

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LTD
Form 20-F
April 22, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

OR

.. **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 1-13522

China Yuchai International Limited

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Not Applicable
(Translation of Registrant's Name

Bermuda
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or

Into English)

Organization)

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(Address and Telephone Number of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, par value US\$0.10 per Share

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

The New York Stock Exchange

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

As of December 31, 2013, 37,267,673 shares of common stock, par value US\$0.10 per share, and one special share, par value US\$0.10, were issued and outstanding.

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this report is an annual report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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

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

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All references to China, PRC and the State in this Annual Report are references to the People's Republic of China. Unless otherwise specified, all references in this Annual Report to US dollars, dollars, US\$ or \$ are to United States dollars; all references to Renminbi, RMB or R are to Renminbi, the legal tender currency of China; all references to S\$ are to Singapore dollars, the legal tender currency of Singapore; all references to RM are to Ringgit, the legal tender currency of Malaysia; all references to GBP are to Great British pounds, the legal tender currency of the United Kingdom. Unless otherwise specified, translation of amounts for the convenience of the reader has been made in this Annual Report (i) from Renminbi to US dollars at the rate of Rmb 6.1201 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, on March 7, 2014, (ii) from Singapore dollar to US dollars at the rate of S\$1.2682 = US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on March 7, 2014, and (iii) from Ringgit to US dollars at the rate of RM 3.2565 = US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on March 7, 2014. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts, Singapore dollar amounts or Ringgit amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US dollars at rates specified herein or any other rate.

Our consolidated financial statements are reported in Renminbi and prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS). We adopted IFRS effective as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 by applying IFRS 1: First Time Adoption of International Reporting Standards. For the years prior to 2009, we prepared our financial statements, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP), which differs in certain significant respects from and is not comparable with IFRS. Totals presented in this Annual Report may not correctly total due to rounding of numbers. References to a particular fiscal year are to the period ended December 31 of such year.

As used in this Annual Report, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms the Company, the Group, CYI, we, us, our and our subsidiaries refer to China Yuchai International Limited and its subsidiaries. All references herein to Yuchai are to Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited and its subsidiaries and, prior to its incorporation in July 1992, to the machinery business of its predecessor, Guangxi Yulin Diesel Engine Factory, or Yulin Diesel, which was founded in 1951 and became a state-owned enterprise in 1959. In the restructuring of Yulin Diesel in July 1992, its other businesses were transferred to Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Holdings Company, also sometimes referred to as Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Group Company Limited, or the State Holding Company, which became a shareholder of Yuchai. All references to HLGE are to HL Global Enterprises Limited (formerly known as HLG Enterprise Limited); and all references to the HLGE group are to HLGE and its subsidiaries. All references to TCL are to Thakral Corporation Ltd; and all references to the TCL group are to TCL and its subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2013, 37,267,673 shares of our common stock, par value US\$0.10 per share, or Common Stock, and one special share, par value US\$0.10, of our Common Stock were issued and outstanding. The weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the year were 37,267,673. Unless otherwise indicated herein, all percentage share amounts with respect to the Company are based on the weighted average number of shares of 37,267,673 for 2013. As of March 7, 2014, 37,267,673 shares of our Common Stock, and one special share, par value US\$0.10 were issued and outstanding.

In China, Euro emission standards are equivalent to National emission standards and references to National emission standards are equivalent to references to Euro emission standards. All references to Tier 3 emission standards are to emission standards adopted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China applicable to diesel engines used in non-road machinery.

Cautionary Statements with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements

We wish to caution readers that the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report, which include all statements which, at the time made, address future results of operations, are based upon our interpretation of factors affecting our business and operations. We believe that the following important factors, among others, in some cases have affected, and in the future could affect our consolidated results and could cause our consolidated results for 2014 and beyond to differ materially from those described in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf:

political, economic and social conditions in China, including the Chinese government's specific policies with respect to foreign investment, economic growth, inflation and the availability of credit, particularly to the extent such current or future conditions and policies affect the diesel and natural gas engine industries and markets in China, our diesel and natural gas engine customers, the demand, sales volume and sales prices for our diesel and natural gas engines and our levels of accounts receivable;

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the effects of a strengthening recovery in the global economy subject to continued fragilities and certain downside risks such as the lingering fiscal policy uncertainty in the United States, protracted recovery in the Euro Area, weaker than expected growth in China, possible set-backs in the restructuring of China's economy by its new government, the escalating geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea, on the overall global economy and our business, operating results and growth rates;

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the effects of competition and excess capacity in the diesel engine market on the demand, sales volume and sales prices for our diesel engines;

the effects of previously reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and our ability to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting;

our ability to collect and control our levels of accounts receivable;

our dependence on the Dongfeng Automobile Company and other major diesel truck manufacturers controlled by or affiliated with the Dongfeng Automobile Company;

our ability to successfully manage and implement our joint ventures and manufacture and sell our diesel and natural gas engines and any new products;

our ability to finance our working capital and capital expenditure requirements, including obtaining any required external debt or other financing;

the effects of fluctuating interest rates in China on our borrowing costs or the availability of funding;

the effects of inflation on our financial condition and results of operations, including the effects on Yuchai's costs of raw materials and parts and labor costs;

our ability to successfully implement the Reorganization Agreement, as amended by the Cooperation Agreement (both as defined in Item 4. Information on the Company - History and Development);

our ability to control Yuchai and consolidate Yuchai's financial results;

the effects of uncertainties in the Chinese legal system, which could limit the legal protection available to foreign investors, including with respect to the enforcement of foreign judgments in China;

the ability of HLGE to continue as a going concern and its ability to repay its debt obligations to us which may have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment in HLGE;

the effects of changes to the international, regional and economic climate and market conditions in countries where the HLGE group's hospitality operations are located, as well as related global economic trends that adversely impact the travel and tourism industries;

the outbreak of communicable diseases, such as the Influenza A (H1N1) virus and the Avian flu (H5N1 and H7N9), if not contained, and its potential effects on the operations of the HLGE group and its business in the hospitality industry; and

the impact of terrorism, terrorist events, airline strikes, hostilities between countries or increased risk of natural disasters or viral epidemics that may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of travelers and tourists to the HLGE group's hospitality operations. Our actual results, performance, or achievement may differ from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report. Accordingly, we can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by these forward-looking statements will transpire or occur or, if any of the foregoing factors or other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this Annual Report were to occur, what impact they will have on these forward-looking statements, including our results of operations or financial condition. In view of these uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We expressly disclaim any obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report to reflect the occurrence of events after the date of this Annual Report.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated statement of financial position data as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and the selected consolidated statement of profit or loss data and the selected consolidated statement of cash flows data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report. The selected consolidated statement of financial position data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the selected consolidated statement of profit or loss data and the selected consolidated statement of cash flows data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 have been prepared in conformity with IFRS. We adopted IFRS effective as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 by applying IFRS 1: First Time Adoption of International Reporting Standards.

In accordance with rule amendments adopted by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, which became effective on March 4, 2008, we do not provide a reconciliation to US GAAP for financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. The selected financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

We currently own, through six of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, 76.4% of the outstanding shares of Yuchai. Our ownership interest in Yuchai is our main business asset. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations depend primarily upon Yuchai's financial condition and results of operations, and the implementation of the Reorganization Agreement, as amended by the Cooperation Agreement.

Following an announcement in February 2005 by the Board of Directors of the Company of its approval of the implementation of our business expansion and diversification plan, we looked for new business opportunities to seek to reduce our financial dependence on Yuchai. As of December 31, 2013, we had a 48.9% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE and a 7.7% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL. As of March 7, 2014, our interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE and TCL remain unchanged.

Relating to our interest in HLGE:

On January 13, 2012, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star Services Limited (Grace Star) transferred 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares in the capital of HLGE (the Trust Preference Shares) to Amicorp Trustees (Singapore) Limited (the Trustee) pursuant to a trust deed entered into between HLGE and the Trustee (the Trust). On January 16, 2012, the Trust Preference Shares were mandatorily converted into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE (the Trust Shares) resulting in our shareholding interest in HLGE decreasing from 49.4% to 48.1%. On April 4, 2012, as a result of the conversion of all the outstanding Series A redeemable convertible preference shares held by our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Venture Delta Limited (Venture Delta) and Grace Star, into new ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, our shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 48.1% to 48.9%.

The Trust Shares are accounted for as treasury shares by HLGE as they are issued by HLGE and held by the Trust, which is considered as part of HLGE. As a result, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE net of the Trust Shares, our shareholding interest in HLGE is stated as 50.1% for accounting purposes in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. However, these Trust Shares are not regarded as treasury shares under the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, and the Trustee has the power, inter alia, to vote or abstain from voting in respect of the Trust Shares at any general meeting of HLGE in its absolute discretion and to waive its right to receive dividends in respect of the Trust Shares as it deems fit. Accordingly, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE including the Trust Shares, our shareholding interest in HLGE is 48.9% as of December 31, 2013.

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Relating to our interest in TCL:

In July 2010, we reduced our total shareholding in TCL from 34.4% to 13.9%. As a result of the subsequent sales of TCL shares in the open market, our shareholding interest in TCL decreased to 12.2% as of December 31, 2012 and to 7.7% as of December 31, 2013 and remained unchanged as of March 7, 2014.

We classify our shareholding in TCL as held for trading investment.

For further information on the Company's investments in HLGE and TCL, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan.

	2009 Rmb	2010 Rmb	Year ended December 31,		2013 Rmb	2013 US\$(¹)
			2011 Rmb (in thousands)	2012 Rmb		
Selected Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss Data:						
Revenue	13,175,903	16,208,184	15,444,428	13,449,489	15,902,355	2,598,382
Gross profit	2,545,818	4,008,931	3,442,279	2,879,884	3,264,904	533,472
Research and development costs	(297,259)	(324,123)	(328,140)	(373,732)	(468,612)	(76,569)
Other operating income, net	77,555	87,628	73,078	132,350	156,352	25,547
Operating profit	854,257	1,949,672	1,535,088	1,163,464	1,402,416	229,149
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	(13,046)	(54,023)	(79,632)	(36,869)	(79,086)	(12,922)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	966,668	1,765,203	1,299,282	913,576	1,162,119	189,886
Income tax expense	(147,223)	(327,946)	(226,780)	(142,238)	(222,147)	(36,298)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	819,445	1,437,257	1,072,502	771,338	939,972	153,588
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	13,022	12,655				
Profit for the year	832,467	1,449,912	1,072,502	771,338	939,972	153,588
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the parent	628,331	1,117,297	818,532	567,333	700,423	114,446
Non-controlling interests	204,136	332,615	253,970	204,005	239,549	39,142
Basic and diluted earnings per common share						
attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	16.86	29.98	21.96	15.22	18.79	3.07
Profit from continuing operations per share	21.99	38.57	28.78	20.70	25.22	4.12
Profit for the year per share	22.34	38.91	28.78	20.70	25.22	4.12
Weighted average number of shares	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268

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	2009 Rmb	2010 Rmb	As of December 31,		2013 Rmb	2013 US\$(¹)
			2011 Rmb (in thousands)	2012 Rmb		
Selected Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:						
Working capital (²)	1,471,624	2,553,495	2,754,111	2,906,300	4,333,904	708,141
Property, plant and equipment	2,975,169	3,276,302	3,748,233	4,016,593	4,036,163	659,493
Trade and bills receivables	2,506,701	4,234,475	6,690,917	6,591,736	7,437,948	1,215,331
Short-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	667,173	423,543	3,551,848	2,339,273	1,230,981	201,138
Trade and other payables	6,190,246	7,902,317	7,234,151	6,921,197	7,718,488	1,261,171
Total assets	13,305,911	16,246,263	19,151,019	17,923,673	19,293,168	3,152,427
Long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	411,875	201,850	144,883	111,422	1,028,396	168,036
Non-controlling interests	1,360,459	1,687,980	1,807,958	1,869,954	2,042,592	333,751
Issued capital	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	281,727
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	4,049,331	5,097,947	5,542,203	5,901,913	6,391,573	1,044,357
Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:						
	2009 Rmb	2010 Rmb	Year ended December 31,		2013 Rmb	2013 US\$(¹)
			2011 Rmb (in thousands)	2012 Rmb		
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,969,358	1,464,964	(1,762,386)	1,512,192	589,642	96,345
Capital expenditures(³)	788,936	644,305	931,764	736,727	429,631	70,200

(¹) The Company's functional currency is US dollar and its reporting currency is Renminbi. The functional currency of Yuchai is Renminbi. Translation of amounts from Renminbi to US dollars is solely for the convenience of the reader. Translation of amounts from Renminbi to US dollars has been made at the rate of Rmb 6.1201 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China at the close of business on March 7, 2014. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US dollars at that rate or at any other rate prevailing on March 7, 2014 or any other date. The rate quoted by the People's Bank of China at the close of business on December 31, 2013 was Rmb 6.0969 = US\$1.00.

(²) Current assets less current liabilities. The Revised IAS 19 amended the definition of short-term employee benefits and requires employee benefits to be classified as short-term based on the expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement to the benefits. The change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively.

(³) Purchase of property, plant and equipment and payment for construction in progress.

Dividends

Our principal source of cash flow has historically been our share of the dividends, if any, paid to us by Yuchai, as described under Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources.

In May 1993, in order to finance further expansion, Yuchai sold shares to the Company, or Foreign Shares, and became a Sino-foreign joint stock company.

Chinese laws and regulations applicable to a Sino-foreign joint stock company require that before Yuchai distributes profits, it must (i) recover losses in previous years; (ii) satisfy all tax liabilities; and (iii) make contributions to the statutory reserve fund in an amount equal to 10% of net income for the year determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the PRC, or PRC GAAP. However, the allocation of statutory reserve fund will not be further required once the accumulated amount of such fund reaches 50% of the registered capital of Yuchai.

Any determination by Yuchai to declare a dividend will be at the discretion of Yuchai's shareholders and will be dependent upon Yuchai's financial condition, results of operations and other relevant factors. Yuchai's Articles of Association provide that dividends shall be paid at least once a year. To the extent Yuchai has foreign currency available, dividends declared by shareholders at a shareholders' meeting to be paid to holders of Foreign Shares (currently only us) will be payable in foreign currency, and such shareholders will have priority thereto. If the foreign currency available is insufficient to pay such dividends, such dividends may be payable partly in Renminbi and partly in foreign currency. Dividends allocated to holders of Foreign Shares may be remitted in accordance with the relevant Chinese laws and regulations. In the event that the dividends are distributed in Renminbi, such dividends may be converted into foreign currency and remitted in accordance with the relevant

Chinese laws, regulations and policies.

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The following table sets forth a five-year summary of dividends we have paid to our shareholders as well as dividends paid to us by Yuchai:

Fiscal Year	Dividend paid by the Company to its shareholders for the fiscal year/ in the fiscal year (per share)	Dividend paid by Yuchai to the Company ⁽¹⁾ for the fiscal year /in the fiscal year (in thousands)
2009	US\$0.10 ⁽²⁾	Rmb 144,565 (US\$21,130) ⁽³⁾
2010	US\$0.25 ⁽⁴⁾	Rmb 451,775 (US\$69,213) ⁽⁵⁾
2011	US\$1.50 ⁽⁶⁾	Rmb 234,917 (US\$36,829) ⁽⁷⁾
2012	US\$0.90 ⁽⁸⁾	Rmb 234,923 ⁽⁹⁾
2013	US\$0.90 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	Rmb 343,349 ⁽¹²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Dividends paid by Yuchai to us, as well as to other shareholders of Yuchai, were declared in Renminbi and paid in US dollars (as shown in parentheses) based on the exchange rates at local designated foreign exchange banks on the respective payment dates. For dividends paid for fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the exchange rates used were Rmb 6.8417 = US\$1.00, Rmb 6.5273 = US\$1.00 and Rmb 6.3786 = US\$1.00 respectively.

⁽²⁾ On September 24, 2009, we declared a dividend of US\$0.10 per ordinary share amounting to US\$3.7 million for fiscal year 2008. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on October 16, 2009.

⁽³⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year 2009 was paid to us on May 14, 2010.

⁽⁴⁾ On March 5, 2010, we declared a dividend of US\$0.25 per ordinary share amounting to US\$9.3 million for fiscal year 2009. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on March 30, 2010.

⁽⁵⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year 2010 was paid to us on May 5, 2011.

⁽⁶⁾ On May 11, 2011, we declared a dividend of US\$0.50 per ordinary share and a special dividend of US\$1.00 per ordinary share amounting to a total of US\$55.9 million for fiscal year 2010. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on May 31, 2011.

⁽⁷⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year 2011 was paid to us on June 12, 2012.

⁽⁸⁾ On June 15, 2012, we declared a dividend of US\$0.50 per ordinary share and a special dividend of US\$0.40 per ordinary share amounting to a total of US\$33.5 million for fiscal year 2011. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on July 9, 2012.

⁽⁹⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year 2012 was paid to us on June 7, 2013. For dividends paid for fiscal year 2012, Rmb 68.4 million was paid in Renminbi and the remaining Rmb 166.5 million was paid in US dollars at an exchange rate of Rmb 6.1474 = US\$1.00.

⁽¹⁰⁾ On June 17, 2013, we declared a dividend of US\$0.40 per ordinary share and a special dividend of US\$0.40 per ordinary share amounting to a total of US\$29.8 million for fiscal year 2012. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on July 10, 2013.

⁽¹¹⁾ On August 5, 2013, we declared an interim dividend of US\$0.10 per ordinary share for fiscal year 2013 amounting to a total of US\$3.7 million. This dividend was paid to our shareholders on August 26, 2013.

⁽¹²⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year 2013 has been approved for payment by Yuchai's Board of Directors. It will be paid to us upon the issuance of Yuchai's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2013 and upon the receipt of approval by Yuchai's shareholders.

Historical Exchange Rate Information

On December 31, 2013, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.0969 = US\$1.00. On March 7, 2014, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.1201 = US\$1.00.

On December 31, 2013, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.0537 = US\$1.00. On March 7, 2014, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.1258 = US\$1.00.

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The following tables set forth certain information concerning exchange rates between Renminbi and US dollars based on the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the periods indicated:

Period	Noon Buying Rate ⁽¹⁾	
	(Rmb per US\$1.00)	
	High	Low
October 2013	6.1209	6.0815
November 2013	6.0993	6.0903
December 2013	6.0927	6.0537
January 2014	6.0600	6.0402
February 2014	6.1448	6.0591
March 2014	6.2273	6.1183

Period	Noon Buying Rate ⁽¹⁾			
	(Rmb per US\$1.00)			
	Period End	Average (2)	High	Low
2009	6.8259	6.8307	6.8470	6.8176
2010	6.6000	6.7696	6.8330	6.6000
2011	6.2939	6.4630	6.6364	6.2939
2012	6.2301	6.3088	6.3879	6.2221
2013	6.0537	6.1478	6.2438	6.0537
2014 (through March 7, 2014)	6.1258	6.0729	6.1460	6.0402

⁽¹⁾ The noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers payable in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Since April 1994, the noon buying rate has been based on the rate quoted by the PBOC. As a result, since April 1994, the noon buying rate and the PBOC rate have been substantially similar. The PBOC rate at the end of December 31, 2013 was Rmb 6.0969 compared with Rmb 6.0537 for the noon buying rate at the end of December 31, 2013.

⁽²⁾ Determined by averaging the rates on each business day of each month during the relevant period.

Risk Factors**Risks relating to our shares and share ownership*****Our controlling shareholder's interests may differ from those of our other shareholders.***

As of March 27, 2014, our controlling shareholder, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., or Hong Leong Asia, indirectly owns 13,243,431, or 35.5%, of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock, as well as a special share that entitles it to elect a majority of our directors. Hong Leong Asia controls us through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hong Leong (China) Limited, or Hong Leong China, and through HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd, or HL Technology, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Leong China. HL Technology owns approximately 21.0% of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock and has, since August 2002 been the registered holder of the special share. Hong Leong Asia also owns, through another wholly-owned subsidiary, Well Summit Investments Limited, approximately 14.5% of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock as of March 27, 2014. Hong Leong Asia is a member of the Hong Leong Investment Holdings Pte. Ltd. or Hong Leong Investment group of companies. Prior to August 2002, we were controlled by Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, or Diesel Machinery, which, until its dissolution, was a holding company controlled by Hong Leong China and was the prior owner of the special share. Through HL Technology's stock ownership and the rights accorded to the Special Share under our Bye-Laws and various agreements among shareholders, Hong Leong Asia is able to effectively approve and effect most corporate transactions. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement. In addition, our shareholders do not have cumulative voting rights. There can be no assurance that Hong Leong Asia's actions will be in the best interests of our other shareholders. See also Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders.

We may experience a change of control as a result of sale or disposal of shares of our Common Stock by our controlling shareholders.

As described above, HL Technology, a subsidiary of Hong Leong Asia, owns 7,831,169 shares of our Common Stock, as well as the special share. If HL Technology reduces its shareholding to less than 7,290,000 shares of our Common Stock, our Bye-Laws provide that the special share held by HL Technology will cease to carry any rights, and Hong Leong Asia may as a result cease to have control over us. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions The Special Share. If HL Technology sells or disposes of all of the shares of our Common Stock, we cannot determine what control arrangements will arise as a result of such sale or disposal (including changes in our management arising therefrom), or assess what effect those control arrangements may have, if any, on our financial condition, results of operations, business, prospects or share price.

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In addition, certain of our financing arrangements have covenants requiring Hong Leong Asia to retain ownership of the special share and that we remain a principal subsidiary (as defined in such arrangements) of Hong Leong Asia. A breach of that covenant may require us to pay all outstanding amounts under those financing arrangements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to pay such amounts or obtain alternate financing.

The market price for our Common Stock may be volatile.

There continues to be volatility in the market price for our Common Stock. The market price could fluctuate substantially in the future in response to a number of factors, including:

our operating results whether audited or unaudited;

the public's reaction to our press releases and announcements and our filings with the SEC;

changes in financial estimates or recommendations by stock market analysts regarding us, our competitors or other companies that investors may deem comparable;

operating and stock price performance of our competitors or other companies that investors may deem comparable;

political, economic, and social conditions in China;

any negative perceptions about corporate governance or accounting practices at listed companies with significant operations in China;

changes in general economic conditions, especially the effects of a strengthening recovery in the global economy subject to continued fragilities and certain downside risks such as the lingering fiscal policy uncertainty in the United States, protracted recovery in the Euro Area, weaker than expected growth in China, possible set-backs in the restructuring of China's economy by its new government, the escalating geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business The diesel engine business in China is dependent in large part on the performance of the Chinese and the global economy. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by slowdowns in the Chinese and the global economy. ;

future sales of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur; or

the announcement by us or our competitors of a significant acquisition.

All of the above factors working together may result in market fluctuations which may materially adversely affect our stock price.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse United States federal income tax consequences to US Holders.

A non-United States corporation is considered a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (2) at least 50% of the total value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, the total value of our assets generally will be determined by reference to the market price of our shares. We believe

that our shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year that ended on December 31, 2013. However, there is no guarantee that the United States Internal Revenue Service will not take a contrary position or that our shares will not be treated as stock of a PFIC for any future taxable year. Our PFIC status will be affected by, among other things, the market value of our shares and the assets and operations of our company and subsidiaries. If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a US Holder (defined below) holds our shares, certain adverse United States federal income tax consequences could apply to the US Holder. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation United States Federal Income Taxation PFIC Rules.

Risks relating to our company and our business

The diesel engine business in China is dependent in large part on the performance of the Chinese and the global economy. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by slowdowns in the Chinese and the global economy.

Our operations and performance depend significantly on worldwide economic conditions. During periods of economic expansion, the demand for trucks, construction machinery and other applications of diesel engines generally increases. Conversely, uncertainty about current global economic conditions or adverse changes in the economy could lead to a significant decline in the diesel engine industry which is generally adversely affected by a decline in demand. As a result, the performance of the Chinese economy will likely affect, to a significant degree, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects. For example, the various measures taken by the Chinese government from time to time to regulate economic growth and control inflation have in prior periods, significantly weakened demand for trucks in China, and may have a similar effect in the future. Uncertainty and adverse changes in the Chinese economy could also increase costs associated with developing our products, increase the cost and decrease the availability of potential sources of financing, and increase our exposure to material losses from our investments, any of which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results.

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According to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects issued on January 14, 2014, five years after the global financial crisis, the world economy is showing signs of improvement in 2014 due to a recovery in the high income countries of the United States, the Euro Area and Japan and the firming of growth in developing countries. The world economy is expected to grow 3.2% in 2014 compared with 2.4% in 2013 and strengthening to 3.4% and 3.5% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Much of the initial growth acceleration reflects a pick-up in high income country growth which, after years of extreme weakness and outright recession, appear to be finally emerging from the global financial crisis. However, growth prospects in 2014 is sensitive to the tapering of monetary stimulus in the United States beginning in January 2014 and the structural shifts occurring in China's economy. Although growth in the Euro Area had turned positive in the second quarter of 2013 led by stronger growth in Germany, Euro Area output remains well below pre-crisis levels in some of the hardest-hit countries of the region. The global economy is recovering but downside risks persist. These risks include a derailment of the recovery in the Euro Area, ongoing debt and fiscal issues in the United States with a possibility of a debt default, a slowdown in China's economy as its new leadership attempts to rebalance its economy from investment and exports to increased domestic consumption, an escalation of the recent geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea without any immediate resolution. Further, in recent years, as a result of recurring liquidity tightening in the banking system, alternative lending and borrowing outside of traditional banking practices, generally known as shadow banking, has grown to become an integral and significant aspect of the Chinese economy. Such alternative lending is loosely regulated and has led to an increase in China's debt levels leading to concern over rising bad debts and financial problems. As some of the funds obtained from shadow banking are being used for investments in speculative and risky products, should a widespread default on such investments occur, this could harm the growth prospects of the Chinese economy. Even if the Chinese government increases regulation over such alternative lending and borrowing, there is no assurance that such regulations will be successful, or that they would not have an adverse impact on the overall loan markets and liquidity in China, which will negatively impact the Chinese economy.

The pace of economic growth in China slowed from 9.2% in 2011 to 7.8% in 2012 to 7.7% in 2013 (Source: China's National Bureau of Statistics). The World Bank has forecast China's economy to expand in 2014 by 7.7%. On November 15, 2013, after the closure of the Third Plenum of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Congress, the new government issued a comprehensive reform document detailing extensive new social and economic policies with the primary aim to restructure and rebalance the economy to a more sustainable model by focusing more on domestic consumption away from investment and export fuelled growth. On March 5, 2014, at the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Li Keqiang in his first annual policy report announced that the growth target for China in 2014 would remain at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012 and 2013 in order to strengthen market confidence and improve the economic structure of China. Premier Li also advocated a balanced monetary policy and placed an emphasis on wide-ranging reforms in a continuation of the goals set out in the November reform document. On April 3, 2014, China's State Council in an effort to maintain economic growth, unveiled a new stimulus package consisting of tax breaks for small firms and the speeding up of railway investments and renovations of shanty towns. As the new Chinese government has stated that pursuing reforms stretching from finance to the environment is its top priority, further changes to existing economic and social policies, in addition to those already announced, are expected to be implemented by the new leadership. The business and prospects for the diesel engine industry, and thus the business and prospects of our company, may also be adversely affected by Chinese government policy.

The diesel engine business in China is dependent in large part on the Chinese government policy. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by Chinese government policies affecting our business.

Our business is dependent on the state of the commercial vehicle market in China. The sales of diesel powered commercial vehicles can be cyclical and we have experienced fluctuations over the years (Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers). This is the result of government incentives and subsidies introduced from time to time as well as the replacement cycle of commercial vehicles. In 2010, the sales of diesel powered commercial vehicles increased 29.8% over 2009. This was partly due to the Chinese government's stimulus measures to counter the effects of the global financial crisis and maintain economic stability as well as the evolving emission standards for automotive vehicles which contributed to the demand for new vehicles. Thereafter, in 2011 and 2012, sales of diesel powered commercial vehicles declined by 5.6% and 9.0%, respectively. This was due to a variety of factors including the phasing out of government incentives for commercial vehicle purchases and slowing down of the implementation of infrastructure projects. In 2013, we witnessed a rebounding of the diesel engine market which recorded an increase of 5.6% mainly due to the pre-buying of commercial vehicles prior to the implementation of the National IV emission standards nationwide on July 1, 2013 and the uneven enforcement of the new emission standards by the authorities after July 1, 2013.

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In recent years, the policies of the Chinese government have encouraged energy conservation and emissions reduction. China's 12th Five-Year Plan, which was officially adopted in 2011, targets a 16% and 17% reduction in energy use and carbon dioxide emissions respectively per unit of economic output by 2015. Out of seven strategic investment areas identified under the 12th Five-Year Plan, three relate to energy, namely clean energy, energy conservation and clean energy vehicles. On June 16, 2012, in an effort to strengthen the country's energy saving and emission reduction efforts, the Chinese government issued the 12th Five-Year Development Plan for the Energy Saving and Environmental Protection Industry (the Energy Plan). While the Energy Plan recognized that China's energy saving and environmental protection industry has grown rapidly and is expected to continue to do so through 2015, it also acknowledged that the scale and strength of the industry are not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's economic and social development. On August 11, 2013, the new Chinese government released a guideline titled

Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Energy-Saving and Environmental Protection Industries. According to the guideline, the government plans to upgrade the environmental sector to a key industry by 2015 and the sector is expected to grow at the rate of 15% annually. The government announced that it would fund through investments, tax breaks and direct subsidies, environmental protection industries across a range of technologies addressing air, water and soil pollution including energy saving products, electrical vehicles and pollution monitoring. Although the Energy Plan and new guideline formulated a series of policy measures to create a sustainable environment for the rapid growth of the energy saving and environmental protection industry by 2015, there is no assurance that these measures will be successful. We cannot assure you that the Chinese government will not change its policies in the future to de-emphasize the use of diesel engines and encourage increased use of cleaner energy alternatives, and any such change will adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

The government incentive schemes for agriculture machinery in 2013 resulted in an increase in the demand for agricultural engines as a result of which Yuchai recorded a significant increase in agriculture engine sales in 2013. However, since the government incentive schemes may be changed from time to time, there can be no assurance that our sales of agricultural engines will continue to grow at the same rate as 2013 or at all.

Our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects may be adversely affected if we are unable to implement the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement.

We own 76.4% of the outstanding shares of Yuchai, and one of our primary sources of cash flow continues to be our share of the dividends, if any, paid by Yuchai and investment earnings thereon. As a result of the agreement reached with Yuchai and its related parties pursuant to the July 2003 Agreement, we discontinued legal and arbitration proceedings initiated by us in May 2003 relating to difficulties with respect to our investment in Yuchai. In furtherance of the terms of the July 2003 Agreement, we, Yuchai and Coomber Investments Limited, or Coomber, entered into the Reorganization Agreement in April 2005, as amended in December 2005 and November 2006, and agreed on a restructuring plan intended to be beneficial to our shareholders. In June 2007, we, along with Yuchai, Coomber and the State Holding Company, entered into the Cooperation Agreement. The Cooperation agreement amends certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement and as so amended, incorporates the terms of the Reorganization Agreement. Pursuant to the amendments to the Reorganization Agreement, the Company has agreed that the restructuring and spin-off of Yuchai will not be effected, and, recognizing the understandings that have been reached between the Company and the State Holding Company to jointly undertake efforts to expand the business of Yuchai, the Company will not seek to recover the anti-dilution fee of US\$20 million that was due from Yuchai. For more information on these agreements see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development. No assurance can be given as to when the business expansion requirements relating to Yuchai as contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement will be fully implemented, or that implementation of the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement will effectively resolve all of the difficulties faced by us with respect to our investment in Yuchai.

In addition, the Reorganization Agreement contemplates the continued implementation of our business expansion and diversification plan adopted in February 2005. One of the goals of this business expansion and diversification plan is to reduce our financial dependence on Yuchai. Subsequently, we acquired strategic stakes in TCL and HLGE. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that we will be able to successfully expand and diversify our business. We may also not be able to continue to identify suitable acquisition opportunities, or secure funding to consummate such acquisitions or successfully integrate such acquired businesses within our operations. Any failure to implement the terms of the Reorganization Agreement and Cooperation Agreement, including our continued expansion and diversification, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects. Additionally, although the Cooperation Agreement amends certain provisions of the Reorganization Agreement and also acknowledges the understandings that have been reached between us and the State Holding Company to jointly undertake efforts to expand and diversify the business of Yuchai, no assurance can be given that we will be able to successfully implement those efforts or as to when the transactions contemplated therein will be consummated.

Table of Contents***We have and may continue to experience disagreements and difficulties with the Chinese shareholders in Yuchai.***

Although we own 76.4% of the outstanding shares of Yuchai, and believe we have proper legal ownership of our investment and a controlling financial interest in Yuchai, in the event there is a dispute with Yuchai's Chinese shareholders regarding our investment in Yuchai, we may have to rely on the Chinese legal system for remedies. The Chinese legal system may not be as effective as compared to other more developed countries, such as the United States. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to China The Chinese legal system embodies uncertainties which could limit the legal protection available to foreign investors. We have, in the past experienced problems from time to time in obtaining assistance and cooperation of Yuchai's Chinese shareholders in the daily management and operation of Yuchai. We have, in the past also experienced problems from time to time in obtaining the assistance and cooperation of the State Holding Company in dealing with other various matters, including the implementation of corporate governance procedures, the payment of dividends, the holding of Yuchai board meetings and the resolution of employee-related matters. Examples of these problems are described elsewhere in this Annual Report. The July 2003 Agreement, the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement are intended to resolve certain issues relating to our share ownership in Yuchai and the continued corporate governance and other difficulties which we have had with respect to Yuchai. As part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai agreed that it would seek the requisite shareholder approval prior to entering into any material transactions (including any agreements or arrangements with parties related to Yuchai or any of its shareholders) and that it would comply with its governance requirements. Yuchai also acknowledged and affirmed the Company's continued rights as majority shareholder to direct the management and policies of Yuchai through Yuchai's Board of Directors. Yuchai's Articles of Association have been amended and such amended Articles of Association as approved by the Guangxi Department of Commerce on December 2, 2009, entitle the Company to elect nine of Yuchai's 13 directors, thereby reaffirming the Company's right to effect all major decisions relating to Yuchai. While Yuchai has affirmed the Company's continued rights as Yuchai's majority shareholder and authority to direct the management and policies of Yuchai, no assurance can be given that disagreements and difficulties with Yuchai's management and/or Yuchai's Chinese shareholders will not recur, including implementation of the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement, corporate governance matters or related party transactions. Such disagreements and difficulties could ultimately have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We have previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and cannot assure you that material weaknesses will not be identified in the future. Our failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements which could require us to restate financial statements in the future, or cause us not to be able to provide timely financial information, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on our stock price.

We restated our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, and reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that as of December 31, 2005 to 2011, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective and as of December 31, 2006 to 2011, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. However, for the year ended December 31, 2012, no material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting was identified and management had concluded that as of December 31, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were effective. During the period covered by this Annual Report, no material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting was identified and management has concluded that as of December 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were effective. Our current independent registered public accounting firm has expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. See Item 15. Controls and Procedures.

We cannot assure you that material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. Any failure to maintain or improve existing controls or implement new controls could result in material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations which in turn could cause our shares to be delisted or suspended from trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). In addition, any such failure could result in material misstatements in our financial statements and adversely affect the results of annual management evaluations regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Any of the foregoing could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our share price.

We depend on and expect to continue to depend on the Dongfeng Group for a significant percentage of our sales

Our sales are concentrated among the Dongfeng Group, which includes the Dongfeng Automobile Company, one of the largest state-owned automobile companies in China, and other major diesel truck manufacturers controlled by or affiliated with the Dongfeng Automobile Company. In 2013, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 20.7% of our total revenue, of which sales to our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 5.5% and 3.3% respectively. In 2013, our sales to our top five customers including the Dongfeng Group accounted for 34.8% of our total revenue. Although we consider our relationship with the Dongfeng Group and the other top four customers to be good, the loss of one or more of the companies within the Dongfeng Group as a customer or any one of our other top

four customers whether singly or combined together would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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As we are dependent on the purchases made by the Dongfeng Group from us, we have exposure to their liquidity arising from the high level of accounts receivable from them. We cannot assure you that the Dongfeng Group will be able to repay all the money they owe to us. In addition, the Dongfeng Group may not be able to continue purchasing the same volume of products from us which would reduce our overall sales volume.

The Dongfeng Group also competes with us in the diesel engine market in China. Although we believe that the companies within the Dongfeng Group generally make independent purchasing decisions based on end-user preferences, we cannot assure you that truck manufacturers affiliated with the Dongfeng Automobile Company will not preferentially purchase diesel engines manufactured by companies within the Dongfeng Group over those manufactured by us.

Competition in China from other diesel engine manufacturers may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

The diesel engine industry in China is highly competitive. We compete with many other China domestic companies, most of which are state-owned enterprises. Some of our competitors have formed joint ventures with or have technology assistance relationships with foreign diesel engine manufacturers or foreign engine design consulting firms and use foreign technology that is more advanced than ours. We expect competition to intensify as a result of:

improvements in competitors' products;

increased production capacity of competitors;

increased utilization of unused capacity by competitors; and

price competition.

In addition, we believe there was excess capacity in the diesel engine industry in the past due to structural factors. The stimulus measures announced by the Chinese government in 2009 to counter the effects of the global financial crisis and maintain economic stability led to significantly increased demand for commercial vehicles in China in 2010, which we believe led our competitors to invest in significant capacity expansion. These investments significantly increased the overall capacity in the industry in 2012. The market for commercial vehicles in China softened in 2011 and this continued into 2012 due to a variety of factors including the phasing out of government incentives for car purchases, the introduction of policies to restrict automotive growth in Beijing and other major cities to curb emissions and ease traffic congestion and a slowdown in China's economy. The market rebounded in 2013 mainly due to the pre-buying of commercial vehicles prior to the implementation of the National IV emission standards nationwide on July 1, 2013 and the uneven enforcement of the new emission standards by the authorities after July 1, 2013. Any excess capacity or decrease in demand in the diesel engine industry in the future could lead to a decrease in prices in the diesel engine market and as we and our competitors compete through lower prices, this could adversely impact our revenues, margins and overall profitability. Furthermore, if restrictions and tariffs on the import of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts into China are reduced, foreign competition could increase significantly. An increase in competition as a result of these various factors operating singly or together may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects as a result of lower gross margins, higher fixed costs or decreasing market share.

Our long-term business prospects will depend largely upon our ability to develop and introduce new or improved products at competitive prices. Our competitors in the diesel engine markets may be able to introduce new or improved engine models that are more favorably received by customers. Competition in the end-user markets, mainly the truck market, may also lead to technological improvements and advances that render our current products obsolete at an earlier than expected date, in which case we may have to depreciate or impair our production equipment more rapidly than planned. Failure to introduce or delays in the introduction of new or improved products at competitive prices could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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Our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects may be adversely affected to the extent we are unable to continue our sales growth.

In 2010, diesel powered commercial vehicles recorded sales of 3.5 million engines in China, as reported by the China Automobiles Association of Manufacturers. In 2011 and 2012, due to a softening in the commercial vehicle market in China, our net sales decreased by 4.7% and 12.9%, respectively. In 2013, the market rebounded and our net sales increased by 18.2%. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to increase our net sales or maintain our present level of net sales. For example, we may not be able to increase our net sales commensurate with our increased levels of production capacity. Moreover, our future growth is dependent in large part on factors beyond our control, such as the continued growth and stability of the global and Chinese economies. According to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects issued on January 14, 2014, five years after the global financial crisis, the world economy is showing signs of improvement in 2014 due to a recovery in the high income countries of the United States, the Euro Area and Japan and the firming of growth in developing countries. The world economy is expected to grow 3.2% in 2014 compared with 2.4% in 2013 and strengthening to 3.4% and 3.5% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Much of the initial growth acceleration reflects a pick-up in high income country growth which, after years of extreme weakness and outright recession, appear to be finally emerging from the global financial crisis. However, growth prospects in 2014 is sensitive to the tapering of monetary stimulus in the United States beginning in January 2014 and the structural shifts occurring in China's economy. Although growth in the Euro Area had turned positive in the second quarter of 2013 led by stronger growth in Germany, Euro Area output remains well below pre-crisis levels in some of the hardest-hit countries of the region. The global economy is recovering but downside risks persist. These risks include a derailment of the recovery in the Euro Area, ongoing debt and fiscal issues in the United States with a possibility of a debt default, a slowdown in China's economy as its new leadership attempts to rebalance its economy from investment and exports to increased domestic consumption, an escalation of the recent geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea without any immediate resolution. The World Bank has forecast China's economy to expand in 2014 by 7.7%. On November 15, 2013, after the closure of the Third Plenum of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Congress, the new government issued a comprehensive reform document detailing extensive new social and economic policies with the primary aim to restructure and rebalance the economy to a more sustainable model by focusing more on domestic consumption away from investment and export fuelled growth. On March 5, 2014, at the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Li Keqiang in his first annual policy report announced that the growth target for China in 2014 would remain at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012 and 2013 in order to strengthen market confidence and improve the economic structure of China. Premier Li also advocated a balanced monetary policy and placed an emphasis on wide-ranging reforms in a continuation of the goals set out in the November reform document. On April 3, 2014, China's State Council in an effort to maintain economic growth, unveiled a new stimulus package consisting of tax breaks for small firms and the speeding up of railway investments and renovations of shanty towns. Any weakness or instability in the global or Chinese economies could, in turn, adversely impact the commercial vehicle market in China and our sales growth. Further, in recent years, as a result of recurring liquidity tightening in the banking system, alternative lending and borrowing outside of traditional banking practices, generally known as "shadow banking", has grown to become an integral and significant aspect of the Chinese economy. Such alternative lending is loosely regulated and has led to an increase in China's debt levels leading to concern over rising bad debts and financial problems. As some of the funds obtained from shadow banking are being used for investments in speculative and risky products, should a widespread default on such investments occur, this could harm the growth prospects of the Chinese economy. Even if the Chinese government increases regulation over such alternative lending and borrowing, there is no assurance that such regulations will be successful, or that they would not have an adverse impact on the overall loan markets and liquidity in China, which will negatively impact the Chinese economy.

In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to properly manage any future growth, including:

obtaining the necessary supplies, including the availability of raw materials;

hiring and training skilled production workers and management personnel;

manufacturing and delivering products for increased orders in a timely manner;

maintaining quality standards and prices;

controlling production costs; and

obtaining adequate funding on commercially reasonable terms for future growth. Furthermore, we have acquired in the past, and may acquire in the future, equity interests in engine parts suppliers and logistics and marketing companies. If we are unable to effectively manage or assimilate these acquisitions, our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects could be adversely affected.

If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new engine products or successfully enter into other markets, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

As the Chinese automotive industry continues to develop, we will have to continuously improve our existing engine products, develop new engine products and enter into new markets in order to remain competitive. As a result, our long-term business prospects will largely depend upon our ability to develop and introduce new or improved products at competitive prices and enter into new markets. Future products may utilize different technologies and may require knowledge of markets that we do not currently possess. Moreover, our competitors may be able to introduce new or improved engine models that are more favorably received by customers than our products or enter into new markets with an early-entrant advantage. Any failure by us to introduce, or any delays in the introduction of, new or improved products at competitive prices or entering into new markets could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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On April 10, 2007, Yuchai signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement with Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd (Geely) and Zhejiang Yinlun Machinery Company Limited (Yinlun) to consider establishing a proposed joint venture company to develop diesel engines for passenger cars in China. In December 2007, further to the Cooperation Framework Agreement, Yuchai entered into an Equity Joint Venture Agreement with Geely and Yinlun, to form two joint venture companies – one in Tiantai, Zhejiang Province (Zhejiang Yuchai) and the other in Jining, Shandong Province (Jining Yuchai) – which have been duly incorporated. The joint venture companies were to be primarily engaged in the development, production and sales of a proprietary diesel engine and its parts for passenger vehicles. On May 22, 2012, in order to streamline the operations of both joint venture companies, we announced that Yuchai had entered into a share swap agreement such that Yuchai exited from Zhejiang Yuchai and increased its stake in Jining Yuchai. The share swap involved Yuchai transferring its 52% shareholding in Zhejiang Yuchai to Yinlun, and Yinlun transferring its 18% shareholding in Jining Yuchai to Yuchai, such that Yuchai now holds a 70% shareholding in Jining Yuchai with Geely maintaining its 30% shareholding. The share swap agreement also provided for the technology for the 4D20 diesel engine to be entirely owned by Jining Yuchai. Tests on the second and third-generation prototype 4D20 diesel engines designed for passenger vehicles to be produced by Jining Yuchai are still in progress.

On December 11, 2009, Yuchai entered into a joint venture agreement with Caterpillar (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (Caterpillar China) to establish a new joint venture company in China to provide remanufacturing services for and relating to Yuchai’s diesel engines and components and certain Caterpillar diesel engines and components. The new joint venture company, Yuchai Remanufacturing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. was incorporated on April 7, 2010 in Suzhou, Jiangsu province. Operations at a temporary workshop commenced in 2011. The permanent factory located in the Suzhou Industrial Park was inaugurated on July 13, 2012 and full remanufacturing operations at the permanent factory have since commenced.

On August 11, 2009, Yuchai, pursuant to a Framework Agreement entered into with Jirui United Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. (Jirui United), a company jointly established by China International Marine Containers Group Ltd and Chery Automobile Co., Ltd., and Shenzhen City Jiusi Investment Management Co., Ltd incorporated Y & C Engine Co., Ltd. in Wuhu City, Anhui Province to produce heavy-duty vehicle engines with the displacement range from 10.5L to 14L. The key focus of the joint venture company is the production of YC6K diesel engines. The full production line commenced operations in December 2010.

On June 4, 2013, Yuchai and Yuchai’s joint venture company, Y&C Engine Co., Ltd entered into a framework agreement with Baotou Bei Ben Heavy Duty Truck Co., Ltd (Bei Ben) and Inner Mongolia First Machinery Group Co., Ltd (First Machinery Group) to establish a new joint venture company to be located in Baotou, Inner Mongolia to produce diesel and gas engine models YC6A, YC6L, YC6MK and Y&C Power’s advanced diesel and gas engine model YC6K to meet the needs of Bei Ben’s heavy-duty and medium-duty trucks and buses. On October 12, 2013, we announced that further to discussions between the joint venture parties, the First Machinery Group would exit from the joint venture and be replaced with Baotou Beifang Chuangye Co., Ltd., an entity affiliated with the First Machinery Group. The new joint venture company is expected to be established in 2014.

There can be no assurance that these joint ventures will be successful or profitable. We review our investments in these joint ventures on an ongoing basis and may take such action as is deemed strategically appropriate including but not limited to divestment and shareholding changes.

In March 2012, we announced that Yuchai will be constructing a new facility at its main manufacturing facility at Yulin City, Guangxi Province to develop and produce a full portfolio of natural gas engines to complement its existing suite of diesel engines. In December 2012, we announced that seven new models of natural gas engines would be launched in 2013 for both on-road and off-road applications, all of which would be compliant with China’s National V emission standards. The main applications of Yuchai’s natural gas engines are in the large bus, medium- to heavy-duty truck, power generator and marine sectors. The new facility was completed and has been in operations since the middle of 2013 to develop and manufacture a full portfolio of gas engines for all applications. See Item 4. Information on the Company – Products and Product Development – Yuchai – Other products and services for more information on Yuchai’s natural gas engines.

Natural gas engines represent an emerging market in China, as well as in other countries around the world, and the development of a sustainable market for natural gas engines may be affected by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

the emergence of newer, more competitive technologies and products;

the future cost and availability of natural gas;

the successful development of natural gas refueling infrastructure;

the structure and implementation of government policies, including the availability of government incentives;

consumer perceptions of the safety of natural gas engines; and

consumer reluctance to adopt new products.

There can be no assurance that a sustainable market for natural gas vehicles will develop in China or in other countries around the world or that our initiative to enter the natural gas engine market will be successful or profitable.

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We may be unable to obtain sufficient financing to fund our capital requirements which could limit our growth potential.

We believe that our cash from operations, together with any necessary borrowings, will provide sufficient financial resources to meet our projected capital and other expenditure requirements. If we have underestimated our capital requirements or overestimated our future cash flows, additional financing may be required. Financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Our ability to obtain external financing is subject to various uncertainties, including our results of operations, financial condition and cash flow, economic, political and other conditions in China, the Chinese government's policies relating to foreign currency borrowings and the condition of the Chinese and international capital markets. If adequate capital is not available, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected.

We could be exposed to the impact of interest rates and foreign currency movements with respect to our future borrowings and business.

We may use borrowings from time to time to supplement our working capital requirements and to finance our business expansion and diversification plan. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources. A portion of our borrowings may be structured on a floating rate basis and denominated in US dollars, Singapore dollars or Renminbi. In 2011, Yuchai issued Rmb-denominated unsecured short-term financing bonds (STFBs) in China amounting to Rmb 2.4 billion upon the receipt of approval from China's National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors (NAFMII), a self-regulatory association of institutional investors in the inter-bank market in China under the supervision of the PBOC, at interest rates ranging from 4.59% to 5.77% per annum. The STFBs were fully repaid on their respective maturity dates in 2012. In 2012, Yuchai issued STFBs amounting to RMB1.0 billion at an interest rate of 4.45% per annum which were fully repaid upon its maturity in August 2013. In 2013, Yuchai issued the first tranche of Rmb-denominated three year unsecured medium-term notes (MTNs) in China amounting to RMB 1.0 billion upon the receipt of approval from NAFMII, at an annual interest rate of 4.69%. The maturity date of the MTNs is May 30, 2016.

