being established at our new manufacturing sites.

A 42% decrease in CO₂ over the course of the last four years, as confirmed by TÜV SÜD for our best-selling product CS6P-P 250 Wp. The annual TÜV SÜD evaluations on our CO₂ emissions can be reviewed in detail after contacting service@canadiansolar.com.

MANAGING OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

As a frontrunner of the photovoltaic industry, Canadian Solar cares a great deal about the environmental footprint of its products. As such we were one of the first solar companies worldwide to implement holistic environmental management systems to reduce our carbon emissions. To meet our ambitious pollution reduction targets, Canadian Solar has partnered with Intertek in 2009 - 2012 and with TÜV SÜD in 2014 and 2015 to quantify and improve our GHG emissions. Canadian Solar continues to carry out the recommendations put forth by these third parties to improve product efficiency and lower carbon emissions.

WINNING FORMULA

"SOLAR PANELS ARE UNIQUE IN THAT THE CO₂ PRODUCED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE IS CANCELLED OUT MANY TIMES OVER BY THE CO₂ PRODUCTION THAT THEIR USE PREVENTS.”

Chuangen Li, EHS Director China

CO₂ EMISSIONS IN KG PER KW PRODUCED

* 2015 emissions to be confirmed by Solstyce in late 2016
### BREAKDOWN OF CO2 FOOTPRINT OF ONE OF OUR MOST PRODUCED PV PANELS: THE CS6P-250P

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS6P-250P Module</th>
<th>unit: quantification of every component for 1 kWp</th>
<th>unit: quantification of every component</th>
<th>Q (unit/kWp)</th>
<th>Manufacturing Country</th>
<th>GWPij (kg CO2eq/unit)</th>
<th>Gj amount of required energy in manufacturing process for each site and each component (kg CO2eq/kWp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poly-silicon</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>116.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>141.023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>87.724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>85.555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingot</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>12.226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>18.323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>18.323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wafer</td>
<td>unit: number of wafers</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell</td>
<td>unit: number of cells</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>0.432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>unit: m³</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>4.461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.42</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>1.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.42</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>1.164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass tempering</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.42</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>0.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVA</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>2.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backsheet (PET)</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backsheet (PVF)</td>
<td>unit: kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>25.892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>21.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CO2 emission of 1 kWp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>633.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUMMARY OF SIMPLIFIED CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CANADIAN SOLAR INC. PV MODULES

Simplified carbon footprint „bilan carbone simplifié” results for Canadian Solar Inc. PV Modules manufactured in China.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power (Wp)</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>255</th>
<th>260</th>
<th>265</th>
<th>270</th>
<th>275</th>
<th>280</th>
<th>284</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CS6P-***P series</td>
<td>633.64</td>
<td>618.24</td>
<td>606.47</td>
<td>595.13</td>
<td>584.21</td>
<td>573.68</td>
<td>563.53</td>
<td>553.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CS6X-***P series for 72 cells Simplified Carbon Footprint (kg CO2eq/kWp)

| CS6X-***P series | 627.77 | 616.28 | 606.42 | 596.87 | 587.61 | 578.64 | 569.94 | 561.50 | 553.30 | 545.34 |

CS6K-***P-FG series for 60 cells Simplified Carbon Footprint (kg CO2eq/kWp)

| CS6K-***P-FG series | 654.34 | 641.88 | 629.88 | 618.32 | 607.18 | 596.44 | 586.06 |

 according to Cahier des charges de l'appel d'offres portant sur la réalisation et l'exploitation d'installations de production d'électricité à partir de l'énergie solaire d'une puissance supérieure à 250 kWc.

The simple calculation was performed by Kevin Chung. TÜB Süd Taiwan 21. September 2015

Written by <Signature>  
Approved by <Signature>  

**NO\textsubscript{X}, SO\textsubscript{X} AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS**

As is standard practice in our organization, we observe all local and international laws and regulations related to emissions. On-going monitoring assessment of all relevant emissions is carried out and we employ sophisticated exhaust and filtration technology at all manufacturing facilities to reduce emissions as far as possible.

### 2015 Air emissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Luoyang Wafers</th>
<th>Luoyang Modules</th>
<th>Suzhou Cells</th>
<th>Funing Cells</th>
<th>Changshu Modules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Hazardous air pollutants – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>22.93</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hazardous air pollutants – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00084</td>
<td>0.00069</td>
<td>0.01268308</td>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO\textsubscript{X} – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO\textsubscript{X} – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00001</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00483207</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust (PM10) – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust (PM10) – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00037</td>
<td>0.00050</td>
<td>0.000557547</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent organic pollutants – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent organic pollutants – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO\textsubscript{X} – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.0655</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO\textsubscript{X} – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00211</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00731</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.000236</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>0.836</td>
<td>0.3931</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00004</td>
<td>0.00006</td>
<td>0.00046241</td>
<td>0.0126</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>19.35</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00043</td>
<td>0.00012</td>
<td>0.0107029</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2014 Air emissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Luoyang Wafers</th>
<th>Luoyang Modules</th>
<th>Suzhou Cells</th>
<th>Funing Cells</th>
<th>Changshu Modules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Hazardous air pollutants – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>22.04</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hazardous air pollutants – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00002</td>
<td>0.00114</td>
<td>0.016558978</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO\textsubscript{X} – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO\textsubscript{X} – Tons / MW</td>
<td>0.00002</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.0034861</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust (PM10) – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust (PM10) – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent organic pollutants – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent organic pollutants – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO\textsubscript{X} – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO\textsubscript{X} – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00731</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.000236</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00028</td>
<td>0.000015</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions – Tons Emitted</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions – Tons / MW</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.013073</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OVERVIEW OF TOP SUPPLIERS FOR CANADIAN SOLAR 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suppliers</th>
<th>% 1</th>
<th>% 2</th>
<th>% 3</th>
<th>% 4</th>
<th>% 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CELLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongwei</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>NSP</td>
<td>NSP</td>
<td>NSP</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSP</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Tongwei</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Shunfeng</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shunfeng</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Shunfeng</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Tongwei</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WAFERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCL</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>GCL</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>GCL</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanbo</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Nanbo</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>LDK</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Nanbo</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>&gt;92%</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALU-FRAMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donghua</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>Donghua</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Donghua</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihuang</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Mihuang</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>Mihuang</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiehe</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Xiehe</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Jingcheng</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BACK SHEETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cybird</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Cybird</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolywood</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Toyal</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Isovoltaic</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuji</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Jolywood</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Cybird</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLASS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinyi</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Xinyi</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Nanbo</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almaden</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Nanbo</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Almaden</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiuqiang</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Almaden</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Xiuqiang</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNCTION BOXES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu Friends Connector Technology</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Changshu Friends Connector Technology</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>Changshu Friends Connector Technology</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu Tian</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Zhejiang Renhe PV Technology</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Jinghua</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Renhe PV Technology</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Jinghua</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 CELL SUPPLIERS 2015

