

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LTD

Form 20-F

April 19, 2012

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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, 2011

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

Into English)

Bermuda
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or

Organization)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value US\$0.10 per Share	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)

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, 2011, 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
by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

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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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Certain Definitions and Supplemental Information

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 or Rmb are to Renminbi, the legal tender currency of China; all references to S\$ are to Singapore dollars, the legal tender currency of Singapore. 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 6.3016 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, on March 1, 2012 and (ii) from Singapore dollar to US dollars at the rate of S\$1.2474 = 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 1, 2012. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts or Singapore dollar 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, 2011, 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 2011. As of March 1, 2012, 37,267,673 shares of our Common Stock, and one special share, par value US\$0.10, of our Common Stock 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.

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 2012 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 truck and diesel engine industries and markets in China, our diesel engine customers, the demand, sales volume and sales prices for our diesel engines and our levels of accounts receivable;

the effects of a significant slowdown in the global economy and heightened market volatility in 2011 caused by various factors, including the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, a possible breakup of the eurozone, the continuing geopolitical unrest in the Middle East and recent tensions over Iran's nuclear capabilities, and their possible impact on world oil supply and on our business, operating results and growth rates;

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

the effects of previously reported material weaknesses and current material weakness 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 manufacture and sell our diesel 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 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 Reorganization Agreement) (See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Cooperation Agreement);

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

the effects of China's political, economic and social conditions on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects;

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 repay their 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 (H1N5), 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, 2010 and 2011, and the selected consolidated statement of income data and the selected consolidated statement of cash flows data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 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 the selected consolidated statement of income data and the selected consolidated statement of cash flows data set forth below for the year ended December 31, 2009 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, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 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. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 were originally prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or US GAAP, and were restated in accordance with IFRS for comparative purposes only.

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, 2009, 2010 and 2011 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.

Our selected consolidated statement of income data, selected consolidated statement of financial position data and selected consolidated statement of cash flows data for the year ended December 31, 2007 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 were prepared in accordance with US GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from and is not comparable with IFRS, and are therefore presented separately.

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 have looked for new business opportunities to seek to reduce our financial dependence on Yuchai. As of December 31, 2011, we had a 49.4% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE and a 12.2% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL. As of April 4, 2012, our interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE had decreased from 49.4% to 48.9%, and our interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL remained unchanged at 12.2%.

Relating to our interest in HLGE:

On January 16, 2012, 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares were mandatorily converted into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE resulting in our shareholding interest in HLGE decreasing from 49.4% to 48.1%. On March 5, 2012, upon the transfer of one Series A redeemable convertible preference share (Series A RCPS) to Venture Delta Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star Services Limited and Venture Delta sent requisition notices to HLGE's Board of Directors requesting for the convening of a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS to propose the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE in accordance with HLGE's articles of association. On March 15, 2012, pursuant to the receipt of the requisition notices from Grace Star and Venture Delta, HLGE's Board of Directors announced that a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS will be convened on March 30, 2012 to approve the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. At the meeting on March 30, 2012, the

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holders of the Series A RCPS approved the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. On April 4, 2012, as a result of the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS held by Grace Star and Venture Delta into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, our shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 48.1% to 48.9%.

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In the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 that were prepared in accordance with US GAAP, we accounted for HLGE as an affiliate under the equity method of accounting. In the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 that were prepared in accordance with IFRS, having regard to the potential voting rights attributable to our redeemable convertible preference shares in HLGE, we consider HLGE a subsidiary as we are able to govern the financial and operating policies of HLGE.

Relating to our interest in TCL:

On December 1, 2009, we announced that concurrently with the capital reduction and cash distribution exercise to be undertaken by TCL, we intended to appoint a broker to sell 550,000,000 shares in TCL at a price of S\$0.03 per share on an ex-distribution basis (Placement). On June 9, 2010, upon the obtaining of the relevant approvals from its shareholders and the legal and regulatory authorities in Singapore, TCL announced that the expected date of payment of the cash distribution of S\$0.05 per issued share was July 7, 2010. On July 8, 2010, we announced that we had proceeded to complete the sale of a total of 536,000,000 shares out of 550,000,000 shares available in the Placement in TCL to the various purchasers. Further to the closing of the Placement, our total shareholding in TCL decreased from 34.4% to 13.9%. Subsequently, the Company sold additional TCL shares in the open market resulting in its shareholding interest in TCL decreasing further from 13.9% to 12.2%. For further information on the Company's investments in TCL and HLGE, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan .

Amount in conformity with IFRS:

	2008 Rmb	IFRS Year ended December 31,			2011 US\$
		2009 Rmb	2010 Rmb	2011 Rmb	
(in thousands)					
Selected Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Revenue	10,404,788	13,175,903	16,208,184	15,444,428	2,450,874
Gross profit	2,049,136	2,545,818	4,008,931	3,442,279	546,254
Research and development costs	(184,794)	(297,259)	(324,123)	(328,140)	(52,072)
Other operating income, net	19,460	77,555	87,628	73,078	11,596
Operating profit	615,742	854,257	1,949,672	1,535,088	243,603
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	16,409	(13,046)	(54,023)	(79,632)	(12,637)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	481,742	966,668	1,765,203	1,299,282	206,183
Income tax expense	(110,526)	(147,223)	(327,946)	(226,780)	(35,988)
Profit from continuing operations	371,216	819,445	1,437,257	1,072,502	170,195
(Loss)/profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	(33,985)	13,022	12,655		
Profit for the year	337,231	832,467	1,449,912	1,072,502	170,195
Attributable to owners of the parent	240,036	628,331	1,117,297	818,532	129,893
Non-controlling interests	97,195	204,136	332,615	253,970	40,302
Basic and diluted earnings per common share attributable to owners of the parent	6.44	16.86	29.98	21.96	3.49
Profit from continuing operations per share	9.96	21.99	38.57	28.78	4.57
Profit for the year per share	9.05	22.34	38.91	28.78	4.57
Weighted average number of shares	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268

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	2008	2009	As of December 31,		
	Rmb	Rmb	2010	2011	2011
			Rmb	Rmb	US\$
			(in thousands)		
Selected Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:					
Working capital ⁽²⁾	977,190	1,429,011	2,488,296	2,670,372	423,762
Property, plant and equipment	2,548,736	2,975,169	3,276,302	3,748,233	594,807
Trade and bills receivables	2,538,135	2,506,701	4,234,475	6,690,917	1,061,781
Short-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1,148,732	667,173	423,543	3,551,848	563,642
Trade and other payables	3,604,128	6,190,246	7,902,317	7,234,151	1,147,986
Total assets	9,967,644	13,305,911	16,246,263	19,151,019	3,039,072
Long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings	176,756	411,875	201,850	144,883	22,992
Non-controlling interests	1,169,779	1,360,459	1,687,980	1,807,958	286,905
Issued capital	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	1,724,196	273,613
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	3,445,180	4,049,331	5,097,947	5,542,203	879,491

	2008	2009	Year ended December 31,		
	Rmb	Rmb	2010	2011	2011
			Rmb	Rmb	US\$
			(in thousands)		
Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	697,180	3,969,358	1,464,964	(1,762,386)	(279,674)
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	376,440	788,936	644,305	931,764	147,861

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Amount in conformity with US GAAP:

	US GAAP Year ended December 31, 2007 Rmb (in thousands)
Selected Consolidated Statement of Income Data:	
Revenue	9,556,303
Gross profit	1,944,718
Research and development costs	(153,146)
Operating profit	841,556
Other operating income, net	53,554
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	14,048
Earnings before income taxes and non-controlling interests	783,914
Income tax expense	(68,518)
Income before non-controlling interests	715,396
Non-controlling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries	(189,927)
Net income	525,469
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	14.10
Weighted average number of shares	37,268
	As of December 31, 2007 Rmb (in thousands)
Selected Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:	
Working capital ⁽²⁾	1,028,732
Property, plant and equipment	2,158,246
Trade and bills receivables	3,107,785
Short-term bank loans	819,164
Trade accounts payables	2,509,962
Total assets	9,579,184
Long-term bank loans	767,929
Non-controlling interests	849,527
Issued capital	1,724,196
Total Shareholders' equity	3,294,465
	Year ended December 31, 2007 Rmb (in thousands)
Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:	
Net cash provided by operating activities	84,554
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	265,258

⁽¹⁾ The Company's functional currency is U.S. dollar and its reporting currency is Renminbi. The functional currency of Yuchai is Renminbi. Translation of amounts from Renminbi to U.S. dollars is solely for the convenience of the reader. Translation of amounts from Renminbi to U.S. dollars has been made at the rate of Rmb 6.3016 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China at the close of business on March 1, 2012. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that

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rate or at any other rate prevailing on March 1, 2012 or any other date. The rate quoted by the People's Bank of China at the close of business on December 30, 2011 was Rmb 6.3009 = US\$1.00.

- (2) Current assets less current liabilities.
- (3) Purchase of property, plant and equipment and payment for construction in progress.

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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.

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:

Financial Year	Dividend paid by the Company	Dividend paid by Yuchai
	to its shareholders for the	to the Company ⁽¹⁾
	financial year / in the	for the financial year / in the
	financial year	financial
	(per share)	(in thousands)
2007	US\$0.10 ⁽²⁾	Rmb 108,313 (US\$15,811) ⁽³⁾
2008	US\$0.10 ⁽⁴⁾	Rmb 72,284 (US\$10,564) ⁽⁵⁾
2009	US\$0.10 ⁽⁶⁾	Rmb 144,565 (US\$21,130) ⁽⁷⁾
2010	US\$0.25 ⁽⁸⁾	Rmb 451,775 (US\$69,213) ⁽⁹⁾
2011	US\$1.50 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Not yet declared.

⁽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 financial years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the exchange rate used was Rmb 6.8505 = US\$1.00, Rmb 6.8425 = US\$1.00, Rmb 6.8417 = US\$1.00 and Rmb 6.5273 = US\$1.00 respectively.

⁽²⁾ On September 28, 2007, we declared a second interim dividend of US\$0.10 per ordinary share amounting to US\$3.7 million to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on October 24, 2007.

⁽³⁾ The dividend declared for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 by Yuchai was paid to us on August 22, 2008.

⁽⁴⁾ On August 25, 2008, we declared an interim dividend of US\$0.10 per ordinary share amounting to US\$3.7 million to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on September 19, 2008.

⁽⁵⁾ The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 was paid to us on November 12, 2009.