In 2013, as a result of a shortage of liquidity in China's banking system, significant fluctuations in interest rates occurred notably in June and December necessitating an injection of funds by the PBOC on December 19, 2013 to stabilize the market. A shortage of liquidity in the banking system could increase the cost of borrowing which will affect our cost of business. Any fluctuations in interest rates, or fluctuations in exchange rates between the Renminbi or Singapore dollars and US dollars, may increase our borrowing costs or the availability of funding. This could affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects. In particular, our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects could be adversely affected by a devaluation of the Renminbi.

The value of the Renminbi is subject to changes in Chinese government policies and to international economic and political developments. Since 1994, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has been based on rates set by the PBOC. On July 21, 2005, China reformed its foreign exchange regime by moving into a managed floating exchange rate system based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of currencies, such that the Renminbi was no longer pegged to the US dollars. From December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2013, the Renminbi appreciated about 12.8% against the US dollars. From December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2013, the Singapore dollars appreciated about 11.2% against the US dollar. Since we may not be able to hedge effectively against Renminbi or Singapore dollars fluctuations, future movements in the exchange rate of the Renminbi, the Singapore dollars and other currencies could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If China's inflation increases or the prices of energy or raw materials increase, we may not be able to pass the resulting increased costs to our customers and this may adversely affect our profitability or cause us to suffer operating losses.

Economic growth in China has, in the past, been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The Chinese government has implemented various policies from time to time to control inflation. For example, the Chinese government has periodically introduced measures in certain sectors to avoid overheating of the economy, including tighter bank lending policies, increases in bank interest rates, and measures to curb inflation, which has resulted in a decrease in the rate of inflation. The global economic crisis resulted in a slowing of the rate of inflation in January 2009 and thereafter into negative territory until November and December 2009 according to the National Bureau of Statistics. In 2010, the annual inflation rate was 3.3% which increased to 5.4% in 2011 leading to the Chinese government raising lending interest rates and the reserve requirements for banks six times in 2011 to counter accelerating inflation. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the annual inflation rate for 2012 and 2013 fell to 2.6% as a result of the slowing economy which weakened further to 2.5% and 2.2% in January and February 2014 respectively. China's central bank, in its quarterly monetary policy report issued on February 8, 2014, noted that although prices were basically stable, there was a need to manage inflation expectations. On March 5, 2014, at Premier Li Keqiang's first annual policy report presented at the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced the maintenance of a steady inflation rate of 3.5% in 2014, the same as in 2013. An increase in inflation could cause our costs for parts and components, labor costs, raw materials and other operating costs to increase, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

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We may be adversely affected by environmental regulations.

We are subject to Chinese national and local environmental protection regulations which currently impose fees for the discharge of waste substances, require the payment of fines for pollution, and provide for the closure by the Chinese government of any facility that fails to comply with orders requiring us to cease or improve upon certain activities causing environmental damage. Due to the nature of our business, we produce certain amounts of waste water, gas, and solid waste materials during the course of our production. We believe our environmental protection facilities and systems are adequate for us to comply with the existing national, provincial and local environmental protection regulations. However, Chinese national, provincial or local authorities may impose additional or more stringent regulations which would require additional expenditure on environmental matters or changes in our processes or systems.

The manufacture and sales of Euro 0 and Euro I engines in major urban areas became unlawful after August 31, 2004. After that date, the engines equipped with Euro 0 and Euro I engines are not permitted to be sold and used in major urban areas. The manufacture and sale of Euro II engines was phased out from June 30, 2008. In July 2008, China officially implemented the National III emission standards throughout China. The increasingly stringent emission standards led to the early implementation of the National IV emission standards in the main cities of Beijing in 2008, Shanghai in 2009 and Shenzhen and Guangzhou in 2010. The National IV emission standards for diesel engines were implemented throughout China on July 1, 2013. In an effort to combat increasing air pollution, the National V emission standards for natural gas engines were implemented throughout China on January 1, 2013. In addition, the Chinese government has mandated that all new registrations in Beijing of diesel engine vehicles for use in public transit and light-duty gasoline powered engine vehicles must comply with the National V emission standards with effect from February 1, 2013 and March 1, 2013, respectively. While Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National III and National IV emission standards, it has the ability to produce certain diesel and natural gas engines compliant with National V emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel efficiency, there can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to comply with these emission standards or that the introduction of these and other environmental regulations will not result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover risks related to our production and other operations.

The amount of our insurance coverage for our buildings and equipment is at cost which could be less than replacement value, and we have no plans to increase the coverage. The amount of our insurance coverage for our inventory is at book value which could be less than replacement value, and we also have no plans to increase this coverage. In accordance with what we believe is customary practice among industrial equipment manufacturers in China, we insure only high risk assets, such as production property and equipment and certain inventory. However, our under insurance of other properties, facilities and inventory in accordance with this Chinese practice exposes us to substantial risks so that in the event of a major accident, our insurance recovery may be inadequate. We do not currently carry third party liability insurance to cover claims in respect of bodily injury, property or environmental damage arising from accidents on our property or relating to our operations. We also do not carry business interruption insurance as such coverage is not customary in China. Losses incurred or payments required to be made by us which are not fully insured could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Risks relating to China

Substantially all of our assets are located in China, and substantially all of our revenue is derived from our operations in China. Accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects are subject, to a significant degree, to economic, political and legal developments in China. The economic system of China differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including government investment, the level of development, control of capital investment, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources.

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

Since the late 1970s, the Chinese government has been reforming the Chinese economic system from a planned economy to a market-oriented economy. In recent years, the Chinese government has implemented economic reform measures emphasizing decentralization, utilization of market forces in the development of the Chinese economy and a higher level of management autonomy. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress, but the growth has been uneven both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Economic growth has also been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The Chinese government has implemented various policies from time to time to restrain the rate of such economic growth, control inflation and otherwise regulate economic expansion. For example, the Chinese government has from time to time introduced measures in certain sectors to avoid overheating of the economy, including tighter bank lending policies, increases in bank interest rates, and measures to curb property, stock market speculation and inflation. Severe measures or other actions by the Chinese government, such as placing additional controls on the prices of diesel and diesel-using products, could restrict our business operations and adversely affect our financial position. Although we believe that the economic reforms and macroeconomic policies and measures adopted by the Chinese government will continue to have a positive effect in the longer term on economic development in China and that we will continue to benefit in the longer term from these policies and measures, these policies and measures may, from time to time, be modified or reversed. On March 5, 2013, at Premier Wen Jiabao's last annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced that the growth target for China in 2013 remained at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012, in part due to the continuing impact of the global financial crisis and the uncertain recovery of the world economy. Upon the completion of a once-in-a-decade leadership change in China in mid-March 2013 whereby Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang officially succeeded Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao as President and Premier, respectively, the new government at the Third Plenum of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held from November 9 to 12, 2013 issued a comprehensive reform document detailing extensive new social and economic policies with the primary aim to restructure and rebalance the economy to a more sustainable model by focusing more on domestic consumption away from investment and export fuelled growth. On March 5, 2014, at the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Li Keqiang in his first annual policy report announced that the growth target for China in 2014 would remain at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012 and 2013 in order to strengthen market confidence and improve the economic structure of China. Premier Li also advocated a balanced monetary policy and placed an emphasis on wide-ranging reforms in a continuation of the goals set out in the November reform document. In view of the increased focus on domestic consumption, further changes to existing economic and social policies are expected to be announced and implemented by the new leadership. On April 3, 2014, China's State Council in an effort to maintain economic growth, unveiled a new stimulus package consisting of tax breaks for small firms and the speeding up of railway investments and renovations of shanty towns. Adverse changes in economic and social conditions in China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in China, could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China and infrastructure investment in China. These developments could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and business, by reducing the demand for our products.

Adverse economic developments in China or elsewhere in the Asian region could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

Since the late 1990s, many Asian countries have experienced significant changes in economic conditions, including, for example, substantial depreciation in currency exchange rates, increased interest rates, reduced economic growth rates, corporate bankruptcies, volatility in the market values of shares listed on stock exchanges, decreases in foreign currency turnover and government-imposed austerity measures. Many Asian governments have implemented and continue to implement policy measures to counter the effects of the global financial crisis that began in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 and maintain economic stability. For example, as a result of China's slowing growth in 2012 amid weaknesses in the global economy, in particular the key export markets of the United States and Europe, the Chinese government quickened the approval process for infrastructure projects and cut interest rates in June and July 2012 and bank reserve requirements in February and May 2012 in an effort to avert a sharp slowdown in its economy. Although growth in China in the fourth quarter of 2012 improved to 7.9% after seven quarters of declining growth and was 7.7% in 2013 according to the National Bureau of Statistics, the Chinese government is forecasting growth in 2014 to remain at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012 and 2013. On March 5, 2013, in his last annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Wen Jiabao also noted that expanding domestic demand would be China's long-term strategy for economic development and that a proper level of economic growth was required to be maintained in order to change the growth model and restructure the economy. The once-in-a-decade leadership change was completed in mid-March 2013 and the new government at the Third Plenum of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held from November 9 to 12, 2013 issued a comprehensive reform document detailing extensive new social and economic policies with the primary aim to restructure and rebalance the economy to a more sustainable model by focusing more on domestic consumption away from investment and export fuelled growth. On March 5, 2014, at the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Li Keqiang in his first annual policy report announced that the growth target for China in 2014 would remain at 7.5%, the same level as that set for 2012 and 2013 in order to strengthen market confidence and improve the economic structure of China. Premier Li also advocated a balanced monetary policy and placed an emphasis on wide-ranging reforms in a continuation of the goals set out in the November reform document. In view of the increased focus on domestic consumption, further changes to existing economic and social policies are expected to be announced and implemented by the new leadership. There can be no assurance these, or other, policy measures will have their intended effect on economic growth in China which, in turn, could impact the commercial vehicle market in China and our sales growth.

The global economy is recovering but downside risks to the global economy persist. These risks include a derailment of the recovery in the Euro Area, ongoing debt and fiscal issues in the United States with a possibility of a debt default, a slowdown in China's economy as its new leadership attempts to rebalance its economy from investment and exports to increased domestic consumption, an escalation of the recent geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea without any immediate resolution. Demand for trucks, construction machinery and other applications of diesel engines generally increases during periods of economic expansion and decreases during periods of economic slowdown. In the event that adverse economic developments occur in China, our sales may decrease and our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects could therefore suffer.

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Further, in recent years, as a result of recurring liquidity tightening in the banking system, alternative lending and borrowing outside of traditional banking practices, generally known as “shadow banking”, has grown to become an integral and significant aspect of the Chinese economy. Such alternative lending is loosely regulated and has led to an increase in China’s debt levels leading to concern over rising bad debts and financial problems. As some of the funds obtained from shadow banking are being used for investments in speculative and risky products, should a widespread default on such investments occur, this could harm the growth prospects of the Chinese economy. Even if the Chinese government increases regulation over such alternative lending and borrowing, there is no assurance that such regulations will be successful, or that they would not have an adverse impact on the overall loan markets and liquidity in China, which will negatively impact the Chinese economy.

The Chinese legal system embodies uncertainties which could limit the legal protection available to foreign investors.

The Chinese legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedent value. In 1979, the Chinese government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general including, for example, with respect to corporate organization and governance, foreign investments, commerce, taxation and trade. Since China’s economic reform and opening-up in late 1970s, legislation has significantly enhanced the protection afforded to various forms of foreign investment in China. However, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties and may not be consistent or predictable as in other more developed jurisdictions which may limit the legal protection available to foreign investors.

Our operations in China are subject to PRC regulations governing PRC companies. These regulations contain provisions that are required to be included in the articles of association of PRC companies and are intended to regulate the internal affairs of these companies. The PRC Company Law and these regulations, in general, and the provisions for the protection of shareholders’ rights and access to information, in particular, are less developed than those applicable to companies incorporated in the United States, Hong Kong or other developed countries or regions. In addition, the interpretation of PRC laws may be subject to policy changes which reflect domestic political changes. As China’s legal system develops, the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws and the pre-emption of local regulations by national laws may have an adverse effect on our prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not freely convert Renminbi into foreign currency, which could limit our ability to obtain sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our foreign currency requirements or to pay dividends to shareholders.

Substantially all of our revenues and operating expenses are generated by our Chinese operating subsidiary, Yuchai, and are denominated in Renminbi, while a portion of our indebtedness is, or in the future may be, denominated in US dollars and other foreign currencies. The Renminbi is currently freely convertible under the current account, which includes dividends, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the capital account, which includes, among other things, foreign direct investment, overseas borrowings by Chinese entities and proceeds of overseas public offering by Chinese entities. Some of the conversions between Renminbi and foreign currency under capital account are subject to the prior approval of the State Administration for Foreign Exchange, or SAFE.

Our Chinese operating subsidiary, as a foreign invested enterprise, may purchase foreign currency without the approval of SAFE for settlement of current account transactions, including payment of dividends, by providing commercial documents evidencing these transactions. Our Chinese operating subsidiary may also retain foreign exchange in its current account to satisfy foreign currency liabilities or to pay dividends. However, the relevant Chinese government authorities may limit or eliminate our Chinese operating subsidiary’s ability to purchase and retain foreign currencies in the future. Our Chinese operating subsidiary, therefore, may not be able to obtain sufficient foreign currency to satisfy its foreign currency requirements to pay dividends to us for our use in making any future dividend payments or to satisfy other foreign currency payment requirements. Foreign currency transactions under the capital account are still subject to limitations and require approvals from SAFE. This could affect our Chinese operating subsidiary’s ability to obtain foreign currency through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from us. Furthermore, the General Affairs Department of SAFE promulgated circulars in August 2008 and July 2011, pursuant to which, Renminbi converted from capital contribution in foreign currency to a domestic enterprise in China can only be used for the activities that are within the approved business scope of such enterprise and cannot be used for China domestic equity investment, acquisition, giving entrusted loans or repayment of intercompany loans, with limited exceptions. As a result, we may not be able to increase the capital contribution of our operating subsidiary, Yuchai and subsequently convert such capital contribution into Renminbi for equity investment or acquisition in China.

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Outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as the Influenza A (H1N1) virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Avian flu (H5N1 and H7N9), in various parts of China and other countries may materially and adversely affect our business and operations, as well as our financial condition and results of operations.

In April 2009, an outbreak of a new strain of influenza identified as the Influenza A (H1N1) virus occurred in Mexico resulting in a number of deaths. In a matter of weeks, the H1N1 virus had spread internationally but the symptoms in cases outside of Mexico were milder than world health officials had feared with fewer resulting deaths compared to Mexico, the epicentre of the epidemic. The spread of the virus worldwide caused the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare the H1N1 virus outbreak a global pandemic on June 11, 2009. However, the WHO in January 2010 said that the pandemic was easing although it warned of a possible new wave of infections in the northern hemisphere in late winter or early spring. In August 2010, the WHO declared the H1N1 pandemic officially over but anticipated that localized outbreaks with significant levels of H1N1 transmission might occur. The high unpredictability of the future evolution of this new virus and the possibility of a widespread re-occurrence may have a significant impact on global economic activity. In 2003, several countries, including China, experienced an outbreak of a highly contagious form of atypical pneumonia known as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, which severely restricted the level of economic activity in affected areas, including Beijing and Guangdong Province. The SARS epidemic in China had an adverse impact on the sale of engines, particularly during the second and third quarters in 2003. Although this SARS outbreak was brought under control during 2003, there have been a number of cases reported in China and elsewhere in the Asia region since that outbreak. In addition, an infectious strain of influenza known as the H5N1 Avian flu has been reported from time to time in China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and other parts of Asia. In March 2013, there was an outbreak of a new strain of Avian flu (H7N9) in east China's Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces which resulted in a number of deaths as reported by the Chinese authorities. In September 2012, WHO issued an international alert of a new virus known as the novel coronavirus, or NCoV. The virus first emerged in the Middle East and was discovered in September 2012 when the United Kingdom informed WHO of a case of acute respiratory syndrome. The NCoV virus belongs to the same family of virus as SARs. Since March 2013, China has reported more than 200 human cases of H7N9 and on January 20, 2014, WHO's representative to China said that human-to-human transmission of the virus might occur on a limited scale in China and that there was no evidence that the virus will become sustained or widespread among humans. The potential outbreaks of other infectious diseases could adversely affect general commercial activity, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

Our auditor engages its China-based affiliate to audit our China entities and as such affiliate is not permitted under Chinese law to be subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the SEC, as an auditor of companies whose shares are publicly traded in the United States is registered with the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). As a PCAOB registered firm, our auditor is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and relevant professional standards. Our auditor engages its China-based affiliate to audit our China entities and China is a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities. The inability of PCAOB to conduct inspections of the China-based affiliate of our independent registered public accounting firm makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of such affiliate's audit procedures or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

In December 2012, the SEC commenced administrative proceedings under the Securities Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act against the Chinese affiliates of five global accounting firms (Chinese Firms), including our independent registered public accounting firm, for their failure to respond to the SEC's request to produce audit work papers of nine U.S. listed Chinese companies suspected of potential accounting fraud. The Chinese affiliates of the five global accounting firms refused to produce the documents directly to the SEC because of restrictions under PRC law. The issues raised by the proceedings are not specific to our independent registered public accounting firm or to us, but affect equally all audit firms based in China and all China-based businesses with securities listed in the United States. We were not and are not subject to any SEC investigations, nor are we involved in the proceedings brought by the SEC against the Chinese affiliates of the five global accounting firms. However, the Chinese affiliate of our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the SEC is one of the five accounting firms named in the SEC's proceedings.

Further to the administrative proceedings commenced by the SEC, on January 22, 2014, an initial administrative law decision was rendered. The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) held that the Chinese Firms had acted wilfully and with a lack of good faith by refusing to comply with the SEC's document requests and imposed on four of the Chinese Firms including the Chinese affiliate of our independent registered public accounting firm, a six-month suspension from practicing before the SEC. This initial decision of the ALJ is neither final nor legally effective until after the SEC has issued a final decision. The Chinese affiliate of our independent registered public accounting firm has filed an appeal against the ALJ's initial decision and pending the outcome of the appeal process, the ALJ's initial decision is not enforceable. Even should the SEC issue a final decision, the Chinese Firms can appeal against the decision to a U.S. court of appeals and ultimately, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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On May 24, 2013, the PCAOB announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Enforcement Cooperation (MOU) with the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) and the Ministry of Finance which establishes a cooperative framework between the parties for the production and exchange of audit documents relevant to investigations in the United States and China. While the MOU provides a mechanism for the parties to request and receive from each other assistance in obtaining documents and information in furtherance of their investigative duties, the extent of the impact of this development, if any on the appeal process and the SEC 's final decision in the administrative proceedings against the Chinese Firms, is unclear and uncertain.

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While we cannot predict the outcome of the appeal process against the Initial Decision of the ALJ, if the Chinese affiliates of the five global accounting firms are denied, temporarily or permanently, from practicing before the SEC, U.S. listed companies with major China operations will find it difficult or impossible to retain auditors for their China operations and meet their reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, which may result in their delisting from U.S. stock exchanges. Any negative news about the proceedings against the Chinese affiliates of the five global accounting firms and the appeal process may erode investor confidence in China-based, U.S. listed companies which could adversely affect the market price of our shares. Although the CSRC continues to be in discussions with the SEC, PCAOB and other regulators on the production of audit work papers by China-based accounting firms, we cannot predict the outcome of such discussions and its resultant impact on the SEC administrative proceedings.

Risks relating to our investment in HLGE

The HLGE group operates hotels in the PRC and Malaysia. As of March 7, 2014, we had a 48.9% shareholding interest in HLGE, a company listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the Singapore Exchange). See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan for further information on our investment in HLGE. Set forth below are risks related to our equity interest in HLGE.

The HLGE group's hotel ownership and management business may be adversely affected by risks inherent in the hotel industry.

The HLGE group's financial performance is dependent on the performance of each of the hotels it operates. The HLGE group's hotel ownership and management business are exposed to risks which are inherent in and/or common to the hotel industry and which may adversely affect the HLGE group's financial performance, including the following:

changes to the international, regional and local economic climate and market conditions (including but not limited to changes to regional and local populations, changes in travel patterns and preferences, and oversupply of or reduced demand for hotel rooms that may result in reduced occupancy levels and performance for the hotels it operates);

changes to the political, economic, legal or social environments of the countries in which the HLGE group operates (including developments with respect to inflation, interest rates, currency fluctuations, governmental policies, real estate laws and regulations, taxation, fuel costs, expropriation, including the impact of the current global financial crisis);

increased threat of terrorism, terrorist events, airline strikes, hostilities between countries or increased risk of natural disasters or viral epidemics that may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of travelers and tourists;

changes in laws and governmental regulations (including those relating to the operation of hotels, preparation and sale of food and beverages, occupational health and safety working conditions and laws and regulations governing its relationship with employees);

competition from other international, regional and independent hotel companies, some of which may have greater name recognition and financial resources than the HLGE group (including competition in relation to hotel room rates, convenience, services or amenities offered);

losses arising out of damage to the HLGE group's hotels, where such losses may not be covered by the insurance policies maintained by the HLGE group;

increases in operating costs due to inflation, labor costs (including the impact of unionization), workers' compensation and health-care related costs, utility costs, insurance and unanticipated costs such as acts of nature and their consequences;

fluctuations in foreign currencies arising from the HLGE group's various currency exposures;

dependence on leisure travel and tourism;

the outbreak of communicable diseases, such as the Influenza A (H1N1) virus and the Avian flu (H5N1 and H7N9), which if not contained, could potentially adversely affect the operations of the HLGE group and its business in the hospitality industry; and

adverse effects of a downturn in the hospitality industry.

The above factors may materially affect the performance of those hotels and the profitability and financial condition of the HLGE group. There can be no assurance that we will not suffer any losses arising from our investment in HLGE.

The hospitality business is a regulated business.

The operation of hotels in the PRC and Malaysia is subject to various laws and regulations. The withdrawal, suspension or non-renewal of any of the hotels' licenses, or the imposition of any penalties, as a result of any infringement or non-compliance with any requirement, will have an adverse impact on the business and results of operations of the hotels that the HLGE group operates. Further, any changes in such laws and regulations may also have an impact on the businesses at the hotels and result in higher costs of compliance. In addition, any failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in the imposition of fines or other penalties by the relevant authorities. This could have an adverse impact on the revenues and profits of HLGE group or otherwise adversely affect the operations of the hotels.

Table of Contents***The HLGE group may need to raise additional capital.***

The HLGE group has recorded pre-tax losses for the last five consecutive fiscal years, starting in 2009 and its average daily market capitalization has periodically fallen below the minimum threshold of S\$40 million placing it at risk of meeting both requirements for being placed on the Watch-list of the Singapore Stock Exchange for failing to comply with the minimum criteria for continued listing.

Additionally, in March 2013, the shareholders of HLGE approved the disposition of two assets. See Item 4. Information on the Company The HLGE Group for additional information on these dispositions. One of the assets, a joint venture company that owns Hotel Equatorial Shanghai, represents a significant majority of the HLGE group's revenue from operations. This disposition has caused the HLGE group to experience a significant decline in revenues, which adversely impacted its cash flow. The HLGE group will likely require additional funds for its core businesses and to invest in future growth opportunities. There is no assurance that the HLGE group would be able to generate sufficient internal funds to finance such endeavors. Accordingly, the HLGE group may, depending on the cash flow requirements and financial condition, need to raise additional funds by issuing equity or a combination of equity and debt or by entering into strategic relationships or through other arrangements. Any additional equity financing by HLGE may dilute our equity interests in HLGE. Any debt financing may contain restrictive covenants with respect to dividends, future capital raising and other financial and operational matters. Failure to obtain additional financing where such financing is required on acceptable terms, if at all, will adversely affect the HLGE group's business, financial performance and financial position and the HLGE group's ability to pursue its growth plans.

The HLGE group may be unable to continue as a going concern or raise sufficient funds to pay its debt obligations to us.

The HLGE group will require funds to repay its outstanding debt owed to us. On February 19, 2014, we announced the extension of an S\$68 million loan to HLGE for another year from July 2014 to July 2015 on substantially similar terms as the previous loan agreement, except that the interest rate margin for the loan has been reduced from 1.5% per annum to 1.25% per annum. The original amount of the loan was S\$93 million which was granted to HLGE by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis Limited (Venture Lewis) in February 2009 to refinance the outstanding zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds previously issued by HLGE and which matured on July 3, 2009. Venture Lewis held a majority of the bonds. Pursuant to the terms of the original loan agreement entered into in February 2009, on the maturity date of the bonds, HLGE will redeem fully the bonds held by all minority bondholders and pay to Venture Lewis a portion of the principal and gross redemption yield. The remaining amount due to Venture Lewis on the maturity date would be refinanced through an unsecured loan arrangement with a one-year term, renewable by mutual agreement on an annual basis. An option for HLGE to undertake a partial redemption of the Bonds on a pro-rata basis prior to the maturity date was included in the original loan agreement. On February 19, 2009, HLGE announced an early partial redemption on a pro-rata basis of up to S\$9.0 million in principal amount of the outstanding bonds and on March 23, 2009, HLGE effected payment to all bondholders.

Under the original loan agreement, the loan was due to be repaid in July 2010 but was extended for one year to July 2011 pursuant to a loan agreement entered into on February 3, 2010. A loan agreement was entered into on January 31, 2011 extending the loan for another year from July 2011 to July 2012. On February 16, 2011, HLGE effected a partial prepayment of S\$10 million towards the loan to us reducing the principal amount of the loan from S\$93 million to S\$83 million. On January 19, 2012, we announced the extension of the S\$83 million loan to HLGE for another year from July 2012 to July 2013 on substantially similar terms as the previous loan agreement, except that the interest payable had been reduced from 2.52% per annum to 2.08% per annum. On April 30, 2012, HLGE effected a partial payment of S\$8 million towards the loan to us reducing the principal amount of the loan from S\$83 million to S\$75 million. On January 30, 2013, we announced the extension of an S\$75 million loan to HLGE for another year from July 2013 to July 2014 on substantially similar terms as the previous loan agreement. The interest rate margin for the loan remained unchanged at 1.5%. On July 31, 2013, HLGE effected a partial payment of S\$7 million towards the loan to us reducing the principal amount of the loan from S\$75 million to S\$68 million. In public filings, the HLGE group has announced that as a result of the disposal of one of its assets, a hotel joint venture, which represented a significant majority of the HLGE group's revenue from operations, it has experienced a significant decline in revenues for the financial year ended December 31, 2013, which adversely impacted its cash flow and made it even more difficult for the HLGE group to repay its debt obligations to us. See Item 4. Information on the Company The HLGE Group for additional information on these dispositions. In view of the difficulties in obtaining financing from financial institutions, we extended the S\$68 million loan to HLGE for another year from July 2014 to July 2015 to provide financial support, which support is essential to ensure HLGE group's ability to continue as a going concern. There is no assurance that the HLGE group will be able to generate sufficient internal funds to redeem the outstanding debt owing to us either through additional disposals of their assets or potential merger and acquisition opportunities to grow its earnings base. Failure to obtain sufficient funds to repay outstanding debt will adversely affect the HLGE group's business, financial performance and financial position and the HLGE group's ability to continue as a going concern or repay its outstanding debts owing to us could have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment in the HLGE group.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

History and Development

The Company

China Yuchai International Limited is a Bermuda holding company established on April 29, 1993 to own a controlling interest in Yuchai. We currently own, through six of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, 76.4% of the outstanding shares of Yuchai. We operate as an exempted company limited by shares under The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda. Our principal operating office is located at 16 Raffles Quay #39-01A, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581. Our telephone number is (+65) 6220-8411. Our transfer agent and registrar in the United States is BNY Mellon Shareowner Services, located at 480 Washington Blvd., 29th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310. On March 7, 2008, we registered a branch office of the Company in Singapore. On July 28, 2011, we registered a representative office of the Company in Hong Kong. The registration of this representative office was cancelled on January 7, 2014 as this office was no longer required.

Until August 2002, we were controlled by Diesel Machinery, a company that was 53.0% owned by Hong Leong Asia, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hong Leong China. Hong Leong China owns HL Technology which held shares in us through Diesel Machinery. Diesel Machinery was also 47.0% owned by China Everbright Holdings Company Limited, or China Everbright Holdings, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coomber. Hong Leong Asia, a company listed on the Singapore Exchange, is part of the Hong Leong Investment group, which was founded in 1941 by the Kwek family of Singapore and remains one of the largest privately-controlled business groups in Southeast Asia. China Everbright Holdings is a state-owned enterprise of China. In 2002, China Everbright Holdings and Coomber gave notice to Diesel Machinery and the other shareholders of Diesel Machinery to effect a liquidation of Diesel Machinery. As a result of the liquidation, Hong Leong Asia acquired the special share through HL Technology which entitles Hong Leong Asia to elect a majority of our directors and also to veto any resolution of our shareholders. China Everbright Holdings sold its shareholding in Coomber, which held shares of our Common Stock, in October 2002 to Goldman Industrial Limited, or Goldman, and China Everbright Holdings is no longer a shareholder of our company. Goldman was a subsidiary of Zhong Lin Development Company Limited, or Zhong Lin, an investment vehicle of the city government of Yulin in Guangxi, China until September 29, 2006 when Zhong Lin sold its shareholding in Goldman to the State Holding Company.

We provide certain management, financial planning and other services to Yuchai and we continue to have a team working full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin city. In addition, the President, Chief Financial Officer and a manager proficient in Section 404 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX, travel frequently, usually monthly for as much as up to two weeks at a time, to Yuchai to actively participate in Yuchai's operations and decision-making process.

To our knowledge, since January 2013, there has not been any public takeover offers by third parties in respect of shares of our Common Stock, nor have we made any public takeover offers in respect of the shares of other companies.

Our main operating asset has historically been, and continues to be, our ownership interest in Yuchai, and our primary source of cash flow has historically been our share of the dividends, if any, paid by Yuchai and investment income thereon. However, on February 7, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company announced its approval of the implementation of a business expansion and diversification plan by the Company. Following such announcement, we have looked for new business opportunities to seek to reduce our financial dependence on Yuchai:

In March 2005, we acquired a 15.0% interest in the capital of TCL through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Delta. Our shareholding in TCL has since changed through various transactions, and as of December 31, 2012, we had a 12.2% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL, which has further reduced to 7.7% as of March 7, 2014.

In February 2006, we acquired debt and equity securities in HLGE through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Grace Star, and Venture Lewis. Our shareholding in HLGE has changed through various transactions and as of December 31, 2012, we had a 48.9% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE, which is unchanged as of March 7, 2014. HLGE and TCL are each listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange.

We have eight wholly-owned subsidiaries which directly hold investments in Yuchai, HLGE and TCL, as described below:

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Through our 76.4% interest in Yuchai held by six wholly-owned subsidiaries, we primarily conduct our manufacturing and sale of diesel engines which are mainly distributed in the PRC market.

As of March 7, 2014, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star, we had a 48.9% shareholding interest in HLGE. Another wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Delta holds 1 share in HLGE. The HLGE group is engaged in hospitality and property development activities conducted mainly in the PRC and Malaysia.

As of March 7, 2014, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Delta, we had a 7.7% equity interest in TCL. The TCL group is in the distribution and property and strategic investment businesses.

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For more details on our investments in HLGE and TCL, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan.

Yuchai

Yuchai is a diesel and natural gas engine manufacturer in China and also produces diesel power generators and diesel engine parts. Yuchai is located in Yulin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in Southwest China, approximately 200 miles east of Nanning, the provincial capital. With a population of approximately 6.7 million, Yulin City, including its controlled townships, is believed to be the sixth largest city in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Yuchai was founded in 1951 and became a state-owned enterprise in 1959. Prior to 1984, Yuchai was a small producer of low-power diesel engines for agricultural machinery. In 1984, Yuchai introduced the earliest model of its 6105 (YC6J) medium-duty diesel engine for medium-duty trucks. In 1989, Yuchai became one of China's 500 largest industrial enterprises in terms of profitability and tax contribution. In July 1992, in order to raise funds for further expansion, Yuchai became the first state-owned enterprise in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to be restructured into a joint stock company.

As a result of this restructuring, Yuchai was incorporated as a joint stock company in July 1992 and succeeded the machinery business of Yulin Diesel. All of Yulin Diesel's businesses, other than its machinery business, as well as certain social service related operations, assets, liabilities and employees (for example, cafeterias, cleaning and security services, a hotel and a department store), were transferred to the State Holding Company. The State Holding Company also became the majority shareholder of Yuchai through its ownership stake of approximately 104 million shares of Yuchai, or State Shares. The State Holding Company is owned by the Yulin City government. In connection with its incorporation, Yuchai also issued 7 million shares to various Chinese institutional investors, or Legal Person Shares.

In May 1993, in order to finance further expansion, Yuchai sold shares to the Company, or Foreign Shares, and became a Sino-foreign joint stock company.

Our initial shareholders, consisting of HL Technology, Sun Yuan Overseas (BVI) Ltd., or Sun Yuan BVI, the Cathay Investment Fund, Limited, or Cathay, GS Capital Partners L.P., or GSCP, and Coomber, then a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Everbright Holdings and, thus, controlled by China Everbright International Limited, or China Everbright International, made their initial investments in Yuchai in May 1993, when their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries purchased for cash in the aggregate 200 million newly-issued shares of Yuchai (51.3% of the then-outstanding Yuchai Shares). These shareholders exchanged with the Company their shareholdings in their wholly-owned subsidiaries, six companies which held Foreign Shares of Yuchai, for 20 million shares of our Common Stock (after giving effect to a 10-for-1 stock split in July 1994, or the Stock Split). In connection therewith, Yuchai became a Sino-foreign joint stock company and became subject to the laws and regulations relating to joint stock limited liability companies and Sino-foreign joint venture companies in China. Foreign Shares may be held by and transferred to non-Chinese legal and natural persons, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Commerce, the successor entity to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China, or MOFTEC. Foreign Shares are entitled to the same economic rights as State Shares and Legal Person Shares. State Shares are shares purchased with state assets by government departments or organizations authorized to represent state investment. Legal Person Shares are shares purchased by Chinese legal persons or institutions or social groups with legal person status and with assets authorized by the state for use in business.

In November 1994, we purchased from an affiliate of China Everbright Holdings 78,015,500 Foreign Shares of Yuchai in exchange for the issuance of 7,801,550 shares of our Common Stock (after giving effect to the Stock Split), or the China Everbright Holdings Purchase. The 78,015,500 Foreign Shares of Yuchai held by Earnest Assets Limited, a subsidiary of China Everbright Holdings and China Everbright International before its sale to us had been originally issued as Legal Person Shares and State Shares and were converted to Foreign Shares, pursuant to approvals granted by MOFTEC. As a result, the Company became the owner of each of these six companies: Hong Leong Technology Systems (BVI) Ltd., Tsang & Ong Nominees (BVI) Ltd., Cathay Diesel Holdings Ltd., Goldman Sachs Guangxi Holdings (BVI) Ltd., Youngstar Holdings Limited and Earnest Assets Limited.

In December 1994, we sold 7,538,450 shares of Common Stock in our initial public offering and used substantially all of the proceeds to finance our six wholly-owned subsidiaries' purchase of 83,404,650 additional Foreign Shares in Yuchai.

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In connection with our purchase, through our six wholly-owned subsidiaries, of additional Foreign Shares in Yuchai with proceeds of our initial public offering, Yuchai offered additional shares pro rata to its other existing shareholders (30 shares for each 100 shares owned) in accordance with such shareholders' pre-emptive rights, and each of our subsidiaries was able to acquire these additional Foreign Shares in Yuchai. Such pro rata offering (including the offering to the Company) is referred to herein as the Yuchai Offering. Certain Legal Person shareholders subscribed for additional shares in the Yuchai Offering. The State Holding Company informed Yuchai at the time that it would not subscribe for any of its portion of Yuchai Shares (31,345,094 shares) in the Yuchai Offering. In order to obtain MOFTEC's approval of the Yuchai Offering, the State Holding Company was given the right by Yuchai's Board of Directors to subscribe for approximately 31 million shares of Yuchai at a price of Rmb 6.29 per share at any time prior to December 1998. This was because provisional regulations of the State Administration Bureau of State Property, or SABSP, and the State Committee of Economic System Reform, or SCESR, published in November 1994, imposed on any holder of state-owned shares certain obligations to protect its interest in any share offering. Under such regulations, the State Holding Company could have been required to subscribe for Yuchai Shares in the Yuchai Offering. Yuchai's shareholders subsequently agreed to extend the duration of such subscription right to March 31, 2002 (the exercise of which would have reduced our ownership of Yuchai from 76.4% to 71.7%). The State Holding Company informed the shareholders of Yuchai that it had determined not to subscribe for additional Yuchai Shares and this determination was noted by the Yuchai Board of Directors on November 1, 2002. However, given the November 1994 provisional regulations of the SABSP and the SCESR, the SABSP, the SCESR and/or the Ministry of Commerce may take action against the State Holding Company, and there can be no assurance that any such action would not, directly or indirectly, have a material adverse effect on Yuchai or the Company.

Reorganization Agreement

On April 7, 2005, we entered into the Reorganization Agreement with Yuchai and Coomber, which is intended to be in furtherance of the implementation of the restructuring contemplated in the agreement dated July 19, 2003 between the Company and Yuchai with respect to the Company's investment in Yuchai (the July 2003 Agreement), as amended and incorporated into the Cooperation Agreement on June 30, 2007. The terms of the Reorganization Agreement have also been acknowledged and agreed to by the State Holding Company. The Reorganization Agreement provides for the implementation of corporate governance guidelines approved by the directors and shareholders of Yuchai in November 2002 and outlines steps for the adoption of corporate governance practices at Yuchai conforming to international custom and practice. Pursuant to the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai also acknowledged and affirmed our continued rights as majority shareholder to direct the management and policies of Yuchai through Yuchai's Board of Directors.

Subsequent to the execution of the Reorganization Agreement, a number of steps have been taken by the parties thereto towards its implementation. For example, Yuchai's directors and shareholders have confirmed that the amendments to Yuchai's Articles of Association and corporate governance guidelines required to be adopted by Yuchai pursuant to the Reorganization Agreement have been ratified and implemented, and that steps are being taken to have such amendments and guidelines approved by the relevant Chinese authorities. The amended Articles of Association was approved by the Guangxi Department of Commerce on December 2, 2009.

Cooperation Agreement

The Reorganization Agreement was scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2007. On June 30, 2007, we entered into the Cooperation Agreement with Yuchai, Coomber and the State Holding Company. The Cooperation Agreement amends certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement, as amended, among CYI, Yuchai and Coomber, and as so amended, incorporates the terms of the Reorganization Agreement.

Pursuant to the amendments to the Reorganization Agreement, the Company agreed that the restructuring and spin-off of Yuchai would not be effected, and, recognizing the understandings that have been reached between the Company and the State Holding Company to jointly undertake efforts to expand the business of Yuchai, the Company would not seek to recover the anti-dilution fee of US\$20 million from Yuchai.

The Cooperation Agreement provides that the parties will explore new business opportunities and ventures for the growth and expansion of Yuchai's existing businesses. Although the parties to the Cooperation Agreement expect to work towards its implementation as expeditiously as possible, no assurance can be given as to when the transactions contemplated therein will be consummated.

Various amendments to Yuchai's Articles of Association had been ratified and adopted by Yuchai in 2007 and were approved by the Guangxi Department of Commerce on December 2, 2009.

Emission Standards

As of July 2008, China officially implemented the National III emission standards throughout China. The 2008 Beijing Olympics led to an early implementation of the National IV emission standards in Beijing in 2008, which was implemented in Shanghai from November 2009 and in Shenzhen and Guangzhou in 2010. The National IV emission standards for diesel engines have been implemented throughout China on July 1, 2013. In an effort to combat increasing air pollution, the National V emission standards for natural gas engines were implemented throughout China on January 1, 2013. In addition, the Chinese government has mandated that all new registrations in Beijing of diesel engine vehicles for use in public transit and light-duty gasoline powered engine vehicles must comply with the National V emission standards with effect from February 1, 2013 and March 1, 2013, respectively. While Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National III and IV emission standards, it has the ability to produce certain diesel and natural gas engines compliant with National V emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel efficiency. Yuchai also has the ability to produce diesel engines compliant with Tier 3 emission standards for use in non-road machinery.

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Products and Product Development Yuchai

Yuchai manufactures diesel and natural gas engines for light, medium and heavy-duty on-highway vehicles, marine and industrial applications and generator sets. Yuchai also manufactures diesel engines for agriculture applications and is a supplier of after-market parts and services.

Yuchai's growth focus is on medium-duty and heavy-duty engines, which are relatively higher margin products compared to light-duty engines, and it also intends to improve its competitiveness across all current engine platforms, including light-duty engines. In addition, Yuchai is focusing on higher emission standard engines, which are relatively higher margin products compared to traditional mechanical diesel engines.

Yuchai is also expanding its production and research and development capabilities in natural gas engines in order to meet the growing demand in the natural gas engine market in China and provide a full range of natural gas engines to complement all of its current diesel engine models.

New Products

Our new products are the upgraded YC6MK, YC6G & YC4FA engines, high-horsepower marine diesel engines and power generation engines, the 4D20 4-cylinder passenger car engine and the YC4S diesel engine and Hybrid engine system YCHPT II.

- (a) A redesigned 400-horsepower YC6MK engine for trucks. This model provides enhanced low-speed torque improving stability when using high-speed gears. In addition to a reduction in fuel consumption, the engine's noise level has also been reduced by more than 3 decibels providing superior comfort. More than 70% of the core components of the YC6MK engine are industry-leading global products assembled under best practices in the industry.
- (b) For the construction equipment market, two new engines were developed and launched meeting Tier 3 emission standards. The new model, YC6G220L-T31 series, replaces the 5 metric ton loaders' current 10-litre standard displacement engine with a 7.8 litres engine. This engine features a turbocharged intercooling system and an electronically controlled fuel injection system to enable quick adjustments to the engine's power and torque. Additionally, the new diesel engine model YC4FA45-T30 series targets hydraulic excavators and it features a mechanical rotary pump, with a faster response and low fuel consumption. This model has been awarded the e-mark certificate allowing for marketing into the European Union.
- (c) *High Horsepower Marine Diesel Engines and Power Generator Engines*

In May 2011, Yuchai commenced construction of a plant at Yuchai's primary manufacturing facilities in Yulin City, Guangxi Province, to increase the annual production capacity of marine diesel engines and power generators to meet increasing demand. The following are our marine diesel and power generation engine models:

YC6T is a 6-cylinder engine rated at 360-600PS and is suitable for construction applications. It was launched in early 2011 and is used in marine propulsion, power generators, construction and mine trucks. The YC6T engine rated 404-440KW at 1500 rpm is for power generation, while those rated 290-396KW at 1500-1800 rpm are for marine applications and those rated 350-540PS at 1350 rpm are for marine propulsion.

YC6C is a 40L, 6-cylinder engine rated at 700-1000 PS. It was launched in early 2011 and is used in marine propulsion, power generators, construction and mine trucks. The YC6C engine rated 680-850KW at 1500 rpm is for power generation and those rated 560-680 KW at 1500 rpm are for marine propulsion.

YC6CL is an upgraded version of the YC6C engine with longer piston stroke for better power output and performance. The YC6CL engine is a 54L engine rated at 800-1200PS. It was launched in 2013.

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YC12VT is derived from the YC6T engines where the V-engine enables the engine to have a compact configuration. The engine is 12 cylinders, 33L rated at 538-645KW at 1500 rpm. The main application is in the power generator, marine and industrial markets. The YC12VT is expected to be launched in 2014.

YC6MJ is an upgraded version from the YC6M engine with larger piston for power extension. It is an 11.7L engine rated at 450PS and is for use in mining, marine and power generation applications.

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4D20 is a 4-cylinder 1.8-2.2L, rated at 90-140PS engine which has been developed to comply with National V emission standards. The first generation prototype engine passed emission and performance tests and after some initial delays, the second and third generation prototype 4D20 diesel engines are currently undergoing developmental tests. The 4D20 engine is the product of a joint venture with Geely and Yinlun. For more details on this joint venture, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products or successfully enter into other markets, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

(e) YC4S Diesel Engine

The YC4S engine at 3.8L is rated at 55-170PS and its main applications are in highway vehicles and industrial engines. The YC4S engine is certified compliant with National IV emission standards for on-highway use and China Tier 2 emission standards for the industrial market.

The model YC4S-48 which was upgraded from the YC4S engine for the high-end, light-truck market. This model targets mid- and high-end, on-road vehicles with a load capacity between 5-8 metric tons. It generates 88-110 KW power using a common rail system paired with Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR), Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC) and Particulate Oxidation Catalyst (POC) technologies.

(f) Other new engine products

Yuchai also introduced its second-generation hybrid engine, model YCHPT II, to address the growing customer demand for advanced hybrid engines. The engine adopts plug-in systems to charge the vehicles' batteries, and it features an upgraded gearbox with an interchangeable 5-speed automatic and manual system. This hybrid engine meets the national energy vehicle policy conditions set out in the Chinese government's 12th Five-Year plan, qualifying it for energy subsidies.

Existing Diesel Engine Products

Our existing diesel engine products include light-duty, medium-duty and heavy-duty engines. The following table sets forth Yuchai's list of engines by application:

	Series
Trucks	YC4D, YC4E, YC4F, YC4FA, YC4DN, YC4S, YC6A, YC6B, YC6J, YC6JN, YC6K, YC6KN, YC6L, YC6MK, YC6MKN, YC6G, YC6GN, YC6LN.
Bus	YC6MK, YC6MKN, YC6L, YC6J, YC6JN, YC6G, YC6GN, YC6LN, YC6M, YC6K, YC6KN, YG6A, YC4G, YC4GN, YC4E, YC4D, YC4DN, YC4FA, YC4F, YC4S
Construction	YC4A, YC4B, YC4D, YC4DN, YC4F, YC4G, YC4GN, YC6B, YC6J, YC6JN, YC6G, YC6L, YC6LN, YC6MK, YC6M, YC6A
Agriculture	YC4A, YC4B, YC4F, YC6A, YC6B, YC4D, YC6J, YC6L
Marine	YC4D, YC4G, YC6M, YC6A/6B, YC6T, YC6C, YC6CL, YC6J, YC6L, YC6MK
Generator-Drive	YC4D, YC4G, YC6A, YC6G, YC6L, YC6LN, YC6M, YC6MJ, YC6T, YC6C, YC6CL, YC6MKN, YC6K, YC6KN
Passenger Vehicle	YC4W, YC4D

(a) Light-Duty Diesel Engines

Trial production of the 4-Series light-duty diesel engines commenced in late 1999 and today, they represent a stable of reliable and high performance engines. Significant improvements to the technical specifications of the 4-Series engines to meet National III and IV emission standards have resulted in higher customer acceptance resulting in consistent sales demand since 2005. The sales have been further buoyed by the growth in demand for light trucks and agricultural machinery, and the Chinese government increasing its financial support for the agricultural sector.

Our line of 4-Series light-duty diesel engines comprises the following:

The 4108 (YC4D) engine was launched in the market in 2001 based on 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engines. The 4108 (YC4D) engine is designed for light trucks and passenger vehicles and commercial production began in 2001.

The 4112 (YC4G) engine was primarily based on the 6112 (YC6G) engine and is designed for use in light to medium-duty cargo trucks and buses. The 4112 (YC4G) engine also features low emission characteristics. Commercial production of the engine began in late 2001.

The YC4F/YC4FA/YC4G engine is a 4-cylinder, four-stroke engine with a rated power ranging from 90 to 115 PS. The 4F/4FA/4G diesel engines were developed based on technologies from Germany and Japan for mini buses, trucks and passenger cars. Trial production of the 4F engines commenced in mid-2004.

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The YC4D/YC4E engine is a 4-cylinder, four-stroke engine with a rated power ranging from 120 to 180 PS. The YC4D diesel engine was co-developed by Yuchai and Germany FEV, and features lower emission, lower fuel and oil consumption, lower noise, higher reliability, lower price and better upgrading potential. The YC4E series diesel engine was developed on the basis of the YC6G series diesel engine with a displacement of 7.8 liters through stroke-shortening and bore-reducing which maintains advantages over the YC6G series diesel engines and features higher dynamic characteristics, easier operation and maintenance, and is used in high-speed and light-duty vehicles.

The YC4G was also further developed to be used in hybrid buses. This relatively small diesel engine coupled with a motor will enable the hybrid bus to power medium to large buses and at the same time reduce fuel consumption and emissions. The YC4G is rated at 170-220PS.

(b) Medium-Duty Diesel Engines

YC6J Diesel Engines

The 6105 (YC6J) medium-duty engine is a 6-cylinder, four-stroke engine that offers up to 230 PS. The 6105 (YC6J) engine was historically Yuchai's primary product and was principally installed in medium-duty trucks. Yuchai believes that its 6105 (YC6J) engine has a reputation for fuel efficiency, low noise levels, firm uphill traction and reliability.

The hybrid 6108 (YC6J) engine was launched in October 2010 for use in public buses. The 6108 (YC6J) National III and IV compliant 6.5L, 6-cylinder, 132-180KW, 2500rpm diesel engine uses BOSCH electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. These engines are suitable for use in coaches of 8m-11m in length.

Yuchai has also developed YC6J natural gas variants, including both compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquified natural gas (LNG) systems, using similar major components as diesel engines. Yuchai is a market leader in developing diesel engines which are mainly used in public buses. The natural gas versions will complement the current diesel engine lines used in public buses enabling a reduction in emissions. The YC6J is also developed to work with battery-powered motors in hybrid buses which will help to reduce fuel consumption and emissions.

The YC6J engines previously compliant only with National IV emission standards have been upgraded to meet the National V emission standards with improved fuel efficiency and performance.