### TONGWEI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCTION</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (TONS)</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>147,171,056</td>
<td>81,770,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>27,406</td>
<td>37,997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>2,378,888</td>
<td>1,197,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>443.00</td>
<td>556.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>1,903,110</td>
<td>957,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>354.40</td>
<td>445.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>157,326</td>
<td>87,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOₓ, SOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ (t)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCTION</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (TONS)</td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>5,226</td>
<td>3,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>40,377,313</td>
<td>42,846,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>8,127</td>
<td>8,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>369,555</td>
<td>392,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>74.39</td>
<td>75.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>325,208</td>
<td>345,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>65.46</td>
<td>66.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>17,351</td>
<td>18,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOₓ, SOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ (t)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂ (t)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 WAFER SUPPLIERS 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GCL</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual production (tons)</td>
<td>55,936</td>
<td>48,203</td>
<td>33,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>3,465</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>2,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>22,021</td>
<td>33,329</td>
<td>32,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>34,179</td>
<td>52,041</td>
<td>35,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>914,670,000</td>
<td>904,120,000</td>
<td>697,420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>16,352</td>
<td>18,757</td>
<td>21,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m$^3$)</td>
<td>2,500,974</td>
<td>1,981,504</td>
<td>3,263,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>16,352</td>
<td>18,757</td>
<td>21,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m$^3$)</td>
<td>2,273,613</td>
<td>1,648,000</td>
<td>3,103,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>16,352</td>
<td>18,757</td>
<td>21,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>753,927</td>
<td>752,244</td>
<td>583,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ emissions per t</td>
<td>16,352</td>
<td>18,757</td>
<td>21,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO$_x$, SO$_x$ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO$_x$ (t)</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>14.02</td>
<td>13.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO$_x$ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 WAFER SUPPLIERS 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NANBO</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual production (tons)</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>116,448,310</td>
<td>58,956,736</td>
<td>38,949,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>74,935</td>
<td>83,487</td>
<td>76,064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m$^3$)</td>
<td>1,061,661</td>
<td>521,812</td>
<td>330,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>683.18</td>
<td>738.92</td>
<td>645.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m$^3$)</td>
<td>572,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>368.18</td>
<td>254.89</td>
<td>257.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>113,234</td>
<td>57,330</td>
<td>37,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$ emissions per t</td>
<td>72.87</td>
<td>81.18</td>
<td>73.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO$_x$, SO$_x$ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO$_x$ (t)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO$_x$ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP EVA SUPPLIER 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual production (tons)</td>
<td>51,820</td>
<td>50,379</td>
<td>35,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>12,530</td>
<td>10,140</td>
<td>8,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENERGY CONSUMPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>25,243,200</td>
<td>24,865,600</td>
<td>17,672,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER CONSUMPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>61,033</td>
<td>59,269</td>
<td>40,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>54,929</td>
<td>53,342</td>
<td>36,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>20,434</td>
<td>20,129</td>
<td>14,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOₓ, SOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ (t)</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂ (t)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 ALUMINIUM FRAME SUPPLIERS 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DONGHUA</th>
<th></th>
<th>MEIHUANG</th>
<th></th>
<th>XIHEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (TONS)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>49,600</td>
<td>39,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,850</td>
<td>9,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **ENERGY CONSUMPTION** |         |               |         |               |      |
| Steam (tons) | 9,414 | 10,793 | 11,190 | 6,770 | 5,942 | 4,878 | 17.28 | 17.50 | 18.62 | 6.50 | 6.45 | 5.40 | 5.00 |
| Diesel (tons) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gasoline (tons) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total energy consumption (kWh) | 133,668,362 | 108,489,030 | 110,014,000 | 49,195,000 | 40,885,000 | 32,420,000 | 49,195,000 | 40,885,000 | 32,420,000 | 89,805,640 | 65,899,080 | 56,140,712 | 89,805,640 | 65,899,080 | 56,140,712 |
| Energy consumption per t | 535 | 434 | 500 | 992 | 1,035 | 1,099 | 461 | 4.19 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 |

| **WATER CONSUMPTION** |         |               |         |               |      |
| Total water consumption (m³) | 1,237,297 | 1,166,433 | 1,418,790 | 451,000 | 474,000 | 545,000 | 451,000 | 474,000 | 545,000 | 816,615 | 601,326 | 519,600 | 816,615 | 601,326 | 519,600 |
| Water consumption per t | 4.95 | 4.67 | 6.45 | 9.09 | 12.00 | 18.47 | 4.19 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 |

| **WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED** |         |               |         |               |      |
| Total water recycling (m³) | 595,000 | 580,000 | 580,000 | 418,000 | 403,000 | 463,000 | 418,000 | 403,000 | 463,000 | 392,700 | 290,170 | 250,000 | 392,700 | 290,170 | 250,000 |
| Water recycling per t | 2.38 | 2.32 | 2.64 | 8.43 | 10.20 | 15.69 | 2.01 | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 |

| **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS** |         |               |         |               |      |
| CO₂ emissions (tons) | 7,000 | 6,500 | 6,000 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 1,750 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 1,750 | 4,890 | 3,400 | 2,950 | 4,890 | 3,400 | 2,950 |
| CO₂ emissions per t | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |

| **NOₓ, SOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS** |         |               |         |               |      |
| NOₓ (t) | 17.28 | 17.50 | 18.62 | 6.50 | 6.45 | 5.40 | 11.60 | 8.50 | 7.25 | 11.60 | 8.50 | 7.25 | 11.60 | 8.50 | 7.25 |
| Fine dust PM10 (t) | 5.78 | 6.50 | 7.85 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 3.96 | 2.80 | 2.42 | 3.96 | 2.80 | 2.42 | 3.96 | 2.80 | 2.42 |
| SO₂ (t) | 11.52 | 12.50 | 15 | 4.20 | 4.60 | 4.30 | 7.90 | 5.60 | 4.83 | 7.90 | 5.60 | 4.83 | 7.90 | 5.60 | 4.83 |
| Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VOC (t) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other standard air emissions (t) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
## ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 BACK SHEET SUPPLIERS 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CYBIRD</th>
<th>JOLLYWOOD</th>
<th>FUJII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION (TONS)</td>
<td>24,546</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>6,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>2,946</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENERGY CONSUMPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>9,898</td>
<td>6,220</td>
<td>5,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>7,952,791</td>
<td>7,111,253</td>
<td>6,908,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER CONSUMPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>61,504</td>
<td>73,255</td>
<td>57,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>8.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>55,353</td>
<td>65,930</td>
<td>52,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>6,438</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>5,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOₓ, SOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ (t)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 GLASS SUPPLIERS 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Production 2015</th>
<th>Production 2014</th>
<th>Production 2013</th>
<th>Total Annual Production (Tons)</th>
<th>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</th>
<th>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>213,333</td>
<td>185,185</td>
<td>166,667</td>
<td>565,185</td>
<td>21,333</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>159,064</td>
<td>7,295,781</td>
<td>16,284,779</td>
<td>221,000</td>
<td>15,906</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | | | | | | |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS** | | | | | | |

#### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Steam (tons)</th>
<th>Diesel (tons)</th>
<th>Gasoline (tons)</th>
<th>Total energy consumption (kWh)</th>
<th>Energy consumption per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>287.28</td>
<td>274.74</td>
<td>143,806,969</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total water consumption (m³)</th>
<th>Water consumption per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>92,466</td>
<td>76,886</td>
<td>70,485</td>
<td>623.10</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>686,460</td>
<td>570,400</td>
<td>604,900</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total water recycling (m³)</th>
<th>Water recycling per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>69,420</td>
<td>45,317</td>
<td>42,158</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>652,137</td>
<td>541,880</td>
<td>574,665</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>CO₂ emissions (tons)</th>
<th>CO₂ emissions per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>107,605</td>
<td>102,705</td>
<td>82,751</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>83,737</td>
<td>66,467</td>
<td>64,693</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>NOₓ (t)</th>
<th>Fine dust PM10 (t)</th>
<th>SO₂ (t)</th>
<th>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</th>
<th>VOC (t)</th>
<th>Other standard air emissions (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMADEN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF ANCAI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Production 2015</th>
<th>Production 2014</th>
<th>Production 2013</th>
<th>Total Annual Production (Tons)</th>
<th>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</th>
<th>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>159,064</td>
<td>7,295,781</td>
<td>16,284,779</td>
<td>221,000</td>
<td>15,906</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | | | | | | |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS** | | | | | | |

#### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Steam (tons)</th>
<th>Diesel (tons)</th>
<th>Gasoline (tons)</th>
<th>Total energy consumption (kWh)</th>
<th>Energy consumption per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>287.28</td>
<td>274.74</td>
<td>143,806,969</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total water consumption (m³)</th>
<th>Water consumption per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>686,460</td>
<td>570,400</td>
<td>604,900</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>652,137</td>
<td>541,880</td>
<td>574,665</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total water recycling (m³)</th>
<th>Water recycling per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>69,420</td>
<td>45,317</td>
<td>42,158</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>652,137</td>
<td>541,880</td>
<td>574,665</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>CO₂ emissions (tons)</th>
<th>CO₂ emissions per t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>83,737</td>
<td>66,467</td>
<td>64,693</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>83,737</td>
<td>66,467</td>
<td>64,693</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NOₓ AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>NOₓ (t)</th>
<th>Fine dust PM10 (t)</th>
<th>SO₂ (t)</th>
<th>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</th>
<th>VOC (t)</th>
<th>Other standard air emissions (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCAI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIUQIANG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA OF TOP-3 JUNCTION BOX SUPPLIERS 2015

### CHANGSHU FRIENDS CONNECTOR TECHNOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Production (tons)</td>
<td>4,410</td>
<td>3,514</td>
<td>2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>1,933</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Recycled and Reused</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOₓ, SOₓ and Other Significant Air Emissions</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOₓ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust PM10 (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂ (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust gas and fugitive emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other standard air emissions (t)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHANGSHU TLIAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Production (tons)</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>0.238</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>532,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Recycled and Reused</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>430.98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ZHEJIANG RENHE PV TECHNOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Production (tons)</td>
<td>7,260</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products sold to Canadian Solar (tons)</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of products supplied to Canadian Solar</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (tons)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption (kWh)</td>
<td>1,990,910</td>
<td>995,451</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per t</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Consumption</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water consumption (m³)</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption per t</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Recycled and Reused</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total water recycling (m³)</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycling per t</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions (tons)</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions per t</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASTE AND RECYCLING

WASTE INCREASED IN 2015 DUE TO HIGHER PRODUCTION VOLUMES, BUT THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF WASTE PER PRODUCTION UNIT DECREASED AS IS DISCUSSED IN THE DISCLOSURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