⁽⁶⁾ On September 24, 2009, we declared a dividend of US\$0.10 per ordinary share amounting to US\$3.7 million to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on October 16, 2009.

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- (7) The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 was paid to us on May 14, 2010.
- (8) On March 5, 2010, we declared a dividend of US\$0.25 per ordinary share amounting to US\$9.3 million to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on March 30, 2010.
- (9) The dividend declared by Yuchai for fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 was paid to us on May 5, 2011.
- (10) 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 in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on May 31, 2011.

Historical Exchange Rate Information

On December 30, 2011, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.3009 = US\$1.00. On March 30, 2012, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.2943 = US\$1.00.

On December 30, 2011, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.2939 = US\$1.00. On March 30, 2012, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.2975 = US\$1.00.

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 2011	6.3825	6.3534
November 2011	6.3839	6.3400
December 2011	6.3733	6.2939
January 2012	6.3330	6.2940
February 2012	6.3120	6.2935
March 2012	6.3315	6.2975

Period	Noon Buying Rate ⁽¹⁾			
	(Rmb per US\$1.00)			
	Period End	Average (2)	High	Low
2007	7.2946	7.5806	7.8127	7.2946
2008	6.8225	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800
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 (through March 30, 2012)	6.2975	6.3078	6.3330	6.2935

- (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 30, 2011 was Rmb 6.3009 compared with Rmb 6.2939 for the noon buying rate (average) for the year ended December 30, 2011.
- (2) Determined by averaging the rates on each business day of each month during the relevant period.

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

Our controlling shareholder, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., or Hong Leong Asia, indirectly owns 12,998,040, or 34.9%, 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 13.9% of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock. 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.

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 interim operating results;

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;

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changes in general economic conditions, especially a significant slowdown in the global economy arising from the sovereign debt crisis in Europe with a possible breakup of the eurozone, the continuing geopolitical unrest in the Middle East and recent tensions over Iran's nuclear capabilities and the possible impact on world oil supply;

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.

As a result of the global financial crisis in the third quarter of 2008, global stock markets experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations which had a significant effect on the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to their operating performance. According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2011, by the end of 2010, many emerging world economies had recovered or were close to resuming the growth potential they had attained prior to the crisis. The world economy was then moving from a post-crisis bounce back phase of the recovery to slower but solid growth in 2011, with developing countries contributing almost half of the global growth. However, according to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2012, the world economy has now entered a very difficult phase characterized by significant downside risks and fragility due to spreading of the financial turmoil in Europe arising from the sovereign debt crisis, to developing and high income countries, which had hitherto been unaffected. Despite a strengthening of activity in the United States, global growth and world trade have slowed sharply. At the same time, growth in several major developing countries such as Brazil and India is significantly slower than it was earlier in the recovery, mainly reflecting domestic policy tightening initiated in late 2010 and early 2011 to combat rising inflationary pressures. As a result, borrowing costs in many parts of the world have increased while capital flows to developing countries have fallen sharply and world markets have slumped. There is real concern that the eurozone crisis together with the slow growth in developing countries could complicate efforts to restore market confidence. If the situation in Europe continues to deteriorate, China's export growth would be adversely affected which would have a negative impact on its economy. Further threatening a recovery in the world economy, the continuing geopolitical unrest in the Middle East and recent tensions in Iran over its nuclear capabilities have resulted in volatility in oil prices due to concerns over a possible disruption in world oil supply. All of these 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, 2011. 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 well as Chinese government policy. 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 Chinese government policies affecting our business.

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. In particular, recent measures adopted by the Chinese government restricting access to credit and slowing the rate of fixed investment (including infrastructure development) adversely affect demand for, and production of, trucks and other commercial vehicles. 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 Global Economic Prospects 2012, the world economy has now entered a very difficult phase characterized by significant downside risks and fragility due to spreading of the financial turmoil in Europe arising from the sovereign debt crisis to developing and high income countries, which had hitherto been unaffected. If the situation in Europe continues to deteriorate, China's export growth would be adversely affected which would have a negative impact on its economy. The International Monetary Fund had in its report issued on February 6, 2012, lowered its forecast for China's economic growth in 2012 to 8.2% from 9% and warned that a deterioration in the eurozone debt crisis could, in the worst case scenario, result in the projected growth rate of 8.2% being cut by half. On March 5, 2012, at Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced that the growth target for China in 2012 had been revised downwards to 7.5% in part due to the eurozone crisis as well as a change in China's growth model and adjustment of its economic structure. Notwithstanding these projections and that the pace of economic growth in China has slowed from 10.4% in 2010 to 9.2% in 2011 (*Source: China's National Bureau of Statistics*), the economic prospects for China in 2012 remain positive although risks still remain from inflationary pressures and asset bubbles in certain sectors of the economy. Uncertainty and adverse changes in the economy could 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. If there are reductions in consumer or corporate spending as a result of changes in the macroeconomic environment, our revenues and gross margins could be adversely affected. Any inability of current and/or potential customers to pay us for our products may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow.

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. In 2008, there was a slow-down in commercial vehicle sales, in particular there was a dramatic decline in the second half of 2008 mainly due to the negative effects of the global financial crisis in the third quarter of 2008 and also the implementation of the National III emission standards on July 1, 2008 which resulted in advance purchases of National II emission standard trucks in the first half of 2008. (*Source: China Automotive Industry Newsletter for 2008*). The overall sales of commercial vehicles between January and November 2009 increased 28% to approximately 3.3 million units, compared to the same period in 2008 (*Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers*). 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. Commercial vehicle sales in 2010 rose to a new peak of over 4.3 million units, an increase of 30% over 2009 but growth in the Chinese automotive market slowed in 2011, with a year-on-year increase in sales of only 2.45%, the lowest growth in 13 years (*Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers*). The slow-down in the automotive market in 2011 extending into the first quarter of 2012 is attributed to a variety of factors, including new national macroeconomic policies such as the removal of subsidies for car purchases, the directive from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and National Development and Reform Commission in late 2011 that foreign investment in the automotive sector would no longer be automatically encouraged and the introduction of policies to curb automotive growth in Beijing and other major cities.

In recent years, the policies of the Chinese government have encouraged energy conservation and emissions reduction. China's 12th Five-Year Plan 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. We cannot assure you that the Chinese government will not change its policy in the future to further de-emphasize the use of diesel engines, and any such change will adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Reorganization Agreement. 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.

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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.

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 Risks relating to Mainland 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 identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and cannot assure you that additional 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 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective and as of December 31, 2006 to 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. In addition, in connection with management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for the period covered by this Annual Report, management has identified a material weakness in identification and elimination of intercompany transactions and balances at Yuchai and has concluded that as of December 31, 2011, our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were not effective. Our current independent registered public accounting firm has expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. See Item 15. Controls and Procedures.

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We cannot assure you that additional 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 additional 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 de-listed or suspended from trading on the 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.

Our exposure to the Dongfeng Group has had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

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 2011, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 19.6% of our total net revenues, of which sales to our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 4.2% and 5.0% respectively. Although we consider our relationship with the Dongfeng Group to be good, the loss of one or more of the companies within the Dongfeng Group as a customer would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

In addition, we are dependent on the purchases made by the Dongfeng Group from us and 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.

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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, if restrictions 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.

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 2011, due to a softening in the commercial vehicle market in China, our net sales during fiscal year 2011 decreased by 4.7%. (Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturers) 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 economic growth in China. The global financial crisis had an adverse impact on the economic growth outlook for China in 2008 and in response, the Chinese government, on November 10, 2008 announced a 4 trillion yuan stimulus package with an aim to maintain economic stability and development through spending on infrastructure projects. In March 2009, at the 11th National People's Congress, the Chinese government further outlined a package of measures to drive economic growth. In addition, the Chinese government also announced that a total of Rmb 908 billion of the central government investments in 2009 would be spent on key infrastructure construction, technology innovation, environmental protection and low-income housing. The stimulus measures adopted by the Chinese government to ensure continued economic growth have had a positive effect on the economy. On December 3, 2010, the Chinese government announced a shift in its monetary policy to a prudent monetary policy in 2011 in an effort to rein in liquidity, combat accelerating inflation and limit the risk of asset bubbles. In 2011, China raised interest rates three times and increased the reserve requirement ratio for banks six times to control rising inflation and soak up excess liquidity. At the annual economic conference chaired by President Hu Jintao in December 2011, it was announced that China would maintain a prudent monetary policy focusing on guaranteeing the steady growth of China's economy in 2012 against the backdrop of a grim and uncertain world economy. On February 18, 2012, the People's Bank of China cut the reserve requirements ratio for banks by 50 basis points in an effort to increase the lending capacity of its financial institutions. According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2012, the world economy has now entered a very difficult phase characterized by significant downside risks and fragility. The financial turmoil in Europe arising from the sovereign debt crisis has already impacted on China's export growth which in turn would affect its economy. The International Monetary Fund had in its report issued on February 6, 2012, lowered its forecast for China's economic growth in 2012 to 8.2% from 9% and warned that a deterioration in the eurozone debt crisis could, in the worst case scenario, result in the projected growth rate of 8.2% being cut by half. On March 5, 2012, at Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced that the growth target for China in 2012 had been revised downwards to 7.5% in part due to the eurozone crisis as well as a change in China's growth model and adjustment of its economic structure. Even with the release of liquidity by the European Central Bank through its long term refinancing operations in December 2011 and February 2012 to the banking sector alleviating the tight monetary conditions, it is uncertain how long the eurozone crisis will continue for and

what the resultant impact will be.

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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. See Item 4. Information on the Company Products and Product Development Yuchai.