6108 (YC6A and YC6B) Diesel Engines

In response to the introduction of high-power medium-duty engines by its competitors in 1995, Yuchai began the development of its 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) medium-duty engine which offers improved overall performance compared to the 6105 (YC6J) engine, principally because of greater horsepower, increased reliability and improved acceleration.

Commercial production of the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engine began in the third quarter of 1997, when Yuchai began offering the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engine to its customers as a premium model, alongside its standard 6105 (YC6J) engine. Yuchai's existing and planned production facilities for medium-duty diesel engines are designed to produce 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engines without major modifications. The customer base for the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engines is similar to that for the 6105 (YC6J) engines. Although the increased competition in the medium-duty diesel market and Yuchai's delay in commercially introducing the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engine has adversely affected Yuchai's market share, through an aggressive marketing program which included brand building and enhancing its corporate image, Yuchai was able to increase its unit sales of the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engine.

The YC6A National III and IV compliant 6-cylinder, 4-valves, 162-225KW, 2300rpm diesel engine uses BOSCH electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. Its main applications are in medium-sized trucks, construction machines, boats, generators, and agricultural machinery.

The YC6A engines have been upgraded to meet the National IV emission standards with improved fuel efficiency and performance.

YC6G Diesel Engines

YC6G National III and IV compliant 7.8L, 6-cylinder, 147-199KW, 2000-2200rpm diesel engine uses DELPHI electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. Yuchai has also developed variants that use CNG or LNG as fuel, using similar major

components. Its main applications are for buses and coaches of 11-12 metres in length.

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(c) Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

6112 (YC6G) Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

In 1992, Yuchai purchased from an affiliate of Ford Motor Company in Brazil the production line machinery for manufacturing 6112 (YC6G) heavy-duty engines and moved the production line machinery to a factory in China, which we refer to as the 6112 (YC6G) Engine Factory. The facilities were designed to have a production capacity of approximately 50,000 units per year and could support the production of medium-duty engines when necessary. The facilities included product testing, production equipment repair and maintenance, factory automation and other support functions.

The 6112 (YC6G) heavy-duty engine is a 6-cylinder, four-stroke engine with a rated power ranging from 190 to 270 PS. Primarily as a result of unreliable key engine components supplied by China domestic component manufacturers, the 6112 (YC6G) engine encountered significant technical problems during the initial road testing and failed to perform satisfactorily under harsh environmental conditions. Although commercial production of the 6112 (YC6G) engine was delayed beyond the previously scheduled date, Yuchai was able to resolve these technical problems and commence trial marketing of the engine in early 1999. The 6112 (YC6G) Engine Factory was completed in 1995 and commercial production of these engines began in the second half of 1999.

6L Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

The 6L heavy-duty engine (formerly referred to as 6113) is a National III, IV and V compliant 6-cylinder, four-stroke, turbocharged intercooling engine, with a rated power ranging from 280 to 350 PS. The 6L heavy-duty engine was co-developed with FEV, an independent German-owned engine development institute for big passenger buses. Yuchai launched the 6L engine in November 2003.

6M Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

The 6M heavy-duty engine family for heavy-duty trucks and passenger buses was developed based on technologies from USA, Japan and Germany in accordance with FEV procedures. The 6M engine has adopted the unique combustion system technology of German FEV and the European forced cooling piston technology. It has a 10-liter displacement and power ranging from 280 to 390 PS. Yuchai's first commercial sales of 6M engines occurred in January 2004.

YC6K Diesel Engines

The YC6K 6-cylinder diesel engine is National IV and V compliant, has a capacity of between 10L/12L/13L and is rated at 380 – 550PS. The components and combustion systems of the engine are developed with the latest technology and are suitable for use in heavy-duty trucks and for coaches exceeding 12 meters in length.

The YC6K is the product of a joint venture company which was established in 2009 pursuant to an agreement Yuchai entered into with Jirui United to produce heavy-duty vehicle engines with the displacement range from 10.5L to 14L. For more details on the joint venture company, see Item 3. Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks relating to our company and our business. If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products or successfully enter into other markets, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

Other Products and Services

Our other products are YC4W passenger car diesel engines, natural gas engines, diesel power generators, diesel engine parts and remanufacturing services.

(a) YC4W Passenger Car Diesel Engines

The YC4W engines are featured with 1.2L and 1.4L 4-cylinder, 4-valves, 60-90 PS, 4000-4200rpm and are compliant with National IV emission standards. The YC4W diesel engines use DELPHI electronic controlled high pressure common-rail fuel injection technology. The main applications of these engines are in passenger cars, multi-purpose vans, power generators and light-duty special purpose machinery.

(b) Natural Gas Engines

Yuchai is constructing a new facility at its primary manufacturing facility at Yulin City, Guangxi Province, to develop and produce a full portfolio of natural gas powered engines to complement its existing suite of diesel engines. The main applications of Yuchai's natural gas engines are in the large buses, mid-to heavy-duty trucks, industrial and power generation applications and marine sector.

Yuchai natural gas engines are designed to work with both CNG and LNG fuel systems, and they are generally constructed using similar major components as Yuchai's diesel engines. Yuchai currently offers natural gas engines in the following models:

YC4DN, YC4GN, YC6BN, YC6JN, YC6GN, YC6LN and YC6MKN, and YC6KN ranging from 120hp to 440hp.

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Yuchai has a history of more than 40 years for producing the diesel generator set, with wide application in the civil, military and marine sectors. Yuchai produces diesel power generators which are primarily used in the construction and mining industries. The diesel power generators offer a rated power of 12 kilowatts to 160 kilowatts. Yuchai's diesel power generators use both the 6105 (YC6J) and 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) medium-duty engines as their power source. The generator set includes an intelligent digital controlling system, remote control, generators group control, remote monitoring, automatic parallel operation, and automated protection against breakdowns.

(d) Diesel Engine Parts

Yuchai supplies diesel engine parts to its nationwide chain of customer service stations in China. Although sales of diesel engine parts do not constitute a major percentage of Yuchai's revenue, the availability of such parts to its customers and to end-users through its nationwide chain of customer service stations is an important part of Yuchai's customer service program. Yuchai is continuously improving its spare parts distribution channel services to maintain its competitive position.

(e) Remanufacturing Services

On December 11, 2009, Yuchai entered into a joint venture agreement with Caterpillar (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (Caterpillar China) to establish a new joint venture company in China to provide remanufacturing services for and relating to Yuchai's diesel engines and components and certain Caterpillar diesel engines and components. The new joint venture company, Yuchai Remanufacturing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., was incorporated on April 7, 2010 in Suzhou, Jiangsu province. Operations at a temporary workshop commenced in 2011. The permanent factory located in the Suzhou Industrial Park was inaugurated on July 13, 2012 and full remanufacturing operations at the permanent facility has commenced.

Sales

In 2013, according to the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, diesel powered commercial vehicle sales in China was approximately 3.2 million units, an increase of 5.6% compared to 2012. Yuchai's total engine sales in 2013 were 500,756 units, an increase of 16.1% compared with 431,350 units in 2012.

Light-duty engines sales in 2013 was 296,266, or 59.2% of total unit sales, which was an increase of 1.1 percentage points compared to 2012, when light-duty engine sales were 250,776, or 58.1% of total unit sales. Medium-duty engine sales was 136,118 units, or 27.2% of total unit sales, compared to 2012 where sales were 131,895 units or 30.6% of total unit sales. Heavy-duty engine sales was 68,366 units, or 13.6% of total sales units, compared to 2012 where sales were 48,665 units, or 11.3% of total sales units.

In fiscal year 2013, Yuchai sold 32,446 natural gas engine units compared with 19,867 units sold in fiscal year 2012. The following table sets forth a breakdown of Yuchai's sales by major product category for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	2011			2012			2013		
	Revenue Rmb '000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold	Revenue Rmb '000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold	Revenue Rmb '000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold
Light-duty engines ⁽¹⁾	4,953,413	32.1%	272,428	4,612,129	34.4%	250,776	5,419,105	34.1%	296,266
Medium-duty engines ⁽²⁾	4,987,872	32.4%	174,944	3,947,404	29.4%	131,895	4,063,843	25.6%	136,118
Heavy-duty engines ⁽²⁾	3,111,632	20.2%	63,367	2,709,313	20.2%	48,665	3,598,832	22.7%	68,366
Other products and services ⁽³⁾	2,360,326	15.3%	38	2,142,538	16.0%	14	2,788,600	17.6%	6
	15,413,243	100.0%	510,777	13,411,384	100.0%	431,350	15,870,380	100.0%	500,756

- (1) Includes passenger car engines.
- (2) Includes natural gas engines.
- (3) Includes only power generator sets.

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Production

Yuchai's primary manufacturing facilities are located in Yulin City in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The principal production land area currently occupies approximately 1,187,000 square meters, including the existing production factory for the 6105 (YC6J) and 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) medium-duty engines, the 6112 (YC6G) engine factory, the 6L/6M heavy-duty engine factory, the 4F light-duty engine factory, the new natural gas production facility, the new high horse power marine diesel engine and power generator plant, phases 1 and 2 of the new foundry and various testing and supporting facilities. Construction of phases 1 and 2 of a new foundry at Yuchai's primary manufacturing facilities has been completed and it is fully operational. Yuchai also has another production facility in Xiamen, Fujian province in China. In December 2006, Yuchai established a wholly-owned subsidiary called Xiamen Yuchai Diesel Engines Co., Ltd. (Xiamen Yuchai). This subsidiary was established to facilitate the construction of a new diesel engine assembly factory in Xiamen, mainly for 6-cylinder heavy-duty diesel engines. Commercial production at Xiamen Yuchai commenced on September 2, 2009.

As of December 31, 2013, Yuchai's total production capacity remained unchanged from December 31, 2012 at approximately 622,500 units, based on a 2.5 shift five-day week at 80% utilization rate.

We typically outsource approximately 10% to 20% of our annual sales requirements to third party manufacturers. In fiscal year 2013, we sold 500,756 units, of which 405,940 units were produced at Yuchai's Yulin facility, and the remaining units sold were either produced by Xiamen Yuchai or third party manufacturers or taken from existing inventory. Yuchai's production at the Xiamen facility were 50,022, 28,700 and 33,664 units, in fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of Yuchai's production at the Yulin facility by major product category for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	2011		2012		2013	
	Units	% of Units	Units	% of Units	Units	% of Units
Light-duty engines ⁽¹⁾	185,796	50.9%	186,259	56.0%	231,718	57.1%
Medium-duty engines ⁽²⁾	117,582	32.2%	97,900	29.5%	103,090	25.4%
Heavy-duty engines ⁽²⁾	61,766	16.9%	48,228	14.5%	71,129	17.5%
Other products ⁽³⁾	43	0.0%	9	0.0%	3	0.0%
	365,187	100.0%	332,396	100.0%	405,940	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes passenger car engines.

⁽²⁾ Includes natural gas engines.

⁽³⁾ Includes only power generator sets.

Procurement

Yuchai manufactures engine blocks, cylinder heads, crankshaft, camshaft and certain other key parts. Third party suppliers provide the remaining engine parts. The production process involves the complete assembly and testing of the finished product.

Engine Block

Yuchai cast and molded more than 500,000 units of engine blocks in 2013, which represent a large portion of its engine blocks used in production.

Raw Materials

Yuchai purchases raw materials, principally scrap steel and cast iron, from domestic suppliers. An increase in the prices of these raw materials would generally increase our costs of production. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business If

China's inflation increases or the prices of energy or raw materials increase, we may not be able to pass the resulting increased costs to our customers and this may adversely affect our profitability or cause us to suffer operating losses.

Imports

Certain engine components are imported from foreign suppliers, such as the electronic combustion system and its software, and the exhaust after-treatment system. A majority of the remaining parts are purchased from domestic suppliers. Yuchai has progressively reduced its reliance on imported parts and components since 2006 and intends to continue to do so. Yuchai has a policy of practicing sound procurement policy by requiring the same product procurement from at least two distinct sources. The same practice applies to all other externally procured engine parts. Yuchai is continually seeking to improve its procurement strategy by seeking new suppliers with competitive prices and quality. For contingency supply of engine blocks, Yuchai has a long-term purchase agreement with a domestic foundry.

Quality Assurance, Control and Safety

All raw materials, external supplied parts and components are checked for conformity with the required quality and specifications. Each stage of the production process is monitored by a quality control procedure and the final product undergoes standard conformity and specification testing using an automated testing laboratory. To promote the safety of its workers, Yuchai has established a safety department to supervise the proper use of equipment to prevent fire and explosions and promote safe practices and procedures in the workplace.

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Manufacturing Capacity Expansion

Yuchai believes that the current production capacity of all engine lines will meet the expected demand. Yuchai is continuously assessing the market demand and devising production strategies to secure and meet these market opportunities.

Research and Development

Yuchai has committed substantial resources to continually improve the technology of its products and maintain the competitiveness of its products. Yuchai's internal development effort focuses primarily on designing new products, improving manufacturing processes and adapting foreign technology to the Chinese market. Yuchai has committed to continually improve the technology of its products by acquiring advanced technology from Chinese research institutes, foreign engine design consulting firms and foreign diesel engine and engine parts manufacturers. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, Yuchai spent approximately Rmb 328.1 million, Rmb 373.7 million and Rmb 468.6 million (US\$76.6 million) respectively, on research and development. Yuchai believes that it has been able to control to some extent, the increase of research and development expenses due to the relatively stable salary levels of engineers in China. In 2011, Yuchai's research and development efforts was focused on the development of new heavy-duty engine products such as YC6C and YC12VT and the application of YC4W engine for diesel passenger vehicles and the launch of prototype engines compliant with the National VI emission standards. In 2012, Yuchai's research and development efforts was focused on the development of both new engine products such as YC4S, YC6MJ and YC6L and continuing development and testing of National V and VI compliant products, as well as continuing development of natural gas engines for use in both CNG and LNG applications. In 2013, Yuchai's research and development efforts was focused on the development of a complete suite of gas engines for both on-road and off-road applications, and development of products compliant with Tier 3 emission standards for construction and industrial applications.

Future Products

Yuchai believes that its long-term business prospects will largely depend upon its ability to develop and introduce new or improved products with higher quality and competitive pricing. Future products may utilize different technologies and may require knowledge of markets that Yuchai does not currently possess.

Yuchai intends to continue to work with foreign engine design consulting firms and foreign engine manufacturers for technological assistance in improving its products and developing new products, and expects such cooperation to continue. The introduction of new engine products will also require significant capital expenditures, such as purchases of foreign manufacturing equipment and technologies.

Sales, Marketing and Services

Sales and Marketing

Yuchai distributes most of its engines directly to auto plants and agents from its primary manufacturing facilities in Yulin City. In addition, Yuchai operates a number of regional offices in major geographic regions in China. With a sales force of approximately 896 persons nationwide in China, Yuchai provides a comprehensive range of services to its customers, including dispatching engineers to provide on-site assistance to major customers in the resolution of technical problems.

Yuchai promotes its products primarily through television commercials, outdoor sign boards, advertisements in newspapers and industry journals. Since 1993, Yuchai has been sponsoring an annual program during which Yuchai provides its customer service stations with information brochures, customer suggestion cards for the improvement of Yuchai's service and small gifts for end-users. In connection with this promotion, Yuchai's customer service stations also perform routine maintenance checks and minor repairs on end-users' diesel engines free of charge. Yuchai believes that its promotional efforts are unusual for an automotive component company in China and lead to greater brand name recognition among end-users. Yuchai further believes that it leads its competitors in providing high quality after-sales services by its 2,913 authorized service stations. The service stations are independently owned and are able to provide emergency services to its end-users within a 40-km radius in the central, eastern and southern parts of China.

Yuchai has continued to focus its sales efforts on retailers and end-users of diesel engines. Yuchai seeks to encourage end-users of gasoline engine trucks to replace their gasoline engines with Yuchai diesel engines by advertising the advantages of diesel engines. With the advent of a natural gas refuelling network across the nation, customers have the additional option of using Yuchai's natural gas engines. Such sales of replacement engines are generally made through customer service centers at a retail price which is higher than the sales price to truck manufacturers.

Yuchai believes that proximity to its factories in Yulin City is an important factor in the geographical make-up of its customers. Due in part to transportation and shipping costs, a substantial majority of Yuchai's engines are sold to customers in southern and central eastern China. Customers' geographical make-up is segmented by Guangxi, Henan, Sichuan, Hubei, Fujian, East and North East China.

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Yuchai's sales are concentrated among the Dongfeng Group, one of the largest state-owned automobile companies in China, and other major diesel truck manufacturers controlled by or affiliated with the Dongfeng Group. In 2012, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for approximately 18.2% of Yuchai's total revenue, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 8.4%. In 2013, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for approximately 20.8% of Yuchai's total revenue, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 8.9%. The Dongfeng Group is also a major competitor of Yuchai. Our sales to our top five customers including sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 34.8% of our total revenue in 2013. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Competition.

Customers' orders with Yuchai can be cancelled either by Yuchai or its customers prior to delivery in accordance with the sales contracts. As part of Yuchai's credit procedures to control and manage its trade receivables, Yuchai may hold shipments for delivery if customers' credit positions are not satisfactory or if customers have not made payments for earlier deliveries. There can be no assurance that such cost-controlling measures will successfully control Yuchai's trade receivable balance, or that they will not adversely affect the future purchasing decisions of Yuchai's customers. As of December 31, 2012, Yuchai had net trade and bills receivables of Rmb 6,591.7 million, representing 53.1% of our consolidated current assets as of the same date. As of December 31, 2013, Yuchai had net trade and bills receivables of Rmb 7,437.6 million (US\$1,215.3 million), representing 54.7% of our consolidated current assets as of the same date.

Export Sales

Yuchai exports a very small percentage of its products directly outside China, as the following table indicates:

	2011			2012			2013		
	Revenue	% of	Unit	Revenue	% of	Unit	Revenue	% of	Unit
	Rmb '000	Revenue	Sales	Rmb '000	Revenue	Sales	Rmb '000	Revenue	Sales
Total Domestic Sales	15,377,706	99.8%	510,000	13,379,387	99.8%	430,433	15,824,764	99.7%	499,617
Total Direct Export Sales	35,537	0.2%	777	31,997	0.2%	917	45,616	0.3%	1,139
	15,413,243	100.0%	510,777	13,411,384	100.0%	431,350	15,870,380	100.0%	500,756

Most of Yuchai's products that are exported outside of China are sold indirectly through third party distributors who purchase them from Yuchai and resell them on to end-users in subsequent and separate transactions. All of these distributors are separate legal entities in which Yuchai has no equity interest in or control over and Yuchai relies on self-reporting by these distributors in relation to their sales. In 2013, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) comprising both direct sales as well as sales through third party distributors were Vietnam, Russia, Myanmar, Peru and Cuba. In 2012, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) comprising both direct sales as well as sales through the third party distributors were Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Ghana, Russia and Philippines. In 2011, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) comprising both direct sales as well as sales through the third party distributors were Vietnam, Peru, Russia, Algeria and Myanmar.

In May 2012, Yuchai appointed Anglo Asian Trading Co. LLC, a company based in the United Arab Emirates on an exclusive basis for three years, to promote and expand the sales of Yuchai's products into the Middle East region, including the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Kuwait. As of March 7, 2014, no engines had been sold pursuant to this arrangement.

In February 2014, Yuchai appointed China Automotive Industry Import and Export Co., Ltd., a company based in China, on an exclusive basis for two years to export Yuchai's products into Cuba. The agreement requires China Automotive Industry Import and Export to use best efforts to export more than 1,500 units (whole engines or parts) per year. As of March 7, 2014, 15 engines had been sold pursuant to this agreement.

Customer Service

Yuchai believes that customer service is an important part of maintaining its market competitiveness. In addition to various services provided initially at its sales offices, Yuchai has a nationwide network of authorized service stations in China that provide repair and maintenance services, spare parts, retrofitting services and training to Yuchai's customers. To ensure a consistently high level of service, Yuchai trains the technicians at regional training centres or selected service stations. In addition, Yuchai also owns and operates repair training centers. The costs of any warranty-related services or repairs are borne by Yuchai, and all non-warranty activities are charged to customers. Yuchai's customer service program emphasizes a fast turnaround time on repair requests. As part of this policy, Yuchai supplies authorized service stations with

spare parts for repairs and require these service stations to provide on-site assistance at the customer's place of business generally within 3 to 12 hours, depending on the customer's location.

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Yuchai's warranty obligations vary depending upon the warranty type and such provisions are determined at fiscal year end based upon historical warranty cost per unit of engines sold adjusted for specific conditions that may arise and the number of engines under warranty at each fiscal year end. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies Product warranty obligations.

Trademarks

The State Holding Company owns and maintains Chinese trademark registrations of its principal trademarks. Yuchai uses these trademarks with the consent of the State Holding Company at no charge and Yuchai believes that the Yuchai logo is well recognized as a quality brand in China. As Yuchai currently sells most of its products in the China domestic market, registration of its principal trademarks is not maintained in countries outside China.

Competition

The diesel engine industry in China is highly competitive. Yuchai believes it faces intense competition in the engine manufacturing industry across all of its engine platforms. The diesel engine market is fragmented and very price sensitive. Yuchai believes, based on internal studies, that competition is based primarily on performance, quality compliance with emission standards, price and after-sales service, and secondarily on noise, size and weight. Yuchai believes that its engines have a strong reputation among truck manufacturers and consumers for leading performance and reliability. In addition, Yuchai believes that its after-sales service to end-users of Yuchai engines, conducted through a nationwide network of authorized service stations and repair training centers in China, gives Yuchai a competitive advantage over other diesel engine producers.

Most of Yuchai's major China domestic competitors are state-owned enterprises. The Dongfeng Group, which is a major competitor of Yuchai and which controls two of Yuchai's largest competitors, is also one of Yuchai's major customers and controls some of Yuchai's other major customers. In 2013, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 20.7% of our total revenue, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 8.8% in total. Our sales to our top five customers including sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 34.8% of our total revenue in 2013. Some of Yuchai's competitors have formed joint ventures with, or have technology assistance arrangements with, foreign diesel engine manufacturers or engine design consulting firms, and use foreign technology that is more advanced than Yuchai's technology. Yuchai expects competition to intensify as a result of, among other things, improvements in competitors' products, increased production capacity of competitors, increased utilization of unused capacity by competitors and price competition. Yuchai believes production capacity in the diesel engine industry has increased over the years which has further intensified competition. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business Competition in China from other diesel engine manufacturers may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

The HLGE group

As of March 7, 2014, we had a 48.9% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan. HLGE is listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange. HLGE's share price on the Singapore Exchange closed at S\$0.031 on March 7, 2014. The core businesses of the HLGE group are that of hospitality operations and property development.

Investment holding activities

The HLGE group announced on December 27, 2012 that it was disposing of its 28% indirect shareholding interest in Scientex Park (M) Sdn Bhd, an associate incorporated in Malaysia whose principal activity is property development and investment, pursuant to a conditional share sale agreement entered into on December 27, 2012. The consideration for this disposition was RM 21,105,000 (US\$6.5 million).

The HLGE group also announced on December 28, 2012 that it was disposing of its 50% indirect shareholding interest in Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel Company Ltd, a joint venture company incorporated in Shanghai to invest, construct and manage Hotel Equatorial Shanghai, pursuant to a share transfer agreement entered into on December 28, 2012. The consideration for this disposition was Rmb 40 million.

Both of these dispositions were approved by HLGE's shareholders at a shareholders meeting on March 26, 2013. Additionally, HLGE used a portion of the proceeds from these dispositions to, among other things, make partial repayments on its loan from us, under which S\$68 million was outstanding as of March 7, 2014.

For more information on our loan to HLGE and the potential adverse impacts of these dispositions on our financial condition and results, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investment in HLGE.

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Hospitality operations

The HLGE group, through its joint venture companies, owns hotels in Shanghai, PRC, and Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, and a Copthorne hotel in Qingdao, PRC. The HLGE group also owns a serviced apartment building in Shanghai. It also manages, among other things, these hotels in Qingdao, PRC, and Cameron Highlands, Malaysia. A more detailed description of the various hotel properties is set out below:

Hotel Equatorial Shanghai

Hotel Equatorial Shanghai is located in the heart of Shanghai. The property has more than 500 saleable guest rooms which have all been fully refurbished and a new lounge. Other facilities comprise six food and beverage outlets, ballroom space and a health club. As described above, a share transfer agreement was entered into to dispose of HLGE's indirect shareholding interest in the joint venture company that owns Hotel Equatorial Shanghai and completion of the disposal occurred in June 2013. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investment in HLGE.

Copthorne Hotel Qingdao

The property is located in the commercial district of Qingdao. The property has approximately 450 saleable guest rooms, and has restaurants and bars, ballrooms and function rooms, entertainment facilities, offices and retail space.

Elite Residences

The property comprises a 16-storey building located in downtown Shanghai. The property has 112 saleable newly renovated apartment units, meeting rooms and a business centre.

Copthorne Hotel Cameron Highlands

The property is a tudor styled resort comprising self-contained low-rise and high-rise apartment suites. Each suite is equipped with a living room, a kitchenette and a balcony. The hotel tower comprises 269 saleable guest rooms and suites. The hotel has recently undergone a renovation program.

Renovation and maintenance.

To maintain the competitiveness of its hotels, HLGE carries out renovation programs at its hotels from time to time as required.

The TCL group

As of March 7, 2014, we had a 7.7% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan. We are currently considering our options in relation to our investment in the TCL group including disposing of our entire shareholding in TCL. TCL is listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange. TCL's share price on the Singapore Exchange closed at S\$0.028 on March 7, 2014.

The TCL group is in the distribution and property and strategic investment businesses. The TCL group is engaged in the distribution of a portfolio of branded consumer electronics products as well as lifestyle and environmentally-friendly products in the PRC (including Hong Kong) and other Southeast Asian countries.

Organizational Structure

The following chart illustrates the organizational structure of the Company and Yuchai as of March 31, 2014 and is based on information generally known to the Company or otherwise disclosed in filings made with the SEC and the Singapore Exchange (see also Item 7. Major

Shareholders and Related Party Transactions (Major Shareholders). This chart depicts the Company's significant subsidiaries only.

Table of Contents**Regulatory and Related Matters****Governance, Operation and Dissolution of Yuchai**

Governance, operation and dissolution of Yuchai are governed by laws and regulations of China relating to Sino-foreign joint stock companies, as well as by Yuchai's Articles of Association. Yuchai is subject to the relevant PRC labor laws and regulations with respect to labor management, which is overseen by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. In accordance with these laws and regulations, management may hire and discharge employees and make other determinations with respect to wages, welfare, insurances and employee discipline. Chinese laws and regulations applicable to a Sino-foreign joint stock company require that, before Yuchai distributes profits, it must: (i) satisfy all tax liabilities; (ii) recover losses in previous years; and (iii) make contributions to statutory reserve fund in an amount equal to at least 10% of net income for the year determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in China, or PRC GAAP. However, the allocation of statutory reserve fund will not be further required once the accumulated amount of such fund reaches 50% of the registered capital of Yuchai.

Pursuant to Chinese law and Yuchai's Articles of Association, Yuchai may be dissolved upon the occurrence of certain events, including *force majeure*, severe losses, lack of supply of necessary materials or other events that render Yuchai unable to continue its operations. Upon dissolution, Yuchai will form a liquidation committee. Final dissolution is subject to government review and approval.

During 2003, we believe affiliates of the State Holding Company caused various Chinese government agencies to raise allegations of irregularities regarding the status of our ownership of land rights of control over Yuchai, which we believe was intended to try to limit our rights to exercise control over Yuchai. We further believe that such allegations were based on an inaccurate understanding of the structure of our ownership of Yuchai. We also believe that Yuchai's ownership structure has been validly approved by the relevant Chinese authorities, and that the shares of Yuchai held by our six wholly-owned subsidiaries are legally and validly held under Chinese law. We have obtained legal opinions from two Chinese law firms confirming these matters (see the reports on Form 6-K filed by the Company with the SEC on April 1, 2005). We have also taken steps to communicate to the relevant Chinese government agencies the reasons for our position with respect to these matters. We believe the July 2003 Agreement, the Reorganization Agreement, as amended, and the Cooperation Agreement, when fully implemented will resolve the issues raised by the various Chinese governmental agencies relating to our share ownership in Yuchai and the continued corporate governance and other difficulties which we have had from time to time with respect to Yuchai. Based upon the above-mentioned legal opinions, we believe that in the event of a future dispute with the Chinese stakeholders at Yuchai, we expect to pursue as appropriate legal remedies in appropriate jurisdictions to seek to enforce our legal rights as the majority shareholder with a controlling financial interest in Yuchai to protect our investment for our benefit and the benefit of our shareholders. See also Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Yuchai's headquarters and primary manufacturing facilities are located in Yulin City in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Yuchai has the right to use approximately 2 million square meters of land, which is currently used primarily for the production of diesel engines, natural gas engines and employee housing. The principal production land area for the manufacture of diesel and natural gas engines currently occupies approximately 1,187,000 square meters, including the existing production factory for the 6105 (YC6J) and 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) medium-duty engine, the 6112 (YC6G) engine factory, the 6L/6M heavy-duty engine factory, the 4F light-duty engine factory, the new natural gas production facility, the new high horse power marine diesel engine and power generator plant, phases 1 and 2 of the new foundry and various testing and supporting facilities. Construction of phases 1 and 2 of a new foundry at Yuchai's primary manufacturing facilities has been completed and it is fully operational. In addition, Yuchai leases a number of regional sales offices in China. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Yuchai's total production capacity was approximately 622,500 units, based on a 2.5 shift five-day week at 80% utilization rate. This represents an increase in production capacity of 22,500 units per annum from 600,000 units per annum as of December 31, 2011 due to Yuchai's continuous improvement to existing facilities and new capabilities developed for the facilities for YC6T, marine and natural gas engines during 2012. We typically outsource approximately 10% to 20% of our annual sales requirements to third party manufacturers. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Products and Product Development Yuchai Production.

Table of Contents**Environmental Matters**

China adopted its Environmental Protection Law in 1989, and the State Council and the Ministry of Environmental Protection promulgate regulations as required from time to time. The Environmental Protection Law addresses issues relating to environmental quality, waste disposal and emissions, including air, water and noise emissions. On August 11, 2013, the new Chinese government released a guideline titled "Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Energy-Saving and Environmental Protection Industries." According to the document, the government is upgrading the environmental sector to a key industry by 2015 and the sector is expected to grow at the rate of 15% annually. The government announced that it would fund through investments, tax breaks and direct subsidies, environmental protection industries across a range of technologies addressing air, water and soil pollution including energy saving products, electrical vehicles and pollution monitoring. China's government, at its recent annual National People's Congress held in March 2014, reiterated that one of its major targets in 2014 was to protect the environment, solve prominent environmental problems and strengthen ecological conservation. Amendments to the 1989 Environmental Protection Law have been proposed in order to achieve these aims. Environmental regulations have not had a material impact on Yuchai's results of operations. Yuchai delivers, on a regular basis, burned sand and certain other waste products to a waste disposal site approved by the local government and makes payments in respect thereof. Yuchai expects that environmental standards and their enforcement in China will, as in many other countries, become more stringent over time, especially as technical advances make achievement of higher standards more feasible. Yuchai has built an air filter system to reduce the level of dust and fumes resulting from its production of diesel engines. As of July 2008, China officially implemented the National III emission standards throughout China. In China, the increasingly stringent emission standards are also driving commercial vehicle sales as the government strives to curb pollution which had led to the early implementation of the National IV emission standards in the main cities of Beijing in 2008, Shanghai in 2009, and Shenzhen and Guangzhou in 2010. The National IV emission standards for diesel engines was implemented throughout China on July 1, 2013. In an effort to combat increasing air pollution, the National V emission standards for natural gas engines were implemented throughout China on January 1, 2013. In addition, the Chinese government has mandated that all new registrations in Beijing of diesel engine vehicles for use in public transit and light-duty gasoline powered engine vehicles must comply with the National V emission standards with effect from February 1, 2013 and March 1, 2013, respectively. While Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National III and IV emission standards, it has the ability to produce certain diesel and natural gas engines compliant with National V emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel efficiency. Yuchai also has the ability to produce diesel engines compliant with Tier 3 emission standards for use in non-road machinery. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business We may be adversely affected by environmental regulations. We are subject to Chinese national and local environmental protection regulations which currently impose fees for the discharge of waste substances, require the payment of fines for pollution, and provide for the closure by the Chinese government of any facility that fails to comply with orders requiring us to cease or improve upon certain activities causing environmental damage. Due to the nature of our business, we produce certain amounts of waste water, gas, and solid waste materials during the course of our production. We believe our environmental protection facilities and systems are adequate for us to comply with the existing national, provincial and local environmental protection regulations. However, Chinese national, provincial or local authorities may impose additional or more stringent regulations which would require additional expenditure on environmental matters or changes in our processes or systems.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the date of filing of this Annual Report, we have no unresolved comments from the SEC.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause future results to differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our consolidated financial statements and the financial information discussed below have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. We adopted IFRS effective as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 by applying IFRS 1: First Time Adoption of International Reporting Standards.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, our main business has been our 76.4% ownership interest in Yuchai. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations have depended primarily upon Yuchai's financial condition and results of operations.

Overview

In 2010, diesel powered commercial vehicles recorded sales of 3.5 million engines in China, as reported by the China Automobiles Association of Manufacturers. The commercial vehicle market softened in 2011 and this continued into 2012 due to a variety of factors including the phasing out of government incentives for car purchases, the introduction of policies to restrict automotive growth in Beijing and other major cities to

curb emissions and ease traffic congestion and a slowdown in China's economy. This adversely affected demand for, and production of, trucks and other commercial vehicles. Such market conditions, together with increased competition and what we believe to be excess capacity in the diesel engine market in China, resulted in various degrees of financial and marketing difficulties for diesel engine producers, including us.

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In 2011, we operated in a weak market environment. Diesel powered commercial vehicle sales decreased by 5.6% compared to 2010. This was due to the decrease in sales units for trucks of 7.2%, offset by the increase in sales units for buses of 9.8%. In 2012, the market continued to be weak. Diesel powered commercial vehicle sales decreased by 9.0% compared to 2011. This was due to the decrease in sales units for trucks of 10.3%, offset by the increase in sales units for buses of 2.1%. In 2013, the commercial vehicle market rebounded and diesel powered commercial vehicles sales increased by 5.6% compared to 2012. This was due to the increase in sales units for trucks by 6.6%, especially in the heavy-duty truck segment as well as the Chinese government's increased support through the grant of incentives and subsidies for the agricultural sector, further lifting the demand for diesel engines.

Notwithstanding the weaker overall market in 2011 and 2012, there was growth in demand for light-duty engines used in light passenger buses. Light-duty engines sales, as a percentage of total sales units, increased from 53.3% to 58.1% to 59.2% in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. As a result, Yuchai generated 32.1%, 34.4% and 34.1% of our revenue (excluding HLGE) in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The corresponding revenue generated from higher margin medium-duty and heavy-duty diesel engines decreased from 52.6% to 49.6% to 48.3% of our revenue (excluding HLGE) in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. This change in sales mix caused our gross margin to decrease from 22.3% to 21.4% and to 20.5% in 2010, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

In 2013, we continued our efforts to control production costs and operating expenses. However, the costs and expenses related to the production of our diesel engines are not subject to significant variations which limit our ability to significantly reduce our costs and expenses. Our cost of goods sold mainly includes cost of materials consumed, factory overheads, direct labor, provision for product warranty and depreciation. In 2013, cost of materials consumed accounted for approximately 89.3% of our total cost of manufacturing. Our selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses include warranty expenses, advertising expenses, salaries and wages, freight charges and a large number of smaller expenses.

As we look to the remainder of 2014, we are relying on our competitive advantages and reputation for innovation to sustain us through a more challenging environment. China's new government is targeting a growth rate of 7.5% in 2014 as it looks to restructure its economy towards more domestic consumption away from investment and export fuelled growth. Our growth in 2013 was partially affected by the pre-buying of trucks prior to the implementation of the stricter National IV emission standards nationwide. As we enter into the replacement cycle for trucks, we believe the restocking exercise will help stabilize the overall engine sales. Growth in the bus market is expected to remain flat in 2014 but we anticipate higher growth in the natural gas bus segment. According to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects issued on January 14, 2014, five years after the global financial crisis, the world economy is showing signs of improvement in 2014 due to a recovery in the high income countries of the United States, the Euro Area and Japan and the firming of growth in developing countries. The world economy is expected to grow 3.2% in 2014 compared with 2.4% in 2013 and strengthening to 3.4% and 3.5% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Much of the initial growth acceleration reflects a pick-up in high income country growth which, after years of extreme weakness and outright recession, appear to be finally emerging from the global financial crisis. However, growth prospects in 2014 is sensitive to the tapering of monetary stimulus in the United States beginning in January 2014 and the structural shifts occurring in China's economy. Although growth in the Euro Area had turned positive in the second quarter of 2013 led by stronger growth in Germany, Euro Area output remains well below pre-crisis levels in some of the hardest-hit countries of the region. The global economy is recovering but downside risks to the global economy persist. These risks include a derailment of the recovery in the Euro Area, ongoing debt and fiscal issues in the United States with a possibility of a debt default, a slowdown in China's economy as its new leadership attempts to rebalance its economy from investment and exports to increased domestic consumption, an escalation of the recent geo-political crisis in Ukraine and increasing tensions relating to territorial disputes in the South China Sea without any immediate resolution. In addition, we expect strong competition from other engine manufacturers. However, we believe that there are opportunities for us in the natural gas engine vehicle segment. Notwithstanding the intense competition, we will continue with our sales efforts in the medium-duty and heavy-duty engine markets which yield higher margins. We also expect export sales to increase although it currently constitutes only a small percentage of our overall sales.

Changes in emission standards present a future growth opportunity for us. The National IV emission standards for diesel engines were implemented throughout China on July 1, 2013. In an effort to combat increasing air pollution, the National V emission standards for natural gas engines were implemented throughout China on January 1, 2013. In addition, the Chinese government has mandated that all new registrations in Beijing of diesel engine vehicles for use in public transit and light-duty gasoline powered engine vehicles must comply with the National V emission standards with effect from February 1, 2013 and March 1, 2013, respectively. While Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National III and IV emission standards, it has the ability to produce certain diesel and natural gas engines compliant with National V emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel efficiency. Higher emission standard engines are relatively higher margin products compared to traditional mechanical diesel engines.

Uncertainty and adverse changes in the global and Chinese economies could also increase costs associated with developing our products, increase the cost and decrease the availability of potential sources of financing, and increase our exposure to material losses from our investments.

Additionally, any changes in tax legislation in China or adverse findings from the tax examination authorities could have a material impact on the consolidated financial conditions or results of operations.

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Under the former Income Tax Law for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises (the FEIT Law), Sino-foreign joint stock companies generally are subject to an income tax at a rate of 33% comprising a national tax of 30% and a local tax of 3%. Prior to January 1, 2008, notwithstanding the FEIT Law prescribed tax rate of 33%, Yuchai was subject to a preferential income tax rate at 15% since January 1, 2002, based on certain qualifications imposed by the state and local tax regulations.

In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (the CIT Law), which became effective from January 1, 2008. Under the CIT Law, foreign invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to a uniform corporate tax rate of 25%. The CIT Law provides a five-year transition period from its effective date for those enterprises, such as Yuchai, which were established before January 1, 2008 and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate under the then effective tax laws or regulations. During the transition period from 2008 to 2012, a transitional graduated tax rate will be applied from the existing preferential corporate tax rate to the uniform corporate tax rate of 25%.

Notwithstanding the CIT Law prescribed tax rate of 25%, Yuchai may continue to enjoy the reduced corporate tax rate of 15% if it qualifies under the Western Development Tax Incentive Scheme or High Technology Incentive Scheme.

The Western Development Incentive Scheme was first introduced in 2001 to encourage investment in the Western region of China. Companies operating in the Western region who fulfill certain criteria and upon approval, enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. This scheme was applicable from 2001 to 2010. In 2011, the scheme was extended to 2020. The list of qualifying industries for the Western Development Incentive Scheme has not been published yet. In the event that Yuchai does not fall into any of the qualifying industries, we may not be able to enjoy the preferential tax offered under this scheme.

The High Technology Incentive was introduced in 2008. Companies that are high technology companies who fulfill certain criteria and upon approval enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. The reduced corporate tax rate took effect from January 1, 2008. In 2011, Yuchai was certified as a high technology company with effect from 2011 to 2013, so it may qualify for this scheme if certain other criteria are met.

From 2008 to 2010, Yuchai was subject to the reduced corporate tax of 15% as it qualified under the Western Development Incentive Scheme. Since Yuchai operates in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and had previously qualified under the Western Development Incentive Scheme, Yuchai believes that it still qualifies under this scheme. In addition, since 2011, Yuchai has been filing corporate tax returns at the reduced corporate tax rate of 15%, subject to final approval by the local tax authority. In the event that Yuchai is not able to qualify for any of these incentive schemes, it would be subject to corporate tax at a rate of 25% as prescribed under the CIT Law.

The CIT Law also provides for a tax of 10% to be withheld from dividends paid to foreign investors of PRC enterprises, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning from January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax has been imposed on dividends paid to us, as a non-resident enterprise. We have recognized a provision for withholding tax payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for the earnings that we do not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises.

The China tax bureau periodically conducts tax examinations. Our last tax examination was conducted in 2011, when the provincial tax bureau completed an examination of Yuchai's PRC income tax returns for 2006 through to 2010. The tax bureau did not propose any adjustment to Yuchai's tax positions, and no surcharge or penalty was imposed. However, any adverse findings or change in the tax legislation in China could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial conditions or results of operations.

Our future financial condition and results of operations could also be adversely affected as a result of China macroeconomic policy changes by the Chinese government, particularly if diesel engines are included in any specific economic sectoral caps or attempts to slow down sectoral lending. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to China Adverse changes in the economic policies of the Chinese government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products and adversely affect our competitive position and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business The diesel engine business in China is dependent in large part on the performance of the Chinese and global economy. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by slowdowns in the Chinese and the global economy as well as The diesel engine business in China is dependent in large part on the Chinese government policy. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by Chinese government policies affecting our business.

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We may use borrowings from time to time to supplement our working capital requirements and to finance our business expansion and diversification plan. A portion of our borrowings may be structured on a floating rate basis and denominated in US dollars or other foreign currencies. An increase in fluctuations in exchange rates between the Renminbi and other currencies may increase our borrowing costs. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business - We could be exposed to the impact of interest rates and foreign currency movements with respect to our future borrowings and business.

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Business Expansion and Diversification Plan

Following the implementation of our business expansion and diversification plan as approved by our Board of Directors in 2005, we have looked for new business and on an ongoing basis, continue to explore and assess new businesses opportunities to reduce our financial dependence on Yuchai.

Thakral Corporation Ltd

The first step in implementing this plan occurred in March 2005 when through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Delta, we acquired a 15.0% equity interest in TCL. As of December 2009, our equity interest in TCL was 34.4%

We reduced our equity interest in TCL to 12.2% as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, and further reduced it to 7.7% as of December 31, 2013. As of March 7, 2014, our equity interest in TCL remained at 7.7%, and the market value of our investment in TCL amounted to approximately S\$5.7 million (US\$4.5 million).

HL Global Enterprises Limited

The second step in the implementation of our business expansion and diversification plan occurred in February 2006 when through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Grace Star and Venture Lewis, we acquired a 29.1% equity interest in HLGE and certain convertible preference and debt securities for an aggregate consideration of approximately S\$132.0 million. As of December 31, 2013, our equity interest in HLGE was 48.9%. As of March 7, 2014, our equity interest in HLGE remained unchanged. On February 19, 2014, we entered into a loan agreement with HLGE extending the loan of S\$68.0 million for another year from July 2014 to July 2015.

See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investment in HLGE The HLGE Group may be unable to continue as a going concern or raise sufficient funds to pay its debt obligations to us.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by us are more fully described in Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires our management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions regarding uncertainties that affect the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses.

Certain of our accounting policies are particularly important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant assumptions and estimates by our management. We refer to these accounting policies as our critical accounting policies. Our management uses our historical experience and analyses, the terms of existing contracts, historical cost convention, industry trends, information provided by our agents and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate, when forming our assumptions and estimates. However, this task is inexact because our management is making assumptions and providing estimates on matters that are inherently uncertain. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

While we believe that all aspects of our consolidated financial statements should be studied and understood in assessing our current expected financial condition and results, we believe that the following critical accounting policies involve a higher degree of estimation and therefore warrant additional attention:

allowances for doubtful accounts;

realization of the carrying value of inventories;

product warranty obligations;

recoverability of the carrying values of equity method investments and other investments;

realization of deferred tax;

impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill;

determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities; and

de-recognition of bills receivable.

Table of Contents**Allowances for doubtful accounts**

Allowance for doubtful accounts is management's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. Management determines the allowance based on assessment of the recoverability of accounts receivable. Allowances are applied to accounts receivable where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. Judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer and on-going dealings with them. Management reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts on a monthly basis. As of December 31, 2013, the Dongfeng Group accounted for about 32.4% of the gross accounts receivable as compared to approximately 21.0% as of December 31, 2012. Likewise, the top 20 non-Dongfeng Group customers accounted for about 40.2% of the gross accounts receivable at the end of 2013. We analyzed our customer's trends, repayment patterns and ageing analysis in 2013. The balances that were past due over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectability. All other balances are reviewed on a pooled basis by aging of such balances. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Changes in the allowances for doubtful accounts for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	2012 Rmb	December 31, 2013 Rmb (in thousands)	2013 US\$
Balance at beginning of year	59,177	43,664	7,135
Credit to consolidated statements of profit or loss	(15,184)	(12,669)	(2,070)
Written off	(334)	(2,454)	(401)
Translation differences	5	(8)	(2)
Balance at end of year	43,664	28,533	4,662

While trade accounts increased by Rmb 1.6 million (US\$0.3 million) as of December 31, 2013 as compared to 2012, allowance for doubtful accounts decreased by Rmb 15.1 million (US\$2.5 million). Bills receivable increased by Rmb 829.5 million (US\$135.5 million) as of December 31, 2013 as compared to 2012 due to reduced discounting activities in 2013.

We believe that the present level of our allowance for doubtful accounts adequately reflects probable losses related to impaired accounts receivable. However, changes in the assumptions used to assess the frequency and severity of doubtful accounts would have an impact on our allowance. If economic or specific industry trends change, we would adjust our allowance for doubtful accounts by recording additional expense or benefit.

Realization of the carrying value of inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

If market conditions or future product enhancements and developments change, the net realizable values of the inventories may change and result in further inventory write-downs.

Product warranty obligations

We recognize a liability at the time the product is sold, for the estimated future costs to be incurred under the lower of a warranty period or warranty mileage on various engine models, on which we provide free repair and replacement. Warranties extend for a duration (generally 12 months to 24 months) or mileage (generally 50,000 kilometers to 300,000 kilometers), whichever is lower. Provisions for warranty are primarily determined based on historical warranty cost per unit of engines sold adjusted for specific conditions that may arise and the number of engines under warranty at each fiscal year. Warranty claim may differ from the provision made. If the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty

claims change, the accrued liability for product warranty will be adjusted accordingly.

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Changes in the accrued product warranty liability for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	2012 Rmb	December 31, 2013 Rmb (in thousands)	2013 US\$
Balance at beginning of year	307,072	268,006	43,791
Provision made	322,442	385,881	63,051
Less: Provision utilized	(361,508)	(347,949)	(56,853)
Balance at end of year	268,006	305,938	49,989

We recognize a liability for warranty at the time the product is sold and our estimate of our warranty obligations is evaluated on an annual basis. If the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims change, we would adjust our allowances for product warranty by recording additional expense or benefit so as to seek to ensure that accruals will be adequate to meet expected future obligations. A decrease or increase of 5.0% in historical utilization experience over the last two fiscal years average would impact the provision for product warranty by approximately Rmb 17.7 million (US\$2.9 million).

Recoverability of the carrying values of equity method investments and other investments

We assess impairment of our investments in affiliates when adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If the value of our investment is below its carrying amount and that loss in value is considered other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized. We typically perform evaluation of the value of our investment using a discounted cash flows projection. The projection will be performed using historical trends as a reference and certain assumptions to project the future streams of cash flows.

In 2011, we performed impairment evaluation of our investments. We recognized an impairment loss of Rmb 53.5 million for our investment in Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel Company Ltd. In 2013, we performed impairment evaluation of our investments. As a result, we recognized impairment losses for our investments in Yuchai Remanufacturing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. amounting to Rmb 10.4 million (US\$1.7 million) and Copthorne Hotel Qingdao Co., Ltd., an investment of HLGE, amounting to Rmb 21.9 million (US\$3.6 million).

In the event when an investment in affiliates is designated for disposal, it will be reclassified to asset held for sale.

Realization of deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The China tax bureau periodically conducts tax examinations. Our last tax examination was conducted in 2011, when the provincial tax bureau completed an examination of Yuchai's PRC income tax returns for 2006 through to 2010. The tax bureau did not propose any adjustment to

Yuchai's tax positions, and no surcharge or penalty was imposed.

Any changes in tax legislations in China or adverse findings from the tax examination could have a material impact on our consolidated financial conditions or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill**

Long-lived assets to be held and used, such as property, plant and equipment and construction in progress are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, we estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, if the carrying value is not recoverable from the expected future cash flows. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell the asset on the measurement date in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset. Assets to be disposed off would be separately presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs of disposal, and are no longer depreciated. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are Rmb 3,748.2 million, Rmb 4,016.6 million and Rmb 4,036.2 million (US\$659.5 million), respectively.

We periodically conduct an impairment review on the conditions of our property, plant and equipment.