Improper management of waste will not only cause land contamination and soil balance destruction, but also pollute the water and air. Canadian Solar manages waste as a resource, adhering to the 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) principles to collect and store waste by class. In order to gradually reduce the waste discharge per unit of product, we have taken the following measures:
- To consider ways of reducing waste generation during the product design phase
- To maximize the use of recyclable materials for packaging, reducing landfill disposal and increasing the recycling rate of wastes
- To establish a waste management procedure that collects hazardous waste according to the national list of hazardous wastes and their hazardous characteristics, implements a hazardous waste transfer application and waste management system in accordance with national laws and regulations, and entrusts a qualified vendor to perform the harmless disposal
- To raise employees’ awareness to minimize waste generation and discard it according to its class after receiving appropriate training

### WASTE GENERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste generation 2015</th>
<th>Luoyang Wafers</th>
<th>Luoyang Modules</th>
<th>Suzhou Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste generated – Metric tons</td>
<td>3,415.63</td>
<td>537.82</td>
<td>7882.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste recycled – Metric tons</td>
<td>3,182.68</td>
<td>422.83</td>
<td>899.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solid waste recycled – %</td>
<td>93.18%</td>
<td>78.62%</td>
<td>11.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste generated – Tons / MW</td>
<td>9.69</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>4.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated – Metric tons</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>7,016.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste recycled – Metric tons</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent hazardous waste recycled – %</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated per MW – Tons / MW</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste generation 2015</th>
<th>Funing Cells</th>
<th>Changshu Modules</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste generated – Metric tons</td>
<td>130.51</td>
<td>9,241.37</td>
<td>92.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste recycled – Metric tons</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>6,654.56</td>
<td>89.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solid waste recycled – %</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
<td>72.01%</td>
<td>96.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste generated – Tons / MW</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated – Metric tons</td>
<td>128.16</td>
<td>36.74</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste recycled – Metric tons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent hazardous waste recycled – %</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated per MW – Tons / MW</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Waste generation 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Luoyang Wafers</th>
<th>Luoyang Modules</th>
<th>Suzhou Cells</th>
<th>Changshu Modules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste generated - Metric tons</td>
<td>4,953.48</td>
<td>383.49</td>
<td>6,013.38</td>
<td>4,394.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste recycled - Metric tons</td>
<td>4,635.47</td>
<td>334.02</td>
<td>430.00</td>
<td>3,817.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solid waste recycled - %</td>
<td>93.58%</td>
<td>87.10%</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
<td>86.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste generated – Tons / MW</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated - Metric tons</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>5,583.38</td>
<td>23.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste recycled - Metric tons</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent hazardous waste recycled – %</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated per MW – Tons / MW</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Waste generation 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Luoyang Wafers</th>
<th>Luoyang Modules</th>
<th>Suzhou Cells</th>
<th>Changshu Modules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste generated - Metric tons</td>
<td>3,312.68</td>
<td>300.44</td>
<td>4,972.15</td>
<td>2,956.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total solid waste recycled - Metric tons</td>
<td>3,206.01</td>
<td>261.68</td>
<td>245.00</td>
<td>2,160.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solid waste recycled - %</td>
<td>96.78%</td>
<td>87.10%</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
<td>73.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste generated – Tons / MW</td>
<td>36.13</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated - Metric tons</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>4,727.15</td>
<td>6.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste recycled - Metric tons</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent hazardous waste recycled – %</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hazardous waste generated per MW – Tons / MW</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SOLAR PANEL RECYCLING

The amended WEEE directive of the European Union (WEEE, 2012/19/EU) was implemented into national law in Germany by the Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG). The new ElektroG entered into force on 24th October, 2015. Photovoltaic modules fall within the scope of the category 4 “devices of consumer electronics and photovoltaic modules”. Thus manufacturers of photovoltaic modules must be ElektroG registered as of February 1, 2016. PV modules must be registered before being offered or sold in Germany.

Additionally, inverters / converters have fallen within the scope of the ElektroG since 2005. Storage systems must also be registered as industrial batteries according to the Battery Act (BattG, Battery directive). We are committed to recycling solar panels as far as possible and, in Europe we currently work with Take-E-Way to manage the return and recycling of panels and are working toward a long-term goal of achieving 100% recycling of retired solar modules.

For more details see [www.take-e-way.com](http://www.take-e-way.com)

### Guelph, Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Activated carbon</th>
<th>Lamp</th>
<th>Ribbon</th>
<th>Sludge containing chromium</th>
<th>Sludge containing fluorine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>1,600 l</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>380 kg</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>0 t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>as required</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Clean Harbors</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Clean Harbors</td>
<td>BenMet</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>incineration</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>macro encapsulation</td>
<td>recycling</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal facility</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corunna, Ontario</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corunna, Ontario</td>
<td>Guelph, Ontario</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funing, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paste</th>
<th>Oil duster</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Activated carbon</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Silver salt</th>
<th>Sludge containing fluorine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>0.054 t</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.15 t</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05 t</td>
<td>200 t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal facility</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hai Phong, Vietnam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil duster</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Selica gel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>0 t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal facility</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changshu, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral oil</th>
<th>Oil duster</th>
<th>Organic solvent</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Disposal facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulp rags</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>4.518 t</td>
<td>2.8 t</td>
<td>3,427 pieces</td>
<td>monthly</td>
<td>Clean Harbors</td>
<td>incineration</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp Ribbon Sludge containing chromium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changshu Road 102, Economic Development District, China

- **Contractor**: Clean Harbors
- **Treatment**: incineration
- **Disposal facility**: Changshu City, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funing</th>
<th>Paste</th>
<th>Oil duster</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Activated carbon</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Silver salt</th>
<th>Sludge containing fluorine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>0.054 t</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.15 t</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05 t</td>
<td>200 t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal facility</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guelph, Ontario</th>
<th>Pulp rags</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Activated carbon</th>
<th>Lamp</th>
<th>Ribbon</th>
<th>Sludge containing chromium</th>
<th>Sludge containing fluorine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>1,600 l</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>380 kg</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>0 t</td>
<td>0 t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>annually</td>
<td>as required</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Clean Harbors</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Clean Harbors</td>
<td>BenMet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>incineration</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>macro encapsulation</td>
<td>recycling</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal facility</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corunna, Ontario</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corunna, Ontario</td>
<td>Guelph, Ontario</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS REGARDING CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Canadian Solar has trained a customer-support team of over 150 who, combined, are fluent in over 10 languages. This team stands ready to answer questions on PV modules, systems and financing any time, 24/7. Canadian Solar’s target for handling any grievance is an initial response within 24h, while reaching a mutually satisfying resolution with the customer within 14 days. In mature markets with deep solar penetration (e.g. Europe) it usually takes longer to settle grievances due to the more complex structure (e.g. legal regulations, anti-dumping measures, changing legislation etc.). In order to improve our service quality in the EMEA region several measures were recently taken: i.e. an increase in personnel, a combined service inbox and a service hotline.
In addition to the relevant formal initiatives described in disclosure G4-15 of this document, we also actively engage in community initiatives like the following:

**Tree-planting Day**
For which we organize tree-planting day activities every year.

**Earth Day**
For which we publish a “Green Proposal”, advocate energy conservation, consumption reduction, and low-carbon lifestyle.

**No Tobacco Day**
For which we advocate non-smoking and cherishing life.

**Healthy Life Style**
For which we advocate aerobic exercise, sensible diet and environmentally friendly lifestyle.

**Public transportation**
Buses pick up employees to avoid individual transportation.

**No Car Day, Lights Out Time, Family & half marathon, Tournaments for Basketball, Soccer, Badminton & Ping-pong**

---

**VI.C. SOCIAL ASPECTS**

**OUR SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

While we intend to keep doing and improving on the things that have made our business a financial success, we are as determined to further develop our many social initiatives as our business grows. Our ability to give back is the true measure of our success.

**DELIVERING ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY**

We subscribe to the long-term ideal that everyone on earth should have sufficient access to clean energy regardless of their location or financial standing. To this end, we are already engaged in community projects like the First Nations solar project in Canada. For detail see: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/remote-communities-gain-access-to-real-power.html

**SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

We understand that we have a long-term role in the communities where our facilities and projects are sited. Every community is unique, so our team works closely with local stakeholders to answer questions and address concerns. As a key part of our process, across regions where we are active, we seek to have a consistently positive impact that supports the priorities of the community.

We regularly support community projects that promote environmental awareness. These include art contests, music festivals and even community rice farming in Japan. In 2015, our subsidiary Recurrent Energy gave $266,497 to 76 organizations through its local community social investment and RE gifting programs across California and Texas.