If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products or successfully enter into other market segments, 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 diesel engine products and enter into new market segments 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 market segments. 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 market segments could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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 in Tiantai, Zhejiang Province and Jining, Shandong Province, 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. After some initial delays, the second and third generation prototype 4D20 diesel engines designed for passenger vehicles to be produced by the joint venture companies are undergoing developmental tests which are scheduled to be completed at the end of 2012. 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 pending completion of the construction of the permanent factory located in the Suzhou Industrial Park. Full operations at the permanent factory are expected at the end of 2012. 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. 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 powered engines to complement its existing suite of diesel engines. The main applications of the gas engines are in the large bus, mid- to heavy-duty truck, power generator and marine sectors. See Item 4. Information on the Company Products and Product Development Yuchai for more information. There can be no assurance that these joint ventures or 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 Mainland 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 in China amounting to Rmb 2.4 billion upon the receipt of approval from China's National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors at interest rates ranging from 4.59% to 5.77% per annum. 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. Renminbi would no longer be pegged to the US dollar. From July 20, 2005 to December 31, 2011, Renminbi appreciated about 31.5% against the US dollar. From December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2011, Singapore dollar appreciated about 11.0% against the US dollar. Since we may not be able to hedge effectively against Renminbi or Singapore dollar fluctuations, future movements in the exchange rate of Renminbi, Singapore dollar 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. The inflation rate for January and February 2012 was 4.5% and 3.2% respectively according to the National Bureau of Statistics. The Chinese government has pledged to maintain a prudent monetary policy in 2012 against an uncertain and grim global economic outlook but the effects of any easing of its monetary policy to boost growth and create jobs may result in inflationary pressures which could cause our costs for raw materials required for the production of products to increase. This coupled together with the current volatility in oil prices caused by recent tensions over Iran's nuclear capabilities and the impact on world oil supply could result in an increase in energy prices which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations if we cannot pass these added costs on to customers.

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.

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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 are targeted to be implemented throughout China nationwide in July 2013. While Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National IV emission standards, and has the ability to produce diesel engines compliant with National V and VI emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with better 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 Mainland China

Substantially all of our assets are located in Mainland China, and substantially all of our revenue is derived from our operations in Mainland China. Accordingly, our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects are subject, to a significant degree, to economic, political and legal developments in Mainland China. The economic system of Mainland 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.

Adverse changes in the economic policies of the Chinese government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of Mainland 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 Mainland 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. In his annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing on March 5, 2012, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao stated that while China faced many difficulties and challenges resulting in a revision in its growth rate to 7.5% for 2012, the focus would be on economic expansion and steady growth in accordance with the guidelines as set out in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The Chinese government has begun preparations for a major leadership change at the 18th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party later in 2012 and changes to existing economic policies may be implemented by the new leadership. Adverse changes in economic and social conditions in Mainland China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in Mainland China, could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of Mainland China and in infrastructure investment in Mainland China. These developments could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and business, by reducing the demand for our products.

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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. The global financial crisis had an adverse impact on China's economic growth in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 and into early 2009. On November 10, 2008, the Chinese government announced a 4 trillion yuan stimulus package to maintain economic stability and development through spending on infrastructure projects and in March 2009 at the 11th National People's Congress, further outlined a package of measures to drive economic growth. The measures adopted by the Chinese government to ensure continued economic growth had a positive effect on the economy. On December 3, 2010, the Chinese government announced a shift in its monetary policy from a moderately loose stance to counter the effects of the global financial crisis in 2008, to a prudent monetary policy in 2011 in an effort to rein in liquidity, combat accelerating inflation and limit the risk of asset bubbles. At the annual economic conference chaired by President Hu JinTao in December 2011, it was announced that China would maintain a prudent monetary policy focused on guaranteeing the steady growth of China's economy in 2012 against the backdrop of a grim and uncertain world economy resulting from the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, continuing geopolitical unrest in the Middle East and recent tensions over Iran's nuclear capabilities causing volatility in oil prices due to concerns over a possible disruption in world oil supply. On March 5, 2012, at Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced that the growth target for China in 2012 had been revised downwards to 7.5% in part due to the eurozone crisis as well as a change in China's growth model and adjustment of its economic structure. 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.

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 Mainland 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.

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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 (subject to a cap approved by SAFE) 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 a circular in August 2008, 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 and SAFE issued a new circular in July 2011 to further strengthen the control of capital account and conversion of foreign currency into Renminbi. 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.

Outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as the Influenza A (H1N1) virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Avian flu (H5N1), 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 Avian flu (H5N1) has also been reported from time to time in China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and other parts of Asia. In 2011, several deaths as a result of Avian flu were reported in Indonesia and Vietnam. Although according to WHO, the evolution of the H5N1 virus in 2012 will no longer pose an increased risk to public health, 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 network firms in China to audit our China entities and as such network firms are 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 networks firms in China 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 network firms of our independent registered public accounting firm operating in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of such network firm's audit procedures or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

Risks relating to our investment in HLGE

As of April 4, 2012 we had a 48.9% equity interest in HLGE. On January 13, 2012, HLGE established a trust known as the HL Global Enterprises Share Option Scheme 2006 Trust with Amicorp Trustees (Singapore) Limited (Trustee) as the trustee of the trust pursuant to a trust deed dated January 13, 2012 entered into between HLGE and the Trustee. The purpose of the trust is to facilitate the implementation of the HL Global Enterprises Share Option Scheme 2006 (SOS 2006) which was adopted by HLGE on September 29, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the trust deed, the Trustee will, inter alia, acquire and hold existing shares in the capital of HLGE for the benefit of participants who are employees of HLGE and/or its subsidiaries and who have been granted share options under the SOS 2006 and transfer such trust shares to the beneficiaries upon the exercise of their share options under the SOS 2006. On January 13, 2012, Grace Star Services Limited entered into a deed of transfer with the Trustee pursuant to which it transferred 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares in the capital of HLGE to the Trustee for a nominal consideration of S\$1.00 for the purpose of the trust. On January 16, 2012, following the increase in the number of issued ordinary shares in HLGE arising from the mandatory conversion of 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares, our shareholding interest in HLGE decreased from 49.4% to 48.1%. On March 5, 2012, upon the transfer of one Series A redeemable convertible preference share (Series A RCPS) to Venture Delta Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star and Venture Delta sent requisition notices to HLGE s Board of Directors requesting for the convening of a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS to propose the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE in accordance with HLGE s articles of association. Pursuant to the receipt of the requisition notices from Grace Star and Venture Delta, HLGE s Board of Directors announced on March 15, 2012 that a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS will be convened on March 30, 2012 to approve the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. At the meeting on March 30, 2012, the holders of the Series A RCPS approved the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. On April 4, 2012, as a result of the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS held by Grace Star and Venture Delta into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, our shareholding interest in HLGE increased to 48.9%. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan. Set forth below are risks related to our equity interest in HLGE.

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

The HLGE group operates hotels in the PRC and Malaysia. 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 (H1N5), 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.

Table of Contents***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.

The HLGE group may need to raise additional capital.

In February 2012, the HLGE group announced that it had recorded pre-tax losses for the three most recently completed consecutive financial years. The HLGE group will likely require 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, 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 raise sufficient funds to pay their debt obligations to us.

The HLGE group will require funds to repay its outstanding debt owed to us. On January 19, 2012, we announced the extension of an S\$83 million loan to HLGE for another one year from July 2012 to July 2013 on substantially similar terms as the previous loan agreement, except that the interest payable has been reduced from 2.52% per annum to 2.08% 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. There is no assurance that the HLGE group would be able to generate sufficient internal funds to redeem the outstanding debt owing to us either through disposals of their non-core and non-performing 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 repay its outstanding debts owing to us could have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment in the HLGE group.

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 exempt 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. 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.

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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 Securities Trading Limited, or 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, as of March 1, 2012, 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.

To our knowledge, since January 2011, there have 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 then capital of TCL through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Delta. Our shareholding in TCL had since changed through various transactions, and as of December 31, 2011, we had a 12.2% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL.

As part of the business expansion and diversification plan, in February 2006, we acquired debt and equity securities in HLGE through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Grace Star, and Venture Lewis. We increased our shareholding in HLGE following the conversion of the preference shares held by Grace Star into ordinary shares of HLGE, and as of December 31, 2011, we had an interest of 49.4% of the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan.

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

Through our 76.4% interest in Yuchai, we primarily conduct our manufacturing and sale of diesel engines which are mainly distributed in the PRC market.

On January 16, 2012, following the increase in the number of issued ordinary shares in HLGE arising from the mandatory conversion of 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares, our shareholding interest in HLGE decreased from 49.4% to 48.1%. On March 5, 2012, upon the transfer of one Series A redeemable convertible preference share (Series A RCPS) to Venture Delta Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star and Venture Delta sent in requisition notices to HLGE's Board of Directors requesting for the convening of a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS to propose the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE in accordance with HLGE's articles of association. Pursuant to the receipt of the requisition notices from Grace Star and Venture Delta, HLGE's Board of Directors announced on March 15, 2012 that a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS will be convened on March 30, 2012 to approve the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. At the meeting on March 30, 2012, the holders of the Series A RCPS approved the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE. On April 4, 2012, as a result of the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS held by Grace Star and Venture Delta into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, our shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 48.1% to 48.9%. The HLGE group is engaged in hospitality and property development activities conducted mainly

in the PRC and Malaysia.

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As of April 4, 2012, we had a 12.2% equity interest in TCL. The TCL group primarily conducts distribution of consumer electronic products with operations mainly in the PRC (including Hong Kong). TCL also has other business activities relating to strategic property and equity investments.

HLGE and TCL are each listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange.

We account for Yuchai as a subsidiary and hence its financial statements are consolidated into our financial statements. We previously accounted for HLGE as an affiliate under the equity method of accounting. However, having regard to the potential voting rights attributable to our redeemable convertible preference shares in HLGE, we consider HLGE a subsidiary as we are able to govern the financial and operating policies of HLGE. We previously accounted for our investment in the ordinary shares of TCL as an affiliated company using the equity method. An affiliated company is an entity in which we do not have a controlling financial interest but we have the ability to exercise significant influence over its financial and operating policy decisions. On December 1, 2009, we announced that concurrently with the capital reduction and cash distribution exercise to be undertaken by TCL, we intended to appoint a broker to sell 550,000,000 shares in TCL at a price of S\$0.03 per share on an ex-distribution basis (Placement). The Placement was conditional upon the completion of the capital reduction and cash distribution exercise. On June 9, 2010, upon the obtaining of the relevant approvals from its shareholders and the legal and regulatory authorities in Singapore, TCL announced that the expected date of payment of the cash distribution of S\$0.05 per issued share was July 7, 2010. On July 8, 2010, we announced that we had proceeded to complete the sale of a total of 536,000,000 shares out of 550,000,000 shares available in the Placement in TCL to the various purchasers. Further to the closing of the Placement, our total shareholding in TCL decreased from 34.4% to 13.9%. Subsequently, we sold additional TCL shares in the open market resulting in our shareholding interest in TCL decreasing further from 13.9% to 12.2%. As at December 31, 2011, our shareholding interest in TCL remained unchanged at 12.2% and accordingly, we have classified the said investment in TCL as held for trading for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Yuchai

Yuchai is a diesel 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 southern China, approximately 200 miles east of Nanning, the provincial capital. With a population of approximately 6.0 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