In 2013, an impairment loss of Rmb 9.2 million (US\$1.5 million) (2012: Rmb 8.0 million; 2011: Rmb 0.3 million) was charged to our consolidated statement of profit or loss under cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses for our property, plant and equipment.

The impairment for 2011, 2012 and 2013 was due to assets that were not in use.

In 2011, we experienced a decline in our stock price which affected our market capitalization. As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, our share price had increased compared to December 30, 2011. Our market capitalization as of December 30, 2011, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 based on our closing share price was lower than our consolidated net assets. We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests as of December 30, 2011, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively, and did not incur any impairment charge. We will continue to monitor the relationship of fair value to the recorded value of our consolidated net assets as economic events and changes to our stock price occur, and we may perform interim impairment tests in the future. If future results are not consistent with our assumptions and estimates and there continues to be decline in our market capitalization, we may be required to record impairment charges at a later date, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

Determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 33 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

De-recognition of bills receivable

We sell bills receivable to banks on an ongoing basis. The buyer is responsible for servicing the receivables upon maturity of the bills receivable. This involves management assumptions relating to the transfer of risks and rewards of the bills receivable when discounted. At the time of sale of the bills receivable to the banks, the risks and rewards relating to the bills receivable are substantially transferred to the banks. Accordingly, bills receivable are de-recognized, and a discount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the bills receivable and cash received is recorded. Please refer to Note 19 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

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The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of operations as a percentage of our revenue for the last three fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Percentage of Revenue		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	-77.7%	-78.6%	-79.5%
Gross profit	22.3%	21.4%	20.5%
Other income, net	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Research and development costs	-2.1%	-2.8%	-2.9%
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	-10.7%	-11.0%	-9.8%
Operating profit	9.9%	8.6%	8.8%
Finance costs	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Share of profit of associates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Share of results of joint ventures	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Profit before tax	8.4%	6.8%	7.3%
Income tax expense	-1.5%	-1.1%	-1.4%
Profit for the year	6.9%	5.7%	5.9%
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent	5.3%	4.2%	4.4%
Non-controlling interests	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%

2013 compared to 2012

Revenue for 2013 was Rmb 15,902.4 million (US\$2,598.4 million) compared with Rmb 13,449.5 million in 2012, an increase of 18.2%. The total number of diesel engines sold by Yuchai during 2013 was 500,756 units compared with 431,350 units in 2012, representing an increase of 69,406 units, or 16.1%. This increase was mainly attributable to an increase in sales of engines to the truck and bus market as well as for agriculture applications. In 2013, the commercial vehicle market in China improved compared to 2012, especially in the heavy-duty truck segment. The China Automobiles Association of Manufacturers reported that diesel power commercial vehicle engines sales had increased by 5.6% in 2013 compared to 2012. The pre-buying of commercial vehicles prior to the implementation of National IV emission standards on July 1, 2013 and the uneven enforcement of these standards after July 1, 2013 was a main contributor to increased sales in 2013.

Cost of sales was Rmb 12,637.5 million (US\$2,064.9 million) in 2013, an increase of 19.6% from Rmb 10,569.6 million in 2012, and an increase of 0.9 percentage points as a percentage of revenue to 79.5% from 78.6% in 2012, in line with the growth in our revenue. Cost of materials consumed was Rmb 11,283.3 million (US\$1,843.6 million) in 2013, an increase of 19.1% from Rmb 9,477.8 million in 2012. This was 71.0% of revenue compared with 70.5% in 2012. Factory overheads (which do not include depreciation and direct labor) were Rmb 673.6 million (US\$110.1 million) in 2013, an increase of 27.4% from Rmb 528.9 million in 2012. This was 4.2% of revenue compared with 3.9% in 2012. Depreciation and amortization was Rmb 281.7 million (US\$46.0 million) in 2013, an increase of 10.7% from Rmb 254.5 million in 2012. This was 1.8% of revenue compared with 1.9% in 2012.

Gross profit was Rmb 3,264.9 million (US\$533.5 million) compared with Rmb 2,879.9 million in 2012, reflecting a 13.4% increase. Gross profit margin was 20.5% compared with 21.4% in 2012. The lower gross margin was attributable to higher sales discounts in 2013 due to higher sales volume. We negotiate with the customers on the sales discount arrangement so as to obtain better payment terms and to encourage sales. It was also partially due to shift in sales mix to more agriculture applications with lower gross profit margin.

Other income, net was Rmb 156.4 million (US\$25.5 million) compared with Rmb 132.4 million in 2012. This increase was mainly due to higher income from government grant. The main sources of other income in 2013 were (i) interest income of Rmb 78.9 million (US\$12.9 million) and (ii) government grant income of Rmb 51.0 million (US\$8.3 million).

Research and development (R&D) expenses were Rmb 468.6 million (US\$76.6 million) in 2013 compared to Rmb 373.7 million in 2012, an increase of 25.4%. As a percentage of revenue, R&D spending was 2.9% in 2013 compared with 2.8% in 2012. In 2013, R&D expenses were mainly related to the development of a complete suite of gas engines for both on-road and off-road applications, and the development of products compliant with Tier 3 emission standards for construction and industrial applications.

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Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were Rmb 1,550.2 million (US\$253.3 million), up from Rmb 1,475.0 million in 2012, an increase of Rmb 75.2 million or 5.1%. SG&A expenses represented 9.8% of revenue in 2013 compared with 11.0% in 2012. The decrease in SG&A percentage was mainly due to higher sales and better cost management. Warranty expenses were Rmb 385.9 million (US\$63.1 million) in 2013 compared to Rmb 322.4 million in 2012. These were 2.4% of revenue, for 2013 and 2012. Advertising expenses were Rmb 47.6 million (US\$7.8 million) in 2013 compared to Rmb 43.4 million in 2012. As a percentage of revenue, these were 0.3% for 2013 and 2012.

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As a result, operating profit increased 20.5% to Rmb 1,402.4 million (US\$229.1 million) from Rmb 1,163.5 million in 2012, mainly due to an increase in gross profit partially offset by higher R&D and SG&A expenses. The operating margin was 8.8% for 2013, compared with 8.6% in 2012.

Finance costs declined to Rmb 161.2 million (US\$26.3 million) from Rmb 213.0 million in 2012, a decrease of Rmb 51.8 million or 24.3%. The decline in finance costs was mainly due to lower interest costs as a result of lower interest rate and lower amount of borrowings and less bills discounting in 2013.

The share of joint ventures was a loss of Rmb 79.2 million (US\$12.9 million) as compared with a loss of Rmb 39.2 million in 2012. This was mainly due to impairments of investment in joint ventures of our subsidiaries of Rmb 32.3 million (US\$5.3 million). These impairments were related to a joint venture in remanufacturing service and a joint venture hotel in Qingdao owned by our subsidiary, HLGE.

Profit before tax was Rmb 1,162.1 million (US\$189.9 million) in 2013 compared with Rmb 913.6 million in 2012.

Income tax expense in 2013 was Rmb 222.1 million (US\$36.3 million) compared with Rmb 142.2 million in 2012. Our effective tax rates were 19.1% and 15.6%, for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

As a result of the foregoing factors, profit for the year was Rmb 940.0 million (US\$153.6 million) in 2013 compared with Rmb 771.3 million in 2012, representing an increase of 21.9%.

Profit attributable to us was Rmb 700.4 million (US\$114.4 million) in 2013 compared with Rmb 567.3 million in 2012, representing an increase of 23.5%. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests was Rmb 239.5 million (US\$39.1 million) compared with Rmb 204.0 million in 2012, representing an increase of 17.4%.

2012 compared to 2011

Revenue was Rmb 13,449.5 million in 2012, a decrease of 12.9% compared with Rmb 15,444.4 million in 2011. The total number of diesel engines sold by Yuchai in 2012 was 431,350 units compared with 510,777 units in 2011, a decrease of 79,427 units, or 15.6%. This reduction was mainly due to continued weaker demand in the commercial vehicle market in China.

Cost of sales was Rmb 10,569.6 million in 2012, a decrease of 11.9% from Rmb 12,002.1 million in 2011, and an increase of 0.9 percentage points as a percentage of revenue to 78.6% from 77.7% in 2011. Cost of materials consumed was Rmb 9,477.8 million in 2012, a decrease of 13.6% from Rmb 10,975.1 million in 2011. This was 70.5% of revenue compared with 71.1% in 2011. Factory overheads (which do not include depreciation and direct labor) were Rmb 528.9 million in 2012, an increase of 6.5% from 496.6 million in 2011. This was 3.9% of revenue compared with 3.2% in 2011. Depreciation and amortization was Rmb 254.5 million in 2012, an increase of 8.5% from Rmb 234.5 million in 2011. This was 1.9% of revenue compared with 1.5% in 2011.

Gross profit was Rmb 2,879.9 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 3,442.3 million in 2011. Gross profit margin was 21.4% in 2012 as compared with 22.3% in 2011. The lower gross margin was primarily attributable to a shift in the sales mix to more light-duty engines, which have lower gross profit margins as compared to medium- and heavy-duty engines.

Other income, net was Rmb 132.4 million in 2012, an increase of Rmb 59.3 million from Rmb 73.1 million in 2011. This increase was mainly due to higher income from bank deposits. The main sources of other income in 2012 were (i) interest income of Rmb 99.7 million and (ii) government grant income of Rmb 28.5 million.

Research and development (R&D) expenses were Rmb 373.7 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 328.1 million in 2011, representing a 13.9% increase. As a percentage of revenue, R&D spending was 2.8% and 2.1% of revenue, respectively, for 2012 and 2011. The increase in R&D expenses was mainly due to the development of both new engine products such as YC4S, YCYC6MJ and YC6L and continuing development and testing of National V and VI compliant products, as well as continuing development of natural gas engines for use in both CNG and LNG applications.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were Rmb 1,475.0 million in 2012, down from Rmb 1,652.1 million in 2011, a decrease of 10.7%. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 11.0% and 10.7%, respectively, for 2012 and 2011. The increase of 0.3 percentage points was due mainly to lower sales volume. Warranty expenses were Rmb 322.4 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 401.9 million in 2011. These were 2.4% and 2.6% of revenue, respectively, for 2012 and 2011. Advertising expenses were Rmb 43.4 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 58.7 million in 2011. As a percentage of revenue, these were 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively, for 2012 and 2011. Sales commission expenses

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were Rmb 63.8 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 113.3 million in 2011. As a percentage of revenue, these were 0.5% and 0.7%, respectively, for 2012 and 2011. Lower sales commission expenses corresponded to lower sales volume.

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As a result, profit from operations decreased to Rmb 1,163.5 million in 2012 from Rmb 1,535.1 million in 2011. This decrease was mainly due to lower gross profit. The operating margin was 8.6% in 2012 compared with 9.9% in 2011.

Finance costs were Rmb 213.0 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 156.2 million in 2011. The increase in finance costs was due to increased average borrowings required for existing capital expenditure commitments and working capital. In 2012, Yuchai issued a total of Rmb 1.0 billion of STFBs, which mature in 2013, as compared to Rmb 2.4 billion issued in 2011, which matured and were repaid during 2012. The remaining funding requirements in 2012 were fulfilled by a mix of financing instruments, such as bills discounting and other short-term loans.

Profit before tax from continuing operations was Rmb 913.6 million in 2012, as compared with Rmb 1,299.3 million in 2011.

Income tax expense in 2012 was Rmb 142.2 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 226.8 million in 2011. Our effective tax rates were 15.6% and 17.5%, for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As a result of the foregoing factors, profit for the year from continuing operations was Rmb 771.3 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 1,072.5 million in 2011, representing a decrease of 28.1%.

Profit for the year of Rmb 771.3 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 1,072.5 million in 2011, representing a decrease of 28.1%.

Profit attributable to us was Rmb 567.3 million in 2012 compared with Rmb 818.5 million in 2011, representing a decrease of 30.7%. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests was Rmb 204.0 million in 2012 compared to Rmb 254.0 million in 2011, representing a decrease of 19.7%.

Inflation

The general annual inflation rate in China was approximately 2.6% both in 2012 and 2013, respectively, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. Our results of operations may be affected by inflation, particularly rising prices for parts and components, labor costs, raw materials and other operating costs. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business If China's inflation increases or the prices of energy or raw materials increase, we may not be able to pass the resulting increased costs to our customers and this may adversely affect our profitability or cause us to suffer operating losses.

Seasonality

Yuchai's results of operations in the first and second quarters of recent calendar years have generally been marginally higher than in the third and fourth quarters of the corresponding year, due to slightly better production and sales performance in the first half compared to the second half of such calendar years. However, any change in economic or market conditions may affect this pattern as it has occurred in the past. As a result, cash generated from operations may also be subject to some seasonal variation. See also Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of cash are funds from operations generated by Yuchai, as well as debt financing obtained by us. Our revenues are substantially generated by Yuchai and its subsidiaries, our Chinese operating companies, and are denominated in Renminbi. The Renminbi is currently freely convertible under the current account which includes dividends, trade and service related foreign exchange transactions; however, it is not currently freely convertible under the capital account which includes, among other things, foreign direct investment and overseas borrowings by Chinese entities. Some of the conversions between Renminbi and foreign currency under the capital account are subject to the prior approval of the State Administration for Foreign Exchange. As a result, there is no material restriction on the ability of the Chinese subsidiaries to transfer funds to Yuchai. However, certain funds transfers from Yuchai to us may be subject to the approval of State Administration for Foreign Exchange.

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Our primary cash requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures to complete the expansion of production capacity, dividend payments and other operational requirements. We believe that our sources of liquidity are sufficient for our operational requirements over the next twelve months from the date of this Annual Report. However, under the current market conditions there can be no assurance that our business activity will be maintained at the expected level to generate the anticipated cash flows from operating activities. If the current market conditions deteriorate, we may experience a decrease in demand for our products, resulting in our cash flows from operating activities being lower than anticipated. If our cash flows from operations are lower than anticipated, we may need to obtain additional financing which may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. Other factors which may affect our ability to generate funds from operations include increased competition, fluctuations in customer demand for our products, our ability to collect and control our level of accounts receivable, the status of our investment in Yuchai under Chinese law and the implementation of the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Reorganization Agreement. Our cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts managed by third party financial institutions. While we monitor the cash balances in our operating accounts and adjust the cash balances as appropriate, these cash balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail or could be subject to other adverse conditions in the financial markets. As of the date of this filing, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to cash in our operating accounts.

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately Rmb 3,561.8 (US\$582.0 million) in cash and bank balances on a consolidated basis. We believe that if we are considered on a stand-alone basis without our investment in Yuchai, we would find it difficult to raise new capital (either debt or equity) on our own.

We expect that cash generated from operations should provide us with sufficient financial flexibility to satisfy future bank obligations, capital expenditures and projected working capital requirements. However, at certain times, cash generated from operations is subject to seasonal fluctuations. As our business continues to grow, we will also require additional funds for increased working capital requirements and to finance increased trade accounts receivable. We expect to fund our working capital and trade accounts receivable requirements primarily from funds from operations generated by Yuchai and, to the extent that is insufficient, from bank borrowings, issuance of STFBs, discounting of bills receivable, accounts receivable factoring or other financing activities by Yuchai and us. Yuchai has established banking relationships with a number of domestic Chinese banks, each of which will review Yuchai's loan applications on a case-by-case basis. In addition, we have obtained credit facilities from certain banks in Singapore.

As of December 31, 2013, we had outstanding borrowings of Rmb 2,259.4 million (US\$369.2 million), including Yuchai's borrowings of Rmb 2,211.2 million (US\$361.3 million).

STFBs issued by Yuchai during 2011 and repaid upon maturity during 2012 were as follows:

On March 10, 2011, we announced that Yuchai had received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured STFBs amounting to Rmb 1.7 billion. The bonds were issued in two tranches. The first tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 1.0 billion was issued on March 9, 2011 and matured on March 9, 2012. The first tranche of the bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 4.59%. The second tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 700 million was issued on July 22, 2011 and matured on July 22, 2012. The second tranche of the bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 5.65%. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used by Yuchai as working capital.

On November 22, 2011, we announced that Yuchai had received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured STFBs amounting to Rmb 690 million. The bonds were issued on November 22, 2011 and matured on November 23, 2012. The bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 5.77%. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used by Yuchai as working capital. STFBs issued by Yuchai during 2012 and repaid upon maturity in 2013 were as follows:

On August 28, 2012 we announced that Yuchai had received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured STFBs amounting to Rmb 1 billion. The bonds were issued on August 28, 2012 and matured on August 29, 2013. The bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 4.45%, and all the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used by Yuchai as working capital.

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On May 28, 2013, upon the receipt of approval from its board of directors, shareholders and NAFMII to issue medium-term notes (MTNs) amounting to Rmb 1.6 billion with a term of three years, Yuchai issued the first tranche of the MTNs amounting to Rmb 1 billion. The MTNs bear a fixed annual interest rate of 4.69% will mature on May 30, 2016. All the proceeds from the issuance of the MTNs are to be used by Yuchai as working capital.

In addition, we have other credit facilities granted by banks in Singapore as follows:

On March 30, 2007, we entered into an unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch for an aggregate of US\$40.0 million to refinance the S\$60.0 million facility from another bank that matured on July 26, 2007. The facility was for a period of three years from the date of the facility agreement and was utilized by us to finance our long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility required, among other things, that Hong Leong Asia retained ownership of the special share and that we remained a principal subsidiary (as defined in the facility agreement) of Hong Leong Asia. The terms of the facility also included certain financial covenants with respect to our tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not being less than US\$120 million and the ratio of our total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. As of June 12, 2007, we had fully drawn down on the US\$40.0 million facility. On March 25, 2010, we entered into a supplemental agreement with the bank to refinance the existing US\$40.0 million credit facility that matured on March 30, 2010. The new unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility had a committed aggregate value of US\$30.0 million and was for a one-year duration. The financial covenant with respect to our consolidated tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year was revised from not less than US\$120 million to not less than US\$200 million, but the other terms remained similar. On March 18, 2011, we entered into an agreement on similar terms with the bank to refinance the existing US\$30.0 million credit facility that matured on March 25, 2011. This unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of US\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. On March 12, 2014, we entered into a supplemental agreement with the bank to renew the existing US\$30.0 million facility that matured on March 18, 2014. The new unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of US\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. The terms and conditions of this facility remained similar to the facility agreement dated March 18, 2011.

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On March 20, 2008, we entered into a facility agreement with the Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Singapore Branch, to refinance the existing US\$25.0 million credit facility which matured on March 20, 2009. The unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility had a committed aggregate value of S\$21.5 million with one-year duration. The facility was used to finance our long-term general working capital requirements. Among other things, the terms of the facility required that Hong Leong Asia retains ownership of the special share and that we remained a consolidated subsidiary of Hong Leong Asia. The terms of the facility also included certain financial covenants with respect to our tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year, not being less than US\$120 million, and the ratio of our total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. On March 19, 2009, we refinanced the existing revolving credit facility that matured on March 20, 2009 by entering into a new credit facility agreement with the bank for a committed aggregate value of S\$16.5 million with one-year duration. On March 17, 2010, we entered into a one-year facility agreement with the bank on similar terms to refinance the existing S\$16.5 million credit facility that matured on March 19, 2010. On March 11, 2011 we entered into a new agreement with the bank on similar terms to refinance the existing revolving credit facility that matured on March 18, 2011. The new unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of S\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. On March 13, 2014, we entered into a new agreement with the bank on similar terms to refinance the existing revolving credit facility that matured on March 18, 2014. The new unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of S\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. The terms and conditions of this facility remained similar to the facility agreement dated March 11, 2011.

On August 21, 2009, we entered into a new short-term loan agreement for up to S\$50 million for a twelve month duration with DBS Bank Ltd. of Singapore, to refinance our existing bridging credit facility with the bank which expired on September 4, 2009. The facility was used to finance our long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility included certain financial covenants as well as negative pledge and default provisions. On September 1, 2010, we entered into a new short-term loan agreement with the bank for up to S\$10 million with a twelve month duration. Among other things, the terms of the facility required that Hong Leong Asia retains ownership of the special share and that we remained a consolidated subsidiary of Hong Leong Asia. The terms of the facility also included certain financial covenants with respect to our tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) not being less than US\$350 million, and the ratio of our total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth not exceeding 1.0 times. On November 10, 2011, we entered into a three year revolving credit facility agreement with the bank with a committed aggregate value of S\$30.0 million. This arrangement is used to finance our general working capital requirements.

Yuchai's unutilized facilities amounted to Rmb 4,286.1 million (US\$700.3 million) as of December 31, 2013. We believe that should there be a need for further loans from banks, Yuchai could seek to borrow additional amounts through its established banking relationships with a number of domestic Chinese banks or to obtain financing from the discounting of bills receivable or factoring of accounts receivables. However, no assurance can be given that such additional borrowings would be approved by such banks.

The following table summarizes the key elements of our cash flows for the last three years:

	For Year ended December 31,			
	2011	2012	2013	2013
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(1,762,386)	1,512,192	589,642	96,345
Net cash used in investing activities	(523,239)	(506,135)	(553,591)	(90,456)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	2,357,951	(2,010,937)	(553,179)	(90,388)
Effect of foreign currency exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(8,540)	7,706	(13,938)	(2,276)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	63,786	(997,174)	(531,066)	(86,775)

In 2013, net cash from operating activities was an inflow of Rmb 589.6 million (US\$96.3 million). The inflow was mainly derived from profit before tax of Rmb 1,162.1 million offset by higher working capital such as trade receivables and inventories. In 2012, net cash from operating activities was an inflow of Rmb 1,512.2 million. The inflow was mainly derived from profit before tax of Rmb 913.6 million and reduction of working capital such as decrease in inventories of Rmb 428.7 million. In 2011, net cash from operating activities was outflow of Rmb 1,762.4 million. The inflow from profit before tax of Rmb 1,299.3 million was offset by outflow from increased working capital such as trade and other receivables of Rmb 2,447.2 million and decrease in trade and other payables of 1,004.3 million.

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In 2013, net cash used in investing activities was an outflow of Rmb 553.6 million (US\$90.5 million). The outflow was mainly due to purchase of property, plant and equipment of Rmb 441.4 million and net placement of fixed deposits with banks of Rmb 295.5 million offset by inflow from interest received of Rmb 70.6 million and proceeds from disposal of assets classified as held for sale of Rmb 84.5 million. In 2012, net cash used in investing activities was an outflow of Rmb 506.1 million. The outflow was mainly due to purchase of property, plant and equipment of Rmb 643.5 million offset by inflow from interest received of Rmb 99.7 million. In 2011, net cash used in investing activities was an outflow of Rmb 523.2 million. The outflow was mainly due to purchase of property, plant and equipment of Rmb 807.3 million offset by inflow from disposal of property, plant and equipment of Rmb 150.1 million, government grants of Rmb 71.0 million and interest received of Rmb 53.2 million.

In 2013, net cash used in financing activities was an outflow of Rmb 553.2 million (US\$90.4 million). The outflow was mainly due to payment of dividend of Rmb 280.5 million and interest paid of Rmb 159.5 million. In 2012, net cash used in financing activities was outflow of Rmb 2,010.9 million. The outflow was mainly due to net reduction in borrowing of Rmb 1,252.8 million, dividend paid of Rmb 288.2 million and interest paid of Rmb 231.5 million. In 2011, net cash used in financing activities was an inflow of Rmb 2,358.0 million. The inflow was mainly due to net increase in borrowing of Rmb 3,070.6 million, offset by payment of dividend of Rmb 505.2 million and interest paid of Rmb 179.8 million.

In relation to cash management, it is our practice to consider various financing options so as to minimize financing costs. The cash generated from operations is used for working capital, capital expenditures, dividend payments and other operational requirements.

Our working capital as of December 31, 2013 was Rmb 4,333.9 million (US\$708.1 million) compared to Rmb 2,906.3 million as of December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013, we had long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings totaling Rmb 1,028.4 million (US\$168.0 million) and current interest-bearing loans and borrowings totaling Rmb 1,231.0 million (US\$201.1 million).

As part of our business strategy, we seek opportunities from time to time to invest in China domestic manufacturers of diesel engine parts and components, as well as in other related automotive businesses, including truck manufacturers, and insurance, warranty servicing and credit support for diesel engine customers. We may make such investments and acquisitions with funds provided by operations, future debt or equity financing or a combination thereof. The following table sets forth information on our material contractual obligation payments for the periods indicated as of December 31, 2013:

Contractual Obligations	Total Rmb	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 Years Rmb
		Less than 1 Year Rmb	1-3 Years Rmb	4-5 Years Rmb	
		(in millions)			
Short-term debt ⁽¹⁾	1,295.6	1,295.6			
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	1,184.3		1,184.3		
Purchase obligations regarding capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	885.7	885.7			
Operating lease commitments	21.7	13.9	7.8		
Total	3,387.3	2,195.2	1,192.1		

⁽¹⁾ Includes contractual interest payments

⁽²⁾ The timing of the payment will depend on the actual progress of work.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures were Rmb 931.8 million, Rmb 736.7 million and Rmb 429.6 million (US\$70.2 million) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. These expenditures are primarily used for upgrading existing facilities and building new facilities. We funded these capital expenditures primarily from funds from operations generated by Yuchai and, to the extent that was insufficient, from bank loans and other financing activities by Yuchai and us.

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Capital expenditures for upgrading of existing facilities are used to improve production flow, improve safety measures, improve testing capability, improve environment control, increase warehousing capacity and other routine upgrading and replacement. Capital expenditures for building new facilities are part of Yuchai's ongoing efforts to develop new products and improve the quality of existing products.

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As our business continues to grow, we will also require additional funds for capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2013, we had committed capital expenditures for upgrading existing facilities and building new facilities in the amount of Rmb 885.7 million (US\$144.7 million). We expect to continue funding our capital expenditures primarily from funds from operations generated by Yuchai and, to the extent that is insufficient, from bank loans and other financing activities by Yuchai and us. Yuchai's ability to obtain financing is limited by government regulation in China. Also, certain additional capital we contribute to Yuchai would require, among other things, the approval of the Ministry of Commerce which has broad discretion with respect to such approval.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, in order to facilitate customer and supplier arrangements, Yuchai had issued irrevocable letter of credits of Rmb 35.7 million and Rmb 84.1 million (US\$13.7 million), respectively. These were issued for purchase of production materials, machinery and equipment.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, outstanding bills receivable discounted with banks for which Yuchai had retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb 829.0 million and Rmb 1,243.4 million (US\$203.2 million), respectively. These bills receivables were received from customers in settlement for their purchases. Yuchai discounted these bills receivables to fund the operation, as and when required.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, outstanding bills receivable endorsed to suppliers for which Yuchai had retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb 567.1 million and Rmb 1,043.2 million (US\$170.5 million), respectively. The bills receivables received from customers can be endorsed to suppliers as a form of settlement of Yuchai's purchase for production materials.

Management has assessed the fair value of the recourse obligation arising from these discounted bank bills and endorsed bank bills to be immaterial based on the Company's default experience and the credit status of the issuing banks.

Research and Development

See Item 4. Information on the Company's Research and Development.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they are effective.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to January 1, 2015. In subsequent phases, the IASB is addressing hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but will not have an impact on classification and measurements of the Group's financial liabilities. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued.

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. It is not expected that this amendment would be relevant to the Group, since none of the entities in the Group would qualify to be an investment entity under IFRS 10.

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IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting. These are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. These amendments are not expected to be relevant to the Group.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets – Amendments to IAS 36

These amendments remove the unintended consequences of IFRS 13 on the disclosures required under IAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or CGUs for which impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but cannot be applied in periods (including comparative periods) in which IFRS 13 is not applied. The amendments affect disclosures only and will have no impact on our financial position or performance.

IFRIC Interpretation 21 Levies (IFRIC 21)

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group does not expect that IFRIC 21 will have material financial impact in future financial statements.

IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting – Amendments to IAS 39

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group has not novated its derivatives during the current period. However, these amendments would be considered for future novations.

Annual Improvements to IFRS

These improvements, which are applicable to the Group, include:

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

This improvement clarifies that operating segments may be combined/aggregated if they are consistent with the core principle of the standard, if the segments have similar economic characteristics and if they are similar in other qualitative respects. If they are combined, the entity must disclose the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are similar. This improvement also clarifies reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities. This improvement is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment clarifies that a management entity – an entity that provides key management personnel services – is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

Our Bye-Laws require that our Board of Directors shall consist of eleven members so long as the special share is outstanding. As of March 7, 2014, there are eight members elected to and serving on our Board of Directors. Pursuant to the rights afforded to the holder of the special share, Hong Leong Asia had designated Messrs. Gan Khai Choon, Kwek Leng Peck and Hoh Weng Ming as its nominees. Mr. Yan Ping and Mr. Han Yi Yong are nominees of Coomber Investments Limited. Our directors are appointed or elected, except in the case of casual vacancy, at the annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of shareholders and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders or

until their successors are appointed or their office is otherwise vacated.

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Our directors and executive officers are identified below.

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
HOH Weng Ming (1)(4)	President and Director	2011
GAN Khai Choon (1)(4)	Director	1995
KWEK Leng Peck (1)(2)	Director	1994
YAN Ping(1)	Director	2012
WU Qi Wei(1)	Alternate Director to YAN Ping	2012
NEO Poh Kiat (1)(2)(3)	Director	2005
TAN Aik-Leang (1)(3)	Director	2005
HAN Yi Yong (1)	Director	2010
HO Chi-Keung Raymond(2)(3)	Director	2013
LEONG Kok Ho	Chief Financial Officer	2012
FOO Shing Mei Deborah	General Counsel	2007
Ira Stuart OUTERBRIDGE III	Secretary	2001

Mr. Goh H Benny resigned from his positions as President and Director of the Company on May 31, 2013. Mr Matthew Richards resigned as a director of the Company on April 30, 2013.

Mr. Hoh Weng Ming was appointed President of the Company on July 17, 2013. Mr. Ho Chi-Keung Raymond was appointed as an independent director of the Company on April 30, 2013.

- (1) Also a Director of Yuchai.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (4) Also a Director of HLGE.

Mr. Hoh Weng Ming was appointed President and a Director of the Company on July 17, 2013 and November 11, 2011 respectively. He was the Chief Financial Officer of the Company from May 1, 2008 to November 10, 2011. He is also a Director of Yuchai and HLGE with effect from December 26, 2008 and February 16, 2011 respectively. Mr. Hoh has more than 25 years of working experience in accounting and financial management positions with extensive regional experience in Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and China. He has worked in various finance roles with companies including Johnson Electric Industrial Manufactory Limited as well as Henan Xinfei Electric Co., Ltd. and CYI, both subsidiaries of Hong Leong Asia. Previously, he held the position of Financial Controller of the Company from 2002 to 2003. Mr. Hoh has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree majoring in Accountancy from the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand and an M.B.A. degree from Massey University, New Zealand. He is a Chartered Accountant in New Zealand and Malaysia and a Fellow Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Gan Khai Choon is a Director of the Company, Yuchai, Grace Star, Venture Lewis, Venture Delta and Safety Godown Company Limited. He is also the non-executive Chairman of HLGE, an Executive Director of City e-Solutions Limited and Managing Director of Hong Leong International (Hong Kong) Limited. He has extensive experience in the banking, real estate investment and development sectors and has been involved in a number of international projects for the Hong Leong group of companies, which include the management and development of the Grand Hyatt Taipei and the Beijing Riviera. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree (Honors) in Economics from the University of Malaya. Mr. Gan is related to Mr. Kwek Leng Peck.

Mr. Kwek Leng Peck is a Director of the Company. He is a member of the Kwek family which controls the Hong Leong Investment Holdings group of companies. He is an Executive Director of Hong Leong Asia and Hong Leong Investment Holdings Pte. Ltd. and the non-executive Chairman of Tasek Corporation Berhad. He also sits on the boards of HL Technology, Hong Leong China, Yuchai, City Developments Limited, Hong Leong Finance Limited and Millennium & Copthorne Hotels Plc, as well as other affiliated companies. He holds a Diploma in Accountancy and has extensive experience in trading, manufacturing, property investment and development, hotel operations, corporate finance and management.

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Mr. Yan Ping is a Director of the Company and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai. He is also the Chairman of the State Holding Company. The State Holding Company which is owned by the City Government of Yulin in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, is a 22.1% shareholder in Yuchai. Prior to his above appointments, Mr. Yan held various China-government related positions, including as Deputy Secretary-General of the Yulin Municipal Government, as Director of the Yulin Municipal Development and Reform Commission and as Deputy General Manager of Guangzhou-Shenzhen Railway Company, Ltd. Mr. Yan holds a Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Dalian Railway College and a Masters degree in Statistics from the Dongbei University of Finance and Economics.

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Mr. Wu Qi Wei is an Alternate Director of the Company to Mr. Yan Ping and the General Manager and a director of Yuchai. He previously served as one of the Deputy General Managers of Yuchai and was in charge of sales and marketing. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Hunan University, an MBA degree from the Huazhong University of Science and Technology and a Doctorate in Marine Engineering from Wuhan University of Technology.

Mr. Neo Poh Kiat is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He is the Managing Director of Octagon Advisors (Shanghai) Co. Ltd and a managing director of Octagon Advisors Pte. Ltd., a financial advisory firm in Singapore. Between 1976 and January 2005, he held various senior managerial positions with companies in the DBS Bank group and United Overseas Bank Ltd. Mr. Neo is currently a director of Asia Airfreight Terminal Co Ltd, Value Partners Goldstate Fund Management Co Ltd, Cambodia Post Bank Plc and Credit China Holdings Limited, which is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Honors) from Nanyang University, Singapore. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Neo is independent within the meaning of the NYSE's corporate governance standards, on the basis that the Company has no material relationship with him.

Mr. Tan Aik-Leang is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He had held various senior executive and managerial positions over an aggregate period of more than 25 years at the Dao Heng Bank Group in Hong Kong, the National Australia Bank Group in Australia and Asia, and The Bank of Nova Scotia in Canada. Mr. Tan is currently also a Director of the Risk Management Association, Hong Kong Chapter. He is a Fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, CPA Australia, the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (formerly known as Australasian Institute of Banking and Finance) and the Institute of Canadian Bankers. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Tan is independent within the meaning of the NYSE's corporate governance standards, on the basis that the Company has no material relationship with him.

Mr. Ho Chi-Keung Raymond was previously a director of the Company from June 2004 to September 2006 and was re-appointed to the Board of Directors on April 30, 2013. He was in private practice as a solicitor in Hong Kong, Mainland China and Canada between 1983 and 2006. He is now practicing independently as an arbitrator. Mr. Ho was the Secretary General of the Law Society of Hong Kong from 2008 to 2011 and prior to that between 1999 and 2006, he was a partner of Fred Kan & Co., a law firm based in Hong Kong with operations in Tokyo, Japan and China. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Social Sciences from the University of Hong Kong, as well as a Master of Laws degree from the University of London. He is a Fellow of the UK Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and is currently listed on the HKIAC's panel of arbitrators. Mr. Ho is a director of Cheer Moon Development Limited and Power Rich Investment Limited. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Ho is independent within the meaning of the NYSE's corporate governance standards, on the basis that the Company has no material relationship with him.

Mr. Han Yi Yong is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He is also the Chairman and a director of Coomber as well as the Company Secretary to Yuchai's Board of Directors. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Vehicle Engineering from the Shandong University of Technology and a Master's Degree in Power Machinery and Engineering from Guangxi University.

Mr. Leong Kok Ho was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 9, 2012. Mr. Leong's previous positions were Regional Controller (Asia Pacific) for Parker Drilling Company, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE-PKD) and Chief Financial Officer of KS Energy Services Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange. Mr. Leong also has China working experience when he served as Finance Manager and Operation Manager for the Kuok Group of Companies in China. Mr. Leong holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the National University of Singapore and an MBA from the University of Southern Queensland in Australia in 1999. He is a Fellow Certified Accountant of Singapore.

Ms. Foo Shing Mei Deborah was appointed General Counsel of the Company with effect from December 10, 2007. Ms. Foo has more than 15 years of commercial and corporate experience gained from various in-house positions in Singapore and Hong Kong. Prior to joining the Company, she held the positions of Vice President of Group Legal and Company Secretary at NASDAQ-listed Pacific Internet Limited. She holds a BA (Hons) in Law and History from the University of Keele, UK and a Masters of Law Degree in Commercial and Corporate law from the University of London, UK. She is a Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) and is admitted as an Advocate and Solicitor in Singapore.

Mr. Ira Stuart Outerbridge III is the Secretary of the Company. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. He joined Codan Services Limited, the Company's secretarial agent in Bermuda, as a Corporate Manager in February 1986.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of three independent non-executive directors, namely Messrs. Tan Aik-Leang (Chairman), Neo Poh Kiat and Ho Chi-Keung Raymond. The Audit Committee oversees the performance of our internal audit function and our independent registered public

accountants. It also reviews our quarterly financial statements and effectiveness of our financial reporting process and material internal controls including financial, operational and compliance controls. The Board has designated Mr. Tan Aik-Leang as our Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Table of Contents**Compensation Committee**

The members of the Compensation Committee are Messrs. Kwek Leng Peck (Chairman), Neo Poh Kiat and Ho Chi-Keung Raymond. The Compensation Committee reviews our general compensation structure as well as reviews, recommends or approves executive appointments and remuneration, subject to ratification by our Board of Directors and supervises the administration of our employee benefit plans, including stock option plans, if any.

Directors and Executive Officers of Yuchai

According to Yuchai's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors of Yuchai shall consist of 13 members. Currently, there are 12 members elected to and serving on Yuchai's Board of Directors. Yuchai's Articles of Association entitle us (as the indirect holder of the Foreign Shares), through our six wholly-owned subsidiaries, to designate nine Directors and entitle the Chinese shareholders to designate four Directors. These nomination rights were acknowledged and confirmed by Yuchai as part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai's Board of Directors has been reconstituted with the Company entitled to elect 9 of Yuchai's 13 directors, again reaffirming the Company's right to effect all major decisions relating to Yuchai. Pursuant to and subject to the conditions in the Shareholders Agreement described under Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions, and by virtue of the special share, Hong Leong Asia is entitled to designate five of the nine Yuchai Directors designated by us.

Pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement and our Bye-Laws, the Yuchai Directors designated by us will vote as a block in accordance with the vote of the majority of such Directors. As part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai affirmed our continued rights, as Yuchai's majority shareholder, to direct the management and policies of Yuchai through Yuchai's Board of Directors. The directors and executive officers of Yuchai as of March 7, 2014 are identified below.

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
YAN Ping (1)	Chairman of the Board of Directors	2005
HOH Weng Ming (1)	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors	2008
WU Qiwei (2)	Director and General Manager	2011
GAN Khai Choon (1)	Director	2007
KWEK Leng Peck (1)	Director	2005
NEO Poh Kiat (1)	Independent Director	2008
TAN Aik-Leang (1)	Independent Director	2005
ZHANG Xiaoyu	Independent Director	2013
GAO Jia Lin	Director	2013
HAN Yi Yong (1)	Director and Company Secretary	2010
GU Tangsheng	Director	2005
TAY Hui Boon Kelly (3)	Financial Controller seconded to Yuchai	2008
LAI Tak Chuen Kelvin (3)	Director and Chief Business Controller	2011
LIU Hung Derek (3)	Deputy General Manager	2012
CHEN Ningbin	Deputy General Manager	2011
ZHONG Yu Wei	Deputy General Manager	2010
WANG Limin	Deputy General Manager	2013
LIANG Qingyan	Deputy General Manager	2009
LIN Zhiqiang	General Engineer	2011
LU Yuming	Deputy Chief Accountant	2013

Mr. Hoh Weng Ming was appointed Deputy Chairman of Yuchai on June 7, 2013. Mr. Goh H Benny resigned as Deputy Chairman of Yuchai on May 21, 2013.

Mr. Lu Yu Ming was appointed Deputy Chief Accountant of Yuchai on November 25, 2013. Ms. Qin Xiao Hong resigned from her positions as Director and Chief Accountant of Yuchai on September 11, 2013.

- (1) Also a Director of the Company.
- (2) Also an Alternate Director of the Company to Mr. Yan Ping.
- (3) Seconded of the Company, whose salaries and expenses are paid by the Company.

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For information about Messrs. Yan Ping, Gan Khai Choon, Neo Poh Kiat, Kwek Leng Peck, Tan Aik-Leang, Hoh Weng Ming, Wu Qi Wei and Han Yi Yong, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Directors and Executive Officers of the Company.

Mr. Wu Qi Wei is the General Manager and a Director of Yuchai and an Alternate Director of the Company to Mr. Yan Ping. He previously served as one of the Deputy General Managers of Yuchai and was in charge of sales and marketing. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Hunan University, an MBA degree from the Huazhong University of Science and Technology and a Doctorate in Marine Engineering from Wuhan University of Technology.

Mr. Zhang Xiaoyu was appointed an Independent Director of Yuchai on January 1, 2013. He is currently the Honorary Chairman of the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Society of Automotive Engineers of China as well as the Chairman of China Internal Combustion Engine Institute and Deputy Chairman of the China Machinery Industry Federation. He is also an independent director of Xiamen King Long Motor Group Company Limited and Chongqing Zongshen Power Machinery Company Limited. He graduated from Tsinghua University with a degree in automotive engineering and has attained the status of senior professional engineer.

Mr. Gao Jia Lin was appointed a Director of Yuchai on February 25, 2013. He was formerly the Deputy Chairman of Yuchai. He joined Hong Leong China in 1992 and served as the Senior Vice President of Hong Leong Asia, China Operation until his retirement in November 2008. He has a mechanical engineering degree from Tsinghua University.

Mr. Gu Tangsheng is a Director of Yuchai and a Director and President of the State Holding Company. He holds a PhD in physics from Zhongshan University.

Ms. Tay Hui Boon Kelly is the Financial Controller of the Company seconded to Yuchai. She has been assigned by us to assist Yuchai in its financial accounting, reporting and compliance with local and statutory requirements, and the implementation of financial policies, procedures, financial budgeting and review of investments. Ms. Tay holds a Bachelor degree in Accounting and Financial and Information Management from the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom. She has more than 13 years of experience in management costing and accounting and gained substantial experience from working in various parts of China.

Mr. Lai Tak Chuen Kelvin was appointed Vice President of Operations of the Company on June 7, 2010. He was appointed Chief Business Officer and a Director of Yuchai on March 11, 2011 and June 28, 2013 respectively. Mr. Lai holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in Management from the Open University of Hong Kong as well as a Postgraduate Certificate in Engineering Business Management from the University of Warwick, UK. He worked for 10 years as a marine engineer on ocean going vessels and later as a Port Engineer at the International Maritime Corporation. He has also worked for Rolls-Royce International Ltd in their power generation and industrial power business in China and Taiwan, and worked for Cummins Hong Kong Ltd as General Manager in their diesel engine distribution and aftermarket business.

Mr. Liu Hung Derek is the Assistant Vice President of International Sales of the Company, Deputy General Manager of the international department and Deputy General Manager of the Marine and G-drive Engine Department of Yuchai. He has 15 years experience in the diesel generator business from FG Wilson (Engineering) HK Ltd. He holds a Bachelor degree of Science in Applied Chemistry from the Hong Kong Baptist University and he holds a Master's Degree in Marketing from the University of New South Wales in Australia.

Mr. Chen Ningbin was appointed a Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on March 1, 2011. He is a Business Management Major from Yongjiang University and holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of South Australia.

Mr. Wang Limin was appointed a Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on January 1, 2013 and he holds a Bachelor's degree in Vehicle Engineering from Hubei Automotive Industrial College.

Mr. Liang Qingyan was appointed as a Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on July 30, 2009 and he holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Manufacture Technology and Equipment from Guangxi University.

Mr. Zhong Yuwei was appointed as Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on February 1, 2010. He is the chief product planner of Yuchai. Mr. Zhong holds a Bachelor degree in Internal Combustion Engine from the Tsinghua University.

Mr. Lin Zhiqiang was appointed General Engineer of Yuchai in 2011. Mr. Lin Zhiqiang is responsible for all matters relating to engine design, testing and quality control. He spent over 10 years as a technician in technology center of Yuchai. He holds a Master's degree in Engineering Thermal Physics from Harbin Industrial University, a doctorate degree in Power Machinery and Engineering and a post-doctorate degree in Chemical Engineering and Technology from Tianjin University.

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Mr. Lu Yu Ming was appointed Deputy Chief Accountant of Yuchai on November 25, 2013. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Financial Management from Zhejiang University and has worked in Yuchai's finance department since 2001.

Pursuant to Yuchai's Articles of Association, Yuchai's shareholders have authority over all matters of importance relating to Yuchai, including (i) the review and approval of reports submitted by the Board of Directors of Yuchai; (ii) the approval of Yuchai's plans for distribution of profits and recovery of losses; (iii) the approval of Yuchai's annual capital, operating budget and year-end financial statements of final accounts, balance sheet, profit and loss statements and other accounting statements; (iv) the issuance of new shares or other securities, the expansion of the scope of any subscription of shares, the conversion of Yuchai from a company with privately placed shares into a company with publicly offered shares in or outside of China, and the transfer procedures for Yuchai's share certificates; (v) the nomination, election, dismissal and compensation of members of the Board of Directors; (vi) significant sales or purchases of assets, or any division, merger, acquisition, termination, liquidation or other major corporate action of Yuchai; (vii) amendment to Yuchai's Articles of Association; (viii) motions presented by shareholders holding 10% or more of the outstanding shares of Yuchai; and (ix) other matters required to be resolved by the shareholders meeting. Yuchai's shareholders are entitled to preemptive rights to subscribe pro rata in accordance with their ownership percentage for any new Yuchai shares or other equity interests offered by Yuchai at a price and on terms at least equivalent to those offered to new subscribers.

Yuchai's Board of Directors reports directly to the shareholders of Yuchai and is the principal executive authority responsible for major decisions relating to Yuchai, mainly including (i) the execution of resolutions adopted by the shareholders; (ii) the formulation and review of Yuchai's development plans; (iii) the review of and decision on Yuchai's annual business plans; (iv) the review of Yuchai's financial budget, final accounts, dividend distribution plan, plans for issuances of Yuchai shares and plans for merger, division and transfer of assets; (v) to fill vacancies on the Board provided the selected replacement is nominated by and represents the same shareholders as his or her predecessor; (vi) the adoption of various corporate policies and rules; (vii) the appointment of senior executive officers as recommended by the Chief Executive Officer and their dismissals and the appointment of senior advisers to the Board; (viii) major external matters; (ix) sales, purchases, transfers and leases of material assets with a value in excess of US\$3 million but less than US\$6 million and which are not contemplated in Yuchai's approved budgets; and (x) any other matters that may be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with Yuchai's Articles of Association.

In order to further strengthen our level of corporate governance, we have continued to seek to cause Yuchai to adopt comprehensive corporate governance guidelines to put procedures in place to improve the management and governance of Yuchai. The 2007 version of corporate governance guidelines of Yuchai were approved and adopted by Yuchai's Board of Directors and shareholders' meeting on July 27, 2007 and August 16, 2007, respectively. The corporate governance guidelines and practices adopted by Yuchai continue to be fine-tuned on an ongoing basis such that Yuchai follows international best practices and which are in line with the Company Law in the PRC. Various board committees (inter alia, an Audit Sub-Committee, a Remunerations Sub-Committee, a Nominations Sub-Committee and a Financial Sub-Committee) have been established and are currently functioning in accordance with their charters. The Financial Sub-Committee is responsible for reviewing the necessity and feasibility of new projects and making recommendations to Yuchai's board of directors. Yuchai and the Company are audited by the same firm of independent auditors.

The Board of Directors of Yuchai shall consist of 13 directors appointed for three-year terms pursuant to Yuchai's current Articles of Association. A total of nine directors shall be elected from nominees of holders of Foreign Shares (including at least two independent directors) and a total of four directors shall be elected from nominees of holders of State Shares and Legal Person Shares. Actions generally may be taken by a majority vote of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Attendance of at least seven directors (four representing holders of Foreign Shares and three representing holders of State Shares or Legal Person Shares) constitutes a quorum.

We are entitled under Yuchai's Articles of Association to elect nine of Yuchai's 13 directors, thereby entitling us to effect all major decisions relating to Yuchai. As part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement, Yuchai affirmed our continued rights, as Yuchai's majority shareholder, to direct the management and policies of Yuchai through Yuchai's Board of Directors. A two-thirds vote of the outstanding shares at a shareholders' meeting at which a quorum is present is required for major corporate actions, such as an amendment to Yuchai's Articles of Association, significant sales or purchases of assets or a division, merger, acquisition or liquidation of Yuchai, or issuances of new common shares or other securities of Yuchai. Attendance of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding Yuchai shares constitutes a quorum for shareholder meetings considering such major corporate actions.

However, although our nominees constitute a majority of the Board of Directors of Yuchai, there have, on various occasions in the past, been periods of time when no board meetings have been held, despite Yuchai's Articles of Association requiring the Board of Directors to meet at least once every six months as well as upon repeated requests by us. Prior to the execution of the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai's Articles of Association provided that a quorum for a board meeting was at least five Directors, three representing holders of Foreign Shares and two representing holders of State Shares or Legal Person Shares. However, subsequent to the execution of the Reorganization Agreement, these quorum requirements have been amended in Yuchai's new Articles of Association as approved by the Guangxi Department of Commerce on December 2, 2009. Under the new Articles of Association, a quorum for a board meeting shall be at least seven directors, four representing

holders of Foreign Shares and three representing holders of State Shares or Legal Person Shares. If the quorum cannot be met for two consecutive times, then any seven directors present shall constitute the quorum for the third meeting.

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Yuchai's management consists of a Chairman, a General Manager and several Deputy General Managers, other senior officers designated by its Board of Directors and senior managers and officers designated by us. Yuchai's management handles daily operations and implements the corporate policies under the direction and guidance of its Board of Directors.