For detail see examples below:
www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/singing-for-solar.html
www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/farming-team-spirit.html
At Canadian Solar we have been an equal-opportunity employer from the outset and we recognize that our employees are the single most important factor to the company’s success. We respect and treat them accordingly. Over and above whatever legal requirements may exist in any region we operate in, we are committed to creating a cooperative, healthy and harmonious working environment with a nurturing work-life-balance. In addition, we want each of our employees to realize his or her full potential and have subsequently put in place numerous policies designed to develop talent and nurture professional growth. A full overview over the workforce by employment type, gender and contracts can be found on the following pages.

**REPORTING**

We will report on all action, as done in this report, year on year so that we, and all interested parties, are able to track developments.

**SPONSORING AWARENESS**

We are always on the lookout for opportunities to sponsor projects that create greater awareness of clean energy, like “The Burden” film that promotes renewable energy in favor of fossil fuels.

For detail see: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/solar-will-tighten-the-burden.html

In addition, we create awareness of the need for more rapid adoption of clean energy by publishing stories in social media and on our website.


**PROMOTING EDUCATION**

At Canadian Solar, we regularly support academic research and talent development at universities and colleges by donating funds and other resources.

For detail see: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/powering-solar-research-and-talent-development.html


**DONATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH**

To help better understand and protect the environment we all live in, we are always open to making donations to environmental research facilities like the innovative and inspiring OrcaLab off the coast of British Columbia, Canada.

For detail see: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/when-tracking-orcas-solar-shows-the-way.html

**VALUABLE**

“WE LOOK OUT FOR OUR BUSINESS BY LOOKING OUT FOR OUR PEOPLE. THEY ARE OUR BUSINESS.”

Gary Robertson, Vice President Human Resources & Administration, Energy Group

At Canadian Solar we have been an equal-opportunity employer from the outset and we recognize that our employees are the single most important factor to the company’s success. We respect and treat them accordingly. Over and above whatever legal requirements may exist in any region we operate in, we are committed to creating a cooperative, healthy and harmonious working environment with a nurturing work-life-balance. In addition, we want each of our employees to realize his or her full potential and have subsequently put in place numerous policies designed to develop talent and nurture professional growth. A full overview over the workforce by employment type, gender and contracts can be found on the following pages.
TOTAL LABOR COMPOSITION

Canadian Solar has created almost 9,000 jobs worldwide so far. In addition, our subsidiary Recurrent Energy's 1.2 GW of solar projects started construction in 2015 and will reach operation mid to late 2016, creating approximately 2,000 additional construction jobs. We strictly follow the labor laws to protect the legal rights and interests of our employees in each region and country we operate in. We are an equal opportunity employer and will not discriminate against any employee or applicant on the basis of age, color, disability, gender, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any classification protected by federal, state, or local law.

WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>China (total)</th>
<th>China (Holding)</th>
<th>China Luoyang</th>
<th>China Suzhou</th>
<th>China Funing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>2,403</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>5,853</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below age 30</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30 and above</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>1,893</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service 1-3 years</td>
<td>5,854</td>
<td>5,078</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service above 3 years</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLOBAL WORKFORCE COMPOSITION IN 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>8,592</td>
<td>7,569</td>
<td>6,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>2,866</td>
<td>2,626</td>
<td>2,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>5,853</td>
<td>5,726</td>
<td>4,943</td>
<td>4,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below age 30</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>7,254</td>
<td>6,735</td>
<td>6,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30 and above</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service 1-3 years</td>
<td>5,854</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service above 3 years</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WORKFORCE BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, CONTACT AND GENDER

#### Total headcount (incl. temporary workers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total headcount</th>
<th>Global 2015</th>
<th>Global 2014</th>
<th>Global 2013</th>
<th>Global 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>8,539</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,539</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td>7,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC (HK, India, SGP, Au, Korea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below age 30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30 and above</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service 1-3 years</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of service above 3 years</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WORKFORCE BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, CONTACT AND GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (incl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>8,539</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (excl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>8,337</td>
<td>6,003</td>
<td>4,799</td>
<td>4,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees</td>
<td>8,502</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>4,279</td>
<td>4,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</td>
<td>8,515</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>4,293</td>
<td>4,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2,981</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>5,534</td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees on permanent contract</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>2,508</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>2,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers (FTE)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>2,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers taken over</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainees</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Workforce by Employment Type, Contract and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Headcount (incl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Total Headcount (excl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</th>
<th>Part-time Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers (FTE)</th>
<th>Trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China (total)</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>6,696</td>
<td>6,697</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Holding)</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Luoyang</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Suzhou</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Funing</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,138</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>441</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (Holding)</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Luoyang</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Suzhou</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Funing</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Indonesia | 35 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 497 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Americas (total) | 964 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Workforce by Employment Type, Contract and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Headcount (incl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Total Headcount (excl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</th>
<th>Part-time Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers (FTE)</th>
<th>Trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China Changshu</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas (total)</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **China Changshu** | **2,912** | **2,537** | **2,825** | **2,825** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **87** |
| **Indonesia** | **35** | **5** | **35** | **35** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Vietnam** | **497** | **497** | **497** | **497** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Americas (total)** | **964** | **904** | **957** | **957** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

### Workers by Employment Type, Contract and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Headcount (incl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Total Headcount (excl. temporary workers)</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees</th>
<th>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</th>
<th>Part-time Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers</th>
<th>Temporary Workers (FTE)</th>
<th>Trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China (total)</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>6,696</td>
<td>6,697</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Holding)</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Luoyang</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Suzhou</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Funing</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,138</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>441</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (Holding)</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Luoyang</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Suzhou</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Funing</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,138</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>441</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China (Holding)</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>566</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Luoyang</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>973</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>946</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Suzhou</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China Funing</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>372</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>China Changshu</strong> | <strong>2,912</strong> | <strong>2,537</strong> | <strong>2,825</strong> | <strong>2,825</strong> | <strong>2</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>87</strong> |
| <strong>Indonesia</strong> | <strong>35</strong> | <strong>5</strong> | <strong>35</strong> | <strong>35</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> |
| <strong>Vietnam</strong> | <strong>497</strong> | <strong>497</strong> | <strong>497</strong> | <strong>497</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> |
| <strong>Americas (total)</strong> | <strong>964</strong> | <strong>904</strong> | <strong>957</strong> | <strong>957</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> | <strong>0</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workforce by Employment Type, Contract and Gender</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>US, CA, SA</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (incl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (excl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees on permanent contract</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers (FTE)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers taken over</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainees</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workforce by Employment Type, Contract and Gender</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC (HK, India, SGP, Au, Korea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (incl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total headcount (excl. temporary workers)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees (FTE)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees excl. trainees</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees on permanent contract</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers (FTE)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary workers taken over</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainees</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employees in all regions are entitled to parental leave as is indicated in the following tables. While we have complete data for China, we only have 2014 and 2015 data for other regions at time of reporting. In accordance to Chinese law, any pregnant female employee is entitled to 98 days of leave: 15 days pre-labor and 83 days post labor. For special circumstances, an additional 15 days is granted. For each additional child, an extra 15 days is also granted. Mothers over 24 years of age receive all the benefits as well as an additional 30 days. During the first year following childbirth, mothers are granted an extra hour of leave per work day to care for the child. Fathers are granted a total of 15 days of leave if they are expecting a child.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who took parental leave</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who took parental leave</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees who took parental leave</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return rate after parental leave (% of the total workforce)</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parental leave</th>
<th>China (total)</th>
<th>China (Holding)</th>
<th>China Luoyang</th>
<th>China Suzhou</th>
<th>China Funing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who took parental leave</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who took parental leave</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees who took parental leave</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return rate after parental leave (% of the total workforce)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parental leave</th>
<th>China Changshu</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Americas (total)</th>
<th>Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who took parental leave</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who took parental leave</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees who took parental leave</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return rate after parental leave (% of the total workforce)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“CANADIAN SOLAR IS VERY MUCH A MERIT BASED ORGANIZATION AND ADVANCEMENT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH GENDER OR ETHNICITY.”

Jennifer Balles
Human Resources Manager EMEA

Parental leave

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US, CA, SA</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who took parental leave</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who took parental leave</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees who took parental leave</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return rate after parental leave (% of the total workforce)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parental leave

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC (HK, India, SGP, Au, Korea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men entitled to take parental leave</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who took parental leave</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who took parental leave</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees who took parental leave</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return rate after parental leave (% of the total workforce)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAINING

Our employees receive training as and where it is needed to facilitate both the growth of our enterprise and personal development. We have seen consistent and significant growth in the average number of hours invested in training employees each year in China, as well as growth in training investment for all regions, which the tables below illustrate. It is the intention of senior management to facilitate this trend further as our business grows.