During 2004, Yuchai granted loans of Rmb 205 million to Yuchai Marketing Co., Ltd or YMCL, a subsidiary of Coomber, with an interest rate of 5.58% for one year. The loans were guaranteed by Coomber and the State Holding Company (together, the Guarantors). The loans were repaid in 2005 and were subsequently re-loaned with a maturity date of June 1, 2007 and further extended to May 30, 2008. In July 2007, Yuchai's Board of Directors agreed in principle to a proposal by the State Holding Company to settle the loans due from YMCL, along with various other accounts receivable from YMCL (collectively, the receivables), by forgiving the receivables in exchange for the transfer of 100% of the equity ownership in a hotel in Yulin, PRC and YMCL's central office building in Guilin, PRC or Guilin Office buildings. On December 25, 2007, Yuchai, pursuant to the execution of a share transfer contract with YMCL, Coomber and State Holding Company, acquired all the outstanding share capital of Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Ltd (Yulin Hotel Company) for Rmb 245.6 million. In March 2008, agreements were entered into by Yuchai to effect the repayment of the Rmb 205 million loans against the purchase of 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company for Rmb 245.6 million and offsetting of the balance payable against certain trade receivables due from YMCL, the Guarantors and other related parties. As a result of the acquisition of 100% equity of Yulin Hotel Company, the loan agreements with YMCL have been terminated and the guarantees provided by the Guarantors have been discharged. The acquisition by Yuchai of Yulin Hotel Company was ratified by the Board of Directors of Yuchai and its shareholders subject to the original shareholders of Yulin Hotel Company obtaining approval for the transaction from the regulatory agency in China by November 30, 2008 which was subsequently extended to June 30, 2009 by Yuchai's Board of Directors and shareholders. If such approval from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China was not obtained by June 30, 2009, Yuchai would have had the right to sell to the State Holding Company, who would have been obligated to buy, 100% of the equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company at the original purchase price of Rmb 245.6 million. This condition is contained in a guarantee letter provided by the original shareholders of Yulin Hotel Company. However, on January 13, 2009, Yuchai received approval from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China for its acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company.

For fiscal year 2008, there was an impairment charge of Rmb 46.0 million recognized pertaining to the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. The goodwill of Rmb 5.7 million arising from the acquisition of the Yulin Hotel Company was fully impaired during fiscal year 2008. The provision of Rmb 203.0 million for uncollectible loans to a related party was reclassified as a deferred gain in the statement of financial position. The deferred gain was recorded in the Statement of Income in fiscal year 2009 when it was realized on receipt of approval from the provincial government. On April 27, 2011, Yulin Hotel Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with a third party to sell the Guilin Office building for a total consideration of Rmb 120 million. Upon the disposal of the Guilin Office building, an accumulated impairment loss of Rmb 26.5 million was included in the determination of loss on disposal.

Emission Standards

As of July 2008, China has officially implemented the National III emission standards throughout China. The 2008 Beijing Olympics has 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. As at March 1, 2012, the National IV emission standards had not yet been implemented nationwide in China. Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National IV emission standards and has the ability to produce diesel engines compliant with National V and VI emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel economy.

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Products and Product Development Yuchai

The general market demand for trucks and buses has contributed to Yuchai's significant growth since 2005 arising from the continued expansion of highways and toll roads generated by the ongoing infrastructure investment in China and the continuing urbanization, especially in the Tier II and III cities.

Yuchai manufactures and produces diesel and natural gas engines for light, medium and heavy-duty for highway vehicles, generator sets, marine and industrial applications. Yuchai also supplies after-market parts and services.

Yuchai's growth focus is on the medium-duty and heavy-duty engines that are relatively higher margin products compared to light-duty engines while it intends to be selective in the light-duty engine market and improve on its competitiveness by reducing its product costs.

New Products

Our new products are the YC6K diesel engine, high-horsepower marine diesel engines and power generation engines and the 4D20 4-cylinder passenger car engine.

(a) YC6K Diesel Engines

The YC6K 6-cylinder diesel engine is National III, IV and V compliant as well as being compliant up to National VI emission standards, has a capacity of between 10L/12L 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 metres 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. The key focus of the joint venture company, which commenced operations in December 2010, is the production of YC6K diesel engines, and 2,403 units of the YC6K diesel engine were produced in 2011. For more details on the joint venture company, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and business. If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products or successfully enter into other market segments, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

(b) 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 680-850 KW at 1500 rpm is for power generation and those rated 560-680 KW at 1500 rpm are for marine propulsion.

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 late 2012.

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The YC8C is derived from the YC6C engine but it is extended to 8 cylinders and rated 950-1200 PS at 1200 rpm for marine applications and 957-1055Kw at 1500 rpm for power generation applications. The YC8C engine has a capacity of 53L and has further extended our product offering in the marine and power generator markets. YC8C is expected to be launched in the second half of 2013.

(c) 4D20 4-Cylinder Passenger Car Engines

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 undergoing developmental tests which are scheduled to be completed at the end of 2012.

4D20 is the product of two joint venture companies which were established in 2008 pursuant to an agreement Yuchai entered into with Geely and Yinlun in December 2007 to develop, produce and sell proprietary diesel engines and their parts for passenger vehicles. For more details on these companies, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and business If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products or successfully enter into other market segments, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

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	YC4BJ, YC4D, YC4E, YC4F, YC4FA, YC4G, YC6A, YC6B, YC6G, YC6J, YC6K, YC6L, YC6M, YC6MK
Bus	YC6MK, YC6M(CNG), YC6M, YC6L, YC6J, YC6J(CNG), YC6G, YC6G(CNG), YG6A, YC4G, YC4E, YC4D, YC4FA, YC4F
Construction	YC4A, YC4B, YC4D, YC4F, YC6B, YC6J, YC6M, YC6A
Agriculture	YC4A, YC4B, YC6B, YC4D, YC6J
Marine	YC4D, YC6M, YC6A/6B, YC6T, YC6C
Generator-Drive	YC4D, YC6B, YC6A, YC6G, YC6M, YC6MK, YC6T, YC6C

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, Fujian province in China, mainly for 6-cylinder heavy-duty diesel engines. Phase one of the new factory has been completed and commercial production commenced on September 2, 2009. Xiamen Yuchai produced approximately 44,700 units in 2010 and 50,000 units in 2011. The production capacity of Xiamen Yuchai is 100,000 units annually.

(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 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.

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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.

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 & 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 reduce emissions. The YC4G is rated at 170-220PS.

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.

(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 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/LPG/CNG variants, using similar major components. Yuchai is a market leader in developing diesel engines which are mainly used in public buses. The LPG and CNG 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 corporate image, Yuchai was able to increase its unit sales of the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engine.

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The YC6A National-III 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.

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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 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 compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied natural gas (LPG) as fuel, using similar major components. Its main applications are for buses and coaches of 11-12 metres in length.

(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 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.

YC6MK Engines

The YC6MK National III compliant 6-cylinder engine is an upgraded model from the existing 6M engine using newly developed 6K technology. The 6MK engine has a capacity of 10.34L with rated output of 221-309kw and utilizes Bosch high pressure common rail system. Its main applications are in the heavy-duty coach and bus market, and in construction machinery of 40T and above.

Other Products and Services

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

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(a) YC4W Passenger Car Diesel Engines

The YC4W engines are featured with 1.2L & 1.4L 4-cylinder, 4-valves, 60-90 PS, 4000-4200rpm and are compliant with National III and National IV emission standards. The YC4W diesel engine uses 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 the gas engines are in the large buses, mid- to heavy-duty trucks, power generators and marine sector.

(c) Diesel Power Generators

Yuchai has a history of more than 40 years for producing diesel generator set, with wide application in 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) Special Vehicles

Yuchai also produces special vehicles such as waste transfer equipment, construction dumptrucks, demountable carriage dumptrucks, pendular dumptrucks, dumptrucks, and others.

(e) Industrial Engines

Yuchai produces industrial engines such as excavators, wheel loaders, trucktractors, forklifts and truck backhoes. The main products include the following 10 series: YC13, YC18, YC25, YC30, YC35, YC55, YC65, YC85, YC135 and YC225, and more than sixty types of full hydraulic-power small excavators. These engines are equipped with advanced-level hydraulic parts. These products have passed the safety certification of the European CE. These products are suitable for use in engineering construction and production operations of industries such as transportation, farmland, municipal construction and water conservancy.

(f) 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 net revenues, 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.

(g) 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 pending completion of the construction of the permanent factory located in the Suzhou Industrial Park. Full operations at the permanent factory are expected at the end of 2012.

Sales

In 2011, automotive sales in China surpassed eighteen million units, an increase of 2.54% over 2010. Yuchai's total engine sales decreased by 7.4% in 2011 as compared with 2010 and sales of both the heavy-duty and medium-duty engines in 2011 decreased from 2010. Sales of the 4-Series engines increased by 1.3% in 2011 over 2010.

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The following table sets forth a breakdown of Yuchai's sales by major product category for each of the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

	2009			2010			2011		
	Revenue, net Rmb 000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold	Revenue, net Rmb 000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold	Revenue, net Rmb 000	% of Revenue	Unit Sold
Light-duty engines	4,891,482	37.2%	268,430	4,780,971	29.6%	269,031	4,953,413	32.1%	272,428
Medium-duty engines	4,564,082	34.6%	162,320	6,121,428	37.9%	218,344	4,987,872	32.4%	174,944
Heavy-duty engines	1,864,803	14.2%	37,094	3,168,492	19.6%	64,147	3,111,632	20.2%	63,367
Other products and services	1,840,720	14.0%	55	2,087,524	12.9%	70	2,360,326	15.3%	38
	13,161,087	100.0%	467,899	16,158,415	100.0%	551,592	15,413,243	100.0%	510,777

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 967,000 square meters, including the existing production factory for the 6105 (YC6J) medium-duty engines, the existing production factory for the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) medium-duty engine, or the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) Engine Factory, the 6112 (YC6G) Engine Factory, the 6L/6M Heavy-Duty Engine Factory, the 4F Light-Duty Engine Factory and various testing and supporting facilities. Construction of phase 1 of a new foundry at Yuchai's primary manufacturing facilities has been completed and it is fully operational. As of March 1, 2012, development on phase 2 of the new foundry is still ongoing and it is expected to be fully operational in the second quarter of 2012.