As a general matter, we require access to certain financial books and records of Yuchai so as to be able to monitor our investment in Yuchai and to prepare our consolidated financial statements. In early 2004, Yuchai temporarily denied us such access. In response, we initiated dialogue with representatives of Yuchai and shortly thereafter agreed with Yuchai to resume allowing us full access to the financial books and records of Yuchai. Moreover, and as disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report, we require the cooperation of Yuchai and its Chinese shareholders and have from time to time experienced certain problems in obtaining such cooperation. In response to such problems, we entered into dialogue with representatives of Yuchai and its Chinese shareholders and thereafter executed the Reorganization Agreement, which we believe addresses these problems. As part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, Yuchai agreed that it would seek the requisite shareholder approval prior to entering into any material transactions (including any agreements or arrangements with parties related to Yuchai or any of its shareholders) and that it would comply with its governance requirements. However, no assurances can be given regarding implementation of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement. We provide certain management, financial planning, internal audit services, internal control testing, IFRS training, business enhancement consulting and other services to Yuchai and, as of March 7, 2014, we have a team working full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin city. In addition, the President, Chief Financial Officer and a manager proficient in Section 404 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX, frequently usually monthly for as much as up to two weeks at a time to Yuchai to actively participate in Yuchai's operations and decision-making process. See also Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects may be adversely affected if we are unable to implement the Reorganization Agreement and the Cooperation Agreement.

Compensation

Service Fees

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement of the Company dated November 9, 1994, Hong Leong Asia is entitled to receive no less than US\$500,000 from either Yuchai or the Company for management services as long as Hong Leong Asia remains the controlling shareholder and provided that the services include those of the President and Chief Financial Officer. With effect from January 2008, further to agreements entered into between the Company and Yuchai, Yuchai pays the Company, instead of Hong Leong Asia, consultancy and management services fee of US\$1,000,000 per annum. Hong Leong Asia has agreed to waive its right to be paid any fees as set out in the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement of November 9, 1994.

In fiscal year 2013, and subject to shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting, we will pay an annual service fee of US\$50,000 for all directors (pro-rated accordingly if a director resigns or assumes the position during the year) other than the President of the Company. For fiscal year 2013, and subject to shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting, we will pay an annual service fee of US\$60,000 and US\$40,000 to the Chairman and each of the members of the Audit Committee, respectively. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

Share Ownership

The directors and executive officers of the Company and Yuchai do not currently own any shares of Common Stock or options to acquire any shares of Common Stock.

Benefits

The aggregate amount of compensation paid to all directors and executive officers of the Company and Yuchai during 2013 was approximately Rmb 59.2 million (US\$9.7 million).

There are no benefits provided to the directors of the Company or Yuchai upon their termination of employment.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Yuchai employed approximately 11,976, 11,496 and 11,925 people, respectively, nationwide in China.

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Yuchai provides its employees with a fixed base salary and a bonus that is determined by the employees' performance and productivity. Yuchai also provides its employees with housing and meal subsidies and medical insurance. For fiscal year 2013, the total annual salary and bonus paid to Yuchai's employees was Rmb 905.1 million (US\$147.9 million).

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our shares of Common Stock as of March 31, 2014 by all persons who are known to us to own 5% or more of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with rules of the SEC, which generally attribute beneficial ownership of securities to persons who possess sole or shared voting power or investment power with respect to those securities and includes equity shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options or warrants that are immediately exercisable or exercisable within 60 days. These shares are deemed to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding those options or warrants for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of that person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Unless otherwise indicated, all information with respect to the beneficial ownership of any principal shareholder has been furnished by such shareholder and, unless otherwise indicated, we believe that persons named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all the equity shares shown as beneficially owned. The share numbers and percentages listed below are based on 37,267,673 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

Identity of Person or Group	Number	Percentage (%)
Hong Leong Asia Ltd ⁽¹⁾	13,243,431	35.5%
The Yulin City Government ⁽²⁾	7,028,151	18.9%
Shah Capital Management ⁽³⁾	2,339,543	6.3%

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- (1) Information based upon an announcement by Hong Leong Asia on the Singapore Exchange on March 27, 2014 and a report on Schedule 13D jointly filed by Hong Leong Asia and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Hong Leong China, HL Technology, Flite Technology Industries Pte Ltd and Lydale Pte Ltd, with the SEC on July 19, 2002, as amended on September 10, 2003, October 7, 2003, October 15, 2003, December 1, 2003, October 27, 2009, October 28, 2009, August 30, 2010, May 25, 2011, June 7, 2011, August 12, 2011, August 23, 2011 and November 22, 2011. Hong Leong Asia is currently the beneficial owner of and exercises control over the special share and the 13,243,431 shares of Common Stock or approximately 35.5% of the total number of shares of Common Stock held by its wholly-owned subsidiaries, HL Technology and Well Summit Investments Limited, having increased its holdings from 26.7% to 28.2% during the period from October 27, 2009 to August 30, 2010, from 28.2% to 34.9% during the period from May 23, 2011 to November 22, 2011 and from 34.9% to 35.5% during the period from March 11 to 26, 2014. See also Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement. Other than as described under Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our shares and share ownership We may experience a change of control as a result of sale or disposal of shares of our Common Stock by our controlling shareholders and Item 7. Major Shareholders And Related Party Transactions The Special Share, we are not aware of any arrangement which may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of the Company.
- (2) Information based on a report on Schedule 13D filed by Coomber, Goldman, Zhong Lin and the State Holding Company, with the SEC on December 16, 2002, as amended on June 23, 2003, July 9, 2003, August 5, 2003, December 23, 2003, March 15, 2004, February 15, 2005, April 18, 2005, August 9, 2006, September 29, 2006, February 14, 2012 and March 23, 2012. Based on Amendment No. 2 to the Schedule 13D filed by Coomber and others with the SEC on June 23, 2003, Coomber is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldman, which is indirectly owned and controlled by Yulin City Municipal Government, or Yulin City Government, in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, PRC. Accordingly, the Yulin City Government is the ultimate beneficial owner of the 7,028,151 shares of the Company's Common Stock held of record by Coomber. Based on Amendment No. 11 to the Schedule 13D filed by Coomber and others with the SEC on March 23, 2012, Goldman pledged all of its shares in Coomber to a third party in connection with a loan transaction entered into on March 19, 2012. Based on Amendment No. 12 to the Schedule 13D filed by Coomber and others with the SEC on December 18, 2012, a Deed of Release was entered into between Goldman and the third party on December 12, 2012 pursuant to which the latter released the pledge by Goldman described in Amendment No. 11.
- (3) Information based on a report on Schedule 13F filed by Shah Capital Management with the SEC on April 14, 2014 for the first quarter ended March 31, 2014.

As of February 28, 2014, there were 24,035,768 shares of Common Stock, or 64.5% of the total number of shares of Common Stock, held of record by 19 persons with registered addresses in the United States.

The Special Share

The special share entitles the holder thereof to elect a majority of our Directors. In addition, no shareholders resolution may be passed without the affirmative vote of the special share, including any resolution to amend the Memorandum of Association or our Bye-Laws. The special share is not transferable except to Hong Leong Asia, Hong Leong China or any of its affiliates. In 1994, we issued the special share to Diesel Machinery, a holding company of the Company then controlled by Hong Leong China. During 2002, following the decision of the shareholders of Diesel Machinery to dissolve Diesel Machinery, Diesel Machinery redeemed all of the redeemable stock issued by it to its shareholders. According to the Diesel Machinery shareholders, Diesel Machinery transferred all of the shares of our Common Stock held by it to its shareholders, which included Hong Leong China and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Because Coomber, a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Everbright Holdings, was the shareholder of Diesel Machinery which gave notice of the dissolution of Diesel Machinery, the special share was transferred by Diesel Machinery to HL Technology, an affiliate of Hong Leong Asia, pursuant to the terms of the Diesel Machinery Shareholders Agreement described below.

Our Bye-Laws provide that the special share shall cease to carry any rights in the event that, if Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates own the special share, Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 7,290,000 shares of Common Stock (or such equivalent number upon a consolidation or subdivision of the shares of Common Stock), or if China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates own the special share, China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 6,570,000 shares of Common Stock (or such equivalent number upon a consolidation or subdivision of the shares of Common Stock). The Bye-Laws also provide for circumstances in which Diesel Machinery holds the special share. However, Diesel Machinery was dissolved in 2003. HL Technology, an affiliate of Hong Leong Asia, holds the special share in addition to 7,831,169 shares of Common Stock, which is greater than the number stipulated in the provisions of our Bye-Laws set forth above.

Table of Contents**Related Party Transactions****Shareholders Agreement**

Hong Leong China, China Everbright Holdings, Cathay Investment Fund Limited, or Cathay, GS Capital Partners L.P., or GSCP, 14 shareholders who initially invested in us through Sun Yuan BVI, or the Sun Yuan Shareholders, and the Company in 1994 entered into an amended and restated Shareholders Agreement, or the Shareholders Agreement, which provides for certain matters relating to the management of our company and Yuchai and the ownership of our Common Stock. The Shareholders Agreement provides that our Board of Directors will consist of eleven directors, the controlling shareholder (as described below) will be entitled to designate six directors, the major shareholder (as described below) will be entitled to designate two directors, and each of Cathay and GSCP will be entitled to designate one director and the chief executive officer of Yuchai will initially be the other director. The Shareholders Agreement also provides that the controlling shareholder will be entitled to designate five of the nine Yuchai directors that we are entitled to designate, the major shareholder will be entitled to designate two such directors and each of Cathay and GSCP will be entitled to designate one such director. Under the Shareholders Agreement, the nine Yuchai directors designated by us will vote as a block in accordance with the vote of the majority of such nine directors. The Shareholders Agreement provides that the controlling shareholder will be the person holding the special share, provided that at all times the controlling shareholder will be either Hong Leong Asia or China Everbright Holdings, and the other will be the major shareholder. Since our initial public offering in 1994, Hong Leong Asia has been the controlling shareholder and China Everbright Holdings has been the major shareholder. However, in October 2002, China Everbright Holdings sold all of its shares in Coomber to Goldman in October 2002 and is no longer our major shareholder. The Shareholder Agreement provides that if any shareholder (other than the controlling shareholder) ceases to own at least 4% of our Common Stock, such shareholder will no longer be entitled to designate any directors. Accordingly, China Everbright Holdings no longer has director designation rights. The Shareholders Agreement also provides that, so long as Hong Leong Asia is the controlling shareholder, Yuchai or us will pay Hong Leong Asia an annual management fee of not less than US\$500,000 for management services provided by Hong Leong Asia, including the services of our president and chief financial officer. With effect from January 2008, further to agreements entered into between the Company and Yuchai, Yuchai has paid to the Company, instead of Hong Leong Asia, consultancy and management services fee of US\$1,000,000 per annum. Hong Leong Asia has agreed to waive its right to be paid any fees as set out in the Shareholders Agreement. The Shareholders Agreement will terminate upon the occurrence of an event resulting in the special share ceasing to carry any rights.

In addition to the Shareholders Agreement, Hong Leong Asia, China Everbright Holdings and Diesel Machinery had entered into a Subscription and Shareholders Agreement on November 9, 1994, as amended on January 21, 2002 and May 17, 2002, or the Diesel Machinery Shareholders Agreement, which provided for certain matters relating to the management of Diesel Machinery, the Company, Yuchai and the ownership of Diesel Machinery stock. The Diesel Machinery Shareholders Agreement provided that Hong Leong Asia would control Diesel Machinery, provided, however, that if Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates ceased to own directly or through Diesel Machinery at least 7,290,000 shares of Common Stock when China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates own directly or through Diesel Machinery at least 6,570,000 shares of Common Stock, China Everbright Holdings would control Diesel Machinery. The Diesel Machinery Shareholders Agreement provided that all rights of the special share held by Diesel Machinery would be exercised as directed by the shareholder that controls Diesel Machinery. With the dissolution of Diesel Machinery and the sale by China Everbright Holdings of all of its shares in Coomber to Goldman in October 2002, the Diesel Machinery Shareholders Agreement no longer directly affects us.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, or the Registration Rights Agreement, we have granted two demand registration rights to each of Hong Leong China, China Everbright Holdings, Cathay, GSCP and the Sun Yuan Shareholders, or collectively the Selling Stockholders, requiring us, subject to certain conditions, to use our best efforts to prepare and file a registration statement on behalf of such shareholders under the Securities Act, and to use our best efforts to qualify the shares for offer and sale under any applicable US state securities laws. Expenses incurred in connection with one demand registration for each such shareholder will be borne by us, and we and Yuchai will be required to indemnify the underwriters in connection with any demand registration. The Registration Rights Agreement also grants each such shareholder certain piggyback registration rights entitling each shareholder to sell Common Stock in any registered offerings of our equity securities, for our account or on behalf of our security holders. China Everbright Holdings, Cathay, GSCP and the Sun Yuan Shareholders are no longer our shareholders. In March 2004, HL Technology and Coomber each registered shares for offer and sale from time to time on a shelf registration statement on Form F-3 which we filed on their behalf pursuant to a registration rights agreement. The shelf registration statement was rendered ineffective as we were not eligible to use the Form F-3 as a result of the delay in our filing of our previous periodic reports required under the Exchange Act. However, we are now compliant with our reporting obligations as required under the Exchange Act and are eligible to use the Form F-3. We have not received any instructions from either HL Technology or Coomber pursuant to the registration rights agreement, to take any further action in relation to the shelf registration statement.

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Reorganization Agreement and Cooperation Agreement

On April 7, 2005, we entered into the Reorganization Agreement with Yuchai and Coomber, which is intended to be in furtherance of the terms of the July 2003 Agreement. On November 30, 2006, certain provisions of the Reorganization Agreement were amended, including extending the implementation deadline to June 30, 2007.

The Reorganization Agreement was scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2007. On June 30, 2007, we entered into the Cooperation Agreement with Yuchai, Coomber and the State Holding Company, which is intended to be in furtherance of certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement, as amended. The Cooperation Agreement amends certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement, as amended, among CYI, Yuchai and Coomber, and as so amended, incorporates certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Cooperation Agreement.

Other Transactions

We provide certain management, financial planning, internal audit services, internal control testing, IFRS training, business enhancement consulting and other services to Yuchai and, as of March 7, 2014, we have a team working full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin city. In addition, the President, Chief Financial Officer and a manager proficient in Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX, travel frequently usually monthly for as much as up to two weeks at a time to Yuchai to actively participate in Yuchai's operations and decision-making process. During fiscal year 2013, pursuant to a management services agreement and a consulting services agreement, we charged a total of US\$1.0 million to Yuchai for these services.

During fiscal year 2013, certain affiliates of Hong Leong Asia charged us Rmb 6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) for certain general and administrative expenses such as corporate secretarial services, office rental, professional and consultancy fees and miscellaneous office expenses.

During fiscal year 2013, certain subsidiaries and affiliates of the State Holding Company supplied raw materials and delivery services to Yuchai and acted as sales agents for Yuchai's products. The State Holding Company also purchased scraps from Yuchai. Yuchai considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and expects that these transactions will continue on normal commercial terms. During fiscal year 2012, a subsidiary of the State Holding Company purchased one of Yuchai's subsidiaries, namely Yuchai Express Guarantee Co. Ltd, for approximately Rmb 85.8 million.

For further details on these transactions, please see Note 28 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein.

On February 19, 2014, we entered into a loan agreement with HLGE extending the loan for another year from July 2014 to July 2015. During the period from January 1, 2013 to March 7, 2014, the largest amount outstanding under the loan was S\$75 million, and, as of March 7, 2014, S\$68 million was outstanding under the loan. For more details, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investment in HLGE The HLGE Group may be unable to continue as a going concern or raise sufficient funds to pay its debt obligations to us. We have undertaken other significant business transactions with related parties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, as set forth under Note 28 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Financial Statements

See Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

Other than as set forth below, neither we nor any of our consolidated subsidiaries is currently involved in any material legal proceedings that we believe would, individually or taken as a whole, adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Proceedings with Yuchai

We have previously encountered difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the State Holding Company and Mr. Wang Jianming in the daily management and operation of Yuchai. The State Holding Company is a minority shareholder of Yuchai and is wholly-owned by the municipal

government of Yulin City in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Until December 3, 2005, Mr. Wang was the Chairman, legal representative and Chief Executive Officer of Yuchai, as well as the Vice-Chairman and legal representative of the State Holding Company.

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In response to earlier difficulties with respect to corporate governance measures and certain dividends declared by Yuchai, we initiated legal and arbitration proceedings in New York, London and Singapore against Yuchai, Mr. Wang and other related parties in May 2003. We subsequently discontinued these proceedings as a result of the execution of the July 2003 Agreement. Among other things, the July 2003 Agreement led to the resolution at that time of previous disagreements with respect to the payment of dividends by Yuchai to us and the re-appointment of Mr. Wang Jianming as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai in September 2003. We and Yuchai also agreed to work together to implement corporate governance procedures and to promote plans to enhance shareholder value. However, from time to time, we have continued to face difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the Chinese shareholders of Yuchai in the daily management and operation of Yuchai and to fully exercise our controlling interest in Yuchai. Following the execution of the July 2003 Agreement, disagreements among the parties continued to recur. For example, representatives of the Chinese shareholders of Yuchai alleged that resolutions passed by our six wholly-owned subsidiaries at Yuchai's shareholders' meeting in December 2004 were invalid, allegations with which we disagreed.

In April 2005, we, Yuchai and Coomber agreed on steps relating to the adoption of corporate governance practices at Yuchai and a broad framework for the restructuring of our ownership of Yuchai, and entered into the Reorganization Agreement. The Reorganization Agreement is intended to be in furtherance of the July 2003 Agreement. In December 2005 and November 2006, the parties amended certain provisions of the Reorganization Agreement, including extending the implementation deadline to June 30, 2007. In June 2007, we, Yuchai, Coomber and the State Holding Company entered into the Cooperation Agreement which amends certain terms of the Reorganization Agreement. Pursuant to the amendments to the Reorganization Agreement, the Company has agreed that the restructuring and spin-off of Yuchai will not be effected, and, recognizing the understandings that have been reached between the Company and the State Holding Company to jointly undertake efforts to expand the business of Yuchai, the Company will not seek to recover the anti-dilution fee of US\$20 million from Yuchai. Although the parties to the Cooperation Agreement are expected to work towards its implementation as expeditiously as possible, no assurance can be given as to when the transactions contemplated therein will be fully consummated, or that implementation of the Cooperation Agreement will effectively resolve all of the difficulties faced by us with respect to its investment in Yuchai.

Other Legal Proceedings

In 2011, Guangxi Yulin Yuchai Accessories Manufacturing Company Limited ("YAMC"), a subsidiary of Yuchai, initiated a contractual claim against Guangxi Yuchai Automobile Spare Parts Manufacturing Company Limited ("Qipei") for a sum of Rmb 29.2 million. On October 14, 2011, the trial court issued a judgment in favor of YAMC and ordered that Qipei should repay the outstanding payables amounting to Rmb 22.0 million to YAMC. As of March 8, 2013, Yuchai has proceeded to execute the judgment and applied for an injunction to freeze the defendants' assets prior to settlement of the judgment sum. As of May 28, 2013, Yuchai had executed the court order and the sum of Rmb 22.0 million has been fully repaid by the defendant.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Since December 16, 1994, the Common Stock has been listed and traded on the NYSE under the symbol "CYD". The Common Stock is not listed on any other exchanges within or outside the United States.

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The high and low sales prices for shares of the Common Stock on the NYSE for the periods indicated were as follows:

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
2009	17.37	3.17
2010	32.45	12.30
2011	33.50	12.63
2012	18.52	11.70
2013	26.39	13.43

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
2012 First Quarter	18.52	14.03
2012 Second Quarter	15.96	11.70
2012 Third Quarter	13.91	12.10
2012 Fourth Quarter	16.20	12.64
2013 First Quarter	18.51	14.72
2013 Second Quarter	18.35	13.43
2013 Third Quarter	24.86	16.48
2013 Fourth Quarter	26.39	20.15
2014 First Quarter	24.94	19.40

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
October 2013	26.39	22.32
November 2013	24.99	22.38
December 2013	23.20	20.15
January 2014	23.00	19.40
February 2014	24.94	20.00
March 2014	22.08	20.54

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Our company's objects are to perform all the functions of a holding company and to coordinate the policy and administration of any subsidiary company. See paragraphs 6 and 7 of our company's Memorandum of Association for further information on the objects and powers of our company. Please see Exhibit 1.1 to this Annual Report.

Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws**Corporate Governance**

We are an exempted company incorporated in Bermuda and are subject to the laws of that jurisdiction. The legal framework in Bermuda which applies to exempted companies is flexible and allows an exempted company to comply with the corporate governance regime of the relevant jurisdiction in which the company operates or applicable listing standards. Under Bermuda law, members of a board of directors owe a fiduciary duty to the company to act in good faith in their dealings with or on behalf of the company and to exercise their powers and fulfill the duties of their office honestly. In addition, the Bermuda company legislation imposes a duty on directors and officers of an exempted company to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the company and requires them to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Bermuda legislation also imposes certain specific duties and obligations on companies and directors, both directly and indirectly, including duties and obligations with respect to matters such as (a) loans to directors and related persons; and (b) limits on indemnities for directors and officers. Bermuda law does not impose specific obligations in respect of corporate governance, such as those prescribed by NYSE listing standards, requiring a company to (i) appoint independent directors to their boards; (ii) hold regular meetings of non-management directors; (iii) establish audit, nominating and governance or compensation committees; (iv) have shareholders approve equity compensation plans; (v) adopt corporate governance guidelines; or (vi) adopt a code of business conduct and ethics.

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We are also subject to the NYSE listing standards, although, because we are a foreign private issuer, those standards are considerably different from those applied to US companies. Under the NYSE rules, we need only (i) establish an independent audit committee that has specified responsibilities as described in the following table; (ii) provide prompt certification by our chief executive officer of any material non-compliance with any corporate governance rules; (iii) provide periodic written affirmations to the NYSE with respect to our corporate governance practices; and (iv) provide a brief description of significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by US companies.

The following table compares the Company's principal corporate governance practices, which are in compliance with Bermuda law, to those required of US companies.

**Standard for US Domestic Listed Companies
Director Independence**

A majority of the board must consist of independent directors.

Independence is defined by various criteria including the absence of a material relationship between director and the listed company. Directors who are employees, are immediate family of the chief executive officer or receive over \$120,000 per year in direct compensation from the listed company are not independent. Directors who are employees of or otherwise affiliated through immediate family with the listed company's independent auditor are also not independent.

The non-management directors of each company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

Audit Committee

Listed companies must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The rule requires that the audit committee (i) be comprised entirely of independent directors; (ii) be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the independent auditor; (iii) adopt procedures for the receipt and treatment of complaints with respect to accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; (iv) be authorized to engage independent counsel and other advisors it deems necessary in performing its duties; and (v) be given sufficient funding by the company to compensate the independent auditors and other advisors as well as for the payment of ordinary administrative expenses incurred by the committee.

The audit committee must consist of at least three members, and each member meets the independence requirements of both the NYSE rules and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

The audit committee must have a written charter that addresses the committee's purpose and responsibilities.

China Yuchai International Limited's Practice

Three of our eight directors, Messrs. Neo Poh Kiat, Tan Aik-Leang and Ho Chi-Keung Raymond are independent within the meaning of the NYSE standards.

As a foreign private issuer, our non-management directors are not required to meet periodically without management directors.

Our audit committee meets the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Our audit committee currently consists of three members, all of whom meets the independence requirements of both the NYSE rules and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Our audit committee has a charter outlining the committee's purpose and responsibilities, which are similar in scope to those required of US companies.

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Standard for US Domestic Listed Companies

At a minimum, the committee's purpose must be to assist the board in the oversight of the integrity of the company's financial statements, the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independent auditor's qualifications and independence and the performance of the company's internal audit function and independent auditors. The audit committee is also required to review the independent auditing firm's annual report describing the firm's internal quality control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review or peer review of the firm, or by any recent governmental inquiry or investigation, and any steps taken to address such issues.

The audit committee is also required to assess the auditor's independence by reviewing all relationships between the company and its auditor. It must establish the company's hiring guidelines for employees and former employees of the independent auditor. The committee must also discuss the company's annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditors, the company's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, and policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management. It must also meet separately, periodically, with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors.

Each listed company must disclose whether its board of directors has identified an Audit Committee Financial Expert, and if not the reasons why the board has not done so.

Each listed company must have an internal audit function.

China Yuchai International Limited's Practice

Our audit committee's charter outlines the committee's purpose and the responsibilities which are similar in scope to those required of US companies.

Our audit committee assesses the auditor's independence on an ongoing basis by reviewing all relationships between the company and its auditor. It has established the company's hiring guidelines for employees and former employees of the independent auditor. The committee also discusses the company's annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditors, the company's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earning guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, and policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management. It also meets separately, periodically, with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors.

The Board of Directors has identified Mr. Tan Aik-Leang as our Audit Committee Financial Expert.

We are a holding company and the majority of business is done at our main subsidiary, Yuchai. Our group transactions, fees and expenses are reviewed by the Internal Audit Department of Hong Leong Asia. In addition, Yuchai maintains an independent internal audit function, and the Head of Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee of Yuchai's Board which approves the audit plans, reviews significant audit issues and monitors corrective actions taken by management.

Compensation Committee

Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent board members as defined by the NYSE listing standards. Our compensation committee currently has three members, two of whom are independent within the meaning of the NYSE standards.

The committee must have a written charter that addresses its purpose and responsibilities.

These responsibilities include (i) reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation; (ii) evaluating CEO performance and compensation in light of such goals and objectives for the CEO; (iii) based on such evaluation, reviewing and approving CEO compensation levels; (iv) recommending to the board non-CEO compensation, incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans; and (v) producing a report on executive compensation as required by the SEC to be included in the company's annual proxy statement or annual report. The committee must also conduct an annual performance self-evaluation. Our compensation committee reviews among other things the Company's general compensation structure, and reviews, recommends or approves executive appointments, compensation and benefits of directors and executive officers, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors, and supervises the administration of our employee benefit plans, if any.

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**Standard for US Domestic Listed Companies
Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee**

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

The committee must have a written charter that addresses its purpose and responsibilities, which include (i) identifying qualified individuals to become board members; (ii) selecting, or recommending that the board select, the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders; (iii) developing and recommending to the board a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the company; (iv) overseeing the evaluation of the board and management; and (v) conducting an annual performance evaluation of the committee.

Equity-Compensation Plans

Shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exceptions.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

All listed companies, US and foreign, must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any amendment to or waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.

Directors

Director Interests and Voting

A Director of the Company cannot vote or be counted in the quorum with regard to any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he has any interest or in respect of which he has any duty which conflicts with his duty to the Company. The restriction from voting and being counted in the quorum does not apply if the only interest the Director has is included in the following list:

- (a) a resolution regarding granting any security or indemnity for any money lent or obligation incurred by such Director at the request, or for the benefit, of the Company or any of our subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary);
- (b) a resolution regarding granting any security or indemnity to any third party for a debt or obligation which is owed by the Company or any of our subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary) to the third party, for which such Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity;
- (c) a resolution about an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary) for subscription or purchase in which such Director is to be a participant in the underwriting

China Yuchai International Limited's Practice

We do not have a nominating/corporate governance committee. However, certain responsibilities of this committee are undertaken by our Compensation Committee, such as the review and approval of executive appointments and all other functions are performed by the Board of Directors.

We intend to have our shareholders approve equity-compensation plans.

We have formally adopted various corporate governance guidelines, including Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (described below); Audit Committee Charter; Whistle-blowing Policy; Insider Trading Policy; and Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy in May 2004, which was revised on December 9, 2008. A copy of the Code is posted on our internet website at <http://www.cyilimited.com>. We intend to promptly disclose any amendment to or waivers of the Code for directors or executive officers.

or sub-underwriting of the offer;

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- (d) a resolution about any proposal involving any other company in which such Director is interested, whether directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise, provided that such Director is not the holder of, or directly or indirectly beneficially interested in, 5% or more of (i) any class of the equity share capital of such company or in any third company through which such Director's interest is derived or (ii) the voting rights in that company;
- (e) any contract, arrangement or proposal for the benefit of our employees under which such Director benefits in a similar manner as the employees and does not receive any privileges or advantages not provided to the employees; or
- (f) any proposal in which such Director is interested in the same manner as other holders of our shares or our debentures or our other securities or any of our subsidiaries by virtue only of such Director's interest in our shares or our debentures or our other securities or any of our subsidiaries.

If our Board of Directors is considering proposals about appointing two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any company in which we are interested, each such Director (if not disqualified from voting under proviso to item (d) above) can vote and be included in the quorum for each resolution, except the one concerning such Director.

Remuneration and Pensions

The total fees paid to the Directors (other than Directors appointed to an executive office) for performing their services as Directors must not exceed US\$250,000 each year or such lesser amount as our Board of Directors may determine. The Directors may decide such sum to be divided among them, except that any Director holding office for part of a year shall unless otherwise agreed be entitled to any proportionate part of the remuneration. Our shareholders may by ordinary resolution increase the amount of the fees payable to the Directors. Our shareholders approved the increase in the limit of the Directors' fee from US\$250,000 to US\$593,973 for fiscal year 2011 at our annual general meeting held on June 15, 2012 and from US\$250,000 to US\$590,000 for fiscal year 2012 at our annual general meeting held on July 1, 2013.

Our Board of Directors may grant special remuneration to any Director who shall render any special or extra services to or at our request. Such special remuneration may be paid to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director and may be payable by way of a lump sum, participation in profits or as otherwise determined by our Board of Directors.

Our Board of Directors may provide pensions or other benefits to any Director, officer or former Director and officer, or any of their family members or dependants.

Borrowing Powers

Our Board of Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures and other securities.

Qualification of Directors

No Director is required to hold any shares of the Company.

Rights of Holders of shares of Common Stock

The holders of shares of Common Stock shall:

be entitled, on a show of hands, to one vote and, on a poll, to one vote per share;

be entitled to such dividends as the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time declare;

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in the event of a winding-up or dissolution of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary or for the purpose of the reorganization or otherwise or upon any distribution of capital, be entitled to a return of the amount paid up on the Common Stock and thereafter to the surplus assets of the Company; and

generally, be entitled to enjoy all the rights attaching to shares.

All unclaimed dividends or distributions out of contributed surplus account may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board of Directors of the Company for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the payment of any such dividend or distribution into a separate account or the investment of such dividend shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof. No dividend or distribution shall bear interest against the Company. Any dividend or distribution which has remained unclaimed for a period of 12 years from the due date for payment thereof shall at the expiration of that period be forfeited and shall belong to the Company absolutely.

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Rights of Holder of the Special Share

The holder of the special share shall be entitled to the following rights:

to elect six Directors of the Company and to remove Directors so appointed; and

no shareholder resolution, whether ordinary or special resolution, may be passed without the affirmative vote of the holder of the special share.

The holder of the Special Share shall not be entitled to any other rights or to any dividends and in the event of a winding up or dissolution of the Company, the holder of the special share shall be entitled only to a return of the amount paid up on the special share.

The special share is not transferable except to Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates or to China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates. The special share shall cease to carry any rights in the event that, if Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates own the special share, Hong Leong Asia and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 7,290,000 shares of Common Stock (or such equivalent number upon a consolidation or subdivision of shares of Common Stock), or if China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates own the special share, China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 6,570,000 shares of Common Stock (or such equivalent number upon a consolidation or subdivision of shares of Common Stock).

Modification of Shareholders Rights

The rights attached to any class of shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied, modified or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

Annual General and Special General Meetings

We must hold an annual general meeting each year. Our Directors decide where and when it will be held. Not more than fifteen months may elapse between the date of one annual general meeting and the next. At least 14 clear days written notice must be given for every annual general meeting and for every special general meeting. The notice for any annual general meeting must state the date, place and time at which the meeting is to be held, and the business to be conducted at the meeting, including, if applicable, any election of Directors. The notice for any special general meeting must state the time, place and the general nature of the business to be considered at the meeting and shall state that a shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. In the case of a meeting convened for passing a special resolution, the notice shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.

Shareholders holding not less than one-tenth in value of the paid up share capital of the Company and having the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company shall have the right, by written request to the Chairman or President (as applicable), Deputy Chairman or Vice President (as applicable) or Secretary of the Company, to require that a special general meeting be convened by the Directors for the transaction of any business specified in the request. Such meeting shall be held within two months after the request has been made. If within 21 days of such deposit of the request, the Board fails to convene the meeting, such shareholders may convene the meeting themselves in accordance with Section 74(3) of the Companies Act of 1981 of Bermuda.

Limitations on Rights to Own Securities

There are no limitations under Bermuda law or our Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws on the rights of non-Bermuda owners of shares of the Company to hold or vote their shares.

We are exempt from the laws of Bermuda which restrict the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians, but as an exempted company we may not participate in certain business transactions, including (i) the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda (except that required for its business held by way of lease or tenancy for a term not exceeding 50 years or, with the consent of the Minister of Finance of Bermuda, land by way of lease or tenancy for a term not exceeding 21 years in order to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for its

employees); (ii) the taking of mortgages on land in Bermuda to secure an amount in excess of 50,000 Bermuda dollars without the prior consent of the Minister of Finance of Bermuda; (iii) the acquisition of any bonds or debentures secured by any land in Bermuda other than those issued by the Government of Bermuda or a public authority; or (iv) the carrying on of business of any kind or type whatsoever in Bermuda either alone or in partnership or otherwise except, *inter alia*, carrying on business with persons outside Bermuda, in furtherance of the business of the Company carried on outside Bermuda or under a license granted by the Minister of Finance of Bermuda.

In accordance with our Bye-Laws, share certificates are only issued to members of the Company (i.e., persons registered in the register of members as holders of shares in the Company). We are not bound to investigate or incur any responsibility in respect of the proper administration or execution of any trust to which any of our shares are subject. We will take no notice of any trust applicable to any of its shares whether or not it had notice of such trust.

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Exchange Controls

Bermuda Exchange Controls

We have been designated as a non-resident for exchange control purposes by the Bermuda Monetary Authority. We have received the permission of the Bermuda Monetary Authority under the Exchange Control Act of 1972 and regulations thereunder for the transfer of shares of common stock to and between persons regarded as resident outside Bermuda for exchange control purposes and the issue of shares within the existing authorized capital of the Company to such persons for so long as such shares are listed on the NYSE. The Bermuda Monetary Authority has also granted to all Bermuda companies with voting shares listed on an appointed stock exchange (as defined in the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda), a general permission for the issue and subsequent transfer of any securities of such companies from and to a non-resident of Bermuda. The NYSE is an appointed stock exchange under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda. Issues and transfers of shares involving any person regarded as resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes require specific prior approval under the Exchange Control Act of 1972.

Because we have been designated as a non-resident for Bermuda exchange control purposes, there are no restrictions on our ability to transfer funds in and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to United States residents who are holders of the shares of common stock, other than in respect of local Bermuda currency.

China Exchange Controls

The Renminbi currently is not a freely convertible currency. SAFE, under the authority of the PBOC, controls the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currency. Prior to January 1, 1994, Renminbi could be converted to foreign currency through the Bank of China or other authorized institutions at official rates fixed daily by SAFE. Renminbi could also be converted at swap centers, or Swap Centers, open to Chinese enterprises and foreign invested enterprises, or FIEs, subject to SAFE's approval of each foreign currency trade, at exchange rates negotiated by the parties for each transaction. In the year ended December 31, 1993, as much as 80% by value of all foreign exchange transactions in China took place through the Swap Centers. The exchange rate quoted by the Bank of China differed substantially from that available in the Swap Centers. Effective January 1, 1994, a unitary exchange rate system was introduced in China, replacing the dual-rate system previously in effect. In connection with the creation of a unitary exchange system, the China Foreign Exchange Trading System, or CFETS, inter-bank foreign exchange market was established. Under the unitary foreign exchange system, PBOC sets daily exchange rates, or the PBOC Rates, for conversion of Renminbi into US dollars and other currencies based on the CFETS interbank market rates, and the Bank of China and other authorized banks may engage in foreign exchange transactions at rates that vary within a prescribed range above or below PBOC Rates.

Yuchai, as a FIE, is permitted to retain its foreign currency earnings and maintain foreign currency accounts at designated foreign exchange banks. However, there can be no assurance that the current authorizations for FIEs to retain their foreign exchange to satisfy foreign exchange liabilities in the future will not be limited or eliminated or that Yuchai will be able to obtain sufficient foreign exchange to satisfy their foreign exchange requirements. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account continue to be subject to limitations and require approvals of and registrations with SAFE, which could affect the ability of Yuchai to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from the Company.

In the event of shortages of foreign currencies, Yuchai may be unable to convert sufficient Renminbi into foreign currency to meet its foreign currency obligations or to pay dividends in foreign currency. Yuchai requires foreign currency to purchase a substantial portion of the manufacturing equipment required for the planned expansion of its manufacturing facilities and to meet foreign currency-denominated debt payment obligations. Yuchai will also require foreign currency for payment of its imported engine components.

The value of the Renminbi is subject to changes in Chinese government policies and to international economic and political developments. During the few years prior to 1994, the Renminbi experienced a devaluation against most major currencies, and a devaluation of approximately 50% of the Renminbi against the US dollar occurred on January 3, 1994 in connection with the adoption of the new unitary exchange rate system. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the US dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. From July 21, 2005 to December 31, 2005, this change in policy resulted in an approximately 2.5% appreciation of the Renminbi against the US dollar. From December 31, 2005 to June 30, 2008, the Renminbi appreciated 15.0% against the US dollar. From July 2008 until June 2010, however, the Renminbi traded stably within a narrow range against the US dollar. Since June 2010, the PRC government has allowed the Renminbi to appreciate slowly against the US dollar again, though there have been periods when the US dollar has appreciated against the Renminbi as well. In sum, from July 20, 2006 to December 31, 2013, the Renminbi appreciated about 32.0% against the US dollar. It is difficult to predict how market forces or government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the US dollar in the future.

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In addition, SAFE issued a public notice, or the October Notice, effective from November 1, 2005, which requires registration with SAFE by the PRC resident shareholders of any foreign holding company of a PRC entity. Without registration, the PRC entity cannot remit any of its profits out of the PRC as dividends or otherwise. In addition, the October Notice requires that any monies remitted to PRC residents outside of the PRC be returned within 180 days.

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Furthermore, the General Affairs Department of SAFE promulgated circulars in August 2008 and July 2011, pursuant to which, Renminbi converted from capital contribution in foreign currency to a domestic enterprise in China can only be used for the activities that are within the approved business scope of such enterprise and cannot be used for China domestic equity investment, acquisition, giving entrusted loans or repayment of intercompany loans, with limited exceptions. As a result, we may not be able to increase the capital contribution of our operating subsidiary, Yuchai and subsequently convert such capital contribution into Renminbi for equity investment or acquisition in China.

On April 28, 2013, SAFE issued the Administrative Measures for Foreign Debt Registration, which took effect on May 13, 2013 and set forth the procedures for the registration of foreign debt borrowings. With the effectiveness of such Measures, the Notice on Relevant Issues for Improving Foreign Debt Administration was abolished on May 13, 2013.

On May 10, 2013, SAFE issued the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Direct Investment Made by Foreign Investors in China, which further simplified certain operating procedures for foreign direct investments.

On January 10, 2014, SAFE issued the Notice on further Improving and Adjusting the Foreign Exchange Administration on Capital Accounts, which simplified the foreign exchange operating procedures for certain capital accounts.

Taxation

Bermuda Taxation

There is no Bermuda income, corporation or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty or inheritance tax payable by shareholders of the Company other than by shareholders ordinarily resident in Bermuda. Neither the Company nor its shareholders (other than shareholders ordinarily resident in Bermuda) are subject to stamp or other similar duty on the issue, transfer or redemption of Common Stock. The Company has received from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act of 1966, as amended, an assurance that, in the event that Bermuda enacts any legislation imposing any tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital assets, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, the imposition of such tax shall not be applicable to the Company or to any of its operations, shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company, until March 28, 2016. This assurance does not, however, prevent the imposition of any such tax or duty on such persons as are ordinarily resident in Bermuda and holding such shares, debentures or obligations of the Company or on land in Bermuda leased or let to the Company.

As an exempted company, the Company is required to pay a registration fee in Bermuda based upon its authorized share capital and the premium on the issue of its shares, at rates calculated on a sliding scale not exceeding US\$31,120 per annum.

People's Republic of China Taxation

The following discussion summarizes the taxes applicable to the Company's investment in Yuchai and applicable to Yuchai under Chinese law.

Taxation of Dividends from Yuchai

Under the formal Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises Law (the FEIT Law), any dividends payable by foreign-invested enterprises to non-PRC investors were exempt from any PRC withholding tax. This exemption is only applicable for revenues accumulated up to December 31, 2007.

In 2007, the PRC National People's Congress adopted a new tax law, China Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (the CIT Law) and the State Council adopted the related implementation rules, or the Implementation Rules, which became effective on January 1, 2008. In accordance with the CIT Law and the Implementation Rules, dividends derived from the revenues accumulated from January 1, 2008 and are paid by PRC companies to non-resident enterprises are generally subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a rate of 10% unless exempted or reduced pursuant to an applicable double-taxation treaty or other exemptions. Dividends paid by PRC companies to resident enterprises, including enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose de facto management body is located in the PRC, are not subject to any PRC withholding tax, unless the dividends are derived from the publicly traded shares which have not been held continuously by the resident enterprises for twelve months.

On February 20, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the Notice on Relevant Issues of Implementing Dividend Clauses under Tax Treaties, or the Notice. According to the Notice, the transaction or arrangement, the major purpose for which is to obtain preferential tax treatment, shall not justify the application of preferential treatment stipulated in dividend clauses under tax treaties. Should the tax payer improperly enjoy the treatment under tax treaties as a result of such transaction or arrangement, the tax authorities in charge shall have the right

to adjust. We have recognized a provision for withholding tax payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for the earnings that we do not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises.

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Taxation of Disposition of Yuchai Shares

In the event the Company, through its subsidiaries, transfers any of its current holding of the Yuchai Shares, the amount received in excess of its original capital contribution would be subject to Chinese withholding tax at a rate of 10%.

In the event that Yuchai is liquidated, the portion of the balance of its net assets or remaining property, after deducting undistributed profits, various funds and liquidation expenses, that exceeds Yuchai's paid-in capital would be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%.

On December 10, 2009, the Chinese State Administration of Taxation issued the Circular concerning Strengthening the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax on Income Derived from Transfer of Equity of Non-resident Enterprises (Circular 698), which is effective retroactively to January 1, 2008. Pursuant to Circular 698, income tax may be imposed on the sale of a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise (excluding the sale on a public securities market of the equity in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise, where the equity was also acquired on a public securities market by the non-resident enterprise) and, in some cases, on the sale of an offshore intermediary holding company owning a Chinese resident enterprise. If the actual tax burden in the jurisdiction of an offshore intermediary holding company being transferred is less than 12.5%, or if the jurisdiction in which the offshore intermediary holding company resides provides an income tax exemption for foreign-source income, the non-resident investor (actual controller) is required to submit to the competent Chinese tax authority relevant documents including, without limitation, equity transfer contract or agreement, the relationship between non-resident investor and the offshore intermediary holding company in respect of capital funds, operation, purchase and sale, the relationship between the offshore intermediary holding company and the Chinese resident enterprise in respect of capital funds, operation, purchase and sale. In case a non-resident investor (actual controller) makes indirect transfer of the equity of a Chinese resident enterprise in the forms including abusing organization without reasonable commercial purpose to evade the obligation of paying enterprise income tax, the competent tax authority may reconfirm the quality of the equity transfer trading in accordance with the economic substance after reporting to the State Administration of Taxation for the examination and approval to deny the existence of the offshore intermediary holding company for tax planning purposes. The tax authority can adjust the taxable income using reasonable methods, provided that the taxable income is reduced as a result of an equity transfer of a Chinese resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise to its related parties not applying the arm's length principle.

Income Tax

Under the FEIT Law, Sino-foreign joint stock companies generally are subject to an income tax at a rate of 33% comprising a national tax of 30% and a local tax of 3%. Prior to January 1, 2008, notwithstanding the FEIT Law prescribed tax rate of 33%, Yuchai was subject to a preferential income tax rate at 15% since January 1, 2002, based on certain qualifications imposed by the state and local tax regulations.

In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, the CIT Law, which became effective from January 1, 2008. Under the CIT Law, foreign invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to a uniform corporate tax rate of 25%. The CIT Law provides a five-year transition period from its effective date for those enterprises, such as Yuchai, which were established before January 1, 2008 and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate under the then effective tax laws or regulations. During the transition period from 2008 to 2012, a transitional graduated tax rate will be applied from the existing preferential corporate tax rate to the uniform corporate tax rate of 25%.

Notwithstanding the CIT Law prescribed tax rate of 25%, Yuchai may continue to enjoy the reduced corporate tax rate of 15% if it qualifies under the Western Development Tax Incentive Scheme or High Technology Incentive Scheme.

The Western Development Incentive Scheme was first introduced in 2001 to encourage investment in the Western region of China. Companies operating in the Western region who fulfill certain criteria and upon approval enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. This scheme was applicable from 2001 to 2010. In 2011, the scheme was extended to 2020. The list of qualifying industries for the Western Development Incentive Scheme has not been published yet. In the event that Yuchai does not fall into any of the qualifying industries, we may not be able to enjoy the preferential tax offered under this scheme.

The High Technology Incentive was introduced in 2008. Companies that are high technology companies who fulfill certain criteria and upon approval enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. The reduced corporate tax rate took effect from January 1, 2008. In 2011, Yuchai was certified as a high technology company with effect from 2011 to 2013, so it may qualify for this scheme if certain other criteria are met.

From 2008 to 2010, Yuchai was subject to the reduced corporate tax of 15% as it qualified under the Western Development Incentive Scheme. Since Yuchai operates in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and had previously qualified under the Western Development Incentive

Scheme, Yuchai believes that it still qualifies under this scheme. In addition, since 2011, Yuchai has been filing corporate tax returns at the reduced corporate tax rate of 15%, subject to final approval by the local tax authority. In the event that Yuchai is not able to qualify for any of these incentive schemes, it would be subject to corporate tax at a rate of 25% as prescribed under the CIT Law.

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The China tax bureau periodically conducts tax examinations. Our last tax examination was conducted in 2011, when the provincial tax bureau completed an examination of Yuchai's PRC income tax returns for 2006 through to 2010. The tax bureau did not propose any adjustment to Yuchai's tax positions, and no surcharge or penalty was imposed. However, any adverse findings or change in the tax legislation in China could have a material adverse impact to our consolidated financial conditions or results of operations.

Furthermore, pursuant to the CIT Law, if an enterprise incorporated outside the PRC has its de facto management organization located within the PRC in accordance with the New Income Tax Law, such enterprise may be recognized as a PRC tax resident enterprise and thus may be subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. The Implementation Rules specify that a de facto management organization means an organization that exercises material and full management and control over matters including the enterprise's production and operations, personnel, finance and property. Although the Implementation Rules provide a definition of de facto management organization, such definition has not been tested and there remains uncertainty as to when a non-PRC enterprise's de facto management organization is considered to be located in the PRC. If we or any of our subsidiaries registered outside China are treated as tax resident enterprise under the CIT Law, our income tax expenses may increase and our profitability could decrease.

Withholding Tax

On January 9, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the Interim Measures for the Administration of Withholding of the Source of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises, or the Interim Measures, which took effect retroactively on January 1, 2009. In accordance with the Interim Measures, if a non-resident enterprise obtains the income originating from the PRC, or the taxable income, including equity investment income such as dividend and bonus, interest, rental and royalty income, income from property transfer and other income, the payable EIT on the taxable income shall be withheld at the source by the enterprise or individual who is directly obligated to make relevant payment to the non-resident enterprise under relevant laws or contracts, or the withholding agent.

The withholding agent shall make the withholding registration with the competent tax authority within 30 days after it has signed the first business contract or agreement involving the taxable income with the non-resident enterprise. Thereafter, whenever contracts involving the taxable income are signed, amended, or renewed by the withholding agent and the non-resident enterprise, the withholding agent shall, within 30 days of such signing, amendment or renewal, submit a Contract Filing and Registration Form for EIT Withholding, a copy of the contract and other relevant documents to the competent tax authority for record. In the event that a transfer of domestic equity between non-resident enterprises takes place outside the PRC, the domestic enterprise whose equity is transferred shall file a copy of the equity transfer contract with the competent tax authority when it applies for change of tax registration according to the law. In the event that a non-resident enterprise fails to file and pay the EIT to the Tax authority in manner or within the time frame required by the Interim Measures, it will be ordered by the tax authority to pay the EIT within a limited period of time. If the non-resident enterprise fails to pay the EIT within such period of time, the tax authority may collect and verify information of other PRC income sources and relevant payers of the non-resident enterprise, and issue a tax notice to the relevant payers to pursue the due EIT and fine by the non-resident enterprise from the amount payable by the relevant payers to the non-resident enterprise.

Value-Added Tax

In addition to Chinese income tax, Yuchai is subject to tax on its sales. With effective from January 1, 2009, the amended Value-Added Tax Provisional Regulations subject all goods produced or processed in China, other than real property and goods produced or processed for export, to a value-added tax or VAT at each stage or sale in the process of manufacture, processing, distribution and sale to the ultimate consumer. The basic VAT rate is 17% of the sale price of the item, although certain goods are assessed at a preferential 13% VAT rate.