**Global**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total training expenditure in US dollars</td>
<td>673,192</td>
<td>118,192</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training expenditure per employee in dollars</td>
<td>75.06</td>
<td>13.84</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours spent on training (total)</td>
<td>111,059</td>
<td>152,256</td>
<td>33,414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training programs</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>35,139</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees having completed training programs</td>
<td>10,273</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees undergoing training per year</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours spent for training</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employees Training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>China (total)</th>
<th>China (Holding)</th>
<th>China Luoyang</th>
<th>China Suzhou</th>
<th>China Funing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total training expenditure in US dollars</td>
<td>146,947</td>
<td>40,544</td>
<td>4,923</td>
<td>56,553</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training expenditure per employee in dollars</td>
<td>20.59</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours spent on training (total)</td>
<td>110,418</td>
<td>6,941</td>
<td>16,687</td>
<td>4,336</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training programs</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees having completed training programs</td>
<td>8,471</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees undergoing training per year</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours spent for training</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70%

OVER 6,000 MEMBERS OF OUR WORKFORCE WERE TRAINED IN 2015.
Canadian Solar had 19% female representation in top-tier management in 2015. A recent Ernst & Young survey found that women made up only 5% of board executives across the global power and utilities sector in 2015, and only 13% of utility senior management teams had female representation. This, despite the fact that the top 20 most diverse utilities significantly outperformed the lower 20 on a return on investment basis. See the full survey at http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Industries/Power---Utilities/Women-power-and-utilities

We are an equal opportunity employer and do not discriminate on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, physical disability, or anything else. While the tables below show that there is an overall employment bias toward men, this is an industry-wide phenomenon. Despite this we seek to actively promote diversity in our organization as this article on our website makes clear: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/womenclaim-their-place-in-the-sun.html

Women are better represented at Canadian Solar than at most other organizations in the technology manufacturing sector. People with disabilities are underrepresented in terms of the total proportion of disabled people in the population but we are limited by the number of people with disabilities who apply to work in our organization. We have very few applicants with disabilities.

DIVERSITY IN GLOBAL POWER AND UTILITIES SECTOR

Canadian Solar had 19% female representation in top-tier management in 2015. A recent Ernst & Young survey found that women made up only 5% of board executives across the global power and utilities sector in 2015, and only 13% of utility senior management teams had female representation. This, despite the fact that the top 20 most diverse utilities significantly outperformed the lower 20 on a return on investment basis. See the full survey at http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Industries/Power---Utilities/Women-power-and-utilities

We are an equal opportunity employer and do not discriminate on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, physical disability, or anything else. While the tables below show that there is an overall employment bias toward men, this is an industry-wide phenomenon. Despite this we seek to actively promote diversity in our organization as this article on our website makes clear: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/womenclaim-their-place-in-the-sun.html

Women are better represented at Canadian Solar than at most other organizations in the technology manufacturing sector. People with disabilities are underrepresented in terms of the total proportion of disabled people in the population but we are limited by the number of people with disabilities who apply to work in our organization. We have very few applicants with disabilities.

GENDER MATTERS

“THE FACT THAT OVER A THIRD OF OUR TOTAL WORKFORCE IS FEMALE IS UNUSUALLY HIGH FOR THE TECH MANUFACTURING SECTOR AND, WE BELIEVE, A TIPPING POINT. IT’S NOT UNREALISTIC TO ASSUME GENDERS WILL BE EQUALLY REPRESENTED AT OUR COMPANY IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND THAT THIS WILL PERMEATE ALL LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT.”

Hang Chen, VP Human Resources and Corporate Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees Training</th>
<th>China Changshu</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Americas (total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total training expenditure in US dollars</td>
<td>42,857</td>
<td>15,075</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>415,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training expenditure per employee in dollars</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>431.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours spent on training (total)</td>
<td>81,255</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training programs</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees having completed training programs</td>
<td>3,858</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees undergoing training per year</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours spent for training</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees Training</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>US, CA, SA</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total training expenditure in US dollars</td>
<td>157,029</td>
<td>10,194</td>
<td>248,557</td>
<td>39,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training expenditure per employee in dollars</td>
<td>211.6</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours spent on training (total)</td>
<td>9,373</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training programs</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees having completed training programs</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No tracking</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees undergoing training per year</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours spent for training</td>
<td>6,45</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>No tracking</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees Training</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total training expenditure in US dollars</td>
<td>39,073</td>
<td>56,317</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training expenditure per employee in dollars</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hours spent on training (total)</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training programs</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees having completed training programs</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employees undergoing training per year</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours spent for training</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DIVERSITY, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women on the management board/in management</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in 1st tier of management</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in the 1st tier of management</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in the 1st tier of management</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in other tiers of management</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in other tiers of management</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in other tiers of management</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-executive employees</td>
<td>8,906</td>
<td>8,164</td>
<td>6,075</td>
<td>5,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in non-executive positions</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in non-executive positions</td>
<td>5,805</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainees</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total workforce (incl. trainees)</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>8,539</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>7,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>5,864</td>
<td>5,668</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees with disabilities</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>China (total)</th>
<th>China (Holding)</th>
<th>China Luoyang</th>
<th>China Suzhou</th>
<th>China Funing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women on the management board/in management</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in 1st tier of management</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in 1st tier</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in 1st tier</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in other tiers of management</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in other tiers</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in other tiers</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-executive employees</td>
<td>7,131</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>2,263</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in non-executive positions</td>
<td>2,403</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in non-executive positions</td>
<td>4,728</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainees</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total workforce (incl. trainees)</td>
<td>7,139</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>2,263</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2,403</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>4,736</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees with disabilities</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Diversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Americas (total)</th>
<th>US, CA, SA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women on the management board/in management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in 1st tier of management</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in 1st tier</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in 1st tier</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in other tiers of management</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in other tiers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in other tiers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-executive employees</td>
<td>2,911</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in non-executive positions</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in non-executive positions</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainees</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total workforce (incl. trainees)</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees with disabilities</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women on the management board/in management</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in 1st tier of management</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in 1st tier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in 1st tier</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees in other tiers of management</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in other tiers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in other tiers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of non-executive employees</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in non-executive positions</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of men in non-executive positions</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainees</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total workforce (incl. trainees)</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which women</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which men</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees with disabilities</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEALTH AND SAFETY

In addition to our commitment to spreading clean energy around the world, Canadian Solar also stresses the importance of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). Through the establishment of a strict set of corporate guidelines, we have built a safe, sanitary and cooperative work environment. To ensure this continues we have established EHS teams within various key departments of the company. In addition, we have implemented a three-stage management system with a set of policies that tracks each EHS team. This policy has earned us ISO 14001 Environmental Management and the OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series certificates.

The company has established clear roles and responsibilities regarding OHS management at the plant level. The overall coordination of OHS management for plants located in China is carried out by the EHS department based in Suzhou. Each plant in China reports key OHS data to a centralized EHS team based in Suzhou on a monthly basis. Such reports include detailed data on employee injuries. The data reporting on OHS performance in Canada is assigned to the EHS team based in Ontario.

### INJURIES, OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, LOST DAYS, ABSENTEEISM AND WORK-RELATED FATALITIES

#### Global

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours worked</td>
<td>21,092,810</td>
<td>17,761,120</td>
<td>15,841,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reportable occupational accidents</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fatalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence due to accidents in hours</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 1,000 employees)</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence rate due to accidents (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>51.20</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### China (total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours worked</td>
<td>18,727,053</td>
<td>1,426,554</td>
<td>2,557,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reportable occupational accidents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fatalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence due to accidents in hours</td>
<td>4,492</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 1,000 employees)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence rate due to accidents (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>47.97</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### China (Holding)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours worked</td>
<td>1,246,554</td>
<td>1,639,267</td>
<td>7,968,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reportable occupational accidents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fatalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence due to accidents in hours</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 1,000 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence rate due to accidents (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>179.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### China Suzhou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours worked</td>
<td>7,968,148</td>
<td>655,198</td>
<td>1,986,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reportable occupational accidents</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fatalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence due to accidents in hours</td>
<td>587.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 1,000 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence rate due to accidents (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>106.02</td>
<td>135.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The company implements various programs to improve safe behavior and if any incident occurs, it is recorded and an investigation is carried out.

All incidents listed by our human resources department follow a global standard for incident classification – the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) Recordability Standard, which is the standard from the US Department of Labor and the most used standard globally. All incidents recorded are incidents where medical treatment was sought and provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual hours worked</td>
<td>234,335</td>
<td>180,480</td>
<td>364,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reportable occupational accidents</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fatalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence due to accidents in hours</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 1,000 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident rate (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence rate due to accidents (per 100 employees)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>44.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"CANADIAN SOLAR REQUIRES THAT CONTRACTORS WILL COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS COVERING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MINIMUM WAGE, HOURS OF WORK, OVERTIME PAYMENTS, HEALTH & SAFETY CONDITIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HEALTH CARE AND PENSION SCHEDULES, AND OTHER LEGALLY MANDATED EMPLOYMENT TERMS WITH REGARD TO ALL WORKERS ENGAGED BY THIRD PARTIES."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of discrimination cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child or forced labor cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of emergency drills performed</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>China (total)</td>
<td>China (Holding)</td>
<td>China Luoyang</td>
<td>China Suzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of discrimination cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child or forced labor cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of emergency drills performed</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>China Changshu</th>
<th>Vietnam*</th>
<th>Americas (total)</th>
<th>Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of discrimination cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child or forced labor cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of emergency drills performed</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>US, CS, SA</th>
<th>Recurrent</th>
<th>EMEA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>APAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of discrimination cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of child or forced labor cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of emergency drills performed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: Vietnam has limited data due to its production start in late 2015.