In 2011, production capacity was approximately 600,000 units, based on a 2.5 shift five-day week at 80% utilization rate. We typically outsource approximately 15% to 20% of our annual sales requirements to third party manufacturers. In fiscal 2011, we sold 510,777 units. Of these, 365,187 units were produced by us, and the remaining units sold were produced by third party manufacturers or taken from existing inventory.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of Yuchai's production by major product category for each of the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

	2009		2010		2011	
	Units	% of Units	Units	% of Units	Units	% of Units
Light-duty engines	245,908	53.7%	212,300	45.6%	185,796	50.9%
Medium-duty engines	171,755	37.5%	187,384	40.2%	117,582	32.2%
Heavy-duty engines	40,514	8.8%	65,918	14.2%	61,766	16.9%
Other products	45	0.0%	88	0.0%	43	0.0%
	458,222	100.0%	465,690	100.0%	365,187	100.0%

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. The key components for 6105 (YC6J), 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) and 6112 (YC6G) are manufactured internally.

Engine Block

Yuchai cast and molded approximately 464,594 units of engine blocks in 2011, 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 continue to rise, 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.

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Imports

The main parts for the 6112 (YC6G) heavy-duty engine, which comprise of engine blocks, cylinder heads, crankshaft and fuel injection pumps are imported from foreign suppliers. The remaining parts are purchased from the domestic suppliers. Yuchai has progressively reduced its reliance on imported parts since 2006 and intends to continue to further reduce its reliance on such imported parts and components. Yuchai has a policy of practising 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 & 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.

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. As of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, Yuchai employed over 263, 352 and 473 engineers respectively devoted to research and development, product enhancement and new designs. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, Yuchai spent approximately Rmb 297.3, Rmb 324.1 million and Rmb 328.1 million (US\$52.1 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 2009, Yuchai's research and development efforts were focused on the development of new products such as heavy-duty engines 6T and 6K and National IV and National V prototype products. In 2010, Yuchai's research and development efforts was focused on the development of new products such as heavy-duty engines YC6T and YC6C and National V and National VI prototype products, hybrid power and passenger vehicle diesel engine development. 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 prototype engines compliant with the National VI emission standards.

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.

Presently, Yuchai is dependent on foreign engine design consulting firms and foreign engine manufacturers for technological assistance in improving its products and developing new products, and expects such dependence to continue. The introduction of new diesel engine products will also require significant capital expenditures, such as purchases of foreign manufacturing equipment and technologies.

Table of Contents**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 661 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 more than 2,800 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 CNG/LPG refilling network across the nation, customers have the additional option of using YC6J/YC6G CNG/LPG 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, Sichuan, Hubei, Fujian, East and North East China.

Export Sales

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

	Revenue Rmb '000	2009 % of Revenue	Unit Sales	Revenue Rmb '000	2010 % of Revenue	Unit Sales	Revenue Rmb '000	2011 % of Revenue	Unit Sales
Total Domestic Sales	13,138,630	99.8%	467,377	16,125,550	99.8%	550,865	15,377,706	99.8%	510,000
Total Export Sales	22,457	0.2%	522	32,865	0.2%	727	35,537	0.2%	777
	13,161,087	100.0%	467,899	16,158,415	100.0%	551,592	15,413,243	100.0%	510,777

In 2010, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) were Vietnam, Cuba, Peru, Egypt and Philippines. In 2011, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) were Vietnam, Peru, Russia, Algeria and Myanmar.

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. Sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for approximately 20.5% of Yuchai's total net revenues in 2010, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 11.8%. Sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for approximately 19.7% of Yuchai's total net revenues in 2011, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 9.2%. The Dongfeng Group is also a major competitor of Yuchai. See below Competition.

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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 position is 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 purchase decisions of Yuchai's customers. As of December 31, 2010, Yuchai had net trade receivable of Rmb 4,234.5 million, representing 37.2% of our consolidated current assets as of the same date. As of December 31, 2011, Yuchai had net trade accounts receivable of Rmb 6,690.0 million (US\$1,061.6 million), representing 48.1% of our consolidated current assets as of the same date.

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 each of these service stations. In addition, Yuchai also owns and operates repair training centers. Any warranty-related services or repairs will be borne by Yuchai. Other than above, all non-warranty activities will be 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.

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 financial 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, 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 2011, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 19.6% of our total net revenues, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 9.2% in total. 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 believes that its current production capacity is adequate to meet expected higher demand from and unit sales to customers in the near future arising from the continued government spending on new highways and other infrastructure development projects in China. 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 that competition increased during 2011 because the commercial vehicle and construction markets weakened due to the broader macroeconomic slow-down.

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Yuchai faces intense competition in the light-duty diesel engine market. In this market, Yuchai competes primarily against Wuxi Diesel Engine Factory First Auto Group and Dalian Diesel Engine Factory First Auto Group, collectively, the First Auto Group. As Yuchai is a late entrant into the light-duty diesel engine market relative to the First Auto Group, Yuchai believes that it could be difficult for Yuchai to become a market leader in the short-term.

In the medium-duty diesel engine market, Yuchai believes that it is already established as a market leader. Yuchai's 6105 (YC6J) and 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) engines compete primarily against the 6110 engines produced by a number of Yuchai's competitors.

In the heavy-duty diesel engine market, Yuchai also believes that it is already established as a market leader. In this market, Yuchai competes primarily against Weichai, Xichai and Shangchai.

As the Chinese automotive industry develops, Yuchai will have to continuously improve its existing engine products, develop new diesel engine products and enter into other market segments in order to remain competitive. Consequently, Yuchai's long-term business prospects will largely depend upon its ability to develop and introduce new or improved products at competitive prices as well as the success of any entry into new market segments. Future products may utilize different technologies and may require knowledge of markets that Yuchai does not currently possess. Currently, Yuchai is heavily dependent on foreign engine design consulting firms and foreign engine manufacturers for technological assistance in improving its products and developing new products, and expects such dependency to continue. The introduction of new diesel engine products will also require significant capital expenditures, such as purchases of foreign manufacturing equipment and technologies. In addition, Yuchai's competitors in the diesel engine markets may be able to introduce new or improved models that are more favorably received by customers than Yuchai's products. Competition in the end-use markets, mainly the truck market, may also lead to technological improvement and advances that render Yuchai's current products obsolete at an earlier than expected date, in which case Yuchai may have to depreciate or impair its production equipment more rapidly than planned. Failure to introduce, or delays in the introduction of, new or improved products at competitive prices or any delay or failure to enter into other market segments could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of Yuchai.

Government policies on import tariffs and restrictions affect our business. For example, a reduction in import restrictions and/or lower tariffs may lead to increased imports of foreign diesel engines and, therefore lead to increased competition in the China domestic diesel engine markets. Similarly, reduced import restrictions and/or lower tariffs on automobiles may affect the competition in the end-user markets of Yuchai's customers and indirectly affect Yuchai's sales to such customers. Yuchai has from time to time been in discussions with potential diesel engine manufacturers on possible strategic joint ventures to develop and manufacture new diesel engines.

The HLGE group

As of April 4, 2012, 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\$0.06 on March 29, 2012 with no share transactions from March 30 to April 4, 2012. The core businesses of the HLGE group are that of hospitality operations and property development.

Investment holding activities

The HLGE group owned an investment property known as Wisma LKN in Johor Bahru, Malaysia which was disposed of in 2011 pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement entered into on July 8, 2011.

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.

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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 is located in the downtown Shanghai. The property has 119 saleable newly renovated apartment units, meeting rooms and a business centre.

Hotel Equatorial Cameron

The property is a tudor styled resort comprising more than 100 self-contained low-rise and high-rise units. Each suite is equipped with a living room, a kitchenette and a balcony. The hotel tower comprises 270 saleable guest rooms.

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 April 4, 2012, we had a 12.2% 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\$0.03 on April 4, 2012.

The TCL group is a distributor of consumer electronic products with operations mainly in the PRC (including Hong Kong). The TCL group is engaged in the distribution of a portfolio of branded consumer electronics products, such as Panasonic, Nokia, Hewlett-Packard, Apple, Fuji, Lenovo, Samsung, Sony, and Canon. Some of the products that the TCL group markets under these brand names include digital cameras, data projectors, iPhones, iPads and audio products including MP3/MP4/MP5 players, plasma and LED televisions, desktop and notebook computers, personal digital assistants, printers, electronic accessories and mobile phones. The TCL group has a distribution and sourcing network in its principal markets of PRC and Hong Kong.

The TCL group has created and marketed consumer products under its own brand name, namely YES brand, which is associated with a range of audio player and accessories, portable media players, portable DVD players, digital photo frames, LED flashlights, battery chargers and memory cards.

The TCL group also invests in real estate and other investment opportunities as part of its overall business strategy.

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Organizational Structure

The following chart illustrates the organizational structure of the Company and Yuchai as of April 4, 2012 and is based on information generally known to the Company or otherwise disclosed in filings made with the SEC (see also Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Parties 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 Labor & Social Security Bureau. 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 land rights of control over 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 is 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 and employee housing. The principal production land area for the manufacture of diesel engines currently occupies approximately 960,900 square meters, including a building for the 6105 (YC6J) manufacturing facilities, the 6108 (YC6A and YC6B) Engine Factory, the 6112 (YC6G) Engine Factory, administrative offices and technical operations space. In addition, Yuchai leases a number of regional sales offices in China. In 2011, production capacity was approximately 600,000 units, based on a 2.5 shift five-day week at 80% utilization rate. We typically outsource approximately 15% to 20% of our annual sales requirements to third party manufacturers. In fiscal 2011, we sold 510,777 units. Of these, 365,187 units were produced by us, and the remaining units sold were produced by third party manufacturers or taken from existing inventory.

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. 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 has 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 is expected to be implemented throughout China in July 2013. Yuchai produces diesel engines compliant with National IV emission standards, and has the ability to produce diesel engines compliant with National V and VI emission standards, as well as develop alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with better fuel efficiency. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks related to our company and 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, 2009, 2010 and 2011, 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

The measures taken by the Chinese government to regulate economic growth and control inflation have impacted the demand for diesel engines and vehicles in China. In 1998, the Chinese government announced a major initiative to boost consumer demand through investments in infrastructure projects, including the construction of highways and toll ways, and also through increased availability of bank credit and the stimulus measures announced in 2009. This resulted in an increase in the demand for trucks and other commercial vehicles and fuelling the demand for diesel engines between 1999 to 2010. However, recent measures that restricted access to credit and slowed the rate of fixed investment (including infrastructure development) adversely affected demand for, and production of, trucks and other commercial vehicles. Such market conditions, together with increased competition in the diesel engine market, resulted in various degrees of financial and marketing difficulties for diesel engine producers, including us.