The seller of the goods adds 17% to the sale price of the item. The VAT amount is separately listed in the normal invoice (except in the case of retail sales), and the seller collects the applicable amount of VAT through the sale of the item. The amount of the seller's VAT liability to the Taxation Bureau is calculated as the amount of sales multiplied by the applicable VAT rate. The amount of the seller's VAT liability may be reduced by deducting the VAT included in the fixed assets (excluding those used exclusively in non-VAT taxable, VAT exempted and welfare activities, or for personal consumption, or their combination), materials, parts and other items purchased by the seller and used in producing the goods.

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United States Federal Income Taxation

This section describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of Common Stock. It applies to a US Holder (as defined below) that holds the Common Stock as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not apply to a US Holder that is a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including:

a financial institution,

a dealer in securities,

a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings,

a real estate investment trust,

a regulated investment company,

U.S. expatriates,

persons who acquired Common Stock pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as compensation,

a tax-exempt organization,

an insurance company,

a person liable for alternative minimum tax,

a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of the Company,

a person that owns Common Stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity,

a person that holds Common Stock as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or

a person whose functional currency is not the US dollar.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. There is currently no comprehensive income tax treaty between the United States and Bermuda.

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This section does not describe any tax consequences arising out of the tax laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction, any estate or gift tax consequences or the recently enacted Medicare tax on certain net investment income. If an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, holds the Common Stock, the treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in such partnerships should consult with their tax advisors.

For purposes of this discussion, a US Holder is a beneficial owner of Common Stock that is:

a citizen or resident of the United States,

a US domestic corporation (or other entity taxable as a US domestic corporation for United States federal income tax purposes),

an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or

a trust, if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or if a valid election is in place to treat the trust as a United States person.

US Holders should consult their own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares in their particular circumstances.

Taxation of Dividends

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company (PFIC) rules discussed below, US Holders will include in gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid by the Company out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes). The dividend is ordinary income that the US Holder must include in income when the dividend is actually or constructively received. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the US Holder's basis in the shares and thereafter as capital gain. We currently do not, and we do not intend to, calculate our earnings and profits under United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, a US Holder should expect that a distribution will generally be reported as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above.

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With respect to non-corporate taxpayers, dividends may be taxed at the lower applicable capital gains rate provided that (1) the Common Stock is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, (2) the Company is not a PFIC (as discussed below) for either the Company's taxable year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Common Stock generally is considered for purposes of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market if it is listed on the NYSE. US Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to the Company's Common Stock.

For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will generally constitute foreign source income and will generally be passive category income but could, in the case of certain US Holders, constitute general category income.

Sale or Other Disposition of Common Stock

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, upon the sale or other disposition of shares, a US Holder will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the US Holder's amount realized and the US Holder's tax basis in such shares. If a US Holder receives consideration for shares paid in a currency other than US dollars, the US Holder's amount realized will be the US dollar value of the payment received. In general, the US dollar value of such a payment will be determined on the date of sale or disposition. On the settlement date, a US Holder may recognize US source foreign currency gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference (if any) between the US dollar value of the amount received based on the exchange rates in effect on the date of sale or other disposition and the settlement date. However, if the shares are treated as traded on an established securities market and the US Holder is a cash basis taxpayer or an accrual basis taxpayer who has made a special election, the US dollar value of the amount realized in a foreign currency is determined by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, and no exchange gain or loss would be recognized at that time. Capital gain of a non-corporate US Holder is generally taxed at a reduced rate where the property is held more than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

PFIC Rules

The Company believes that its shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year that ended on December 31, 2013. However, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects, and we cannot assure you that the United States Internal Revenue Service will not take a contrary position. In addition, PFIC status is a factual determination which cannot be made until the close of the taxable year. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that the Company will not be a PFIC for any future taxable year. Furthermore, because the total value of the Company's assets for purposes of the asset test generally will be calculated using the market price of the Company's shares, our PFIC status will depend in large part on the market price of the Company's shares. Accordingly, fluctuations in the market price of the Company's shares could render the Company a PFIC for any year. A non-U.S. corporation is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

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

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

In the PFIC determination, the Company will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

If the Company were to be treated as a PFIC for any year during the US Holder's holding period, unless a US Holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the shares (which election may be made only if the Company's shares are marketable stock within the meaning of Section 1296 of the Code), a US Holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any excess distribution received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of that holder's shares. Distributions a US Holder receives in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or the holder's holding period for the shares will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the US Holder's holding period for the shares;

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

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

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The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or excess distribution cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the shares cannot be treated as capital, even if the shares are held as capital assets. If the Company were to be treated as a PFIC for any year during which a US Holder holds the shares, the Company generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to that US Holder for all succeeding years during which it owns the shares. If the Company were to cease to be treated as a PFIC, however, a US Holder may avoid some of the adverse effects of the PFIC regime by making a deemed sale election with respect to the shares.

If a US Holder holds shares in any year in which the Company is a PFIC, that holder will be required to file an annual information report with the United States Internal Revenue Service.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

Additional Reporting Requirements

Certain US Holders who are individuals are required to report information relating to an interest in our shares, subject to certain exceptions. US Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this United States federal income tax legislation on their ownership and disposition of our shares.

Documents on Display

It is possible to read and copy documents referred to in this annual report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C., 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are required to use the EDGAR system. We have done so in the past and will continue to do so in order to make our reports available over the Internet.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to market rate risks due to fluctuations in interest rates. The majority of Yuchai's debt is variable rate short-term and long-term Renminbi denominated loans obtained by Yuchai from banks in China. The interest rates of such loans are generally established in accordance with directives announced from time to time by the PBOC, which are in turn affected by various factors such as the general economic conditions in China and the monetary policies of the Chinese government. The investment market sentiments may also have an impact over our securities investment in HLGE and TCL. There is no ready market in China for Yuchai to enter into interest rate swaps or other instruments designed to mitigate its exposure to interest rate risks. In addition, we also have various credit facilities from banks in Singapore to fund our business expansion plan. As of December 31, 2013, we had outstanding consolidated loans of Rmb 2,259.4 million (US\$369.2 million). Part of these credit facilities were denominated in Singapore dollars used mainly to invest into Singapore dollars denominated investments of TCL and HLGE. Therefore, this has provided a natural hedge for the Singapore dollars currency.

The Company is exposed to the following market risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investment and derivative financial instrument.

Table of Contents**Interest rate risk**

The primary source of the Company's interest rate risk relates to interest-bearing bank deposits and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions. The interest-bearing loans and borrowings of the Company are disclosed in Note 15. As certain rates are based on interbank offer rates, the Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. This risk is not hedged. Interest-bearing bank deposits are short to medium-term in nature but given the significant cash and bank balances held by the Company, any variation in the interest rates may have a material impact on the results of the Company.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a mixture of fixed and variable rates for its deposits and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for bank deposits and interest-bearing financial liabilities at December 31, 2013 and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the profit for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Company would increase/decrease by Rmb 6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) (2012: profit increase/decrease by Rmb 4.7 million).

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and financial liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of entities within the Company. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Singapore dollar, Euro, Malaysian Ringgit, Great British pound, Renminbi, Canadian dollar and the United States dollar.

Foreign currency translation exposure is managed by incurring debt in the operating currency so that where possible operating cash flows can be primarily used to repay obligations in the local currency. This also has the effect of minimizing the exchange differences recorded against income, as the exchange differences on the net investment are recorded directly against equity.

The Company's exposures to foreign currency are as follows:

	Singapore Dollar Rmb	Euro Rmb	Great British Pound Rmb	United States Dollar Rmb	Renminbi Rmb	Others Rmb
	(in thousands)					
2012						
Held for trading investment	48,761					
Trade and other receivables	534	133		23,237	40,633	444
Cash and bank balances	140,858		240,566	1,147	13	479
Financial liabilities	(51,422)	(5,606)		(271,065)		
Trade and other payables	(43,498)			(34,233)	(1,336)	(114)
	95,233	(5,473)	240,566	(280,914)	39,310	809

	Singapore Dollar Rmb	Euro Rmb	Canadian Dollar Rmb	United States Dollar Rmb	Renminbi Rmb	Others Rmb
	(in thousands)					
2013						

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Held for trading investment	28,105					
Trade and other receivables	561	31,590		11,293	35,426	5
Cash and bank balances	171,475			167,394		383
Financial liabilities	(48,153)	(22,483)	(159,607)	(25,738)		
Trade and other payables	(32,077)			(17,580)	(1,336)	(17)
	119,911	9,107	(159,607)	135,369	34,090	371
US\$	19,593	1,488	(26,079)	22,119	5,570	61

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A 10% strengthening of the following major currencies against the functional currency of each of the Company's entities at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2012 Rmb	2013 Rmb	2013 US\$
	(in thousands)		
Singapore dollar	9,523	11,991	1,959
Euro	(547)	911	149
Great British pound	24,057		
Canadian dollar		(15,961)	(2,608)
United States dollar	(28,091)	13,537	2,212
Renminbi	3,931	3,409	557

Equity price risk

The Company has held for trading investments which are quoted. The exposure to quoted instruments is limited.

A 10% increase/(decrease) in the underlying prices at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) the Company's profit by the following amount:

	2012 Rmb	2013 Rmb	2013 US\$
	(in thousands)		
Statement of profit or loss	4,876	2,811	459

The Company has invested in a company that is quoted on the Singapore Exchange, a summary of which is provided below:

	Number of Shares	Value as at December 31, 2012 Rmb (in millions)	Value as at December 31, 2013 Rmb (in millions)	Value as at December 31, 2013 US\$ (in millions)
TCL	318,737,352	48.8		
TCL	202,453,352		28.1	4.6

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

There has not been any dividend arrearage or other material delinquency with respect to preferred stock of either the Company or Yuchai.

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

Not Applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President, who is our principal executive officer, and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only a reasonable level of assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and, in reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, we have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on such evaluation, our management has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

B. Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting refers to a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our President and Chief Financial Officer and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in conformity with IFRS. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;

provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with our management's and/or our Board of Directors' authorization; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper overrides. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by

internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process, and it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate this risk.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 using the criteria in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (COSO). As a result of management s evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting, expressing an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013.

C. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on internal Controls

The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of the Company s internal controls over financial reporting is included on page F-2 of this Annual Report.

D. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT**

As of the date of this report, the Company's Audit Committee members are Messrs. Tan Aik-Leang (Chairman), Neo Poh Kiat, and Ho Chi-Keung Raymond. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees for their experience and qualifications. Pursuant to SEC rules, the Board has designated Mr. Tan Aik-Leang as the Company's Audit Committee Financial Expert.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Company adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy in May 2004, which was revised on December 9, 2008, that is applicable to all its directors, senior management and employees. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy contain general guidelines for conducting the business of the Company. A copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy is posted on our internet website at <http://www.cvilimited.com>. Since adoption of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy, the Company has not granted any waivers or exemption therefrom.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTS FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the total remuneration that was billed to the Company (excluding HLGE) by its independent registered public accounting firm, for each of our previous two fiscal years:

	Audit fees Rmb	Audit related fees Rmb	Tax fees Rmb (in thousands)	Others Rmb	Total Rmb
2012	7,862 ¹		26	479	8,367
2013	1,567 ²			46	1,613

¹ Represents the total audit fees for fiscal year 2012 billed to the Company (excluding HLGE) by its independent registered public accounting firm.

² Represents the audit fees billed to the Company (excluding HLGE) by its independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal year 2013. The remaining audit fees of Rmb 6.8 million had not been billed as of December 31, 2013.

Audit fees

Services provided are all pre-approved by the Company's Audit Committee and primarily consist of professional services relating to the annual audits of consolidated financial statements as well as statutory audits required by foreign jurisdictions and quarterly reviews.

Audit-related fees

The Company's Audit Committee pre-approves each engagement of Ernst & Young LLP for audit-related services and certain other services (including tax services) not prohibited under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, performed and to be performed for the Company.

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

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ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As our Common Stock is listed on the NYSE, we are subject to the NYSE listing standards. The NYSE listing standards applicable to us, as a foreign private issuer, are considerably different from those applicable to US companies. Under the NYSE rules, we need only (i) establish an independent audit committee; (ii) provide prompt certification by our chief executive officer of any material non-compliance with any corporate governance rules of the NYSE; (iii) provide periodic (annual and interim) written affirmations to the NYSE with respect to our corporate governance practices; and (iv) provide a brief description of significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by US companies. Our audit committee consists of three directors: Tan Aik-Leang (Chairman), Neo Poh Kiat and Ho Chi-Keung Raymond. Each of Messrs. Tan, Neo and Ho satisfies the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. A brief description of significant differences between our corporate governance practices, which are in compliance with Bermuda law, and those followed by US companies can be found in Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws Corporate Governance.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not Applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18 in lieu of Item 17.

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ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index to Financial Statements

China Yuchai International Limited

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss for years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	F-8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	F-10
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	F-13
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013</u>	F-16

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibits to this Annual Report:

- 1.1 Memorandum of Association of China Yuchai International Limited or the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 8, 1994 (File No. 33-86162), or the Form F-1).
- 1.2 Bye-laws of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
- 3.1 Subscription and Shareholders Agreement of Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, dated November 9, 1994, among Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., or Hong Leong Asia, and China Everbright Holdings Company Limited, or China Everbright Holdings (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 14, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
- 3.2 Supplemental Subscription and Shareholders Agreement, dated January 21, 2002, between China Everbright Holdings and Hong Leong Asia (incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, filed by the Registrant on June 25, 2002 (File No. 001-013522), or Form 20-F FY2001).
- 3.3 Second Supplemental Subscription and Shareholders Agreement, dated May 17, 2002, between China Everbright Holdings and Hong Leong Asia (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2001).
- 4.1 Contract for the Subscription of Foreign Common shares in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited, or Yuchai, and Conversion from a Joint Stock Limited Company into a Sino-Foreign Joint Stock Limited Company, dated April 1, 1993, among Yuchai, Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Holdings Company, Hong Leong Technology Systems (BVI) Ltd., Cathay Clemente Diesel Holdings Limited, Goldman Sachs Guangxi Holdings (BVI) Ltd., Tsang & Ong Nominees (BVI) Ltd. and Youngstar Holdings Limited with amendments, dated May 27, 1994 and October 10, 1994 (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
- 4.2 Subscription and Transfer Agreement (with Shareholders Agreement), dated April 1993, among Cathay Clemente (Holdings) Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., Sun Yuan Overseas Pte Ltd., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd and Coomber Investments Limited (incorporated herein by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on November 9, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
- 4.3 Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994 among The Cathay Investment Fund, Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., Coomber Investments Limited, China Everbright Holdings Company Limited, Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, owners of shares formerly held by Sun Yuan Overseas (BVI) Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
- 4.4 Form of Amended and Restated Registration Right Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994, among The Cathay Investment Fund, Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd, Coomber Investments Limited, owners of shares formerly held by Sun Yuan Overseas (BVI) Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 15, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
- 4.5 Form of Subscription Agreement between the Registrant and its wholly-owned subsidiaries named therein and Yuchai (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 14, 1994 (File no. 33-86162)).
- 4.6 Share Purchase and Subscription Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994, between the Registrant, China Everbright Holdings Company Limited and Coomber Investments Limited (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
- 4.7 Form of indemnification agreement entered into by the Registrant with its officers and directors (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2013).
- 4.8 Agreement between the Registrant and Yuchai, dated July 19, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2003).
- 4.9 Reorganization Agreement between the Company, Coomber and Yuchai, dated April 7, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on April 7, 2005 (File No. 001-13522)).
- 4.10 Reorganization Agreement Amendment (No. 1) between the Registrant, Coomber and Yuchai, dated December 2, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on December 6, 2005 (File No. 001-13522)).
- 4.11 Reorganization Agreement Amendment (No. 2) between the Registrant, Coomber and Yuchai, dated November 30, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on November 30, 2006 (File No. 001-13522)).

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4.12 Cooperation Agreement among the Registrant, Yuchai, Coomber and Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Group Company Limited, dated June 30, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on July 5, 2007 (File No. 001-13522)).

8.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant. (Filed herewith)

12.1 Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. (Filed herewith)

13.1 Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. (Filed herewith)

The Company has not included as exhibits certain instruments with respect to its long-term debt, the total amount of debt authorized under each of which does not exceed 10% of its total consolidated assets. The Company agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the SEC upon request.

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SIGNATURES

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

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

By: /s/ Hoh Weng Ming
Name: Hoh Weng Ming
Title: President and Director

Date: April 22, 2014

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Exhibit	
Number	Description of Exhibit
1.1	Memorandum of Association of China Yuchai International Limited or the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 8, 1994 (File No. 33-86162), or the Form F-1).
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3.1	Subscription and Shareholders Agreement of Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, dated November 9, 1994, among Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., or Hong Leong Asia, and China Everbright Holdings Company Limited, or China Everbright Holdings (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 14, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
3.2	Supplemental Subscription and Shareholders Agreement, dated January 21, 2002, between China Everbright Holdings and Hong Leong Asia (incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, filed by the Registrant on June 25, 2002 (File No. 001-013522), or Form 20-F FY2001).
3.3	Second Supplemental Subscription and Shareholders Agreement, dated May 17, 2002, between China Everbright Holdings and Hong Leong Asia (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2001).
4.1	Contract for the Subscription of Foreign Common shares in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited, or Yuchai, and Conversion from a Joint Stock Limited Company into a Sino-Foreign Joint Stock Limited Company, dated April 1, 1993, among Yuchai, Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Holdings Company, Hong Leong Technology Systems (BVI) Ltd., Cathay Clemente Diesel Holdings Limited, Goldman Sachs Guangxi Holdings (BVI) Ltd., Tsang & Ong Nominees (BVI) Ltd. and Youngstar Holdings Limited with amendments, dated May 27, 1994 and October 10, 1994 (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
4.2	Subscription and Transfer Agreement (with Shareholders Agreement), dated April 1993, among Cathay Clemente (Holdings) Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., Sun Yuan Overseas Pte Ltd., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd and Coomber Investments Limited (incorporated herein by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on November 9, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
4.3	Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994 among The Cathay Investment Fund, Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., Coomber Investments Limited, China Everbright Holdings Company Limited, Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, owners of shares formerly held by Sun Yuan Overseas (BVI) Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
4.4	Form of Amended and Restated Registration Right Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994, among The Cathay Investment Fund, Limited, GS Capital Partners L.P., HL Technology Systems Pte Ltd, Coomber Investments Limited, owners of shares formerly held by Sun Yuan Overseas (BVI) Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 15, 1994 (File No. 33-86162)).
4.5	Form of Subscription Agreement between the Registrant and its wholly-owned subsidiaries named therein and Yuchai (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 14, 1994 (File no. 33-86162)).
4.6	Share Purchase and Subscription Agreement, dated as of November 9, 1994, between the Registrant, China Everbright Holdings Company Limited and Coomber Investments Limited (incorporated herein by reference to the Form F-1).
4.7	Form of indemnification agreement entered into by the Registrant with its officers and directors ((incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2013).
4.8	Agreement between the Registrant and Yuchai, dated July 19, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2003).
4.9	Reorganization Agreement between the Company, Coomber and Yuchai, dated April 7, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on April 7, 2005 (File No. 001-13522)).

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Exhibit

Number	Description of Exhibit
4.10	Reorganization Agreement Amendment (No. 1) between the Registrant, Coomber and Yuchai, dated December 2, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on December 6, 2005 (File No. 001-13522)).
4.11	Reorganization Agreement Amendment (No. 2) between the Registrant, Coomber and Yuchai, dated November 30, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on November 30, 2006 (File No. 001-13522)).
4.12	Cooperation Agreement among the Registrant, Yuchai, Coomber and Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Group Company Limited, dated June 30, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to the Current Report on Form 6-K filed by the Registrant on July 5, 2007 (File No. 001-13522)).
8.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant. (Filed herewith)
12.1	Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. (Filed herewith)
13.1	Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. (Filed herewith)

The Company has not included as exhibits certain instruments with respect to its long-term debt, the total amount of debt authorized under each of which does not exceed 10% of its total consolidated assets. The Company agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the SEC upon request.

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China Yuchai International Limited

China Yuchai International Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2013

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2013

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited China Yuchai International Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). China Yuchai International Limited's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS). A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, China Yuchai International Limited maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2013

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited (cont d)

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 of China Yuchai International Limited and our report dated April 22, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

April 22, 2014

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2013

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of China Yuchai International Limited as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of China Yuchai International Limited at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

As disclosed in Note 2.4 and Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements, China Yuchai International Limited changed its method of accounting for short-term employee benefits on a retrospective basis effective January 1, 2013, and the 2012 consolidated statement of financial position has been restated accordingly.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), China Yuchai International Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated April 22, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

April 22, 2014

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Note	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Sales of goods	7	15,378,190	13,381,025	15,809,894	2,583,274
Rendering of services	7	66,238	68,464	92,461	15,108
Revenue	7	15,444,428	13,449,489	15,902,355	2,598,382
Cost of sales (goods)	8.1	(11,966,496)	(10,532,463)	(12,577,458)	(2,055,108)
Cost of sales (services)		(35,653)	(37,142)	(59,993)	(9,802)
Gross profit		3,442,279	2,879,884	3,264,904	533,472
Other operating income	8.2(a)	102,403	176,409	179,887	29,393
Other operating expenses	8.2(b)	(29,325)	(44,059)	(23,535)	(3,846)
Research and development costs	8.1, 8.3	(328,140)	(373,732)	(468,612)	(76,569)
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	8.1	(1,652,129)	(1,475,038)	(1,550,228)	(253,301)
Operating profit		1,535,088	1,163,464	1,402,416	229,149
Finance costs	8.4	(156,174)	(213,019)	(161,211)	(26,341)
Share of profit of associates	5	1,519	2,372	159	26
Share of losses of joint ventures	6	(81,151)	(39,241)	(79,245)	(12,948)
Profit before tax		1,299,282	913,576	1,162,119	189,886
Income tax expense	9	(226,780)	(142,238)	(222,147)	(36,298)
Profit for the year		1,072,502	771,338	939,972	153,588
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		818,532	567,333	700,423	114,446
Non-controlling interests		253,970	204,005	239,549	39,142
		1,072,502	771,338	939,972	153,588

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (cont d)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Note	31.12.2011 Rmb	31.12.2012 Rmb	31.12.2013 Rmb	31.12.2013 US\$
Earnings per share	10				
Basic and diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		21.96	15.22	18.79	3.07
Weighted average number of shares:					
- Basic and diluted		37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Profit for the year	1,072,502	771,338	939,972	153,588
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>				
Foreign currency translation	(3,112)	(9,094)	(3,728)	(609)
Realization of foreign currency translation reserves upon disposal of assets classified as held for sale			10,770	1,759
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, representing other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	(3,112)	(9,094)	7,042	1,150
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	1,069,390	762,244	947,014	154,738
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	809,939	561,923	697,466	113,962
Non-controlling interests	259,451	200,321	249,548	40,776
	1,069,390	762,244	947,014	154,738

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Financial Position***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Note	1.1.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	11	3,748,233	4,016,593	4,036,163	659,493
Prepaid operating leases	12	387,839	346,568	402,365	65,745
Goodwill	13	212,636	212,636	212,636	34,744
Intangible assets	14	24,754	135,411	145,283	23,739
Investment in associates	5	38,001	2,111	2,230	364
Investment in joint ventures	6	456,745	376,520	315,122	51,490
Deferred tax assets	9	359,332	353,382	389,077	63,574
Long-term bank deposits	21			185,000	30,228
Other investments		17,284			
		5,244,824	5,443,221	5,687,876	929,377
Current assets					
Inventories	17	2,416,056	2,010,755	2,334,052	381,375
Trade and bills receivables	19	6,690,917	6,591,736	7,437,948	1,215,331
Prepayments		100,863	53,728	57,858	9,454
Other receivables	20	466,069	243,333	316,181	51,663
Prepaid operating leases	12	11,292	12,614	12,243	2,000
Other current assets	18	96,222	101,225	70,162	11,464
Cash and cash equivalents	21	4,124,776	3,127,602	2,596,536	424,263
Short-term investments	21			110,524	18,060
Restricted cash	21		269,963	669,788	109,440
		13,906,195	12,410,956	13,605,292	2,223,050
Assets classified as held for sale	22		69,496		
		13,906,195	12,480,452	13,605,292	2,223,050
Total assets		19,151,019	17,923,673	19,293,168	3,152,427

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (cont d)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Note	1.1.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Issued capital	23	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	281,727
Preference shares	23	21	21	21	3
Statutory reserves	25	297,109	298,710	300,718	49,136
Capital reserves		2,932	2,932	2,932	479
Retained earnings		3,626,714	3,980,632	4,471,075	730,556
Other components of equity		(108,769)	(90,794)	(107,369)	(17,544)
Reserves of disposal groups classified as held for sale	22		(13,784)		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		5,542,203	5,901,913	6,391,573	1,044,357
Non-controlling interests		1,807,958	1,869,954	2,042,592	333,751
Total equity		7,350,161	7,771,867	8,434,165	1,378,108
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15(b)	144,883	111,422	1,028,396	168,036
Other liabilities	15(a)	830		43	7
Deferred tax liabilities	9	100,739	118,552	141,617	23,140
Deferred grants	16	318,583	326,062	310,965	50,810
Other payables	26	83,739	91,114	106,594	17,417
		648,774	647,150	1,587,615	259,410
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	26	7,150,412	6,830,083	7,611,894	1,243,754
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15(b)	3,551,848	2,339,273	1,230,981	201,138
Other liabilities	15(a)		9,467	13	2
Provision for taxation		142,752	57,827	122,562	20,026
Provision for product warranty	27	307,072	268,006	305,938	49,989
		11,152,084	9,504,656	9,271,388	1,514,909
Total liabilities		11,800,858	10,151,806	10,859,003	1,774,319
Total equity and liabilities		19,151,019	17,923,673	19,293,168	3,152,427

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent									Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Issued capital	Preference shares	Statutory reserves	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	currency translation reserve	Performance shares	Premium paid for acquisition of non-controlling interests	Total		
	(Note 23)	(Note 23)	(Note 25)								
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
At January 1, 2011	1,724,196	21	292,064	2,932	3,178,910	(89,399)	(85)	(10,692)	5,097,947	1,687,980	6,785,927
Profit for the year					818,532				818,532	253,970	1,072,502
Other comprehensive (loss)/income						(8,593)			(8,593)	5,481	(3,112)
Total comprehensive income for the year					818,532	(8,593)			809,939	259,451	1,069,390
Transfer to statutory reserves			5,045		(5,045)						
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests										(139,473)	(139,473)
Dividends declared and paid (US\$1.50 per share)					(365,683)				(365,683)		(365,683)
At December 31, 2011	1,724,196	21	297,109	2,932	3,626,714	(97,992)	(85)	(10,692)	5,542,203	1,807,958	7,350,161

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (cont d)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent						Other				Total	equity	
	Issued capital	Preference shares	Statutory reserves	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Reserves of assets classified as held for sale	Foreign currency translation reserve	Performance shares	Non-controlling interests	Premium paid for acquisition of non-controlling interests			Total
	(Note 23)	(Note 23)	(Note 25)	reserves	earnings	for sale	reserve	reserve	interests	interests	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb
January 1, 2012	1,724,196	21	297,109	2,932	3,626,714		(97,992)	(85)		(10,692)	5,542,203	1,807,958	7,350,161
Net income for the year					567,333						567,333	204,005	771,338
Other comprehensive loss							(5,410)				(5,410)	(3,684)	(9,094)
Other comprehensive income for the year					567,333		(5,410)				561,923	200,321	762,244
Transfer to statutory reserves			1,686		(1,686)								
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests												(76,510)	(76,510)
Dividends declared and paid (0.90 per share) (Note 24)					(211,729)						(211,729)		(211,729)
Liquidation of a subsidiary			(85)								(85)		(85)
Disposal of subsidiaries										10,692	10,692	(64,953)	(54,261)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests										(925)	(925)	(1,028)	(1,953)
Transaction with non-controlling interests									(166)		(166)	4,166	4,000
Reserves attributable to assets classified as held for sale						(13,784)	13,784						
December 31, 2012	1,724,196	21	298,710	2,932	3,980,632	(13,784)	(89,618)	(85)	(166)	(925)	5,901,913	1,869,954	7,771,867

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (cont'd)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent							Other		Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
	Issued capital	Preference shares	Statutory reserves	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Reserves of assets classified as held for sale	Foreign currency translation reserve	Performance reserve	Transaction with non-controlling interests				Premium paid for acquisition of non-controlling interests
	(Note 23)	(Note 23)	(Note 25)										
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
January 1, 2013	1,724,196	21	298,710	2,932	3,980,632	(13,784)	(89,618)	(85)	(166)	(925)	5,901,913	1,869,954	7,771,867
Profit for the year					700,423						700,423	239,549	939,972
Other comprehensive income/(loss)						13,784	(16,741)				(2,957)	9,999	7,042
Other comprehensive income for the year					700,423	13,784	(16,741)				697,466	249,548	947,014
Transfer to statutory reserves			2,272		(2,272)								
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests												(72,744)	(72,744)
Dividends declared and paid (US\$0.90 per share) (Note 24)					(207,708)						(207,708)		(207,708)
Liquidation of a subsidiary			(264)								(264)		(264)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests									166		166	(4,166)	(4,000)
December 31, 2013	1,724,196	21	300,718	2,932	4,471,075		(106,359)	(85)		(925)	6,391,573	2,042,592	8,434,165
2014	281,727	3	49,136	479	730,556		(17,379)	(14)		(151)	1,044,357	333,751	1,378,108

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Operating activities				
Profit before tax	1,299,282	913,576	1,162,119	189,886
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Allowance for doubtful debts made/(written back) (net)	2,343	(19,647)	(11,775)	(1,924)
Inventories written down	52,791	23,478	7,061	1,153
Reversal of write down of inventories	(65,203)	(47,504)	(27,665)	(4,520)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment property	301,557	335,337	377,110	61,618
Amortization of prepaid operating leases	27,286	13,148	11,829	1,933
Dividend income from held for trading investment	(1,656)	(3,245)	(1,009)	(165)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	252	8,026	9,163	1,497
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	159			
Share of net loss of associates and joint ventures	79,632	36,869	79,086	12,922
Exchange (gain)/loss on financing activities	(1,599)	(19,399)	16,736	2,734
Fair value loss/(gain) on foreign exchange forward contract		9,467	(12,198)	(1,993)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,830	24,623	3,427	560
Gain on disposal of prepaid operating leases	(10,678)		(11,437)	(1,869)
Gain on disposal of investment property	(5,908)			
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries		9,436	363	59
Loss on disposal of other investments		498		
Gain on disposal of held for trading investment			(3,484)	(569)
Gain on disposal of assets classified as held for sale			(7,292)	(1,192)
Finance costs	156,174	213,019	161,211	26,341
Interest income	(53,159)	(99,685)	(78,939)	(12,898)
Fair value loss/(gain) on held for trading investment	16,104	(8,237)	2,866	469
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment	(10,983)			
Total adjustments	1,796,224	1,389,760	1,677,172	274,042
<i>The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.</i>				

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (cont d)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Changes in working capital				
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	229,216	428,699	(302,693)	(49,459)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,447,246)	179,389	(1,322,998)	(216,173)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(1,004,343)	(329,148)	790,171	129,111
(Increase)/decrease in balances with related parties	(13,187)	43,684	(90,891)	(14,851)
Increase in balances with holding company	(21)			
Decrease in development properties	2,952	3,234	8,923	1,459
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	(1,436,405)	1,715,618	759,684	124,129
Income taxes paid	(325,981)	(203,426)	(170,042)	(27,784)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	(1,762,386)	1,512,192	589,642	96,345
Investing activities				
Acquisition/additional investment in associates and joint ventures	(33,295)		(19,720)	(3,222)
Dividend received from held for trading investment	1,656	3,245	1,009	165
Dividends received from joint ventures	10,166	10,116	1,054	172
Interest received	53,159	99,685	70,608	11,537
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		6,786		
Proceeds from disposal of held for trading investment			21,341	3,487
Payment for prepaid operating leases	(16,768)	(8,561)	(58,941)	(9,631)
Proceeds from disposal of prepaid operating leases	18,800		19,792	3,234
Additions of intangible asset	(11,365)	(108,082)	(4,640)	(758)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	150,139	27,440	15,169	2,479
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(807,274)	(643,457)	(441,434)	(72,129)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed		38,056	9,504	1,553
Proceeds from disposal of assets classified as held for sale			84,497	13,806
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	40,528			
Proceeds from government grants	71,015	68,637	43,694	7,139
Placement of fixed deposits with banks			(319,619)	(52,224)
Withdrawal of fixed deposits from banks			24,095	3,936
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(523,239)	(506,135)	(553,591)	(90,456)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (cont d)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Financing activities				
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(139,473)	(76,510)	(72,744)	(11,886)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	(365,683)	(211,729)	(207,708)	(33,939)
Interest paid	(179,802)	(231,523)	(159,497)	(26,061)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(27,751)		(25)	(4)
Proceeds from borrowings	3,547,962	3,582,740	2,895,844	473,169
Repayment of borrowings	(477,328)	(4,835,507)	(3,078,286)	(502,980)
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests		4,000		
Placement of fixed deposits pledged with banks for banking facilities		(240,566)	(167,329)	(27,341)
Withdrawal of fixed deposits pledged with banks for banking facilities	26	111	240,566	39,308
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		(1,953)	(4,000)	(654)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	2,357,951	(2,010,937)	(553,179)	(90,388)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	72,326	(1,004,880)	(517,128)	(84,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	4,060,990	4,124,776	3,127,602	511,038
Effect of exchange rate changes on balances in foreign currencies	(8,540)	7,706	(13,938)	(2,276)
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	4,124,776	3,127,602	2,596,536	424,263

Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, certain customers settled their debts with trade bills amounting to Rmb 13,879 million, Rmb 11,987 million and Rmb 14,012 million (US\$2,290 million) respectively. These outstanding trade bills were classified as bills receivables in the financial statements.

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information**1.1 Incorporation**

The consolidated financial statements of China Yuchai International Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended December 31, 2013 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 22, 2014. China Yuchai International Limited is a limited company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda whose shares are publicly traded. The registered office of the Company is located at 16 Raffles Quay #26-00, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 16 Raffles Quay #39-01A, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581.

1.2 Investment in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited

The Company was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on April 29, 1993. The Company was established to acquire a controlling financial interest in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited (Yuchai), a Sino-foreign joint stock company which manufactures, assembles and sells diesel engines in the People's Republic of China (the PRC). The principal markets for Yuchai's diesel engines are truck manufacturers in the PRC.

The Company owns, through six wholly-owned subsidiaries, 361,420,150 shares or 76.41% of the issued share capital of Yuchai (Foreign Shares of Yuchai). Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Group Company Limited (State Holding Company), a state-owned enterprise, owns 22.09% of the issued share capital of Yuchai (State Shares of Yuchai).

In December 1994, the Company issued a special share (the Special Share) at par value of US\$0.10 to Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited (DML), a company controlled by Hong Leong Corporation Limited, now known as Hong Leong (China) Limited (HLC). The Special Share entitles its holder to designate the majority of the Company's Board of Directors (six of eleven). The Special Share is not transferable except to Hong Leong Asia Ltd. (HLA), the holding company of HLC, or any of its affiliates. During 2002, DML transferred the Special Share to HL Technology Systems Pte. Ltd. (HLT), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HLC.

Yuchai established three direct subsidiaries, Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Monopoly Development Co., Ltd. (YMMC), Guangxi Yulin Yuchai Accessories Manufacturing Company Limited (YAMC) (previously known Guangxi Yulin Yuchai Machinery Spare Parts Manufacturing Company Limited) and Yuchai Express Guarantee Co. Ltd (YEGCL). YMMC and YAMC were established in 2000, and are involved in the manufacture and sale of spare parts and components for diesel engines in the PRC. YEGCL was established in 2004, and is involved in the provision of financial guarantees to mortgage loan applicants in favor of banks in connection with the applicants' purchase of automobiles equipped with diesel engines produced by Yuchai. In 2006, YEGCL ceased granting new guarantees with the aim of servicing the remaining outstanding guarantee commitments to completion. YEGCL has no more guarantee commitments remaining at the end of 2011. As YEGCL is a non-core business of the Group, on December 27, 2012, Yuchai disposed of its entire shareholdings in YEGCL to one of the subsidiaries of State Holding Company for a consideration of Rmb 85.8 million, and resulted in a loss of Rmb 10.9 million. As at December 31, 2013, Yuchai held an equity interest of 71.83% and 97.14% respectively in YAMC and YMMC. As at December 31, 2013, YMMC had direct controlling interests in 29 subsidiaries (2012: 29 subsidiaries) which are involved in the trading and distribution of spare parts of diesel engines and automobiles, all of which are established in the PRC.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information (cont d)

1.2 Investment in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited (cont d)

In December 2006, Yuchai established a wholly-owned subsidiary called Xiamen Yuchai Diesel Engines Co., Ltd. This new subsidiary was established to facilitate the construction of a new diesel engine assembly factory in Xiamen, Fujian province in the PRC.

In December 2007, Yuchai purchased a subsidiary, Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Limited (Yulin Hotel Company).

In August 2012, Yuchai established a wholly-owned subsidiary, Guangxi Yuchai Accessories Manufacturing Company Limited (GYAMC). Upon incorporation of GYAMC, YAMC will gradually shift the business to GYAMC.

(a) Cooperation with Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co. Ltd.

On April 10, 2007, Yuchai signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement with Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd. (Geely) and Zhejiang Yinlun Machinery Company Limited (Yinlun) to consider establishing a proposed company to develop diesel engines for passenger cars in the PRC. Yuchai was the largest shareholder followed by Geely as the second largest shareholder.

In December 2007, further to the Cooperation Framework Agreement, Yuchai entered into an Equity Joint Venture Agreement with Geely and Yinlun, to form two joint entities, namely Zhejiang Yuchai Sanli Engine Company Limited (Zhejiang Yuchai) in Tiantai, Zhejiang province, and Jining Yuchai Engine Company Limited (Jining Yuchai) in Jining, Shandong province. The entities are primarily engaged in the development, production and sales of a proprietary diesel engine including the engines of 4D20 series and its parts for passenger vehicles. Yuchai was the controlling shareholder with 52% with Geely and Yinlun held 30% and 18% shareholding respectively in both entities. These two entities have been duly incorporated.

On May 22, 2012, further to discussion between Yuchai, Geely and Yinlun, in order to streamline the operations of both joint venture companies and to ensure that Yuchai's resources and costs are prudently allocated, a share swap agreement had been entered into between Yuchai, Geely and Yinlun such that Yuchai exits from Zhejiang Yuchai and focuses only on Jining Yuchai. The share swap involved Yuchai transferred its 52% shareholding in Zhejiang Yuchai to Yinlun, and Yinlun transferred its 18% shareholding in Jining Yuchai to Yuchai. Jining Yuchai has repaid Zhejiang Yuchai a total consideration of Rmb 24.8 million which Zhejiang Yuchai had previously paid to Zhejiang Haoqing Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in respect of development of technology for 4D20 diesel engines. Upon the completion of the share swap on June 7, 2012, Yuchai holds a 70% shareholding in Jining Yuchai with Geely maintaining its 30% shareholding in Jining Yuchai. The technology for the 4D20 diesel engines purchased from Geely is entirely owned by Jining Yuchai. The share swap between Yuchai and Yinlun at historical cost resulted in a cash payment of Rmb 25 million from Yinlun to Yuchai. Management considered that terms and conditions of these two arrangements and their economic effects and accounted for these transactions as a single transaction in accordance with the relevant IFRS. The share swap transaction was considered as a disposal of a subsidiary and the gain on disposal was not material to the Group.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information (cont d)**1.2 Investment in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited (cont d)****(b) Cooperation with Caterpillar (China) Investment Co., Ltd.**

On December 11, 2009, Yuchai, pursuant to a Joint Venture Agreement entered into with Caterpillar (China) Investment Co., Ltd. (Caterpillar), incorporated Yuchai Remanufacturing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (Yuchai Remanufacturing) in Suzhou, Jiangsu province to provide remanufacturing services for and relating to Yuchai s diesel engines and components and certain Caterpillar s diesel engines and components. The registered capital of the Yuchai Remanufacturing is US\$200 million. Yuchai holds 51% and Caterpillar holds the remaining 49% in the joint venture. Yuchai and Caterpillar hold joint control in governing the financial and operating policies of the joint venture and Caterpillar has veto rights in relation to certain key decisions despite having only 49% voting rights. As such, Yuchai continues to account for Yuchai Remanufacturing as a joint venture.

(c) Cooperation with Chery Automobile Co., Ltd.

On August 11, 2009, Yuchai, pursuant to a Framework Agreement entered into with Jirui United Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. (Jirui United), a company jointly established by China International Marine Containers Group Ltd., Chery Automobile Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen City Jiusi Investment Management Co., Ltd. (Jiusi), incorporated Y & C Engine Co., Ltd. (Y & C) in Wuhu, Anhui province to produce heavy duty vehicle engines with the displacement range from 10.5L to 14L including the engines of YC6K series. The registered capital of the Y & C is Rmb 500 million. Yuchai and Jirui United each hold 45% in the joint venture with Jiusi holding the remaining 10%.

(d) Cooperation with Guangxi Skylink Software Technology Co., Ltd.

On February 8, 2013, Yuchai, pursuant to a joint venture agreement entered into with Guangxi Skylink Software Technology Co., Ltd. (Guangxi Skylink), incorporated Guangxi Yineng IOT Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Yineng) in Nanning, Guangxi province to design, develop, manage and market an Electronic Operations Management Platform. The registered share capital of Yineng is Rmb 36 million. Yuchai holds 40% and Guangxi Skylink holds the remaining 60% in the joint venture. Yuchai and Guangxi Skylink hold joint control in governing the financial and operating policies of the joint venture.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information (cont d)**1.3 Investment in Thakral Corporation Ltd.**

In March 2005, the Company through Venture Delta Limited (Venture Delta) and Grace Star Services Ltd. (Grace Star) held 14.99% of the ordinary shares of Thakral Corporation Ltd. (TCL). TCL is a company listed on the main board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the Singapore Exchange) and is involved in the manufacture, assembly and distribution of high-end consumer electronic products and home entertainment products in the PRC. Three directors out of eleven directors on the board of TCL were appointed by the Group. Based on the Group's shareholdings and representation in the board of directors of TCL, management concluded that the Group had the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of TCL. Consequently, the Company's consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the results of TCL, accounted for under the equity method. The Group acquired an additional 1% of the ordinary shares of TCL in September 2005. As a result of the rights issue of 87,260,288 rights shares on February 16, 2006, the Group's equity interest in TCL increased to 19.4%.

On August 15, 2006, the Group exercised its right to convert all of its 52,933,440 convertible bonds into 529,334,400 new ordinary shares in the capital of TCL. Upon the issue of the new shares, the Group's interest in TCL has increased to 36.6% of the total issued and outstanding ordinary shares. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Group did not acquire new shares in TCL. However, as a result of conversion of convertible bonds into new ordinary shares by TCL's third party bondholders, the Group's interest in TCL was diluted to 34.4%. On September 2, 2008, Venture Delta transferred 1,000,000 ordinary shares, representing 0.04% interest in TCL to Grace Star.

On December 1, 2009, TCL announced its plan to return surplus capital of approximately S\$130.6 million to shareholders by way of the Capital Reduction Exercise. Concurrently with the Capital Reduction Exercise, Venture Delta and Grace Star intend to appoint a broker to sell 550,000,000 shares out of their 898,990,352 shares in TCL at a price of S\$0.03 per share on an ex-distribution basis (Placement). As of December 1, 2009, from the date that an associate is classified as disposal group held for sale, the Group ceased to apply the equity method and the investment in TCL was measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell and classified as held for sale.

On July 7, 2010, TCL made payment of cash distribution to shareholders pursuant to the Capital Reduction Exercise. Subsequent to the cash distribution, the Group began to sell its shares in TCL in the market. As of December 31, 2010, 580,253,000 shares in TCL had been disposed of and the Group's shareholding interest in TCL had reduced from 34.4% to 12.2%. In line with the decrease of the Group's shareholding interest in TCL, the Group's representation in the board of directors of TCL also reduced to one out of eight directors on the board of TCL. As of December 31, 2010, the Group did not exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of TCL. The Group's investment in TCL was classified as held for trading investment as they were held for the purpose of selling in the near term. The Group's investment in TCL was measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other operating income/expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

In 2013, the Group further disposed of 116,284,000 shares in TCL in the open market at a total consideration of S\$4.3 million, its shareholding interests in TCL decreased from 12.2% to 7.7% as of December 31, 2013.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information (cont d)

1.4 Investment in HL Global Enterprises Limited

On February 7, 2006, the Group acquired 29.1% of the ordinary shares of HL Global Enterprises Limited (HLGE). HLGE is a public company listed on the main board of the Singapore Exchange. HLGE is primarily engaged in investment holding, and through its group companies, invests in rental property, hospitality and property developments in Asia. On November 15, 2006, the Group exercised its right to convert all of its 196,201,374 non-redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares (NCCPS) into 196,201,374 new ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. Upon the issue of the new shares, the Group's equity interest in HLGE had increased to 45.4% of the enlarged total number of ordinary shares in issue. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Group did not acquire new shares in HLGE. However, new ordinary shares were issued by HLGE arising from the third party's conversion of NCCPS, and the Group's interest in HLGE was diluted to 45.4%.

On March 26, 2010, the Group converted 17,300,000 of Series B redeemable convertible preference shares (Series B RCPS) into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. On September 24, 2010, the Group further converted 16,591,000 of Series B RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. Meanwhile, 154,758 of new ordinary shares were issued by HLGE arising from third parties' conversion of NCCPS. As of December 31, 2010, the Group's interest in HLGE increased from 45.4% to 47.4%.

On March 24, 2011, the Group converted 17,234,000 of Series B RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. On September 23, 2011, the Group further converted 17,915,000 of Series B RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. As of December 31, 2011, the Group's interest in HLGE increased from 47.4% to 49.4%.

On January 13, 2012, HLGE established a trust known as the HL Global Enterprises Share Option Scheme 2006 Trust (the Trust) with Amicorp Trustees (Singapore) Limited as the trustee of the Trust (the Trustee) pursuant to a trust deed dated January 13, 2012 entered into between HLGE and the Trustee (the Trust Deed) to facilitate the implementation of the HL Global Enterprises Share Option Scheme 2006 (the HLGE 2006 Scheme).

On the same date, the Group transferred 24,189,170 of Series B RCPS in the capital of HLGE, representing 100% of the remaining unconverted Series B RCPS, to the Trustee for a nominal consideration of S\$1.00 for the purpose of the Trust. Pursuant to the Articles of Association of HLGE, the 24,189,170 of Series B RCPS held by the Trustee were converted into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE on January 16, 2012, and the new ordinary shares which rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issued ordinary shares, were held by the Trustee under the Trust. As disclosed in Note 3.1, the Trust, being a special purpose entity, has been consolidated in the separate and consolidated financial statements of HLGE.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

1. Corporate information (cont d)

1.4 Investment in HL Global Enterprises Limited (cont d)

On April 4, 2012, the Group converted 13,957,233 of Series A redeemable convertible preference shares (Series A RCPS) into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. As of December 31, 2012, the Group's interest in HLGE increased from 49.4% to 50.1%, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE, net of the ordinary shares held by the Trustee under the Trust.

As of December 31, 2013, the Group's interest in HLGE remained at 50.1%, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE, net of the ordinary shares held by the Trustee under the Trust.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, four directors, including the chairman, out of eight directors on the board of HLGE were appointed by the Group.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, held for trading investment and available-for-sale financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (Rmb) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Rmb 000) except when otherwise indicated.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2013. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)

Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee

Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary

Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests

Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity

Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received

Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained

Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized either in either profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(a) Business combinations and goodwill (cont d)

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(b) Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont d)

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss as Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

Held primarily for the purpose of trading

Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(d) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(d) Fair value measurement (cont d)

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 33.

(e) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency is US Dollar. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi, which is also the functional currency of Yuchai, the largest operating segment of the Group.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(e) Foreign currency translation (cont d)

Group companies

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Rmb at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss.

For the US Dollar convenience translation amounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Rmb equivalent amounts have been translated into US Dollar at the rate of Rmb 6.1201 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China (PBOC) at the close of business on March 7, 2014. No representation is made that the Rmb amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US Dollar at that rate or at any other rate prevailing on March 7, 2014 or any other date.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding discounts, rebates, taxes or duty. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(f) Revenue recognition (cont d)

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services relates to project management contracts and hotel room and restaurant operations. Revenue is recognized over the period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income to be received. Contingent rentals are recognized as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(g) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(h) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(h) Taxes (cont d)

Deferred tax (cont d)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(h) Taxes (cont d)

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(i) Non-current assets held for sale or for distribution to equity holders of the parent and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale or for distribution to equity holders of the parent if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale or distribution rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell or to distribute. Costs to distribute are the incremental costs directly attributable to the distribution, excluding the finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded as met only when the distribution is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of the classification. Similar considerations apply to assets or a disposal group held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale or as held for distribution.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale or for distribution are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is:

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A component of the Group that is a cash-generating unit (CGU) or a group of CGUs

Classified as held for sale or distribution or already disposed in such a way, or

A major line of business or major geographical area

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)**2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)****(i) Non-current assets held for sale or for distribution to equity holders of the parent and discontinued operations (cont d)**

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Asset under construction included in plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet ready for intended use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Freehold buildings	:	50 years
Leasehold land, buildings and improvements	:	Shorter of 15 to 50 years or lease term
Plant and machinery	:	3 to 20 years
Office furniture, fittings and equipment	:	3 to 20 years
Motor and transport vehicles	:	3.5 to 15 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(j) Property, plant and equipment (cont d)

The Group capitalizes interest with respect to major assets under installation or construction based on the weighted average cost of the Group's general borrowings and actual interest incurred for specific borrowings. Repairs and maintenance of a routine nature are expensed while those that extend the life of assets are capitalized.