### OUR FIVE CORE EHS PRINCIPLES

1. **COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH & SAFETY LAWS AND REGULATIONS, SATISFYING ANY RELATED REQUIREMENTS.**

2. **IMPLEMENT SAFEGUARDS AGAINST POLLUTION, ELIMINATING ANY POSSIBILITY OF DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT. PREVENT WORK HAZARDS AND DISEASES, ENSURING THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF OUR EMPLOYEES.**

3. **STRENGTHEN EMPLOYEE AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH. ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL-AWARENESS ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNITY EVENTS.**

4. **CONTINUALLY IMPROVE CORPORATE EHS MANAGEMENT POLICIES.**

5. **UPHOLD SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY BEING TRANSPARENT IN MATTERS REFERRING TO ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE HEALTH.**
FOCUS ON SAFETY
For the past 15 years, Canadian Solar has always insisted on a “Safety First” policy, placing the well-being of our employees at the forefront of our priorities. In addition, by supplying various community and employee benefits, Canadian Solar aims to assist all employees in maintaining a safer, healthier and better lifestyle.

Canadian Solar's EHS management owes its effectiveness to the implementation of rigorous safety procedures and effective protocols. As a group, Canadian Solar follows the belief that "to manage production, one must first manage the safety of the crew." As such, the heads of every department, the managers of the assembly line, and the regular staff members are all responsible for checking the safety of their individual area. Production starts only after all parties have declared their areas safe.

SAFETY & EMPLOYEE HEALTH
· Safety inspections: These include daily / weekly / monthly / specialized and pre-holiday inspections.
· Listening to Input: We have an established system for receiving and acting on feedback.
· Safety inspections: These include daily, weekly, and bi-weekly inspections.

HUMAN MANAGEMENT
Canadian Solar's EHS management owes its effectiveness to the implementation of rigorous safety procedures and effective protocols. As a group, Canadian Solar follows the belief that "to manage production, one must first manage the safety of the crew." As such, the heads of every department, the managers of the assembly line, and the regular staff members are all responsible for checking the safety of their individual area. Production starts only after all parties have declared their areas safe.

SAFETY & EMPLOYEE HEALTH
· Safety inspections: These include daily / weekly / monthly / specialized and pre-holiday inspections.
· Listening to Input: We have an established system for receiving and acting on feedback.

FOCUS ON SAFETY
For the past 15 years, Canadian Solar has always insisted on a “Safety First” policy, placing the well-being of our employees at the forefront of our priorities. In addition, by supplying various community and employee benefits, Canadian Solar aims to assist all employees in maintaining a safer, healthier and better lifestyle.

Canadian Solar has developed a Corporate HR Policy stipulating key principles on labor rights and working conditions. This policy specifies rights related to non-discrimination and equal opportunities and includes procedures related to recruitment, working hours and overtime, leaves, grievances, occupational health and safety, training and development. Overall the policy is fully aligned with IFC Performance Standard 2 requirements.

LIFESTYLE
At Canadian Solar, we care about the health of our employees. In addition to handing out free fruit in the offices and offering training and assistance for a variety of needs, we have also set up a host of events (corporate activities, field-trips and sporting events) so that employees have a fun and healthy work experience.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS REGARDING SOCIAL ASPECTS
Canadian Solar gets involved in local communities across the world. We understand that we have a long-term place in the communities where we conduct business. Initiatives are driven by business in a community, a priority initiative from management, or some are instigated by employees. Canadian Solar's involvement in these initiatives is the result of our desire to contribute to the communities of which we are part of.

Every solar project developed and brought to operation is the product of a highly collaborative process. Our team of developers, engineers, and site specialists work closely with local and regional stakeholders to guide projects through all stages of development, from siting and design to permitting, construction, and operation.

We understand that we have a long-term place in the communities where our projects are sited. Community outreach and consultation is an integral part of our project development process, from very early stages and onward. Every project and community is unique, so our team works closely with regional authorities as well as local residents in order to better understand priorities for the community and address questions. We believe that our solar farms should fit in with the communities within which we operate. As a key part of our process, we engage directly with local residents to identify, understand and address any concerns and to help illustrate why solar PV is well suited to communities of all sizes.

As of the beginning of 2013, we have taken the following steps as part of our "reasonable country of origin inquiry" to determine whether minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country:

· Listed the materials and equipment used during the production of our products
· Determined which conflict minerals were necessary to the functionality or production of our products
· Requested our suppliers to provide information on where they obtained their products and materials

Canadian Solar determined that during the 2014 and 2015 reporting periods, the only conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of our products was tin. We requested all our suppliers of tin-containing products to describe the source of the tin used in their products and provide supporting documentation. Canadian Solar does not purchase raw ore or unrefined conflict minerals and does not take steps to purchase these materials.
GLOBAL PROMOTION OF SOLAR AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Canadian Solar actively promotes corporate social responsibility, clean energy and other solar related topics through the inspiring and insightful keynote speeches of CEO and founder Dr. Shawn Qu, as called upon for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the International Economic Forum of the Americas, the China Green Companies Summit, the Wall Street Journal ECO:nomics forum, the International Forum on Energy Transitions, the Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit, TEDx, SNEC, Intersolar and many other prestigious forums.

DONATIONS, SPONSORSHIPS, EDUCATION SUPPORT, COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Canadian Solar gets involved in the local communities across the world. Some initiatives are driven from management, while employees initiate others. Canadian Solar’s involvement in the following initiatives is the result of our desire to contribute to the communities of which we are part.

CHINA

Conferences we took part in: 2015 Oct. 23rd, Canadian Solar organized the "Solar PV Frontier Technology Development High Level Forum". More than 40 solar companies and more than 10 solar experts took part in the forum and discussed the future development of solar industry, especially on how to upgrade the production technology and equipment to produce modules with higher efficiency and reliability. 2015 Nov. 5-7th, sponsored and assisted the organization of International Forum of Energy Transitions, the Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit, TEDx, SNEC, Intersolar and many other prestigious forums.

EMEA

GIFT TO CHILDREN’S HOME

To support children in need and to bring a bit of sun into their lives, Canadian Solar donated 60 backpacks to a Munich Children’s Home. Some of the children are German, while others are refugees. All are without parents.

CHRISTMAS CARD COLLECTION

Canadian Solar sold Christmas Cards to collect money for a children’s charity in Germany with 15c from the sale of each card going to the charity.

JAPAN

Community Rice Farming

To help boost community awareness of environmental issues facing agriculture in Japan we started the “Canadian Solar Farm” in 2011. We now have 22.2 acres in Japan’s Tottori agricultural region under cultivation, and the land is worked by our employees and their families. Read the full story here: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/farming-team-spirit.html

Sports sponsorships

Canadian Solar Japan sponsored the two sports teams below as part of their 2015 CSR activities:

1. Japan Pacific League “Saitama Seibu Lions”
   Donated uniforms and signage. The team has been supported by Canadian Solar since 2011.

2. J. League division 1 “Vegalta Sendai”
   Donated uniforms and digital screen at Yurtec Stadium Sendai. The team has been supported by Canadian Solar since 2014.

Sports sponsorships

Canadian Solar Japan sponsored the two sports teams below as part of their 2015 CSR activities:

1. Japan Pacific League “Saitama Seibu Lions”
   Donated uniforms and signage. The team has been supported by Canadian Solar since 2011.

2. J. League division 1 “Vegalta Sendai”
   Donated uniforms and digital screen at Yurtec Stadium Sendai. The team has been supported by Canadian Solar since 2014.


2015 Dec. 18th, Canadian Solar’s CEO Dr. Shawn Qu took part in “2015 China Energy Leader Summit”, organized by Economic Observer (a famous mainstream economic paper in China). Dr. Shawn Qu made a speech on “How to use high technology to accelerate the revolution of energy generation and consumption.”

2015, middle of Dec., took part in China Renewable Energy Photovoltaic Annual Conference in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province. Canadian Solar’s R&D department introduced Canadian Solar’s double-glass solar module Dymond, which has at least 30-year life span and higher weather resistance than traditional solar modules.