In 2010, we operated in a generally favorable market environment. The China Association of Automobile Manufacturers reported a year-on-year increase of sales of motor vehicles in China of 32.4% for 2010 compared to 2009. This was due to the increase in sales for commercial vehicles and passenger cars of 29.9% and 33.2%, respectively. Correspondingly, in 2010 compared to 2009, our engine sales increased 17.9% and our

revenues increased 23.0%.

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In 2011, we operated in a generally weak market environment. The China Association of Automobile Manufacturers reported a year-on-year increase of sales of motor vehicles in China of only 2.5% for 2011 compared to 2010, the lowest growth rate in 13 years. This was due to the decrease of sales for commercial vehicles of 6.3% (which included a decrease of 8.2% in the truck segment), which was offset by an increase in sales of passenger cars of 5.2%. Correspondingly, in 2011 compared to 2010, our engine sales decreased 7.4% and our revenues decreased by 4.7%.

Notwithstanding the weaker overall market, there was growth in demand for light-duty engines used in the light passenger bus and agricultural machinery segments in 2011, as the Chinese government increased its financial support for the agricultural sector. We responded to this demand by increasing our light-duty engine sales to 272,428 units (53.3% of sales units) in 2011 from 269,031 (48.8% of sales units) in 2010, thereby increasing our market share in the light-duty engine market and improving our utilization rate. Yuchai generated 32.1% and 29.6% of our net revenues (excluding HLGE) in 2011 and 2010, respectively, from light-duty engines, and 52.6% and 57.5% of our net revenues (excluding HLGE) in 2011 and 2010, respectively, from the higher margin medium-duty and heavy-duty diesel engines. However, because light-duty engines have lower margins than medium-duty engines and heavy-duty engines, this change in sales mix caused our gross margin to decrease from 24.7% in 2010 to 22.3% in 2011.

In 2011, 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 limits 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 2011, cost of materials consumed accounted for approximately 91.4% 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, sales commission expenses and a large number of smaller expenses.

The International Monetary Fund had in its report issued on February 6, 2012, lowered its forecast for China's economic growth in 2012 to 8.2% from 9% and warned that a deterioration in the eurozone debt crisis could, in the worst case scenario, result in the projected growth rate of 8.2% being cut by half. On March 5, 2012, at Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's annual address to open the National People's Congress in Beijing, he announced that the growth target for China in 2012 had been revised downwards to 7.5% in part due to the eurozone crisis as well as a change in China's growth model and adjustment of its economic structure. If the situation in Europe continues to deteriorate, China's export growth would be adversely affected which would have a negative impact on its economy. Even with the release of liquidity by the European Central Bank through its long term refinancing operations in December 2011 and February 2012 to the banking sector alleviating the tight monetary conditions, there is no assurance that a deterioration in the financial markets will not recur as a result of the continuing sovereign debt crisis in Europe.

Having taken these factors into perspective, we expect the market for trucks and other commercial vehicles in China to soften in 2012. While we expect the overall market may remain tight due to, among other factors, the slowing down of infrastructure projects in China, we see growth opportunities in areas of the economy unrelated to construction, such as the passenger bus segment. We will continue to focus on increasing sales of our medium-duty and heavy-duty engines, with a particular focus on our strength in the passenger bus segment, where we expect to face competition from Weichai and other manufacturers. We also intend to continue to focus on increasing sales of our light-duty engines, although the market is very price-sensitive. We also see an opportunity in the off-road applications of our light-duty engines. While export sales constitute a small percentage of our total sales, this is another area where we expect growth opportunities as our major customers increase their overseas sales.

Changes in emission standards present another future growth opportunity for us. While the National III emission standards were officially implemented throughout China in July 2008, the implementation for National IV emission standards has been pushed back to July 2013. Currently, Yuchai has the capability to produce diesel engines at higher emission standards than required by Chinese law, namely National IV, V and VI standards. Yuchai is also developing alternative fuels and environmentally friendly hybrid engines with improved fuel economy.

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Our expectation of a softer market for trucks and commercial vehicles in China 2012 is in line with the overall outlook for the global economy. As widely reported, financial markets in the United States, Europe and Asia in 2008 and 2009 experienced extreme disruption, including, among other things, extreme volatility in security prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. A global recovery got underway in 2010 and according to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2011, most of the developing world weathered the financial crisis well and, by the end of 2010, many emerging economies had recovered or were close to resuming the growth potential they had attained prior to the crisis. However, according to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2012, the world economy has now entered a very difficult phase characterized by significant downside risks and fragility due to spreading of the financial turmoil in Europe arising from the sovereign debt crisis to developing and high income countries, which had hitherto been unaffected. Despite a strengthening of activity in the United States, global growth and world trade have slowed sharply. Further threatening a recovery in the world economy, the continuing geopolitical unrest in the Middle East and recent tensions in Iran over its nuclear capabilities have resulted in volatility in oil prices due to concerns over a possible disruption in world oil supply.

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.

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 PRC. Companies operating in the Western region, which fulfill certain criteria and upon approval, will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. This scheme was applicable from 2001 to 2010. In 2011, the scheme was extended to 2020. Since Yuchai operates in the Guangxi province, it may qualify for this scheme.

The High Technology Incentive was introduced in 2008. Companies that are high technology companies, which fulfill certain criteria and upon approval, will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. The reduced corporate tax rate will take effect from January 1, 2008. Since Yuchai is a technology based company, it may qualify for this scheme.

From 2008 to 2010, Yuchai was subject to the reduced corporate tax of 15% as it qualified under the Western Development Incentive Scheme. In 2011, Yuchai was certified as a high technology company with effect from 2011 to 2013. Therefore, it would be subject to reduced corporate tax rate of 15%, subject to approval by the local tax authority. In the event that Yuchai is not able to qualify for any 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 recognised 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.

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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.

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. The Chinese government has from time to time introduced measures in certain sectors to avoid overheating of the economy, including tightening bank lending policies and increases in bank interest rates. The market demand for diesel engines in China may be adversely affected by these measures, 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 Mainland China Adverse changes in the economic policies of the Chinese government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of Mainland 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 well as Chinese government policy.

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.

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 (TCL)

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 31, 2009, our interest in TCL was 34.4% of TCL's outstanding ordinary shares and our aggregate investment in TCL amounted to approximately S\$81.7 million, before taking into account dividends and interest income of approximately S\$1.9 million, in the aggregate, earned from these investments.

As of December 31, 2010, following the completion of the capital reduction and cash distribution exercise undertaken by TCL and completion of the sale of a total of 536,000,000 shares in TCL at a price of S\$0.03 per share on an ex-distribution basis to various purchasers through a placement exercise, our shareholding interest in TCL was 12.2% and our aggregate investment in TCL amounted to approximately S\$11.2 million. As of December 31, 2011, our shareholding interest in TCL remained unchanged, and our aggregate investment in TCL amounted to approximately S\$8.3 million (US\$6.4 million).

As of April 4, 2012, our shareholding interest in TCL remained unchanged.

We previously accounted for our investment in TCL using the equity method and we have accordingly classified our investment in TCL as held for trading for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 following the above disposal.

HL Global Enterprises Limited (HLGE)

In February 2006, through the following wholly-owned subsidiaries, we also acquired debt and equity securities in HLGE for an aggregate consideration of approximately S\$132.0 million:

(a) Grace Star acquired

- i. 191,413,465 ordinary shares representing approximately 29.1% of the total number of HLGE s ordinary shares at that time.
- ii. 15,376,318 Series A redeemable convertible preference shares in the capital of HLGE, or the Existing HLGE RCPS A. The Existing HLGE RCPS A is mandatorily redeemable by HLGE upon the disposal of certain properties and upon any new issue of HLGE ordinary shares with the purpose of raising funds for the redemption of Existing HLGE RCPS A. Any outstanding Existing HLGE RCPS A will be mandatorily redeemed in March 2015. The Existing HLGE RCPS A can also be converted into ordinary shares at the conversion ratio of 1:1 upon the passing of a special resolution at a meeting of the holders of Existing HLGE RCPS A at any time prior to March 2015.

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- iii. 107,634,237 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares in the capital of HLGE, or the Existing HLGE RCPS B (and together with the Existing HLGE RCPS A, the Existing HLGE RCPS). The Existing HLGE RCPS B is neither mandatorily redeemable nor redeemable at the option of the Company. Any Existing HLGE RCPS B, which are not redeemed prior to March 2010, are mandatorily converted to ordinary shares at the conversion ratio of 1:1 in March 2010. The Existing HLGE RCPS B are redeemable upon the disposal of certain properties and upon any new issue of HLGE ordinary shares with the purpose of raising funds for the redemption of Existing HLGE RCPS B. The Existing HLGE RCPS B can also be converted into ordinary shares at the conversion ratio of 1:1 upon the passing of a special resolution at a meeting of the holders of Existing HLGE RCPS B at any time prior to March 2010.
- (b) Venture Lewis acquired approximately S\$129.4 million in principal amount of outstanding secured non-convertible bonds issued by HLGE, or the Existing HLGE Bonds.

In June and December of 2006, HLGE partially redeemed a portion of Existing HLGE RCPS A and Existing HLGE RCPS B as required by the terms of the preference share agreement as a result of the disposals of certain assets. The proceeds from the partial redemptions amounted to approximately S\$2.4 million and resulted in a reduction in the number of Existing HLGE RCPS that we held through Grace Star from 123,010,555 to 113,159,191.

In July 2006, pursuant to a rights issue by HLGE, through Grace Star and Venture Lewis, respectively, we were allotted 196,201,374 non-redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares, or the New HLGE NCCPS, and S\$130,800,917 in principal amount of zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds due 2009 in HLGE, or the New HLGE Bonds, for an aggregate consideration of approximately S\$135.0 million. In conjunction with the allotment, the Existing HLGE Bonds were redeemed by HLGE at their principal value of S\$129.4 million. At settlement, the aggregate consideration payable by the Company to HLGE of S\$134.7 million was partially offset against S\$129.4 million payable by HLGE to the Company, and the balance of S\$5.3 million was paid by the Company in cash.

In November 2006, Grace Star converted all of its 196,201,374 New HLGE NCCPS into HLGE ordinary shares resulting in an increase in its equity interest in HLGE from 29.1% to 45.4% thereby triggering the mandatory conditional cash offers under The Singapore Code on Take-over and Mergers for all the HLGE ordinary shares, the Existing HLGE RCPS and the New HLGE NCCPS which Grace Star did not already own, control or agree to acquire. The mandatory offers lapsed on December 27, 2006 and no securities were purchased by Grace Star.