Construction in progress represents factories under construction and machinery and equipment pending installation. All direct costs relating to the acquisition or construction of buildings and machinery and equipment, including interest charges on borrowings, are capitalized as construction in progress.

(k) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. The Group received research and development subsidies of Rmb 37,560 and Rmb 34,489 (US\$5,635) for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

The subsidies received are recognized as deferred income and net off against research and development expenses when earned.

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale

Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset

How the asset will generate future economic benefits

The availability of resources to complete the asset

The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

The ability to use the intangible asset generated

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, capitalized development expenditures are not amortized because the intangible asset has not been completed and is not available for use or sale.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(I) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loans and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity investments

Available-for-sale financial investments

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are

designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as other operating expenses (negative net changes in fair value) or other operating income (positive net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

Subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (cont d)

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at their initial recognition date and only if the criteria under IAS 39 are satisfied. The Group has designated its remaining 7.7% shareholding interest in TCL as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group evaluates its financial assets held for trading, other than derivatives, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Group may elect to reclassify them. The reclassification to loans and receivables and available-for-sale depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option at designation, as these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the EIR, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as finance costs. There was no financial asset designated as held-to-maturity

during the year.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(I) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

Subsequent measurement (cont d)

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial investments

AFS financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in OCI and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(1) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Impairment of financial assets (cont d)

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in statement of profit or loss. Interest income (recorded as finance income in the statement of profit or loss) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Impairment of financial assets (cont d)

AFS financial investments

For AFS financial investments, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Significant is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and prolonged against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss is removed from OCI and recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS, the impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(1) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria of IAS 39 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial liabilities (cont d)

Subsequent measurement (cont d)

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, please refer to Note 15.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

(m) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials: purchase cost on a weighted average basis

Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont d)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31 either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and restricted cash.

(p) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Prepaid operating lease

Prepaid operating lease represents payments made to the PRC land bureau for land use rights, which are charged to expense on a straight-line basis over the respective periods of the rights which are in the range of 15 to 50 years.

Group as a lessee

Finance leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(p) Leases (cont d)

Sale and leaseback

In accordance with IAS 17 *Leases*, the gain or loss on sale and operating leaseback transactions is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss immediately if (i) the Group does not maintain or maintains only minor continuing involvement in these properties, other than the required lease payments; and (ii) these transactions occur at fair value. Any gain or loss on sale and finance leaseback transactions is deferred and amortized over the term of the lease.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining the asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization should be determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining the asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate should be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the enterprise that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period should not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(r) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Product warranty

The Group recognizes a liability at the time the product is sold, for the estimated future costs to be incurred under the lower of a warranty period or warranty mileage on various engine models, on which the Group provides free repair and replacement. Warranties extend for a duration (generally 12 months to 24 months) or mileage (generally 50,000 kilometers to 300,000 kilometers), whichever is the lower. Provisions for warranty are primarily determined based on historical warranty cost per unit of engines sold adjusted for specific conditions that may arise and the number of engines under warranty at each financial year. In previous years, warranty claims have typically not been higher than the relevant provisions made in our consolidated statement of financial position. If the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims change, the accrued liability for product warranty will be adjusted accordingly.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(s) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Group participates in and makes contributions to the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The contributions are at a fixed proportion of the basic salary of the staff. Contributions are recognized as compensation expense in the period in which the related services are performed.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(t) Development properties

Development properties are those properties which are held with the intention of development and sale in the ordinary course of business. They are stated at the lower of cost plus, where appropriate, apportion of attributable profit, and estimated net realizable value, net of progress billings. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in the selling of the properties.

The cost of properties under development comprises specifically identified costs, including acquisition costs, development expenditure, borrowing costs and other related expenditure. Borrowing costs payable on loans funding a development property are also capitalized, on a specific identification basis, as part of the costs of the development property until the completion of development.

(u) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies :
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

- (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vi) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(v) Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organized into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 30, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and revised standards and amendments to IFRS effective as of January 1, 2013:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Government Loans Amendments to IFRS 1

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Amendments to IFRS 7

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income Amendments to IAS 1

IAS 1 Clarification of the requirement for comparative information (Amendment)

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Revised 2011)

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

The adoption of the standards or interpretation is described below:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Government Loans Amendments to IFRS 1

These amendments require first-time adopters to apply the requirements of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS. Entities may choose to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable) and IAS 20 to government loans retrospectively if the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for that loan. The exception would give first-time adopters relief from retrospective measurement of government loans with a below-market rate of interest. The amendment was effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Group.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (cont d)

New and amended standards and interpretations (cont d)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Amendments to IFRS 7

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. These amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Group.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also addresses the issues raised in SIC-12 *Consolidation Special Purpose Entities*.

IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in IAS 27. This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and had no impact to the currently held investments of the Group.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly-controlled Entities Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Group.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 sets out the requirements for disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. The requirements in IFRS 12 are more comprehensive than the previously existing disclosure requirements for subsidiaries. For example, where a subsidiary is controlled with less than a majority of voting rights. While the Group has subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests, there are no unconsolidated structured entities. IFRS 12 disclosures are provided in Notes 4 - 6.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (cont d)

New and amended standards and interpretations (cont d)

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS. IFRS 13 defines fair value as an exit price. As a result of the guidance in IFRS 13, the Group re-assessed its policies for measuring fair values. IFRS 13 also requires additional disclosures.

Application of IFRS 13 has not materially impacted the fair value measurements of the Group. Additional disclosures where required, are provided in the individual notes relating to the assets and liabilities whose fair values were determined. Fair value hierarchy is provided in Note 33.

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 introduce a grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that will be reclassified (recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (e.g., net loss or gain on AFS financial assets) have to be presented separately from items that will not be reclassified (e.g., revaluation of land and buildings). The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

IAS 1 Clarification of the requirement for comparative information (Amendment)

These amendments clarify the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. An entity must include comparative information in the related notes to the financial statements when it voluntarily provides comparative information beyond the minimum required comparative period. The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Revised)

The IASB has issued numerous amendments to IAS 19. These range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording. The amended standard will impact the net benefit expense as the expected return on plan assets will be calculated using the same interest rate as applied for the purpose of discounting the benefit obligation. The amendment was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

The Revised IAS 19 amended the definition of short-term employee benefits and requires employee benefits to be classified as short-term based on expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement to the benefits.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (cont d)

New and amended standards and interpretations (cont d)

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* (Revised) (cont d)

The change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively. The effects of adopting Revised IAS 19 on the financial statements are disclosed in Note 36.

IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

This interpretation applies to waste removal (stripping) costs incurred in surface mining activity, during the production phase of the mine. The interpretation addresses the accounting for the benefit from the stripping activity. The interpretation was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The new interpretation did not have an impact on the Group.

2.5 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to January 1, 2015. In subsequent phases, the IASB is addressing hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but will not have an impact on classification and measurements of the Group's financial liabilities. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.5 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont d)

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. It is not expected that this amendment would be relevant to the Group, since none of the entities in the Group would qualify to be an investment entity under IFRS 10.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off” and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting. These are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. These amendments are not expected to be relevant to the Group.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets – Amendments to IAS 36

These amendments remove the unintended consequences of IFRS 13 on the disclosures required under IAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or CGUs for which impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but cannot be applied in periods (including comparative periods) in which IFRS 13 is not applied. The amendments affect disclosures only and will have no impact on our financial position or performance.

IFRIC Interpretation 21 Levies (IFRIC 21)

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group does not expect that IFRIC 21 will have material financial impact in future financial statements.

IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting – Amendments to IAS 39

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group has not novated its derivatives during the current period. However, these amendments would be considered for future novations.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

2 Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.5 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont d)

Annual Improvements to IFRS

These improvements, which are applicable to the Group, include:

(a) IFRS 8 Operating Segments

This improvement clarifies that operating segments may be combined/aggregated if they are consistent with the core principle of the standard, if the segments have similar economic characteristics and if they are similar in other qualitative respects. If they are combined, the entity must disclose the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are similar. This improvement also clarifies reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities. This improvement is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

(b) IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

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3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

3.1 Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor

The Group has leased out some of its assets, including surplus office and manufacturing buildings. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. To determine whether a fixed deposit meets the definition of cash and cash equivalents, the Group considers factors such as its intention to hold the fixed deposit to meet short-term cash requirements and maturity and terms of such deposit. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2012 and 2013 are disclosed in Note 21.

Consolidation of a special purpose entity

As disclosed in Note 1.4, HLGE established the Trust with the Trustee pursuant to the Trust Deed to facilitate the implementation of the HLGE 2006 Scheme.

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, the Trustee will, inter alia, acquire and hold existing shares in the capital of HLGE (collectively, the Trust Shares) for the benefit of participants who are employees of HLGE and/or its subsidiaries and who have been granted share options under the HLGE 2006 Scheme (excluding directors of HLGE and directors and employees of the HLGE's parent company and its subsidiaries) (the Beneficiaries) and transfer such Trust Shares to the Beneficiaries upon the exercise of their share options under the HLGE 2006 Scheme.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont d)**3.1 Judgments (cont d)*****Consolidation of a special purpose entity (cont d)***

HLGE will be entitled, from time to time, during the period commencing from the date of the Trust Deed and ending upon the termination of the Trust, to appoint a new trustee in substitution of the existing Trustee. HLGE is entitled to the benefit of any remaining funds, investments or assets which are placed under the control of the Trustee upon termination of the Trust. Based on the foregoing provisions, HLGE therefore consolidates the Trust as part of HLGE in its separate and consolidated financial statements. The Trust Shares are not regarded as treasury shares pursuant to the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and the Trustee has the power, inter alia, to vote or abstain from voting in respect of the Trust Shares at any general meeting of HLGE in its absolute discretion and to waive its right to receive dividends in respect of the Trust Shares as it deems fit. However, the Trust Shares are accounted for as treasury shares by HLGE as they are issued by HLGE and held by the Trust, which is considered as part of HLGE in accordance with the relevant IFRS.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the forecasts for the next eight to eleven years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs and assets, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 6 and Note 13.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont d)

3.2 Estimates and assumptions (cont d)

Useful lives of plant and machinery

The costs of plant and machinery of the Group are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the plant and machinery. Management estimates the useful lives of the plant and machinery to be within 3 to 20 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of the plant and machinery, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Group's plant and machinery as of December 31, 2013 is disclosed in Note 11. A 5% decrease in the expected useful life of the plant and machinery from management's estimate would decrease the Group's profit before tax approximately Rmb 15,564 (US\$2,543) (2012: Rmb 13,629).

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 are Rmb 353,382 and Rmb 389,077 (US\$63,574) respectively.

The Group has unrecognized tax loss carried forward amounting to Rmb 400,326 and Rmb 354,606 (US\$57,941) as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 respectively. These losses relate to subsidiaries that have a history of losses, do not expire and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. The subsidiary has no temporary taxable differences or any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. If the Group was able to recognize all unrecognized deferred tax assets, profit would increase by Rmb 60,690 (US\$9,917) for year ended December 31, 2013 (2012: Rmb 68,238).

Derecognition of bills receivable

The Group sells bills receivable to banks on an ongoing basis. The buyer is responsible for servicing the receivables upon maturity of the bills receivable. This involves management assumptions relating to the transfer of risks and rewards of the bills receivable when discounted. At the time of sale of the bills receivable to the banks, the risks and rewards relating to the bills receivable are substantially transferred to the banks. Accordingly, bills receivable are derecognized, and a discount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the bills receivable and cash received is recorded. Please refer to Note 19.

Provision for product warranty

The Group recognizes a provision for product warranty in accordance with the accounting policy stated on Note 2.3(r). The Group has made assumptions in relation to historical warranty cost per unit of engines sold. The carrying amounts of the provision of product warranty as at December 31, 2012 and 2013 were Rmb 268,006 and Rmb 305,938 (US\$49,989) respectively.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont d)

3.2 Estimates and assumptions (cont d)

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Group makes allowances for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are applied to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful debts requires the use of judgment and estimates. Judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer and on-going dealings with them. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed. The carrying amounts of allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 were Rmb 44,304 and Rmb 29,808 (US\$4,871) respectively.

Inventory provision

Management reviews the inventory listing on a periodic basis. This review involves comparison of the carrying value of the inventory items with the respective net realizable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether an allowance is required to be made in the financial statements for any obsolete and slow-moving items. The carrying amounts of inventory provision as at December 31, 2012 and 2013 were Rmb 126,398 and Rmb 105,610 (US\$17,256) respectively.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Withholding tax

The China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (CIT law) also provides for a tax of 10% to be withheld from dividends paid to foreign investors of PRC enterprises. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning on January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to the Company, as a non-resident enterprise, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate and the Company will recognize a provision for withholding tax payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for the earnings that the Company does not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises. The carrying amounts of withholding tax provision as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 are Rmb 118,078 and Rmb 141,172 (US\$23,067) respectively.

The Company estimated the withholding tax by taking into consideration the dividend payment history of Yuchai and the operating cash flow needs of the Company.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

4. Investments in subsidiaries

Details of significant subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Name of significant subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ business	Group's effective equity interest	
		31.12.2012 %	31.12.2013 %
Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited	People's Republic of China	76.4	76.4
Guangxi Yulin Yuchai Accessories Manufacturing Company Limited	People's Republic of China	74.2	74.2
Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Monopoly Development Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China	54.9	54.9
Xiamen Yuchai Diesel Engines Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China	76.4	76.4
Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Limited	People's Republic of China	76.4	76.4
Jining Yuchai Engine Company Limited	People's Republic of China	53.5	53.5
HL Global Enterprises Limited ⁽ⁱ⁾	Singapore	50.1	50.1

Note:

- (i) During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Group converted 13,957,233 of Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. As a result, the Group's interest in HLGE increased to 50.1%, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE, net of the ordinary shares held by the Trustee under the Trust (Note 1.4).

The Group has the following subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests (NCI) that are material to the Group.

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013
Proportion of equity interest held by NCI			
Yuchai	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%
YMMC	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***4. Investments in subsidiaries (cont d)**

	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Accumulated balances of material NCI				
Yuchai		1,621,006	1,786,116	291,844
YMMC		115,993	144,923	23,680
Profit allocated to material NCI				
Yuchai	284,036	183,116	237,658	38,832
YMMC	22,699	24,276	28,958	4,732
Dividends paid to material NCI				
Yuchai	139,473	72,526	72,526	11,850
YMMC		3,984	218	36

Summarized financial information including goodwill on acquisition and consolidation adjustments but before intercompany eliminations of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests are as follows:

	31.12.2011	
	Yuchai Rmb 000	YMMC Rmb 000
Summarized statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	15,413,243	1,383,444
Profit for the year representing total comprehensive income	1,204,051	80,577
Attributable to NCI	284,036	22,699
Summarized statement of cash flows		
Operating	(1,770,971)	73,741
Investing	(576,655)	(40,317)
Financing	2,380,279	

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***4. Investments in subsidiaries (cont d)**

	31.12.2012	
	Yuchai	YMMC
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
Summarized statement of financial position		
Current assets	12,034,072	989,864
Non-current assets, excluding goodwill	4,968,179	188,881
Goodwill	212,636	
Current liabilities	(9,557,105)	(740,140)
Non-current liabilities	(386,062)	(1,910)
Net assets	7,271,720	436,695
Less: Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	(187,503)	(24,936)
Total equity	7,084,217	411,759
Attributable to NCI	1,621,006	115,993
Summarized statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	13,411,384	1,560,067
Profit for the year representing total comprehensive income	776,247	86,178
Attributable to NCI	183,116	24,276
Summarized statement of cash flows		
Operating	1,530,987	118,853
Investing	(524,161)	(10,580)
Financing	(2,041,239)	(1,424)

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***4. Investments in subsidiaries (cont d)**

	31.12.2013			
	Yuchai		YMMC	
	Rmb 000	US\$ 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Summarized statement of financial position				
Current assets	13,176,353	2,152,964	743,803	121,535
Non-current assets, excluding goodwill	5,244,795	856,978	367,570	60,059
Goodwill	212,636	34,744		
Current liabilities	(9,195,395)	(1,502,491)	(571,507)	(93,382)
Non-current liabilities	(1,445,955)	(236,263)	(3,568)	(583)
Net assets	7,992,434	1,305,932	536,298	87,629
Less: Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	(208,303)	(34,036)	(21,840)	(3,569)
Total equity	7,784,131	1,271,896	514,458	84,060
Attributable to NCI	1,786,116	291,844	144,923	23,680
Summarized statement of comprehensive income				
Revenue	15,870,380	2,593,157	1,546,612	252,710
Profit for the year representing total comprehensive income	1,007,454	164,614	102,797	16,797
Attributable to NCI	237,658	38,832	28,958	4,732
Summarized statement of cash flows				
Operating	621,561	101,561	(13,376)	(2,186)
Investing	(555,722)	(90,803)	(211,219)	(34,512)
Financing	(583,757)	(95,384)	(4,218)	(689)

The ability of certain subsidiaries of the Group to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividend or to repay advances made by the Group is subject to the approval of the relevant authorities.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

4. Investments in subsidiaries (cont d)**Disposal of subsidiaries**

On June 7, 2012, the Group disposed of 39.7% of its effective equity interest in Zhejiang Yuchai, and, on December 27, 2012, Yuchai disposed of its entire shareholdings in YEGCL. The disposal considerations were settled in cash, net of liabilities and share swap (Note 1.2).

On September 4, 2013, the Group disposed of one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Yuchai/Asimco Components Company Limited (Yuchai Asimco) and the disposal consideration was settled in cash.

The value of assets and liabilities of the disposals recorded in the consolidated financial statements and the cash flow effect of the disposals were:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Property, plant and equipment	69,488		
Prepaid operating leases	35,363		
Deferred tax assets	5,000		
Other receivables	86,522	10,000	1,634
Inventories	627		
Prepayments	24,784		
Premium paid for acquisition of non-controlling interests	10,692		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,545	5,994	979
	240,021	15,994	2,613
Trade and other payables	(50,066)	(133)	(22)
Provision for taxation	(4,745)		
Non-controlling interests	(64,953)		
Carrying value of net assets	120,257	15,861	2,591
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries (Note 8.2(b))	(9,436)	(363)	(59)
Total consideration	110,821	15,498	2,532
Cash and cash equivalents of the subsidiaries	(7,545)	(5,994)	(979)
Amount due to acquiree	(65,220)		
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiaries	38,056	9,504	1,553

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

5. Investment in associates

Movement in the Group's share of the associates' post acquisition retained earnings is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost			
At January 1	22,797	4,642	758
Reclassification to assets classified as held for sale (Note 22)	(18,155)		
At December 31	4,642	4,642	758
Share of post-acquisition reserves			
At January 1	15,204	(2,531)	(414)
Share of results, net of tax	2,372	159	26
Share of foreign currency translation	734	(40)	(6)
Reclassification to assets classified as held for sale (Note 22)	(20,841)		
At December 31	(2,531)	(2,412)	(394)
Investment in associates	2,111	2,230	364

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***5. Investment in associates (cont d)**

Details of the associates are as follows:

Name of company	Principal activities	Place of incorporation/ business	Group's effective equity interest	
			31.12.2012 %	31.12.2013 %
Held by subsidiaries				
Scientex Park (M) Sdn. Bhd. (Scientex Park) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Property investment and development	Malaysia	14.0	
Sinjori Sdn. Bhd. ⁽ⁱ⁾	Property investment and development	Malaysia	14.0	14.0
Guangxi Yuchai Quan Xing Machinery Co., Ltd. (Quan Xing) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Manufacture spare part and sales of auto spare part, diesel engine & spare part, metallic materials, generator & spare part, chemical products (exclude dangerous goods), lubricating oil	People's Republic of China	14.8	14.8
Guangxi Yulin Yuchai Property Management Co., Ltd. ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Property management	People's Republic of China	22.3	22.3

Note:

- (i) The Group has significant influence in these entities through HLGE who held effective equity interests of 28% interest in these entities. As of December 31, 2012, the investment in Scientex Park (M) Sdn. Bhd. was presented as Assets classified as held for sale and the disposal of 28% equity interest in Scientex Park was completed on April 8, 2013 (Note 22).
- (ii) The Group has significant influence in this entity through YAMC who holds direct equity interests of 20% interest in this entity.
- (iii) The Group has significant influence in this entity through YAMC who holds direct equity interests of 30% interest in this entity.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

5. Investment in associates (cont d)

The summarized financial information of the associates, based on their IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	31.12.2011		
	Scientex Park Rmb 000	Quan Xing Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Revenue	34,284	51,436	85,720
Profit for the year representing total comprehensive income	6,545	(1,555)	4,990
Proportion of the Group's ownership	28%	20%	
Group's share of profit/(loss) of significant associates	1,833	(311)	1,522
Group's share of loss of other associates, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive loss of other associates			(3)
Group's share of profit for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year			1,519

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***5. Investment in associates (cont d)**

	31.12.2012		
	Scientex Park Rmb 000	Quan Xing Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Current assets		28,089	28,089
Non-current assets		894	894
Current liabilities		(23,010)	(23,010)
Equity		5,973	5,973
Proportion of the Group's ownership	28%	20%	
Carrying amount of significant associates		1,195	1,195
Carrying amount of other associates			916
Carrying amount of investment in associates			2,111
Revenue	43,042	64,877	107,919
Profit for the year representing total comprehensive income	7,175	1,880	9,055
Group's share of profit of significant associates	2,009	376	2,385
Group's share of loss of other associates, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive loss of other associates			(13)
Group's share of profit for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year			2,372

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***5. Investment in associates (cont d)**

	Quan Xing	31.12.2013	
	Rmb 000	Total	Total
		Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Current assets	36,662	36,662	5,990
Non-current assets	518	518	85
Current liabilities	(30,448)	(30,448)	(4,975)
Equity	6,732	6,732	1,100
Proportion of the Group's ownership	20%		
Carrying amount of significant associates	1,346	1,346	220
Carrying amount of other associates		884	144
Carrying amount of investment in associates		2,230	364
Revenue	74,029	74,029	12,096
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income	751	751	122
Group's share of profit of significant associates	150	150	24
Group's share of profit of other associates, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income of other associates		9	2
Group's share of profit for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year		159	26

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

6. Investment in joint ventures

Movement in the Group's share of the joint ventures' post-acquisition retained earnings is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost			
At January 1	683,749	534,944	87,408
Addition		19,720	3,222
Reclassification to assets classified as held for sale (Note 22)	(148,805)		
At December 31	534,944	554,664	90,630
Share of post-acquisition reserves and impairment losses			
At January 1	(227,004)	(158,424)	(25,886)
Share of results, net of tax ⁽ⁱ⁾	(39,241)	(79,245)	(12,948)
Dividend received	(10,116)	(1,054)	(172)
Reclassified to assets classified as held for sale (Note 22)	118,305		
Others	1,088	(725)	(119)
Translation adjustment	(1,456)	(94)	(15)
At December 31	(158,424)	(239,542)	(39,140)
Carrying amount of the investment	376,520	315,122	51,490

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

Note:

- (i) Share of results, net of tax is composed of:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Share of joint venture losses	(12,639)	(36,437)	(44,138)	(7,212)
Impairment of investment in joint ventures	(53,540)		(32,303)	(5,278)
Fair value adjustments arising from purchase price allocation	(14,972)	(2,804)	(2,804)	(458)
Share of results, net of tax	(81,151)	(39,241)	(79,245)	(12,948)

The Group has interests in the following joint ventures:

Name of company	Percentage of interest		Principal activities
	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	
	%	%	
Held by subsidiaries			
Augustland Hotel Sdn. Bhd.	45	45	Hotel development and operation
Copthorne Hotel Qingdao Co., Ltd. (Copthorne Qingdao)	60	60	Owns and operates a hotel in Qingdao, PRC
Shanghai Equatorial Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	49	49	Hotel management and hotel consultancy
Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel Company Ltd. (SIEH ⁽ⁱ⁾)	50		Owns and operates a hotel and club in Shanghai, PRC
HL Heritage Sdn. Bhd. ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		50	Property development and property investment holdings
Y & C Engine Co., Ltd.	45	45	Manufacture and sale of heavy duty diesel engines, spare parts and after-sales services
Yuchai Remanufacturing Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	51	51	Remanufacture and sale of automobile parts, diesel engines and components

Guangxi Yineng IOT Science & Technology Co., Ltd. ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	40	Design, development, management and marketing of an electronic operations management platform
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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)

Note:

- (i) As of December 31, 2012, the investment in SIEH was presented as Assets classified as held for sale and was subsequently disposed of on May 23, 2013 (Note 22).
- (ii) HL Heritage Sdn. Bhd. (HL Heritage) was incorporated on June 12, 2013 with an initial capital of RM2.00. HLGE will increase its interest in HL Heritage to 60% pursuant to the joint venture agreement entered into with Heritage Hallmark Sdn Bhd (Heritage Hallmark) on November 2, 2012. HLGE together with Heritage Hallmark have joint control over HL Heritage.
- (iii) On February 8, 2013, Yuchai, pursuant to a joint venture agreement entered into with Guangxi Skylink Software Technology Co., Ltd. (Guangxi Skylink), incorporated Guangxi Yineng IOT Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Yineng) in Nanning, Guangxi province to design, develop, manage and market an Electronic Operations Management Platform. The registered share capital of Yineng is Rmb 36 million. Yuchai holds 40% and Guangxi Skylink holds the remaining 60% in the joint venture. Yuchai and Guangxi Skylink hold joint control in governing the financial and operating policies of the joint venture.

During the current financial year, the Group recognized an impairment loss of Rmb 10,371 (US\$1,695) (2012: Rmb Nil) in Share of losses of joint ventures in line item of profit or loss for the investment in Yuchai Remanufacturing within the Yuchai segment. Cash flows were projected based on historical growth and past experience and did not exceed the estimated long-term average growth rate of the business in China market. The recoverable amount of the investment in Yuchai Remanufacturing was based on its value in use. The Group used an eight-year forecast annual revenue growth rate of 5% to 15% per annum and a discount rate of 8.7%. If the present value of estimated future cash flows decreases by 5% from management's estimate, the Group's impairment loss on investment in Yuchai Remanufacturing will increase by Rmb 1,112 (US\$182).

The Group also recognized an impairment loss of Rmb 21,932 (US\$3,583) (2012: Rmb Nil) in Share of losses of joint ventures in line item of profit or loss for the investment in Copthorne Qingdao within the HLGE segment. Cash flows were projected based on historical growth and past experience and did not exceed the estimated long-term average growth rate for the business in China market. The recoverable amount of the investment in Copthorne Qingdao was based on its value in use. The Group used an eleven-year forecast annual revenue growth rate of 3% per annum and a discount rate of 10%. If the present value of estimated future cash flows decreases by 5% from management's estimate, the Group's impairment loss on investment in Copthorne Qingdao will increase by Rmb 6,762 (US\$1,105).

The Group has included in its consolidated financial statements its share of assets and liabilities incurred by the joint ventures and its share of the results of the joint ventures using equity method.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

The summarized financial information of the joint ventures, based on their IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	31.12.2011				
	Y & C Rmb 000	Yuchai Remanufacturing Rmb 000	Copthorne Qingdao Rmb 000	SIEH Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Revenue	137,438	33,327	79,812	137,373	387,950
Interest income	4,148	301	179	1,313	5,941
Depreciation and amortization	(13,411)	(2,161)	(14,341)	(38,960)	(68,873)
Interest expense	(12,930)		(10,602)		(23,532)
Income tax expense				(1,797)	(1,797)
Profit/(loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss)	7,876	(14,488)	(2,868)	(16,707)	(26,187)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	45%	51%	60%	50%	
Group's share of profit/(loss)	3,544	(7,389)	(1,721)	(8,354)	
Impairment loss				(53,540)	
Fair value adjustment arising from purchase price allocation			(2,804)	(12,374)	
Group's share of profit/(loss) of significant joint ventures	3,544	(7,389)	(4,525)	(74,268)	(82,638)
Group's share of profit of other joint ventures, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income of other joint ventures					1,487
Group's share of loss for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year					(81,151)

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

	31.12.2012				Total Rmb 000
	Y & C Rmb 000	Yuchai Remanufacturing Rmb 000	Copthorne Qingdao Rmb 000	SIEH Rmb 000	
Non-current assets	688,333	118,853	367,107		1,174,293
Current assets					
- Cash and cash equivalents	38,029	39,965	10,649		88,643
- Others	270,658	48,684	5,730		325,072
Total assets	997,020	207,502	383,486		1,588,008
Non-current liabilities					
- Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(194,000)	(19,992)			(213,992)
Current liabilities					
- Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(95,000)	(86,912)	(145,997)		(327,909)
- Others	(267,707)	(10,794)	(17,822)		(296,323)
Total liabilities	(556,707)	(117,698)	(163,819)		(838,224)
Equity	440,313	89,804	219,667		749,784
Proportion of the Group's ownership	45%	51%	60%	50%	
Group's share of net assets	198,141	45,800	131,800		
Impairment loss ⁽ⁱ⁾			(4,386)		
Unrealized profit on transactions between the Group and the joint venture	(785)				
Carrying amount of significant joint ventures	197,356	45,800	127,414		370,570
Carrying amount of other joint ventures					5,950
Carrying amount of the investment in joint ventures					376,520

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

	31.12.2012				
	Y & C Rmb 000	Yuchai Remanufacturing Rmb 000	Copthorne Qingdao Rmb 000	SIEH Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Revenue	194,173	43,524	75,013	152,693	465,403
Interest income	3,404	640	211	2,461	6,716
Depreciation and amortization	(29,118)	(5,302)	(13,281)	(39,740)	(87,441)
Interest expense	(17,555)	(3,180)	(9,988)		(30,723)
Income tax expense				(4,942)	(4,942)
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss	(38,189)	(26,898)	(8,110)	(10,217)	(83,414)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	45%	51%	60%	50%	
Group's share of loss	(17,185)	(13,718)	(4,866)	(5,109)	
Fair value adjustment arising from purchase price allocation			(2,804)		
Group's share of loss of significant joint ventures	(17,185)	(13,718)	(7,670)	(5,109)	(43,682)
Group's share of profit of other joint ventures, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income of other joint ventures					4,441
Group's share of loss for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year					(39,241)

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

	31.12.2013			Total Rmb 000	Total US\$ 000
	Y & C Rmb 000	Yuchai Remanufacturing Rmb 000	Cophorne Qingdao Rmb 000		
Non-current assets	616,013	116,747	350,811	1,083,571	177,051
Current assets					
- Cash and cash equivalents	64,336	24,361	11,768	100,465	16,416
- Others	398,728	34,321	2,990	436,039	71,247
Total assets	1,079,077	175,429	365,569	1,620,075	264,714
Non-current liabilities					
- Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(140,000)	(14,992)	(142,427)	(297,419)	(48,597)
- Others		(6,300)		(6,300)	(1,029)
Current liabilities					
- Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(70,000)	(79,700)	(2,011)	(151,711)	(24,789)
- Others	(464,593)	(9,953)	(14,782)	(489,328)	(79,954)
Total liabilities	(674,593)	(110,945)	(159,220)	(944,758)	(154,369)
Equity	404,484	64,484	206,349	675,317	110,345
Proportion of the Group's ownership	45%	51%	60%		
Group's share of net assets	182,018	32,887	123,809		
Impairment loss ⁽ⁱ⁾		(10,371)	(26,048)		
Unrealized profit on transactions between the Group and the joint venture	(1,522)				
Carrying amount of significant joint ventures	180,496	22,516	97,761	300,773	49,145
Carrying amount of other joint ventures				14,349	2,345
Carrying amount of the investment in joint ventures				315,122	51,490

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)**

	31.12.2013				
	Y & C	Yuchai	Copthorne	Total	Total
	Rmb 000	Remanufacturing	Qingdao	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Revenue	447,124	36,975	67,707	551,806	90,163
Interest income	645	200	139	984	161
Depreciation and amortization	(23,813)	(8,143)	(12,341)	(44,297)	(7,238)
Interest expense	(15,626)	(6,301)	(7,473)	(29,400)	(4,804)
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss	(35,829)	(49,890)	(8,829)	(94,548)	(15,449)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	45%	51%	60%		
Group's share of loss	(16,123)	(25,444)	(5,297)		
Impairment loss		(10,371)	(21,932)		
Fair value adjustment arising from purchase price allocation			(2,804)		
Group's share of loss of significant joint ventures	(16,123)	(35,815)	(30,033)	(81,971)	(13,393)
Group's share of profit of other joint ventures, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income of other joint ventures				2,726	445
Group's share of loss for the year, representing the Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year				(79,245)	(12,948)

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

6. Investment in joint ventures (cont d)

Note:

- (i) The movement in impairment loss is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
January 1	4,205	4,386	717
Charge for the year		32,303	5,278
Translation differences	181	(270)	(44)
December 31	4,386	36,419	5,951

As of December 31, 2013, the Groups' share of joint ventures' capital commitment that are approved but not contracted for and joint ventures' contingent liabilities were Rmb 321 (US\$52) (2012: Rmb 2,004) and Rmb 12,843 (US\$2,098) (2012: Rmb 12,836) respectively. According to Qingdao Municipal Government's regulation, all hotels in Qingdao, the People's Republic of China, are imposed for tourism development levy and hotel augmentation levy which are equivalent to 1% of total revenue and 3% of room revenue respectively. According to releases made by the Qingdao Local Taxation Bureau, the tourism development levy and the hotel augmentation levy were withdrawn effective from January 1, 2009 and September 1, 2010 respectively. As at December 31, 2013, the estimated tourism development levy and hotel augmentation levy payable by the Group's joint venture in Qingdao were Rmb 3,748 (US\$612) (2012: Rmb 3,748) and Rmb 9,095 (US\$1,486) (2012: Rmb 9,088) respectively. The joint venture, together with other hotel owners in Qingdao is currently negotiating with the Qingdao Municipal Government to waive such levies. The joint venture is of the view that the authority is unlikely to collect such levies. Hence, the above levies have not been provided in the accounts of the joint venture.

The ability of certain joint ventures of the Group to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividend or to repay advances made by the Group is subject to the approval of the lenders and relevant authorities.

7. Revenue

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Sale of goods	15,378,190	13,381,025	15,809,894	2,583,274
Rendering of services				
Consisting of:				
Revenue from hotel and restaurant operations	61,813	63,290	85,164	13,916
Revenue from sale of development properties	3,821	4,640	6,758	1,104
Rental income	604	534	539	88

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	66,238	68,464	92,461	15,108
Revenue	15,444,428	13,449,489	15,902,355	2,598,382

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

8.1 Depreciation and amortization, shipping and handling expenses

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, prepaid operating leases and investment property are included in the following captions.

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Cost of sales	234,486	254,454	281,718	46,032
Research and development expenses	24,202	27,774	32,757	5,352
Selling, general and administrative expenses	70,155	66,257	74,464	12,167
	328,843	348,485	388,939	63,551

Sales related shipping and handling expenses not separately billed to customers are included in the following caption:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Selling, general and administrative expenses	193,570	187,152	221,103	36,127

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***8.2 (a) Other operating income**

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Interest income	53,159	99,685	78,939	12,898
Foreign exchange gain, net	1,599	19,399		
Dividend income from held for trading investment	1,656	3,245	1,009	165
Gain on disposal of prepaid operating leases	10,678		11,437	1,869
Gain on disposal of held for trading investment			3,484	569
Fair value gain on held for trading investment		8,237		
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment	10,983			
Gain on disposal of investment property	5,908			
Gain on disposal of assets classified as held for sale			7,292	1,192
Government grant income	18,420	28,534	50,978	8,329
Bad debts recovered		6,906		
Fair value gain on foreign exchange forward contract			12,198	1,993
Others, net		10,403	14,550	2,378
	102,403	176,409	179,887	29,393

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

8.2 (b) Other operating expenses

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9,830)	(24,623)	(3,427)	(560)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries		(9,436)	(363)	(59)
Loss on disposal of other investments		(498)		
Foreign exchange loss, net			(16,736)	(2,734)
Fair value loss on held for trading investment	(16,104)		(2,866)	(469)
Fair value loss on foreign exchange forward contract		(9,467)		
Others, net	(3,391)	(35)	(143)	(24)
	(29,325)	(44,059)	(23,535)	(3,846)

8.3 Research and development costs

Research and development costs recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss amounted to Rmb 468,612 (US\$76,569) (2012: Rmb 373,732; 2011: Rmb 328,140).

8.4 Finance costs

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Interest expense for:				
Bank term loans	33,693	70,557	65,458	10,695
Bills discounting	73,651	82,585	58,738	9,598
Corporate bonds	64,175	87,269	60,143	9,827
Bank charges	6,869	5,946	4,266	697
Less:				
Borrowing costs capitalized (Note 11)	(22,214)	(33,338)	(27,394)	(4,476)
	156,174	213,019	161,211	26,341

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***8.5 Staff costs**

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Wages and salaries	741,036	747,401	922,151	150,676
Contribution to defined contribution plans ⁽ⁱ⁾	240,590	254,101	243,614	39,806
Executive bonuses	67,347	43,773	56,501	9,232
Staff welfare	59,142	55,033	67,972	11,106
Others	1,888	5,094	2,336	382
	1,110,003	1,105,402	1,292,574	211,202

Note:

⁽ⁱ⁾ As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, Yuchai and its subsidiaries participate in defined contribution retirement plans organized by Guangxi Regional Government and Beijing City Government for its staff. All staff are entitled to an annual pension equal to a fixed proportion of their final basic salary amount at their retirement date. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Yuchai and its subsidiaries were required to make contributions to the retirement plan at a rate of 20.0% of the basic salary of their staff. Expenses incurred in connection with the plan were Rmb 239,723 (US\$39,170) (2012: Rmb 254,101; 2011: Rmb 239,253).

Yuchai and its subsidiaries have no obligation for the payment of pension benefits or any other post-retirement benefits beyond the annual contributions described above.

9. Income tax

Income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss consists of:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Current income tax				
Current income tax charge	266,044	118,421	234,064	38,245
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	1,607	80	684	112
Deferred tax				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(40,871)	23,737	(12,601)	(2,059)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	226,780	142,238	222,147	36,298

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***9. Income tax (cont d)**

Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss differs from the amount computed by applying the PRC income tax rate of 15% (being tax rate of Yuchai) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 for the following reasons:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Accounting profit before tax	1,299,282	913,576	1,162,119	189,886
Computed tax expense of 15%	194,892	137,036	174,318	28,483
Adjustments resulting from:				
Non-deductible expenses	7,298	11,722	17,296	2,826
Tax-exempt income	(310)	(1,885)	(1,528)	(249)
Utilization of deferred tax benefits previously not recognized		(3,133)		
Deferred tax benefits not recognized	1,818	182	6,015	983
Tax credits for research and development expense	(26,625)	(19,884)	(18,010)	(2,943)
Tax rate differential	24,070	(178)	20,228	3,305
Under provision in respect of previous years current tax	1,607	80	684	112
Withholding tax expense	23,492	17,794	23,094	3,773
Others	538	504	50	8
Total	226,780	142,238	222,147	36,298

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***9. Income tax (cont d)****Deferred tax**

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position			Consolidated statement of profit or loss			
	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Deferred tax liabilities							
Accelerated tax depreciation	(42)	(42)	(7)				
Unremitted earnings from overseas source income	(441)	(412)	(68)				
Expenditure currently deferred for tax purpose	9	9	2				
PRC withholding tax on dividend income	(118,078)	(141,172)	(23,067)	(23,492)	(17,794)	(23,094)	(3,773)
	(118,552)	(141,617)	(23,140)	(23,492)	(17,794)	(23,094)	(3,773)
Deferred tax assets							
Accelerated accounting depreciation	7,860	8,858	1,448	(895)	337	998	163
Write down of inventories	31,104	28,797	4,705	(2,845)	(2,155)	(2,307)	(377)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	6,554	5,505	900	280	(3,598)	(1,049)	(171)
Accruals	214,109	258,949	42,311	38,795	(16,859)	44,840	7,326
Tax value of loss carried forward				(1,685)	(823)		
Deferred income	84,757	79,685	13,020	33,345	15,743	(5,072)	(829)
Others	8,998	7,283	1,190	(2,632)	1,412	(1,715)	(280)
	353,382	389,077	63,574	64,363	(5,943)	35,695	5,832

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

9. Income tax (cont d)**Deferred tax (cont d)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates, if any, is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Group has been granted tax credits in relation to approved research and development costs. According to relevant laws and regulations in the PRC prior to the new CIT law, the amount of credits relating to the purchase of certain domestic equipment entitled for deduction each year is limited to the incremental current income tax expense of the subsidiary for the year compared to the income tax expense of the subsidiary in the year immediately prior to the year the credit was approved.

The CIT law also provides for a tax of 10% to be withheld from dividends paid to foreign investors of PRC enterprises. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning on January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to us, as a non-resident enterprise, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate and the Company recognizes a provision for withholding tax payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for the earnings that we do not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises. As of December 31, 2013, the provision for withholding tax payable was Rmb 141,172 (US\$23,067) (2012: Rmb 118,078).

The following table represents the classification of the Group's net deferred tax assets:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Deferred tax assets	353,382	389,077	63,574
Deferred tax liabilities	(118,552)	(141,617)	(23,140)
	234,830	247,460	40,434

10. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***10. Earnings per share (cont d)**

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic and diluted earnings per share calculations	818,532	567,333	700,423	114,446
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share calculations	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673

There were no potentially dilutive common shares in any of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***11. Property, plant and equipment**

	Freehold land Rmb 000	Leasehold land, buildings & improvements Rmb 000	Construction in progress Rmb 000	Plant and machinery Rmb 000	Office furniture, fittings and equipment Rmb 000	Motor and transport vehicles Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Cost							
At January 1, 2012							
Additions	596	1,519,253	875,693	3,417,649	136,520	109,749	6,059,460
Disposals		123,754	571,599	22,465	10,809	8,100	736,727
Reduced due to disposal of subsidiaries		(57,654)		(50,652)	(16,483)	(10,222)	(135,011)
Transfers			(61,581)	(7,961)	(1,594)	(75)	(71,211)
Write-off		38,609	(393,075)	345,167	6,583	2,716	
Translation difference			(1,503)		(16)		(1,519)
	16	(774)		(287)	(143)	(4)	(1,192)
At December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2013	612	1,623,188	991,133	3,726,381	135,676	110,264	6,587,254
Additions		3,858	348,887	51,582	15,958	9,346	429,631
Disposals		(11,823)		(84,549)	(6,880)	(8,090)	(111,342)
Transfers		130,940	(544,460)	409,144	4,376		
Write-off			(2,104)		(64)		(2,168)
Translation difference	(57)	92		40	(45)	(31)	(1)
At December 31, 2013	555	1,746,255	793,456	4,102,598	149,021	111,489	6,903,374

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***11. Property, plant and equipment (cont d)**

	Freehold land Rmb 000	Leasehold land, buildings & improvements Rmb 000	Construction in progress Rmb 000	Plant and machinery Rmb 000	Office furniture, fittings and equipment Rmb 000	Motor and transport vehicles Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At January 1, 2012	596	370,985	5,745	1,801,859	80,806	51,236	2,311,227
Charge for the year		52,833		258,947	15,327	10,805	337,912*
Disposals		(25,906)		(34,386)	(14,311)	(8,346)	(82,949)
Reduced due to disposal of subsidiaries				(425)	(1,257)	(42)	(1,724)
Transfer				296	(161)	(135)	
Write-off			(1,503)		(16)		(1,519)
Impairment loss		547	294	7,185			8,026
Translation difference	16	(177)		(79)	(70)	(2)	(312)
At December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2013	612	398,282	4,536	2,033,397	80,318	53,516	2,570,661
Charge for the year		58,706		295,717	16,554	11,365	382,342*
Disposals		(5,746)		(75,773)	(5,812)	(5,415)	(92,746)
Write-off			(2,104)		(64)		(2,168)
Impairment loss		239		8,919	5		9,163
Translation difference	(57)	49		12	(26)	(19)	(41)
At December 31, 2013	555	451,530	2,432	2,262,272	90,975	59,447	2,867,211
Net book value							
At December 31, 2012		1,224,906	986,597	1,692,984	55,358	56,748	4,016,593
At December 31, 2013		1,294,725	791,024	1,840,326	58,046	52,042	4,036,163
US\$ 000		211,553	129,250	300,702	9,484	8,504	659,493

* An amount of Rmb 5,232 (US\$855) (2012: Rmb 2,575) was capitalized as intangible assets.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

11. Property, plant and equipment (cont d)

An impairment loss of Rmb 9,163 (US\$1,497) (2012: Rmb 8,026; 2011: Rmb 252) was charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss under Cost of sales and Selling, distribution and administrative costs for the Group's property, plant and equipment within the Yuchai segment. The impairment loss for 2012 and 2013 was due to assets that were not in use.

As of December 31, 2013, construction in progress with a carrying amount of Rmb 6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) (2012: Rmb 42.3 million) are pledged to secure bank facilities.

Capitalized borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2013 was Rmb 27,394 (US\$4,476) (2012: Rmb 33,338). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 5.56% (2012: 5.61%) which is the effective interest rate of the specific and any applicable general borrowings that is used for the purpose of obtaining the qualifying assets.

Finance leases

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment held under finance leases at December 31, 2013 was Rmb 52 (2012: Rmb Nil). Additions during the year include Rmb 75 (2012: Rmb Nil) of property, plant and equipment under finance leases. Leased assets will be returned to lessor at the end of the lease term.

12. Prepaid operating leases

Yuchai and its subsidiaries are granted the land use rights of 15 to 50 years in respect of such land. Prepaid operating leases represent those amounts paid for land use rights to the PRC government. The prepaid operating leases charged to expense were Rmb 13,148 and Rmb 11,829 (US\$1,933) for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Current	12,614	12,243	2,000
Non-current	346,568	402,365	65,745
Total	359,182	414,608	67,745

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***12. Prepaid operating leases (cont d)**

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Cost			
At January 1	487,729	457,963	74,829
Additions	8,561	75,610	12,354
Disposal of a subsidiary	(38,327)		
Disposals		(12,828)	(2,096)
At December 31	457,963	520,745	85,087
Accumulated amortization			
At January 1	88,598	98,781	16,140
Charge for the year	13,148	11,829	1,933
Disposal of a subsidiary	(2,965)		
Disposals		(4,473)	(731)
At December 31	98,781	106,137	17,342
Net carrying amount	359,182	414,608	67,745

As of December 31, 2013, prepaid operating leases with a carrying amount of Rmb 81.1 million (US\$13.2 million) (2012: Rmb 84.4 million) are pledged to secure bank facilities.

13. Goodwill

	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Cost		
At January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013	218,311	35,671
Accumulated impairment		
At January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013	5,675	927
Net book value		
At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013	212,636	34,744

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over fair value of net assets of businesses acquired.

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Goodwill acquired through business combinations have been allocated to two cash-generating units for impairment testing as follows:

Yuchai

Yulin Hotel. Goodwill allocated to Yulin Hotel was fully impaired in 2008.

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***13. Goodwill (cont d)****Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each of the cash-generating units:**

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Yuchai	212,636	212,636	34,744

Yuchai unit

The Group performed its impairment test annually. The recoverable amount of the unit was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering an eight-year period. The business of Yuchai is stable since the Group has control since 1994 and the business model of Yuchai is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections was 11.93% (2012: 12.73%). No impairment was identified for this unit.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for the cash-generating unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Profit from operation

Discount rate

Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

13. Goodwill (cont d)

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations (cont d)

Profit from operation Profit from operation is based on management's estimate with reference to historical performance of Yuchai unit.

Discount rate Discount rate reflects management's estimate of the risks specific to the cash-generating unit and is estimated based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the cash-generating unit is obliged to service. This rate is weighted according to the optimal debt/equity structure arrived on the basis of the capitalization structure of the peer group.

Growth rate estimate Growth rate is based on management's estimate with reference to general available indication of long-term gross domestic product growth rate of China. The long term rates used to extrapolate the budget for Yuchai are 7.6% and 7.8% for 2013 and 2012 respectively.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Profit from operation A decreased demand can lead to a decline in profit from operation. A decrease in profit from operation by 31.01% would result in impairment.

Discount rate A rise in pre-tax discount rate to 14.69% in the Yuchai unit would result in impairment.

Growth rate assumptions Management recognizes that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions. A reduction to 2.95% in the long-term growth rate in Yuchai unit would result in impairment.

With regard to the assessment of value in use of the Yuchai unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount to materially fall below the carrying value of the unit.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***14. Intangible assets**

	Development costs Rmb 000
Cost	
At January 1, 2012	24,754
Additions Internally developed	20,657
Additions Acquired separately	90,000
At December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2013	135,411
Additions Internally developed	9,872
At December 31, 2013	145,283
US\$ 000	23,739

The development costs are related to intellectual property right, technical skill and knowledge of building a new technology of heavy duty diesel engines.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***15. Other financial liabilities****(a) Other liabilities**

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Derivatives not designated as hedges - foreign exchange forward contract	9,467		
Finance lease liabilities (Note 29)		56	9
	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Current	9,467	13	2
Non-current		43	7
Total	9,467	56	9

Foreign exchange forward contract

On June 11, 2012, Yuchai entered into a non-deliverable foreign exchange forward contract (NDF) with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) to purchase US\$36.8 million at the forward exchange rate (USD/GBP) of 1.5525 on June 11, 2013. The Group accounted this NDF at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21).