Children’s Art Contest

This contest is designed to build environmental awareness among Japanese children and educate them on the benefits of solar energy. We have supported the contest every year since 2012. A detailed account of our involvement is available here: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/putting-art-and-solar-into-saving-the-environment.html

Sapporo City Jazz Festival

We’ve sponsored this popular annual music event since 2013. It takes place between July 1st and August 31st every year and approximately 160,000 people attend. Our involvement is dealt with in more detail in this article: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/singing-for-solar.html

VALUABLE

“It’s good to work for a company that works for the community.”

Taegyu Son, Country Manager Korea
AMERICAS

Donation of panels to Thoreau Farm
Canadian Solar contributed panels for a nine-kilowatt system that was installed free of charge on Thoreau Farm, the birthplace of Henry David Thoreau, in Concord, Mass. Thoreau Farm’s move toward solar began a decade ago when plans were first implemented to rehabilitate and renovate the 18th century farm house where transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau was born 199 years ago. With the help of Concord’s Green Team, Thoreau Farm made use of a series of green efficiency materials, including an electric heat pump for heating and cooling, environmentally sound shingles, a rain-water collection unit, greywater disposal system, and a composting toilet. The solar installation represents the latest chapter in the sustainable rehabilitation of the farmhouse.

Donation of solar kits for Habitat For Humanity
For “Operation Playhouse”, Canadian Solar has donated several solar panel kits to Habitat for Humanity again, an organization dedicated to building homes, communities and hope for those in need. Several playhouses were hand decorated for the children of local veteran families, helping build strength, stability, self-reliance, and playhouses for deserving families.

RECURRENT ENERGY

Our subsidiary Recurrent Energy regards social investment as a core value:

“WE RECOGNIZE THAT OUR ACTIONS HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITIES WHERE WE LIVE, WORK AND DEVELOP OUR PROJECTS. COMMUNITY OUTREACH IS ACCORDINGLY AN INTEGRAL PART OF RECURRENT ENERGY’S PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.”


Below are just some of the projects Recurrent Energy has invested in:

West Side Youth – Fresno County, CA
West Side Youth provides after-school activities for children in Mendota, Fresno. Last summer, Recurrent Energy helped West Side Youth purchase new computers for its technology lab. This spring it made a follow-up contribution to support West Side Youth’s programs, including boxing, martial arts, reading, homework and playing video games.

For more information please view the Recurrent Energy video at https://vimeo.com/181708939

2016 Kings County Farm Day – Kings County, CA
Recurrent Energy is a long-time member of the Kings County Farm Bureau, the premier non-profit advocacy group for the local agricultural community. Most recently, it sponsored the Bureau’s Farm Day, an event tailored to 2,300+ local third graders who spent a day learning “Where does our food come from?”.

Tropico Middle School – Kern County, CA
Recurrent Energy recently helped Tropico Middle School purchase new track & field jerseys and renovate its practice grounds. As 2016 spring track season kicked off, the school sent a letter acknowledging the contribution’s impact. Recurrent Energy is the team’s sole corporate sponsor, and our logo hangs in the school gym.
CHINA 2015


2. Canadian Solar Inc. is recognized as one of the Top 500 Global New Energy Enterprises by the China Institute of Energy Economics Research (CIER).

3. Dr. Shawn Qu, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Solar, is recognized as Global New Energy Business Leader.

4. Canadian Solar Inc. is awarded as one of China’s Top 500 Foreign Trade Enterprises by the Ministry of Commerce of P.R.C. China Foreign Trade Statistics Association.

CHINA 2014

BEST CORPORATE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR
In 2014, Dr. Shawn Qu, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Solar was awarded “Best Corporate Citizen of The Year” by CBN (the financial media arm of China’s SMG media group). The event is recognized as the “Oscars of China’s business sector”. The Best Corporate Citizen of the Year Award is given to the business leader who made the most remarkable contribution to art, education, environment and social development.

CHANGSHU: UNIVERSAL HEALTH AWARD
Canadian Solar’s Changshu factory founded a Healthy Lifestyle Team to promote healthy living, encourage work-break exercises and establish a zero-smoking factory area. Due to its outstanding activities, as well as the organization and dissemination of knowledge on healthy lifestyle, the factory was formally recognized as a Universal Health & Lifestyle Demonstration Unit by Changshu municipal government in 2014.

LUOYANG: ADVANCED ENTERPRISE AWARD
Canadian Solar’s Luoyang Factory was recognized by the Luoyang Luolong District because it achieved sales revenue of RMB 1,364 million in 2014. It also contributed greatly to local economic development and increased local job opportunities in the region.

AMERICAS

RANDSTAD AWARDS
Canadian Solar was named Canada’s Most Attractive Employer in the sixth-annual Randstad Award at a ceremony in Toronto in May 2016. Randstad Canada is the country’s leading staffing, recruitment and HR services company and its Award program recognizes the country’s top employers through an independent survey of more than 9,500 Canadians. When announcing the award, Marc-Étienne Julien, CEO of Randstad Canada, said: “Clearly, Canadian Solar’s commitment to providing sustainable energy solutions and a positive work environment is resonating with Canadians looking for an employer of choice.”

This is the third consecutive year Canadian Solar placed near the top, and our first win. Placing first out of the 150 largest companies in Canada, we were in impressive company, with the 2016 top 10 rankings being:

1. CANADIAN SOLAR INC.
2. IBM Canada Ltd.
3. Air Canada
4. Indigo Books & Music Inc.
5. Fairmont Hotels & Resorts Inc.
6. Bombardier Inc.
7. Coca-Cola Refreshments Canada Company
8. Thomson Reuters Canada Limited
9. Canadian National Railway Company
10. Costco Wholesale Canada Ltd.

The complete list of award winners can be found on the Randstad Awards website: https://www.randstad.ca/randstadaward/

This follows on our success in 2015 where we were ranked #1 in corporate social responsibility for our approach to environmental and social issues. Read the full story in this article: www.canadiansolar.com/making-the-difference/a-top-5-employer-that-puts-people-first.html
DISCLAIMER

This report is for information purposes only and no legal consequences may be drawn from it. The entities in which Canadian Solar directly or indirectly owns interests are separate legal entities. Canadian Solar shall not be held liable for their acts or omissions. This document may contain forward-looking information and statements that are based on business and financial data and assumptions made in a given business, financial, competitive and regulatory environment. They may prove to be inaccurate in the future and are subject to a number of risk factors. Neither Canadian Solar nor any of its affiliates assumes any obligation to investors or other stakeholders to update in part or in full any forward-looking information or statement, objective or trend contained in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additional information concerning factors, risks and uncertainties that may affect Canadian Solar’s financial results or activities is provided in the Canadian Solar 2015 Annual Report.
The GRI Content Index below details all aspects of the report. References to external assurance reports for General and Specific Standard Disclosures have been supplied where these exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI G4</th>
<th>Core Content Index</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 1</td>
<td>Chairman’s introduction</td>
<td>4 – 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 3</td>
<td>Name of the organization</td>
<td>26 – 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 4</td>
<td>Primary brands, products and services</td>
<td>33 – 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 5</td>
<td>Location of organization’s headquarters</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 6</td>
<td>Countries in which we operate</td>
<td>18 – 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 7</td>
<td>Nature and legal form of ownership</td>
<td>26 – 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 8</td>
<td>Our markets</td>
<td>18 – 19, 27, 30, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 9</td>
<td>Scale of the organization</td>
<td>16 – 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 10</td>
<td>Workforce by type, contract, gender and region</td>
<td>125 – 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 11</td>
<td>% of workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 12</td>
<td>Supply chain</td>
<td>45, 58, 95 - 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 13</td>
<td>Significant changes since previous reporting period</td>
<td>8 – 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 14</td>
<td>Approach to the precautionary principle</td>
<td>11, 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 15</td>
<td>Externally developed charters and principles</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4 - 16</td>
<td>Association memberships</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDENTIFIED MATERIAL ASPECTS AND BOUNDARIES**

| G4 - 17 | Entities included in the organization's financial statements                       | 27          |
| G4 - 18 | Processes for defining the report content                                          | 50 – 51     |
| G4 - 19 | List of Material Aspects                                                           | 50 – 51     |
| G4 - 20 | Internal aspect boundaries                                                         | 50 – 51     |
| G4 - 21 | External aspect boundaries                                                         | 50 – 51     |
| G4 - 22 | Restatements of Information                                                        | 11          |
| G4 - 23 | Changes in scope and aspect boundaries                                             | 11          |

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

| G4 - 24 | Stakeholder groups engaged by the organization                                     | 53 – 57     |
| G4 - 25 | Identification and selection of stakeholders                                       | 53 – 57     |
| G4 - 26 | Approach to stakeholder engagement                                                 | 53 – 57     |
| G4 - 27 | Concerns raised through stakeholder engagement                                     | 53 – 57     |