As of December 31, 2006, we held through Grace Star (i) 387,614,839 HLGE ordinary shares, representing approximately 45.4% of the total number of HLGE ordinary shares; (ii) 113,159,191 Existing HLGE RCPS; and through Venture Lewis (iii) S\$130,800,917 in principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds. Our aggregate investment in HLGE to-date amounted to approximately S\$136.9 million, before taking into account previous interest income earned from these investments and partial redemption of the Existing HLGE RCPS of approximately S\$6.7 million in aggregate.

On June 19, 2007, HLGE made a partial redemption of the New HLGE Bonds. The principal amount redeemed was approximately S\$17.9 million and resulted in a reduction in the principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds that we held through Venture Lewis from S\$130,800,917 to S\$112,886,727. The Company had engaged an independent professional valuer, to value the financial instruments acquired as at June 19, 2007 (before redemption) and as at December 31, 2007. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected payments to the valuation date using a discount rate commensurate with the risk of the payments.

As of December 31, 2007, we held through Grace Star (i) 387,614,839 HLGE ordinary shares, representing approximately 45.4% of the total number of HLGE ordinary shares; (ii) 13,957,233 Existing HLGE RCPS A; (iii) 99,201,958 Existing HLGE RCPS B; and through Venture Lewis (iv) S\$112,886,727 in principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds. Our aggregate investment in HLGE to-date amounted to approximately S\$136.5 million, before taking into account previous interest income earned from these investments and partial redemption of the Existing HLGE RCPS of approximately S\$6.7 million in aggregate.

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In April 2008, HLGE made an additional partial redemption of the Existing HLGE RCPS B. The redemption amount we received amounted to approximately S\$0.98 million on April 30, 2008 and resulted in a reduction in the number of Existing HLGE RCPS that we held through Grace Star from 113,159,191 to 107,186,403.

In June 2008, HLGE made another partial redemption of the New HLGE Bonds. The principal amount redeemed was approximately S\$25.9 million and resulted in a reduction in the principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds that we held through Venture Lewis from S\$112,886,727 to S\$87,010,673.

On February 3, 2010, we announced the extension for another year of the S\$93,000,000 loan granted to HLGE by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis to HLGE to refinance the New HLGE Bonds which matured on July 3, 2009. Under the terms of the original loan agreement entered into in February 2009, on the maturity date of the New HLGE Bonds, HLGE will fully redeem the New HLGE Bonds held by all minority New HLGE 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 between the parties on an annual basis. An option for HLGE to undertake a partial redemption of the New HLGE Bonds on a pro-rata basis prior to the maturity date was included in the loan agreement. On February 19, 2009, HLGE announced an early partial redemption of the new HLGE Bonds on a pro-rata basis of up to S\$9.0 million in principal amount of the outstanding New HLGE Bonds and on March 23, 2009, HLGE effected payment to all bondholders. The principal amount redeemed of approximately S\$8.96 million to us had resulted in a reduction in the principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds that we held through Venture Lewis from S\$87,010,673 to S\$78,053,577.

On January 31, 2011, a loan agreement was entered into 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 resulting in a reduction in the principal amount of the loan from S\$93,000,000 to S\$83,000,000. On January 19, 2012, we announced the extension for another one year of the S\$83,000,000 loan to HLGE, from July 2012 to July 2013.

On February 12, 2010, HLGE announced the mandatory conversion of an aggregate of 18,935,883 Existing HLGE RCPS B into 18,935,883 ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE on March 18, 2010 (Mandatory Conversion Date). As of February 12, 2010, Grace Star held 93,229,170 Existing HLGE RCPS B representing approximately 98.28% of the existing total number of Existing HLGE RCPS B. By a written notice to HLGE on February 11, 2010, Grace Star notified HLGE that pursuant to HLGE's Articles of Association, it will be converting only 17,300,000 out of the 93,229,170 Existing HLGE RCPS B it held into HLGE ordinary shares so as to comply with the Singapore Code on Take-overs and Mergers which prohibits Grace Star from acquiring more than 1% of the ordinary shares of HLGE (including through the conversion of the RCPS) in any 6 month period. Grace Star has an option under HLGE's Articles of Association to convert the remaining 75,929,170 Existing HLGE RCPS B into HLGE ordinary shares over a period of twenty-two months after the Mandatory Conversion Date (Extension Period). With the conversion of 17,300,000 Existing HLGE RCPS B into HLGE ordinary shares on the Mandatory Conversion Date, Grace Star's shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 45.4% to 46.4% with effect from March 24, 2010 upon receipt of regulatory approval.

On September 20, 2010, Grace Star notified HLGE that it would be converting 16,591,000 Existing HLGE RCPS B into HLGE ordinary shares and on September 23, 2010, Grace Star's shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 46.4% to 47.4%. On March 21, 2011, Grace Star notified HLGE that it would be converting 17,234,000 Existing HLGE RCPS B into HLGE ordinary shares on March 24, 2011, Grace Star's shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 47.4% to 48.4%. On September 19, 2011, Grace Star notified HLGE that it would be converting 17,915,000 Existing HLGE RCPS B into HLGE ordinary shares and on September 23, 2011, Grace Star's shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 48.4% to 49.4%.

On January 16, 2012, following the increase in the number of issued ordinary shares in HLGE arising from the mandatory conversion of 24,189,170 Series B redeemable convertible preference shares into 24,189,170 new ordinary shares, our shareholding interest in HLGE decreased from 49.4% to 48.1%.

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On March 5, 2012, upon the transfer of one Series A redeemable convertible preference share (Series A RCPS) to Venture Delta Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Grace Star and Venture Delta sent requisition notices to HLGE 's Board of Directors requesting for the convening of a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS to propose the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE in accordance with HLGE 's articles of association. Pursuant to the receipt of the requisition notices from Grace Star and Venture Delta, HLGE 's Board of Directors announced on March 15, 2012 that a meeting of the holders of the Series A RCPS will be convened on March 30, 2012 to approve the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE.

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At the meeting on March 30, 2012, the holders of the Series A RCPS approved the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE.

On April 4, 2012, as a result of the conversion of all the outstanding Series A RCPS held by Grace Star and Venture Delta into ordinary shares in the capital of HLGE, our shareholding interest in HLGE increased from 48.1% to 48.9%. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investment in HLGE The HLGE Group may be unable to raise sufficient funds to pay their 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 judgment and estimation and therefore warrant additional attention:

allowances for doubtful accounts;

realisation of the carrying value of inventories;

product warranty obligations;

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

realisation of deferred tax assets;

impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill;

determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities; and

de-recognition of bills receivable.

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. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Dongfeng Group accounted for about 26.5% of the gross accounts receivable as compared to approximately 26.4% as of December 31, 2010. Likewise, the top 20 non-Dongfeng Group customers accounted for about 47.9% of the gross accounts receivable at the end of 2011. We analyzed our customer's trends, repayment patterns and ageing analysis in 2011. 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.

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Changes in the allowances for doubtful accounts for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows:

	2010 Rmb	December 31, 2011 Rmb (in thousands)	2011 US\$
Balance at beginning of year	76,646	61,161	9,706
(Credit) / debit to consolidated statements of income	(15,491)	1,723	273
Written off		(3,702)	(587)
Translation differences	6	(5)	(1)
Balance at end of Year	61,161	59,177	9,391

While trade accounts increased by Rmb 215.9 million (US\$34.3 million) as of December 31, 2011 as compared to 2010, allowance for doubtful accounts decreased by Rmb 2.0 million (US\$0.3 million). Bills receivable increased by Rmb 2,238.5 million (US\$355.2 million) as of December 31, 2011 as compared to 2010 due to reduced discounting activities in 2011.

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 realisable 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 recognise 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 80,000 kilometers to 250,000 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 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.

Changes in the accrued product warranty liability for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows:

	2010 Rmb	December 31, 2011 Rmb (in thousands)	2011 US\$
Balance at beginning of year	259,534	352,154	55,883
Provision made	498,767	401,935	63,783

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Less: Provision utilized	(406,147)	(447,017)	(70,937)
Balance at end of year	352,154	307,072	48,729

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We recognise 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 21.3 million (US\$3.4 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 recognised.

On December 1, 2009, we announced that concurrently with the capital reduction and cash distribution exercise to be undertaken by TCL, we intend to appoint a broker to sell 550,000,000 shares in TCL at a price of S\$0.03 per share on an ex-distribution basis (Placement). On June 9, 2010, upon the obtaining of the relevant approvals from its shareholders and the legal and regulatory authorities in Singapore, TCL announced that the expected date of payment of the cash distribution of S\$0.05 per issued share was July 7, 2010. On July 8, 2010, we announced that we had proceeded to complete the sale of a total of 536,000,000 shares out of 550,000,000 shares available in the Placement in TCL to the various purchasers. Further to the closing of the Placement, our total shareholding in TCL decreased from 34.4% to 13.9%. Subsequently, we sold additional TCL shares in the open market resulting in our shareholding interest in TCL decreasing further from 13.9% to 12.2%. As at December 31, 2010 and 2011, our shareholding interest in TCL remained unchanged at 12.2%, and we do not exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of TCL. Our investment in TCL is classified as held for trading as they are held for the purpose of selling in the near term. Our investment in TCL is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other income in the income statement.

The results of TCL for the year of 2009 were equity accounted and presented as discontinued operations. In 2010, gain on disposal of TCL shares is presented as gain from discontinued operations. The remaining shareholding interest in TCL is classified as held for trading as at December 31, 2010 and 2011.

On March 1, 2012, the values based on quoted market prices of the TCL ordinary shares held by the Company were S\$9.2 million (US\$7.4 million).

Realisation of deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet 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 recognised 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 realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. 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 realised.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised 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.

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

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. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. 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 to sell, and are no longer depreciated. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are Rmb 2,975.2 million, Rmb 3,276.3 million and Rmb 3,748.2 million (US\$594.8 million), respectively.

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

In 2011, an impairment loss of Rmb 0.3 million (US\$0.04 million) (2010: Rmb 1.4 million; 2009: Rmb 7.8 million) was charged to our consolidated income statement under cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses for our property, plant and equipment.

The impairment for 2009, 2010 and 2011 was due to assets that were not in use.