(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Effective		31.12.2012
	interest rate	Maturity	Rmb 000
	%		
Current			
Renminbi denominated loans	5.00	2013	2,072,069
US Dollar denominated loans	4.00	2013	261,598
Euro denominated loans	2.46	2013	5,606
			2,339,273

Non-current

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Renminbi denominated loans	8.28	2016	60,000
Singapore Dollar denominated loans	1.29	2014	51,422
			111,422

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***15. Other financial liabilities (cont d)****(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (cont d)**

	Effective			
	interest rate	Maturity	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	%		Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Current				
Renminbi denominated loans	5.59	2014	975,000	159,311
US Dollar denominated loans	2.20	2014	25,739	4,206
Euro denominated loans	2.30	2014	22,482	3,674
Canadian Dollar denominated loans	5.28	2014	159,607	26,079
Singapore Dollar denominated loans	1.21	2014	48,153	7,868
			1,230,981	201,138
Non-current				
Renminbi denominated loans	5.05	2016	1,028,396	168,036
			1,028,396	168,036

Note: The Company has the discretion to refinance or rollover the obligations for at least 12 months after the reporting period for the existing loan facilities. All loans balances as stated above do not have a callable feature.

S\$30.0 million credit facility with DBS Bank Ltd. (DBS)

On November 10, 2011, the Company entered into a new facility agreement with DBS to refinance the S\$10.0 million facility that was due to mature on September 1, 2011. The new unsecured revolving credit facility has a committed aggregated value of S\$30.0 million. The facility will be utilized by the Company to finance its long-term working capital requirements. The terms of facility require, among other things, that HLA retains ownership of the special share and that the Company remains a principal subsidiary of HLA, and that HLGE remains listed on the Singapore Exchange. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's consolidated tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) not less than US\$350 million at any time, and the ratio of the Company's consolidated debt to consolidated tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) not exceeding 1.0 at any time. All moneys owing by the Company shall be repaid in full on the date falling 36 months from the date of the facility agreement (Final Maturity Date).

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

15. Other financial liabilities (cont d)

(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (cont d)

US\$30.0 million credit facility with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ Ltd, Singapore Branch (BOTM)

On March 11, 2011, the Company entered into a new facility agreement with BOTM to refinance the existing revolving credit facility. The new unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregated value of S\$30.0 million with three-year duration from March 18, 2011 to March 18, 2014. The new facility will be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that HLA retains ownership of the Company's special share and that the Company remains a consolidated subsidiary of HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not being less than US\$120 million and the ratio of the Company's total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements.

US\$30.0 million credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch (Sumitomo)

On March 18, 2011, the Company entered into an unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement with Sumitomo for an aggregate of US\$30.0 million to refinance the US\$30.0 million facility that was due to mature on March 25, 2011. The facility is available for three years from the date of the facility agreement and will be utilized by the Company to finance its long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility require, among other things, that HLA retains ownership of the special share and that the Company remains a principal subsidiary (as defined in the facility agreement) of HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's consolidated tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not less than US\$200 million and the ratio of our total consolidated net debt (as defined in the agreement) to consolidated tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. The Company has also undertaken to make available to the bank within 180 days after the end of its financial year (beginning with financial year 2007), copies of its audited consolidated accounts as at the end of and for that financial year.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

15. Other financial liabilities (cont d)

(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (cont d)

Yuchai Rmb 1.7 billion short-term financing bonds

Yuchai received approval from China's National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors (NAFMII) for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured short-term financing bonds amounting to Rmb 1.7 billion. The bonds were issued in two tranches. The first tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 1 billion was issued on March 9, 2011 and matured on March 9, 2012. The first tranche of the bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 4.59%. The second tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 700 million was issued on July 22, 2011 and matured on July 22, 2012. The second tranche of the bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 5.65%. The par value and issue price of each bond was Rmb 100. Subscription to and trading of the bonds was only available in China to institutional investors of China's National Inter-bank Bond Market. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used by Yuchai as working capital. In March 2012, the first tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 1 billion was fully repaid upon its maturity. In July 2012, the second tranche of the bonds amounting to Rmb 700 million was fully repaid upon its maturity.

Yuchai Rmb 690 million short-term financing bonds

Yuchai received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured short-term financing bonds amounting to Rmb 690 million. The bonds were issued on November 22, 2011 and matured on November 23, 2012. The par value and issue price of each bond was Rmb 100. The bonds bore a fixed annual interest rate of 5.77%. Subscription to and trading of the bonds was only available in China to institutional investors of China's National Inter-bank Bond Market. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used by Yuchai as working capital. In November 2012, the bonds amounting to Rmb 690 million were fully repaid upon its maturity.

Yuchai Rmb 1 billion short-term financing bonds

Yuchai received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated unsecured short-term financing bonds amounting to Rmb 1 billion. The bonds were issued on August 28, 2012 and will mature on August 29, 2013. The par value and issue price of each bond is Rmb 100. The bonds bear a fixed annual interest rate of 4.45%. Subscription to and trading of the bonds is only available in China to institutional investors of China's National Inter-bank Bond Market. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds are used by Yuchai as working capital. In August 2013, the bonds amounting to Rmb 1 billion were fully repaid upon its maturity.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

15. Other financial liabilities (cont d)**(b) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (cont d)****Yuchai Rmb 1 billion medium-term notes**

Yuchai received approval from NAFMII for the issuance of RMB-denominated three-year unsecured medium-term notes (Notes) amounting to Rmb 1.6 billion. On May 28, 2013, Yuchai issued the first tranche of the Notes amounting to Rmb 1 billion. The par value and issue price of each Note is Rmb 100. The fixed annual interest payable on the Notes is 4.69% which is the rate as of May 30, 2013. The maturity date of the Notes is May 30, 2016. Subscription to and trading of the Notes is only available in China to institutional investors of China's National Inter-bank Bond Market. The first tranche of the Notes was underwritten by China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited. The proceeds from the issuance of the Notes are to be used by Yuchai to repay bank loans and for working capital purposes.

Factoring arrangement

The Group factored a portion of the trade receivables during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. Factoring is done with reputable bank in China. As of December 31, 2013, Rmb 500.0 million (2012: Rmb Nil) was included in the interest-bearing loans and borrowings representing the Group's obligation to the banks for trade receivables factored with recourse.

16. Deferred grants

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
At January 1	333,291	353,394	57,743
Received during the year	68,637	43,694	7,139
Released to consolidated statement of profit or loss	(28,534)	(50,978)	(8,329)
Reduced due to disposal of a subsidiary	(20,000)		
At December 31	353,394	346,110	56,553
Current (Note 26)	27,332	35,145	5,743
Non-current	326,062	310,965	50,810
	353,394	346,110	56,553

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

17. Inventories

Inventories are comprised of:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Raw materials	1,152,624	1,259,175	205,744
Work in progress	18,907	2,666	436
Finished goods	839,224	1,072,211	175,195
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	2,010,755	2,334,052	381,375

Inventories recognized as an expense in Cost of sales are Rmb 10,975,089, Rmb 9,477,769 and Rmb 11,283,308 (US\$1,843,648) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

An analysis of the inventory reserve accounts is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
At January 1	150,477	126,398	20,653
Inventories written down	23,478	7,061	1,153
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(47,504)	(27,665)	(4,520)
Written off	(53)	(184)	(30)
At December 31	126,398	105,610	17,256

The inventories written down and reversal of write-down of inventories recognized as an expense and included in Cost of sales amounted to Rmb 12,412, Rmb 24,026 and Rmb 20,604 (US\$3,367) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The reversal of write-down of inventories was made when the related inventories were sold above their carrying amounts in 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, inventories with a carrying amount of Rmb 41.8 million (US\$6.8 million) (2012: Rmb Nil) are pledged to secure bank facilities.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

18. Other current assets

	1.1.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2012 Rmb 000 (Restated)	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Development properties	55,698	52,464	39,326	6,426
Held for trading investment	40,524	48,761	28,105	4,592
Derivative not designated as hedges foreign exchange forward contract			2,731	446
	96,222	101,225	70,162	11,464

Foreign exchange forward contract

On June 6, 2013, Yuchai entered into a NDF with ICBC to purchase C\$27.9 million at the forward exchange rate (USD/CAD) of 1.0788 on June 7, 2014. The Group accounted this NDF at fair value through profit or loss (Note 21).

19. Trade and bills receivables

	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Trade receivables (net)	395,025	411,782	67,283
Bills receivable ⁽ⁱ⁾	6,196,711	7,026,166	1,148,048
	6,591,736	7,437,948	1,215,331

⁽ⁱ⁾ As of December 31, 2013, bills receivable includes bills receivable from joint venture and other related parties amounted Rmb 126,027 (US\$20,592) (2012: Rmb 99,632) and Rmb 6,800 (US\$1,111) (2012: Rmb 21,070), respectively.

Trade receivables (net) are non-interest bearing and are generally on 60 days term. They are recognized at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, outstanding bills receivables discounted with banks for which the Group retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb 828,974 and Rmb 1,243,440 (US\$203,173) respectively.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, outstanding bills receivables endorsed to suppliers with recourse obligation were Rmb 567,112 and Rmb 1,043,213 (US\$170,457) respectively.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

19. Trade and bills receivables (cont d)

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
At January 1	59,177	43,664	7,135
Credit to consolidated statement of profit or loss	(15,184)	(12,669)	(2,070)
Written off	(334)	(2,454)	(401)
Translation differences	5	(8)	(2)
December 31	43,664	28,533	4,662

The Group's historical experience in the collection of trade receivables falls within the recorded allowances. Due to this factor, management believes that no additional credit risks beyond the amount provided for collection losses are inherent in the Group's trade receivables.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, gross trade receivables due from a major customer, Dongfeng Automobile Company and its affiliates (the Dongfeng companies) were Rmb 145,351 and Rmb 279,831 (US\$45,723), respectively. See Note 31 for further discussion of customer concentration risk.

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired			
			0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	>365 days
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
At 31.12.2013	7,437,948	7,279,974	121,648	12,948	23,039	339
At 31.12.2012	6,591,736	6,417,854	120,507	25,962	9,310	18,103

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***20. Other receivables**

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Staff advances	9,766	12,326	2,014
Associates and joint ventures	61,456	155,968	25,485
Other related parties	20,148	7,202	1,177
Interest receivables	7,752	16,293	2,662
Bills receivable in transit	45,800	17,523	2,863
Others	27,536	7,741	1,265
Impairment losses other receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	(640)	(1,275)	(209)
Loans and receivables (Note 34)	171,818	215,778	35,257
Tax recoverable	71,515	100,403	16,406
Total	243,333	316,181	51,663

For terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer to Note 28.

Note:

⁽ⁱ⁾ An analysis of the impairment losses other receivables is as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
At January 1	15,978	640	105
(Credit)/debit to consolidated statement of profit or loss	(4,463)	894	146
Written off	(10,957)	(259)	(42)
Translation differences	82		
At December 31	640	1,275	209

The Group's historical experience in the collection of other receivables falls within the recorded allowances. Due to this factor, management believes that no additional credit risks beyond the amount provided for collection losses are inherent in the Group's other receivables.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***21. Cash and cash equivalents****Short-term investments****Restricted cash****Long-term bank deposits**

	1.1.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
	(Restated)	(Restated)		
Non-current				
Long-term bank deposits ⁽ⁱ⁾			185,000	30,228
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,124,776	3,127,602	2,596,536	424,263
Short-term investments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			110,524	18,060
Restricted cash		269,963	669,788	109,440
	4,124,776	3,397,565	3,376,848	551,763
Cash and bank balances	4,124,776	3,397,565	3,561,848	581,991
Representing:				
Cash at banks and on hand	2,433,020	2,555,054	1,910,080	312,099
Bank deposits	1,691,756	842,511	1,651,768	269,892
Cash and bank balances	4,124,776	3,397,565	3,561,848	581,991

Note:

⁽ⁱ⁾ During the financial year, YMMC placed two-year time deposits of Rmb 185,000 (US\$30,228) (2012: Rmb Nil) at an annual interest rate of 3.75% (2012: Nil) with banks. These long-term fixed deposits are not considered as cash equivalents.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Short-term investments relate to bank deposits with initial maturities of more than three months and subject to more than insignificant risk of changes in value upon withdrawal before maturity. The interest rate of these bank deposits as of December 31, 2013 for the Group ranged from 0.33% to 0.80% (2012: Nil).

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Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interests at the respective short-term deposit rates. The interest rate of the bank deposits (excluding long-term bank deposits and short-term investments) as at December 31, 2013 for the Group ranged from 0.19% to 3.50% (2012: 0.25% to 5.584%).

Cash and bank balances denominated in various currencies are mainly held in bank accounts in the PRC and Singapore. As of December 31, 2013, the Group has restricted cash of Rmb 4,677 (US\$764) (2012: Rmb 29,397) which was used as collateral by the banks for the issuance of bills to suppliers and would mature after three months. The Group factored a portion of the trade receivables during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. As at December 31, 2013, the Group has restricted cash of Rmb 500,000 (US\$81,698) (2012: Rmb Nil) relating to trade receivables which had been factored and fully settled by customers.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

21. Cash and cash equivalents (cont d)

Short-term investments

Restricted cash

Long-term bank deposits

On June 11, 2012, a one-year Great British Pound (GBP) denominated time deposit of GBP 23.7 million (equivalent to Rmb 240.6 million) was deposited by Yuchai with ICBC at an annual interest rate of 5.584% as guarantee of a one-year loan contract from the same bank amounting to US\$36.8 million. On the same date, Yuchai entered into a NDF with ICBC to purchase US\$36.8 million at the forward exchange rate (USD/GBP) of 1.5525 on the repayment date of the aforesaid bank loan on Jun 11, 2013 (Note 15(a)). The Group presented this GBP-denominated time deposit as Restricted cash .

On June 9, 2013, an 11-month USD-denominated time deposit of US\$27.1 million (equivalent to Rmb 165.1 million) was deposited by Yuchai with ICBC at an annual interest rate of 1.8103% as guarantee of a one-year loan contract from the same bank amounting to C\$27.9 million. On June 6, 2013, Yuchai entered into a NDF with ICBC to purchase C\$27.9 million at the forward exchange rate (USD/CAD) of 1.0788 on the repayment date of the aforesaid bank loan on June 6, 2014 (Note 18). The Group presented this USD-denominated time deposit as Restricted cash .

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, the Group had available Rmb 4,164,871 and Rmb 4,707,480 (US\$769,184) respectively of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met. The commitment fees incurred for 2011, 2012 and 2013 were Rmb 366, Rmb 556 and Rmb 539 (US\$88) respectively.

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China Yuchai International Limited

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

22. Assets classified as held for sale

Sale of 28% of the issued ordinary shares in the capital of Scientex Park (M) Sdn. Bhd. (Scientex Park Sale)

On December 27, 2012, the Group's subsidiary, HLGE announced that its wholly-owned subsidiaries, LKN Development Pte. Ltd. (LKND) and Nirwana Properties Sdn. Bhd. (Nirwana), had on the same day entered into the conditional share sale agreement dated December 27, 2012 (the Scientex Park Sale Agreement) with Scientex Quatari Sdn. Bhd. (Scientex Quatari), pursuant to which LKND and Nirwana have agreed to sell, and Scientex Quatari has agreed to purchase, an aggregate of 6,300,000 issued and paid-up ordinary shares of par value RM1.00 each in the capital of Scientex Park (M) Sdn. Bhd. held by LKND and Nirwana, representing 28% of the issued share capital of Scientex Park, for a total cash consideration of RM 21,105,000, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Scientex Park Sale Agreement.

The investment in Scientex Park was previously reported in the HLGE segment. As of December 31, 2012, the investment in Scientex Park has been presented in the statement of financial position as Assets classified as held for sale .

On April 8, 2013, LKND and Nirwana completed the disposal of 28% of the issued shares capital of Scientex Park. With the completion of the disposal, Scientex Park has ceased to be an associate of HLGE.

Disposal of 50% equity interest in Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel Company Ltd. (SIEH Disposal)

On December 28, 2012, the Group's subsidiary, HLGE announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, LKN Investment International Pte. Ltd. (LKNII), has on the same day entered into a share transfer agreement dated December 28, 2012 (the Share Transfer Agreement) with Shanghai International Ventures & Consulting Corporation (SIVCC) pursuant to which LKNII has agreed to transfer its equity interest in 50% of the registered capital of Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel Company Ltd. to SIVCC for a cash consideration of Rmb 40 million upon the terms and conditions of the Share Transfer Agreement.

The investment in SIEH was previously reported in the HLGE segment and China segment under geographical information. As of December 31, 2012, the investment in SIEH has been presented in the statement of financial position as Assets classified as held for sale .

The investment in SIEH was subsequently disposed of on May 23, 2013. With the completion of the disposal, SIEH ceased to be a joint venture of HLGE.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

22. Assets classified as held for sale (cont d)

The investments in Scientex Park and SIEH classified as held for sale and the related foreign currency translation reserve as at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

	31.12.2012
	Rmb 000
Investment in associate (Note 5)	
Cost	18,155
Share of post-acquisition reserves	20,841
	38,996
Investment in joint venture (Note 6)	
Cost	148,805
Share of post-acquisition reserves	(118,305)
	30,500
Assets classified as held for sale	69,496
Reserves of disposal groups classified as held for sale attributable to equity holders of the parent	(13,784)

The total cash flow effect of the disposal of investment in Scientex Park and SIEH in 2013 is:

	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Carrying value of investment in associate and joint venture classified as held for sale on respective disposal dates	66,435	10,855
Gain on disposal of associate and joint venture	7,292	1,192
Realization of foreign currency translation reserve upon disposal of foreign operations	10,770	1,759
Total consideration received	84,497	13,806

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

23. Issued capital and reserves

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	thousands	thousands	thousands
Authorized shares			
Ordinary share of US\$0.10 each	100,000	100,000	100,000
	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid			
37,267,673 ordinary shares issued and fully paid at US\$0.10 per share	1,724,196	1,724,196	281,727
Special share issued and fully paid			
One special share issued and fully paid at US\$0.10 per share	*	*	*
Non-redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares	21	21	3

* Less than Rmb 1 (US\$1).

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as the Board of Directors of the Company may declare from time to time. All ordinary shares are entitled to one vote on a show of hands and carry one vote per share on a poll.

The holder of special share is entitled to elect a majority of directors of the Company. In addition, no shareholders resolution may be passed without the affirmative vote of the special share, including any resolution to amend the Memorandum of Association or Bye-laws of the Company. The special share is not transferable except to HLA, HLC or any of its affiliates. The Bye-Laws of the Company provides that the special share shall cease to carry any rights in the event that HLA and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 7,290,000 ordinary shares in the capital of the Company.

HLGE issued 197,141,190 NCCPS at an issue price of S\$0.02 each on July 4, 2006, expiring on the 10th anniversary of the NCCPS issue date, and 196,982,796 NCCPS have been converted into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE.

The NCCPS shall, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, carry the right to receive, out of the profits of HLGE available for payment of dividends, a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 10% per annum of the issue price for each NCCPS (the Preference Dividend).

Other than the Preference Dividend, the NCCPS holders shall have no further right to participate in the profits or assets of HLGE.

NCCPS holders shall have no voting rights except under certain circumstances referred to in the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 set out in the terms of the NCCPS.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

23. Issued capital and reserves (cont d)

The NCCPS are not listed and quoted on the Official List of the Singapore Exchange. However, the holders of the NCCPS are able to exercise their rights to convert the NCCPS into new ordinary shares at a 1 for 1 ratio, subject to the terms and conditions of the NCCPS. Such new ordinary shares will be listed and quoted on the Official List of the Singapore Exchange when issued.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

24. Dividends declared and paid

	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Declared and paid during the year			
Dividends on ordinary shares:			
Final dividend paid in 2012: US\$0.90 per share (2011: US\$1.50 per share)	211,729		
Final and interim dividends paid in 2013: US\$0.90 per share (2012: US\$0.90 per share)		207,708	33,939
	211,729	207,708	33,939

25. Statutory reserves

	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Statutory general reserve ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
At January 1	185,762	187,363	30,614
Transfer from retained earnings	1,686	2,272	371
Reduced due to liquidation of a subsidiary	(85)	(264)	(43)
At December 31	187,363	189,371	30,942
Statutory public welfare fund ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
At January 1 and December 31	85,641	85,641	13,994

General surplus reserve ^(iv)

At January 1 and December 31	25,706	25,706	4,200
Total	298,710	300,718	49,136

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

25. Statutory reserves (cont d)

Note:

- (i) In accordance with the relevant regulations in the PRC, Yuchai and its subsidiaries are required to provide certain statutory reserves which are designated for specific purposes based on the net income reported in the PRC GAAP financial statements. The reserves are not distributable in the form of cash dividends.
- (ii) In accordance with the relevant regulations in the PRC, a 10% appropriation to the statutory general reserve based on the net income reported in the PRC financial statements is required until the balance reaches 50% of the authorized share capital of Yuchai and its subsidiaries. Statutory general reserve can be used to make good previous years' losses, if any, and may be converted into share capital by the issue of new shares to stockholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings, or by increasing the par value of the shares currently held by them, provided that the reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the authorized share capital.
- (iii) Yuchai and its subsidiaries shall determine to transfer 5% to 10% of its net income reported in the PRC financial statements to the statutory public welfare fund. There is no limit on the amount that may be allocated to this fund. This fund can only be utilized on capital expenditure for the collective welfare of Yuchai and its subsidiaries' employees, such as the construction of dormitories, canteen and other welfare facilities, and cannot be utilized to pay staff welfare expenses. The transfer to this fund must be made before the distribution of a dividend to stockholders. Since January 1, 2006, in accordance with the amended Yuchai's policy, the contribution to the fund ceased.
- (iv) General surplus reserve is appropriated in accordance with Yuchai's Articles and resolution of the board of directors. General surplus reserve may be used to offset accumulated losses or increase the registered capital.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

26. Trade and other payables

	1.1.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
	(Restated)	(Restated)		
Trade and bills payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,813,009	4,587,358	5,085,349	830,926
Other payables	1,343,053	1,316,545	1,415,828	231,341
Interest payable	61,881	16,332	30,134	4,924
Holding company	19	31		
Associates and joint ventures	4,120	24,482	20,338	3,323
Other related parties	313,959	231,580	226,430	36,998
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 34)	6,536,041	6,176,328	6,778,079	1,107,512
Deferred grants (Note 16)	14,708	27,332	35,145	5,743
Deferred income ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	80,000	80,000	130,000	21,241
Advance from customers	69,576	51,448	72,138	11,787
Accrued staff costs	412,290	427,846	510,072	83,344
Other tax payable	18,143	46,757	64,116	10,476
Dividend payable	19,654	20,372	22,344	3,651
Total trade and other payables (current)	7,150,412	6,830,083	7,611,894	1,243,754

⁽ⁱ⁾ As of December 31, 2013, the trade and bills payables include bills payable to associates and other related parties amounted Rmb 12,850 (US\$2,100) (2012: Rmb 6,680) and Rmb 306,218 (US\$50,035) (2012: Rmb 269,550), respectively.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ This relates to the Group's transfer of technology know-how to a joint venture of which revenue has not been recognized.

	1.1.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
	(Restated)	(Restated)		
Other payables (non-current) ⁽ⁱ⁾	83,739	91,114	106,594	17,417

⁽ⁱ⁾ Non-current other payables relate to provision for bonus which is not expected to be settled next 12 months.
Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms.

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Other payables (current) are non-interest bearing and have an average term of three months.

Interest payable is normally settled throughout the financial year. As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, Rmb 14,296 and Rmb 27,626 (US\$4,514) of interest payable were related to outstanding short-term financing bonds and medium-term notes, respectively.

For terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer to Note 28.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

27. Provision for product warranty

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
At January 1	307,072	268,006	43,791
Provision made	322,442	385,881	63,051
Provision utilized	(361,508)	(347,949)	(56,853)
At December 31	268,006	305,938	49,989

28. Related party disclosures*The ultimate parent*

As of December 31, 2013, the controlling shareholder of the Company, HLA, indirectly owned 12,998,040, or 34.9%, of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company, as well as a special share that entitles it to elect a majority of directors of the Company. HLA controls the Company through its wholly-owned subsidiary, HLC, and through HLT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HLC. HLT owns approximately 21.0% of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company and is, and has since August 2002 been, the registered holder of the special share. HLA also owns, through another wholly-owned subsidiary, Well Summit Investments Limited, approximately 13.9% of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company. HLA is a member of the Hong Leong Investment Holdings Pte. Ltd., or Hong Leong Investment group of companies. Prior to August 2002, the Company was controlled by Diesel Machinery (BVI) Limited, which, until its dissolution, was a holding company controlled by HLC and was the prior owner of the special share. Through HLT's stock ownership and the rights accorded to the special share under Bye-Laws of the Company and various agreements among shareholders, HLA is able to effectively approve and effect most corporate transactions.

There were transactions other than dividends paid, between the Group and HLA of Rmb 329, Rmb Nil and Rmb 98 (US\$16) during the financial years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

28. Related party disclosures (cont d)**Entity with significant influence over the Group**

As of December 31, 2013, the Yulin City Government through Coomber Investment Ltd. owned 18.9% (2012: 18.9%) of the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company.

The following provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year (for information regarding outstanding balances at December 31, 2012 and 2013, refer to Notes 20 and 26):

	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Sales of diesel engines to State Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates ⁽ⁱ⁾	45,398	14,360	1,665	272
Sales of raw materials to State Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates ⁽ⁱ⁾	478,867	266,846	970,950	158,649
Sales to associates and joint ventures ⁽ⁱ⁾	225,276	135,321	278,935	45,577
Purchase of raw materials and supplies from subsidiaries and affiliates of State Holding Company ⁽ⁱ⁾	(1,632,960)	(1,380,307)	(1,608,698)	(262,855)
Purchases of raw materials and supplies from associates and joint ventures ⁽ⁱ⁾	(80,426)	(99,664)	(107,802)	(17,614)
Delivery expense charged by subsidiaries of State Holding Company ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(229,169)	(187,403)	(214,752)	(35,090)
Storage and distribution expenses charged by a subsidiary of State Holding Company ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(41,410)		(49,885)	(8,151)
Sales of a subsidiary to a subsidiary of State Holding Company (Note 1.2)		85,821		
General and administrative expenses				
- Charged by a subsidiary of State Holding Company ^(iv)	(22,182)	(26,389)	(24,876)	(4,065)
- Charged by HLA ^(v)	(329)		(98)	(16)
- Charged by affiliates of HLA ^(vi)	(8,639)	(10,152)	(6,489)	(1,060)
- Charged to joint ventures ^(vii)	*	8,499	1,745	285

* Amounts were not material.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

28. Related party disclosures (cont d)

Entity with significant influence over the Group (cont d)

Note:

- (i) Sale and purchase of raw materials, supplies, scraps and diesel engines to/from State Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates, and Yuchai's associates and joint ventures. Certain subsidiaries and affiliates of State Holding Company have acted as suppliers of raw materials and supplies to the Group and certain subsidiaries of State Holding Company have acted as sales agents of the Group. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and expects that these transactions will continue on normal commercial terms.
- (ii) Delivery expense charged by subsidiaries of State Holding Company. The fee is for the delivery of spare parts charged, which were recorded in Cost of sales and Selling, distribution and administrative costs respectively. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and these transactions continued on normal commercial terms.
- (iii) Storage and distribution expenses charged by a subsidiary of State Holding Company for the storage of engines, components and parts for Yuchai and distribution to the production facilities.
- (iv) General and administrative expenses charged by a subsidiary of State Holding Company, which is also an associate of Yuchai, for property management services rendered.
- (v) Management fees, general and administrative expenses charged by HLA.
- (vi) General and administrative expenses charged by affiliates of HLA. The fees mainly relate to office rental, secretarial fees, insurance fees, professional and consultancy fees, and miscellaneous office expenses.
- (vii) Hotel management fees, rental, administrative fees and license fees charged to joint ventures.

In addition to the above, Yuchai also entered into transactions with other PRC Government owned enterprises. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and expects that these transactions will continue on normal commercial terms. Balances with other PRC entities are excluded from this caption.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

28. Related party disclosures (cont d)*Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties*

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on normal commercial terms. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Short-term employee benefits	31,187	24,889	35,262	5,762

The non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Group.

29. Commitments and contingencies*Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee*

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain motor vehicles, office space and items of machinery. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31 are as follows:

	31.12.2012 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 Rmb 000	31.12.2013 US\$ 000
Within one year			
- With related parties	998	4,949	809
- With third parties	10,973	8,902	1,455
After one year but not more than five years			
- With related parties	170	1,524	249
- With third parties	5,602	6,282	1,026
	17,743	21,657	3,539

The minimum lease payments recognized as an expense in the period ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 amounted to Rmb 43,806, Rmb 46,817 and Rmb 51,115 (US\$8,352).

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group has leased out some of its assets, including surplus office and manufacturing buildings. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

29. Commitments and contingencies (cont d)***Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor (cont d)***

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31 are as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Within one year			
- With related parties	1,648	1,296	212
- With third parties	2,435	2,163	353
After one year but not more than five years			
- With related parties	479	548	90
- With third parties	8,350	8,014	1,309
More than five years			
- With related parties	2,100	2,000	327
- With third parties	22,261	21,840	3,569
	37,273	35,861	5,860

Finance lease commitments

The Group has finance lease for an item of plant and equipment. This lease has term of renewal but no purchase options and escalation clause. Renewal is at the option of the Group.

Future minimum lease payments under finance lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	31.12.2013	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of payments
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
Not later than one year	13	13
Later than one year but not later than five years	44	43
Total minimum lease payments	57	56
Less: Amount representing finance charges	(1)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	56	56

Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, Yuchai had capital expenditure (mainly in respect of property, plant and equipment) contracted for but not recognized in the financial statements amounting to Rmb 896.2 million and Rmb 885.7 million (US\$144.7 million), respectively. The Group's share of joint venture's capital commitment is disclosed in Note 6.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

29. Commitments and contingencies (cont d)

Investment commitments

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, the Group has commitment of Rmb 14.4 million and Rmb 9.0 million (US\$1.5 million) relating to the Group's interest in joint ventures, respectively.

Letter of credits

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, Yuchai had issued irrevocable letter of credits of Rmb 35.7 million and Rmb 84.1 million (US\$13.7 million), respectively.

Product liability

The General Principles of the Civil Law of China and the Industrial Product Quality Liability Regulations imposes that manufacturers and sellers are liable for loss and injury caused by defective products. Yuchai and its subsidiaries do not carry product liability insurance. Yuchai and its subsidiaries have not had any significant product liability claims brought against them.

Environmental liability

China adopted its Environmental Protection Law in 1989, and the State Council and the State Environmental Protection Agency promulgate regulations as required from time to time. The Environmental Protection Law addresses issues relating to environmental quality, waste disposal and emissions, including air, water and noise emissions. Environmental regulations have not had a material impact on Yuchai's results of operations. Yuchai delivers, on a regular basis, burned sand and certain other waste products to a waste disposal site approved by the local government and makes payments in respect thereof. Yuchai expects that environmental standards and their enforcement in China will, as in many other countries, become more stringent over time, especially as technical advances make achievement of higher standards more feasible. Yuchai has built an air filter system to reduce the level of dust and fumes resulting from its production of diesel engines. The PRC emission standard equivalent to Euro III is implemented throughout China from 2008.

In addition, emission standard equivalent to Euro I was implemented on August 31, 2004. After that date, the engines equipped with Euro I engines cannot be sold and used in major urban area. The manufacture and sale of Euro II engines is expected to be progressively phased out starting June 30, 2008 and the PRC emission standard equivalent to Euro III has been implemented progressively throughout China from July 1, 2008. There can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to comply with these emission standards or that the introduction of these and other environmental regulations will not result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

29. Commitments and contingencies (cont d)

Environmental liability (cont d)

Yuchai is subject to Chinese national and local environmental protection regulations which currently impose fees for the discharge of waste substances, require the payment of fines for pollution, and provide for the closure by the Chinese government of any facility that fails to comply with orders requiring Yuchai to cease or improve upon certain activities causing environmental damage. Due to the nature of its business, Yuchai produces certain amounts of waste water, gas, and solid waste materials during the course of its production. Yuchai believes its environmental protection facilities and systems are adequate for it to comply with the existing national, provincial and local environmental protection regulations. However, Chinese national, provincial or local authorities may impose additional or more stringent regulations which would require additional expenditure on environmental matters or changes in our processes or systems.

30. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

Yuchai primarily conducts manufacturing and sale of diesel engines which are mainly distributed in the PRC market.

The HLGE is engaged in hospitality and property development activities conducted mainly in the PRC and Malaysia.

HLGE is listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Group financing (including finance costs) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the Adjustments and eliminations column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliations presented further below.

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***30. Segment information (cont d)**

Year ended			Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated financial statements
December 31, 2011	Yuchai Rmb 000	HLGE Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
Revenue				
External customers	15,413,243	31,185		15,444,428
Inter-segment				
Total revenue	15,413,243	31,185		15,444,428
Results				
Interest income	51,941	732	486 ⁽¹⁾	53,159
Interest expense	(147,813)	(12,860)	11,368 ⁽¹⁾	(149,305)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(252)			(252)
Depreciation and amortization	(322,923)	(4,795)	(1,125) ⁽²⁾	(328,843)
Share of (loss)/profit of associates	(310)	1,829		1,519
Share of results of joint ventures	(3,846)	(17,392)	(59,913) ⁽⁹⁾	(81,151)
Income tax expense	(200,001)	(3,047)	(23,732) ⁽³⁾	(226,780)
Segment profit	1,424,499	(22,953)	(102,264)⁽⁴⁾	1,299,282
Total assets	18,245,679	428,954	476,386⁽⁵⁾	19,151,019
Total liabilities	(11,619,447)	(494,449)	313,038⁽⁶⁾	(11,800,858)
Other disclosures				
Investment in associates	1,351	36,650		38,001
Investment in joint ventures	272,972	102,122	81,651 ⁽⁸⁾	456,745
Capital expenditure	931,603	123	38 ⁽⁷⁾	931,764

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***30. Segment information (cont d)**

Year ended			Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated financial statements
December 31, 2012	Yuchai Rmb 000	HLGE Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
Revenue				
External customers	13,411,384	38,105		13,449,489
Inter-segment				
Total revenue	13,411,384	38,105		13,449,489
Results				
Interest income	98,579	622	484 ⁽¹⁾	99,685
Interest expense	(205,746)	(9,070)	7,743 ⁽¹⁾	(207,073)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(8,026)			(8,026)
Depreciation and amortization	(343,191)	(4,649)	(645) ⁽²⁾	(348,485)
Share of profit of associates	366	2,006		2,372
Share of results of joint ventures	(30,904)	(5,533)	(2,804) ⁽⁹⁾	(39,241)
Income tax expense	(122,064)	(2,380)	(17,794) ⁽³⁾	(142,238)
Segment profit	918,646	(3,537)	(1,533)⁽⁴⁾	913,576
Operating assets	17,002,251	310,443	541,483	17,854,177
Assets classified as held for sale		82,907	(13,411)	69,496
Total assets	17,002,251	393,350	528,072⁽⁵⁾	17,923,673
Total liabilities	(9,943,167)	(406,211)	197,572⁽⁶⁾	(10,151,806)
Other disclosures				
Investment in associates	1,719	392		2,111
Investment in joint ventures	243,156	41,107	92,257 ⁽⁸⁾	376,520
Capital expenditure	736,664	20	43 ⁽⁷⁾	736,727

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Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)***30. Segment information (cont d)**

Year ended			Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated financial statements
December 31, 2013	Yuchai Rmb 000	HLGE Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000
Revenue				
External customers	15,870,380	31,975		15,902,355
Inter-segment				
Total revenue	15,870,380	31,975		15,902,355
Results				
Interest income	76,634	980	1,325 ⁽¹⁾	78,939
Interest expense	(155,787)	(7,321)	6,163 ⁽¹⁾	(156,945)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(9,163)			(9,163)
Depreciation and amortization	(383,788)	(4,611)	(540) ⁽²⁾	(388,939)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	164	(5)		159
Share of results of joint ventures	(51,921)	554	(27,878) ⁽⁹⁾	(79,245)
Income tax expense	(196,089)	(2,617)	(23,441) ⁽³⁾	(222,147)
Segment profit	1,228,728	(25,922)	(40,687)⁽⁴⁾	1,162,119
Total assets	18,421,147	332,212	539,809⁽⁵⁾	19,293,168
Total liabilities	(10,641,350)	(340,062)	122,409⁽⁶⁾	(10,859,003)
Other disclosures				
Investment in associates	1,881	349		2,230
Investment in joint ventures	210,230	40,512	64,380 ⁽⁸⁾	315,122
Capital expenditure	427,987	715	929 ⁽⁷⁾	429,631

Table of Contents**China Yuchai International Limited****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

30. Segment information (cont d)

Note:

- (1) Included here are interest income and expense of the holding entity's interest income and expense and inter-segment interest income and expense that are eliminated on consolidation.
- (2) Included here are the depreciation of the holding entity's property, plant and equipment and additional depreciation on HLGE's property, plant and equipment valued at fair value in excess of costs.
- (3) This relates mainly to the withholding tax provisions for dividends that are expected to be paid from income earned after December 31, 2007 by Yuchai that has not been remitted.
- (4) Profit for each operating segment does not include income tax expense and (loss)/profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations.
- (5) Segment assets included goodwill and other assets of holding entity and increase in value of HLGE's property, plant and equipment based on fair value in excess of costs.
- (6) Segment liabilities consist of the liabilities of the holding entity.
- (7) Included here are capital expenditures incurred by the holding entity.
- (8) Included here are HLGE's share of its joint ventures' property, plant and equipment valued at fair value in excess of costs.
- (9) Included here are HLGE's share of additional depreciation on its joint ventures' property, plant and equipment valued at fair value in excess of costs.

There has been no change to the Group's measurement of segment profit for each reportable operating segment.

Geographic information

Revenues from external customers:

	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
China	15,399,862	13,402,636	15,846,051	2,589,182
Other countries	44,566	46,853	56,304	9,200
	15,444,428	13,449,489	15,902,355	2,598,382

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customer.

Revenue from one customer group amounted to Rmb 3,298,400 (US\$538,945) (2012: Rmb 2,445,703; 2011: Rmb 3,029,125), arising from sales by Yuchai segment.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

30. Segment information (cont d)

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Non-current assets			
China	5,114,885	5,106,057	834,310
Assets classified as held for sale - China	(30,500)		
Other countries	3,343	5,512	901
	5,087,728	5,111,569	835,211

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, prepaid operating leases, investment in joint ventures, intangible asset and goodwill.

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group has loan, trade and other receivables, and cash and bank deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds available-for-sale investment and enters into derivative transaction.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investment and derivative financial instrument.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at December 31, 2012 and 2013.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at December 31, 2013.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont d)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's interest-bearing bank deposits and loans and borrowings from banks and financial institutions. The interest-bearing loans and borrowings of the Group are disclosed in Note 15. As certain rates are based on interbank offer rates, the Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. This risk is not hedged. Interest-bearing bank deposits are short to medium-term in nature but given the significant cash and bank balances held by the Group, any variation in the interest rates may have a material impact on the results of the Group. The fixed deposit pledged with bank of the Group is disclosed in Note 21.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a mixture of fixed and variable rates for its deposits and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for bank deposits and interest-bearing financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the profit for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Group would increase/decrease by Rmb 6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) (2012: increase/decrease by Rmb 4.7 million).

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's sales, purchases and financial liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of entities within the Group. The Group also holds cash and bank balances and other investments denominated in foreign currencies. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the Singapore Dollar, Malaysian Ringgit, Great British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Renminbi and US Dollar.

Foreign currency translation exposure is managed by incurring debt in the operating currency so that where possible operating cash flows can be primarily used to repay obligations in the local currency. This also has the effect of minimizing the exchange differences recorded against income, as the exchange differences on the net investment are recorded directly against equity.

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The Group's exposures to foreign currency are as follows:

	31.12.2012					
	Singapore Dollar Rmb 000	Euro Rmb 000	Great British Pound Rmb 000	US Dollar Rmb 000	Renminbi Rmb 000	Others Rmb 000
Held for trading investment	48,761					
Trade and other receivables	534	133		23,237	40,633	444
Cash and bank balances	140,858		240,566	1,147	13	479
Financial liabilities	(51,422)	(5,606)		(271,065)		
Trade and other payables	(43,498)			(34,233)	(1,336)	(114)
Net assets/(liabilities)	95,233	(5,473)	240,566	(280,914)	39,310	809

	31.12.2013					
	Singapore Dollar Rmb 000	Euro Rmb 000	Canadian Dollar Rmb 000	US Dollar Rmb 000	Renminbi Rmb 000	Others Rmb 000
Held for trading investment	28,105					
Trade and other receivables	561	31,590		11,293	35,426	5
Cash and bank balances	171,475			167,394		383
Financial liabilities	(48,153)	(22,483)	(159,607)	(25,738)		
Trade and other payables	(32,077)			(17,580)	(1,336)	(17)
Net assets/(liabilities)	119,911	9,107	(159,607)	135,369	34,090	371
US\$ 000	19,593	1,488	(26,079)	22,119	5,570	61

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont d)*Foreign currency risk (cont d)**Foreign currency risk sensitivity*

A 10% strengthening of the following major currencies against the functional currency of each of the Group's entities at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	31.12.2012	Profit before tax	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
		Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Singapore Dollar	9,523	11,991	1,959
Euro	(547)	911	149
Great British Pound	24,057		
Canadian Dollar		(15,961)	(2,608)
US Dollar	(28,091)	13,537	2,212
Renminbi	3,931	3,409	557

Equity price risk

The Group has investment in TCL which is quoted.

Equity price risk sensitivity

A 10% increase/(decrease) in the underlying prices at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) Group's profit by the following amount:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Statement of profit or loss	4,876	2,811	459

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and loan notes) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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Credit risks related to receivables. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont d)

Credit risk (cont d)

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed for all customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistic for similar financial assets.

The allowance account in respect of trade and other receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible. At that point, the financial asset is considered irrecoverable and the amount charged to the allowance account is written off against the carrying amount of the impaired financial asset.

At December 31, 2013, the Group had approximately top 20 customers (2012: top 20 customers) that owed the Group more than Rmb 292.0 million (US\$47.7 million) (2012: Rmb 246.4 million) and accounted for approximately 71% (2012: 56%) of accounts receivables (excluding bills receivables) owing respectively. These customers are located in the PRC. There were 26 customers (2012: 35 customers) with balances greater than Rmb 1.0 million (US\$0.2 million) accounting for just over 95.4% (2012: 81.3%) of total accounts receivable (excluding bills receivables). The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets mentioned in Note 19. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Cash and fixed deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont d)**Liquidity risk**

The Group monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows, and having adequate amounts of committed credit facilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at December 31, 2012	One year or less Rmb 000	Two to five years Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
Financial assets			
Trade and bills receivables	6,635,400		6,635,400
Other receivables, excluding tax recoverable	172,458		172,458
Cash and bank balances	3,397,565		3,397,565
Held for trading investment	48,761		48,761
	10,254,184		10,254,184
Financial liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2,459,169	116,687	2,575,856
Trade and other payables	6,176,328		6,176,328
Derivatives not designated as hedges – foreign exchange forward contract	9,467		9,467
	8,644,964	116,687	8,761,651

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As at December 31, 2013	One year or less Rmb 000	Two to five years Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000	Total US\$ 000
Financial assets				
Trade and bills receivables	7,466,481		7,466,481	1,219,993
Other receivables, excluding tax recoverable	217,053		217,053	35,466
Cash and bank balances	3,376,848	185,000	3,561,848	581,991
Held for trading investment	28,105		28,105	4,592
Derivatives not designated as hedges foreign exchange forward contract	2,731		2,731	446
	11,091,218	185,000	11,276,218	1,842,488
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1,295,558	1,184,270	2,479,828	405,194
Trade and other payables	6,778,079		6,778,079	1,107,512
Other liabilities	13	44	57	9
	8,073,650	1,184,314	9,257,964	1,512,715

32. Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance except where decisions are made to exit businesses or close companies.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debts (which includes the borrowings and trade and other payables, less cash and bank balances) and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent (comprising issued capital and reserves).

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

32. Capital management (cont d)

	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2013
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 15)	2,450,695	2,259,377	369,174
Trade and other payables (Note 26)	6,921,197	7,718,488	1,261,171
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 21)	(3,397,565)	(3,561,848)	(581,991)
Net debts	5,974,327	6,416,017	1,048,354
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	5,901,913	6,391,573	1,044,357
Total capital and net debts	11,876,240	12,807,590	2,092,711

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013.

As disclosed in Note 25, certain subsidiaries of the Group are required by the relevant authorities in the PRC to contribute and maintain a non-distributable statutory reserve fund whose utilization is subject to approval by the relevant authorities in the PRC. This externally imposed capital requirement has been complied with by the subsidiaries of the Group for the financial years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013.

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(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

33. Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value as at December 31, 2012:

	Total Rmb 000	Level 1 Rmb 000	Level 2 Rmb 000	Level 3 Rmb 000
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Held for trading investment:				
Quoted equity shares - TCL (Note 18)	48,761	48,761		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial liability:				
Foreign exchange forward contract - US Dollar (Note 15(a))	9,467		9,467	

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2013:

	Date of valuation	Total Rmb 000	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) Rmb 000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) Rmb 000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) Rmb 000
Assets measured at fair value					
Held for trading investment:					
Quoted equity shares - TCL (Note 18)	December 31, 2013	28,105	28,105		
Derivative financial asset:					
Foreign exchange forward contract - Canadian Dollar (Note 18)	December 31, 2013	2,731		2,731	

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

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	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Rmb 000	Loans and receivables Rmb 000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Rmb 000	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000
As at December 31, 2012						
Financial assets						
Held for trading investment	18	48,761				48,761
Trade and bills receivables	19		6,591,736			6,591,736
Other receivables	20		171,818			171,818
Cash and bank balances	21		3,397,565			3,397,565
		48,761	10,161,119			10,209,880
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	26				6,176,328	6,176,328
Loans and borrowings	15(b)				2,450,695	2,450,695
Derivatives not designated as hedges foreign exchange forward contract	15(a)			9,467		9,467
				9,467	8,627,023	8,636,490

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	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Rmb 000	Loans and receivables Rmb 000	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000	Total US\$ 000
As at December 31, 2013						
Financial assets						
Held for trading investment	18	28,105			28,105	4,592
Derivatives not designated as hedges foreign exchange forward contract	18	2,731			2,731	446
Trade and bills receivables	19		7,437,948		7,437,948	1,215,331
Other receivables	20		215,778		215,778	35,257
Cash and bank balances	21		3,561,848		3,561,848	581,991
		30,836	11,215,574		11,246,410	1,837,617
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	26			6,778,079	6,778,079	1,107,512
Loans and borrowings	15(b)			2,259,377	2,259,377	369,174
Other liabilities	15(a)			56	56	9
				9,037,512	9,037,512	1,476,695

Held for trading investment relates to the Group's investment in TCL, which is a company listed on the main board of the Singapore Exchange and is involved in the manufacture, assembly and distribution of high-end consumer electronic products and home entertainment products in the PRC. Fair values of the quoted equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Financial assets/liabilities through profit or loss reflect the positive/negative change in fair value of the foreign exchange forward contract that is not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk.

Fair value of financial instruments by classed that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, restricted cash, trade and bills receivables, other receivables, trade and other payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings (current) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The management assessed that long-term bank deposits, interest-bearing loans and borrowings (non-current) and other liabilities approximate their fair value as their interest rates approximate the market interest rates.

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35. Events after the reporting period

(a) US\$30.0 million credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch

On March 12, 2014, the Group entered into a supplemental agreement with the bank to renew the existing US\$30.0 million facility that matured on March 18, 2014. The new unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of US\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. The terms and conditions of this facility agreement remained similar to the facility agreement dated March 18, 2011.

(b) S\$30.0 million credit facility with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ Ltd, Singapore Branch

On March 13, 2014, the Group entered into a new agreement with the bank on similar terms to refinance the existing revolving credit facility that matured on March 18, 2014. The new unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of S\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration. The terms and conditions of this facility agreement remained similar to the facility agreement dated March 11, 2011.

(c) Increase of shareholding in HLGE

In January and March 2014, Grace Star Services Ltd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has purchased in the open market an aggregate of 465,000 ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, representing 0.05% of the total number of issued ordinary shares of HLGE, for an aggregate gross cash consideration of S\$18 (the Acquisition). Following the Acquisition, the Company holds in aggregate 471,077,072 ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, representing approximately 50.17% shareholding in HLGE, based on the total outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE, net of the ordinary shares held by the Trustee under the Trust.

(d) Joint venture with Shanghai Hengshan (Group) Corporation (China)

Shanghai Hengshan Equatorial Hotel Management Co., Ltd (SHEHM) was incorporated on January 10, 2014 in the People's Republic of China with a registered capital of Rmb 3.5 million. SHEHM is a joint venture company with 49% shareholding interest held by Equatorial Hotel Management Pte. Ltd. (EHM), a wholly-owned subsidiary of HLGE, and the remaining 51% shareholding interest held by Shanghai Hengshan (Group) Corporation (China) (Shanghai Hengshan). The principal activities of SHEHM are those relating to hotel and property management. EHM together with Shanghai Hengshan have joint control over SHEHM.

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36. Comparatives

The following comparatives in the consolidated statement of financial position have been restated as follows:

	As at January 1, 2012 Rmb 000	As at December 31, 2012 Rmb 000	Note
Increase/(decrease) in:			
Restricted cash		240,566	(i)
Other current assets		(240,566)	(i)
Trade and other payables (current)	(83,739)	(91,114)	(ii)
Other payables (non-current)	83,739	91,114	(ii)

Note:

- (i) The time deposit, which was pledged to a bank as guarantee for a one-year loan, was previously disclosed in Other current assets and is now disclosed in Restricted cash .
- (ii) Comparatives were restated due to the adoption of Revised IAS 19 as disclosed in Note 2.4.