**REPORT PROFILE**

| G4 - 28 | Addressing the Precautionary Principle                                            | 11, 154     |
| G4 - 29 | Date of most recent previous report                                               | 11          |
| G4 - 30 | Reporting cycle                                                                   | 11          |
| G4 - 31 | Key contacts                                                                      | 162 – 163   |
| G4 - 32 | GRI content index – this index                                                     | 156 – 157   |
| G4 - 33 | Assurance                                                                        | 11, 154     |

**GOVERNANCE**

| G4 - 34 | Governance                                                                       | 59          |

**ETHICS AND INTEGRITY**

| G4 - 36 | Ethics and Integrity                                                             | 60 – 61     |

**SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURE**

| G4 - DMA | Disclosures of management approach to Material Aspects                           | 62 – 153    |
### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>AC</th>
<th>Alternating current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>CAFD</td>
<td>Cash available for distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CanSIA</td>
<td>Canadian Solar Industries Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>California Energy Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CED</td>
<td>Cumulative Energy Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COD</td>
<td>Commercial operation date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO2eq</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Canadian Standards Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CED</td>
<td>Cumulative Energy Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSM</td>
<td>Canadian Solar Panel-Monocrystalline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Direct current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DLG</td>
<td>DLG is a German testing institute (Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Financial year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRI</td>
<td>Global Reporting Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>Gigawatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>H2SO4</td>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>Hydrochloric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HF</td>
<td>Hydrogen fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HNO3</td>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>IEA</td>
<td>International Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrotechnical Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Standards Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>JET</td>
<td>Japan Electrical Technologies Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JPEA</td>
<td>Japan Photovoltaic Energy Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>KOH</td>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KPIs</td>
<td>Key Performance Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kWh</td>
<td>Kilowatt hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Kilowatt peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>LCOE</td>
<td>Levelized cost of energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>Megajoule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M &amp; A</td>
<td>Mergers &amp; Acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mj eq</td>
<td>Megajoule equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Megawatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MWh</td>
<td>Megawatt hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>N2O</td>
<td>Nitrous oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NaOH</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH3</td>
<td>Ammonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>Nitrogen oxides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>OSEA</td>
<td>Ontario Sustainable Energy Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OEM</td>
<td>Original Equipment Manufacturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>A polymide material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>PAN files describe module performance under a wide range of environmental conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PET</td>
<td>Polyethylene terephthalate, a polymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Patent Cooperation Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Potential Induced Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POCl3</td>
<td>Phosphorous oxychloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PO4</td>
<td>Phosphate ion equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPA</td>
<td>Power purchase agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Public Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Photovoltaics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PVF</td>
<td>Polyvinyl fluoride is a polymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>QHSE</td>
<td>Quality, Health, Safety and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROA</td>
<td>Return on assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>Antimony equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEIA</td>
<td>Solar Energy Industry Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SO2eq</td>
<td>Sulphur dioxide equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOx</td>
<td>Sulphur oxides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>TCO2eq</td>
<td>Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TÜV</td>
<td>Technische Überwachungsverein (Technical Standards Monitoring Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>UL</td>
<td>Underwriters Laboratories Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Watt peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are you interested in seeing the quality of our module production facilities and the practices of our factories in China, Canada, Vietnam, Indonesia or Brazil?

Canadian Solar would like to offer you the opportunity to take a comprehensive tour of our production facilities.

What areas are you interested in? Quality control, certification, test labs, planning, order processing? Or are you more interested in getting an overall impression of our production capacities? Decide for yourself which area you want to have a closer look at. A competent local team will accompany you on your visit and answer any questions you might have.

Please inform your sales manager or contact us via our website if you want to visit the factory. They will pass your request on to our customer service center. The team there will set a date for you and arrange the transfer to the hotel and the manufacturing facility. They will also organise your hotel and meals*. Our team will make sure that every aspect of your on-site visit goes smoothly.

* Please note that these arrangements are the only support we will be able to provide. The law unfortunately prevents us from covering any of the cost of your visit.
**SALES CONTACTS**

**Headquarters Canada**  
545 Speedvale Avenue West  
Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1K 1E6  
P +1 519 837 1881  
F +1 519 837 2550  
E info@na.canadiansolar.com

**United States of America**  
2430 Camino Ramon, Ste 240,  
San Ramon, CA 94583, USA  
P +1 888 998 7739  
F +1 925 866 2704  
E sales.us@canadiansolar.com

**Hong Kong**  
183 Queen’s Road East, Wanchai,  
Rm 1802 18/F Hopewell Centre  
Hong Kong  
P +852 6690 8088  
F +852 6690 8089  
E sales.hk@canadiansolar.com

**Germany**  
Landsberger Straße 94  
80339 Munich, Germany  
P +49 (0) 89 5199689 11  
E sales.eu@canadiansolar.com

**China**  
199 Lushan Road, Suzhou New District, Jiangsu, China 215129  
No. 199 Lushan Road, Suzhou New District, No. 88 Xiexin Street, Funing District, Jiangsu, 224400, China  
P +86 512 6690 8088  
F +86 512 6690 8089  
E sales.cn@canadiansolar.com

**United Kingdom**  
1 Lumley Street  
London W1K 6TT UK  
P +44 (0) 20 7170 6500  
F +44 (0) 3 3349 1310  
E sales.uk@canadiansolar.com

**Japan**  
Villa Giorgio Giulini 2,  
20123 Milan, Italy  
P +39 02 5291 8591  
F +39 02 5291 8596  
E sales.jp@canadiansolar.com

**India**  
Concorde Towers, Level 14 & 15,  
UB City, 1 Vittal Mallya Road, Bangalore, Karnataka 560001, India  
P +91 80 6572 9050  
F +91 80 6572 9051  
E sales.in@canadiansolar.com

**Brazil**  
Av. Nações Unidas 11857,  
14th floor, CEP 04578908, São Paulo, Brazil  
P +55 11 509 605 25  
F +55 11 509 605 25  
E sales.br@canadiansolar.com

**United States – Energy Group**  
3000 Oak Road, Suite 360  
Walnut Creek, CA, USA 94597  
P +1 519 837 2550  
F +1 519 837 2550  
E info@recurrentenergy.com

**KEY CONTACTS FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PLANTS**

**Canada – Guelph**  
545 Speedvale Avenue West,  
Guelph, ON N1K 1E6, Canada  
P +1 519 837 1881  
F +1 519 837 2550  
E info@na.canadiansolar.com

**China – Luoyang**  
No. 10 Guanzhi Street, Luolong Science and Technology Park,  
Luoyang, Henan 471023, China  
P +86 379 6991 6700  
F +86 379 6991 6750  
E huaping.zhou@canadiansolar.com

**Canada – London**  
400 Global Drive, London, ON N6N 1P4, Canada  
P +1 519 837 2550  
F +1 519 837 2550  
E sales.me@canadiansolar.com

**China – Funing**  
No. 88 Xietian Street, Funing Economic Development Zone,  
Funing, Jiangsu 22400, China  
P +86 513 6825 6609  
F +86 513 6825 6608  
E sales.fn@canadiansolar.com

**China – Suzhou**  
No 199 Lushan Road, Suzhou New District, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215129, China  
P +86 512 6690 8089  
F +86 512 6690 8088  
E sales.su@canadiansolar.com

**China – Changshu**  
No. 2 Changsheng Road, Xintiang Industrial Park, Changshu, Jiangsu 215562, China  
P +86 512 6690 8089  
F +86 512 6690 8088  
E sales.ch@canadiansolar.com

**England**  
165 Cremorne Street,  
Richmond, VIC 3121, Australia  
P +61 (2) 8889 4395  
F +61 (0) 3 9051 2001  
E sales.au@canadiansolar.com

**South Africa**  
26 Coachman Close  
Midstream 1692  
P +27 11 790 7182  
F +27 11 790 7138  
E sales.za@canadiansolar.com

**Spain**  
Paseo de la Castellana 79, 7th floor  
28046 Madrid, Spain  
P +34 91 320 28 84  
F +34 91 320 84 38  
E sales.eu@canadiansolar.com

**United States – Recurrent Energy HQ**  
300 California Street, 7th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104, USA  
P +1 415 675 1500  
F +1 415 675 1501  
E info@recurrentenergy.com

**United States – Recurrent Energy Austin**  
105 West 8th Street, Suite 2B  
Austin, TX 78701, USA  
P +1 512 501 2007  
F +1 512 501 2007  
E info@recurrentenergy.com

**Indonesia – Tangerang**  
No. 8 Jalan Raya Serang Km 22,  
Kawsangan Industri Balaraja Barat, Desa Pasir Bolang, Kec. Tigaraksa,  
15720 Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia  
P +62 21 5509165  
F +62 21 5509165  
E maxie.nata@canadiansolar.com

**Vietnam – Hai Phong**  
No. 5 East West Road, VSIP Hai Phong IP, Thuy Nguyen District,  
Dinh Vu-Cat Hai Economic Zone,  
183000 Hai Phong, Vietnam  
P +84 02 8466 4360  
F +84 02 8466 4360  
E hait.vu@canadiansolar.com