In 2011, we experienced a decline in our stock price which resulted in our market capitalization falling below the recorded value of our consolidated net assets. We performed our annual goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2011, 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 36 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 22 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 net revenue for the last three fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

	Percentage of Net Revenues		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2010	2011
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	-80.7%	-75.3%	-77.7%
Gross profit	19.3%	24.7%	22.3%
Other income	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Research and development costs	-2.3%	-2.0%	-2.1%
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	-11.2%	-11.2%	-10.7%
Operating profit	6.5%	12.0%	9.9%
Finance costs	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1.0%
Share of profit of associates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Share of results of joint ventures	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%
Gain on acquisition of Guangxi Yulin Hotel Co in settlement of past loan	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Profit before tax from continuing operations	7.3%	10.9%	8.4%
Income tax expense	-1.1%	-2.0%	-1.5%
Profit for the year from continuing operations	6.2%	8.9%	6.9%
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Profit for the year	6.3%	9.0%	6.9%
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent	4.8%	6.9%	5.3%
Non-controlling interests	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%

2011 compared to 2010

The consolidated financial results for fiscal year 2010 and 2011 have been prepared in conformity with IFRS.

Net revenue decreased by 4.7% to Rmb 15,444.4 million (US\$2,450.9 million) in 2011 compared to Rmb 16,208.2 million in 2010. Overall unit sales in 2011 (510,777 units) was lower than 2010 (551,592 units) by 7.4%. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to lower unit volume and a change in sales mix.

Cost of goods sold decreased by 1.6% to Rmb 12,002.1 million (US\$1,904.6 million) from Rmb 12,199.3 million in 2010, and increased by 2.4 percentage points as a percentage of net revenues to 77.7% from 75.3% in 2010. Cost of materials consumed included in costs of goods sold decreased by 2.3% to Rmb 10,975.1 million (US\$1,741.6 million) from Rmb 11,230.6 million in 2010, while cost of materials consumed as a percentage of net revenue increased to 71.1% from 69.3% in 2010. Factory overheads (which does not include depreciation and direct labor) included in cost of goods sold decreased by 9.0% to Rmb 496.6 million (US\$78.8 million) from Rmb 546.0 million in 2010, due to lower volume. Factory overheads as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 3.2% from 3.4% for 2010. Depreciation and amortization increased to Rmb 234.5 million (US\$37.2 million) from Rmb 193.5 million in 2010. Depreciation as a percentage of net revenue increased to 1.5% from 1.2% in 2010.

Gross profit decreased by 14.1% to Rmb 3,442.3 million (US\$546.3 million) from Rmb 4,008.9 million in 2010. Gross profit margin (gross profit divided by net revenue) decreased to 22.3% compared to 24.7% in 2010. The decrease in gross profit margin was due to a change in sales mix, as we responded to the softening market by selling more light-duty engines in 2011 which have lower gross margin than medium-duty and heavy-duty engines.

Other income, net decreased to Rmb 73.1 million (US\$11.6 million) from Rmb 87.6 million in 2010. The main sources of other income in 2011 were (i) interest income of Rmb 53.2 million (US\$8.4 million); (ii) exchange gain of Rmb 1.6 million (US\$0.3 million); (iii) government grant income of Rmb 18.4 million (US\$2.9 million); (iv) fair value loss of Rmb 5.1 million (US\$0.8 million); and (v) gain on disposal of investment property of Rmb 5.9 million (US\$0.9 million).

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SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) decreased by 9.4% to Rmb 1,652.1 (US\$262.2 million) from Rmb 1,822.8 million in 2010. As a percentage of net revenue, SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) were 10.7% and 11.2%, respectively for 2011 and 2010. The decrease of 0.5 percentage point was due mainly to lower sales commissions and product warranty expenses as a result of lower sales quantities in 2011.

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We continued to deploy more expenditure towards the research and development of low emission, high fuel efficient engines, incurring Rmb 328.1 million (US\$52.1 million) compared to Rmb 324.1 million in 2010. This represented a 1.2% increase year-over-year. As a percentage of net revenue, research and development spending was 2.1% and 2.0% of net revenue, respectively for 2011 and 2010. We believe that investments in these activities will better position us for future growth and contribute to the Chinese government's environmental initiatives.

Advertising expenses included in SG&A increased by 16.9% to Rmb 58.7 million (US\$9.3 million) from Rmb 50.2 million in 2010. As a percentage of net revenue, the advertising expenses were at 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively for 2011 and 2010.

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Sales commission expenses included in SG&A expenses decreased by 29.3% to Rmb 113.3 million (US\$18.0 million) from Rmb 160.3 million in 2010. Sales commission expenses as a percentage of net revenue were 0.7% and 1.0%, respectively for 2011 and 2010. Lower sales commission expenses corresponded with the lower sales in 2011.

Staff costs as a percentage of net revenue were 7.2% and 7.5%, respectively for 2011 and 2010. The reduction of 0.3 percentage points corresponded with the lower bonus and salary costs as a result of lower sales quantity and profitability for 2011.

As a result, profits from operations decreased to Rmb 1,535.1 million (US\$243.6 million) from Rmb 1,949.7 million in 2010.

Finance costs in 2011 were Rmb 156.2 million (US\$24.8 million), compared with Rmb 130.4 million in 2010. In 2011, the monetary policy environment in China was tightened resulting in higher finance costs. We managed to reduce the effect of this trend by issuing short term financing bonds at more favorable interest rates than bill discounting.

Profit before tax from continuing operations in 2011 was Rmb 1,299.3 million (US\$206.2 million), as compared to Rmb 1,765.2 million in 2010.

Income tax expense in 2011 was Rmb 226.8 million (US\$36.0 million) compared to income tax expense of Rmb 327.9 million in 2010. Our effective tax rates were 17.5% and 18.6% for 2011 and 2010 respectively.

As a result of the foregoing factors, profit for the year from continuing operations was Rmb 1,072.5 million (US\$170.2 million) in 2011 compared to Rmb 1,437.3 million in 2010.

Profit for the year of Rmb 1,072.5 million (US\$170.2 million) was 26.0% lower than 2010 of Rmb 1,449.9 million.

Profit attributable to us is Rmb 818.5 million (US\$129.9 million) in 2011 compared to Rmb 1,117.3 million in 2010, representing a decrease of 26.7%. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests was Rmb 254.0 million (US\$40.3 million) in 2011 compared to Rmb 332.6 million in 2010.

2010 compared to 2009

The consolidated financial results for fiscal year 2009 and 2010 have been prepared in conformity with IFRS. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, we prepared our consolidated financial results in accordance with US GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from IFRS. Our Board of Directors approved the change in our financial reporting standards from US GAAP to IFRS to more closely align our financial reporting with our main operating subsidiary, Yuchai, and HLGE, as their financial results are prepared in accordance with PRC GAAP and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, respectively, which are closely aligned with IFRS. Having regard to the potential voting rights attributable to our redeemable convertible preference shares in HLGE, we consider HLGE a subsidiary as we are able to govern the financial and operating policies of HLGE. We applied the exemption of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. IFRS 3 has not been applied to acquisitions of subsidiaries or of interests in associates and joint ventures that occurred before January 1, 2008.

Net revenue increased by 23.0% to Rmb 16,208.2 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 13,175.9 million in 2009. Overall unit sales in 2010 (551,592 units) was higher than 2009 (467,899 units) by 17.9%. The increase in revenue is primarily due to greater unit volume and improvement in sales mix, especially in the heavy-duty diesel engine sector.

Cost of goods sold increased by 14.8% to Rmb 12,199.3 million in 2010 from Rmb 10,630.1 million in 2009, and reduced as a percentage of net revenues to 75.3% in 2010 from 80.7% in 2009. Cost of materials consumed included in costs of goods sold increased by 17.4% to Rmb 11,230.6 million in 2010 from Rmb 9,567.3 million in 2009, while cost of materials consumed as a percentage of net revenue reduced to 69.3% in 2010 from 72.6% in 2009. Factory overheads (which does not include depreciation and direct labor) included in cost of goods sold increased by 17.6% to Rmb 546.0 million in 2010 from Rmb 464.5 million in 2009, due to greater volume. Factory overheads as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 3.4% for 2010 from 3.5% for 2009. Depreciation and amortization increased slightly to Rmb 193.5 million in 2010 from Rmb 180.0 million in 2009. Depreciation as a percentage of net revenue reduced from 1.4% in 2009 to 1.2% in 2010. During 2010, we reversed Rmb 111.8 million of inventory reserves due to the consumption and sale of parts that were previously provided for, compared to Rmb 154.7 million set aside in 2009.

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Gross profit increased by 57.5% to Rmb 4,008.9 million in 2010 from Rmb 2,545.8 million in 2009. Gross profit margin (gross profit divided by net revenue) increased to 24.7% in 2010 compared to 19.3% in 2009.

Other income, net increased to Rmb 87.6 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 77.6 million in 2009. The main sources of other income in 2010 were (i) interest income of Rmb 61.7 million; (ii) exchange gain of Rmb 20.0 million; (iii) government grant income of Rmb 11.1 million; and (iv) fair value gain of Rmb 17.1 million.

SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) increased by 23.8% to Rmb 1,822.8 million in 2010 from Rmb 1,471.9 million in 2009. As a percentage of net revenue, SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) were 11.2% for both 2010 and 2009. The increase is due mainly to the increase in sales-related expenses and wages.

We continued to deploy more expenditure towards the research and development of low emission, high fuel efficient engines, incurring Rmb 324.1 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 297.3 million in 2009. This represented a 9.0% increase year-over-year. As a percentage of net revenues, research and development spending was 2.0% of net revenues in 2010 and 2.3% in 2009. We believe that investments in these activities will better position us for future growth and contribute to the Chinese government's environmental initiatives.

Advertising expenses included in SG&A increased by 28.6% to Rmb 50.2 million in 2010 from Rmb 39.0 million in 2009. As a percentage of net revenue, the advertising expenses were flat at 0.3% in 2010 and 2009.

Sales commission expenses included in SG&A expenses increased by 102.6% to Rmb 160.3 million in 2010 from Rmb 79.1 million in 2009. Sales commission expenses as a percentage of net revenue for both 2010 was 1.0% compared 0.6% in 2009. The increase is due to higher sales commissions paid.

Staff costs as a percentage of net revenues were 7.5% in both 2010 and 2009.

As a result, profits from operations increased to Rmb 1,949.7 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 854.3 million in 2009.

Finance costs in 2010 were Rmb 130.4 million, compared with Rmb 77.5 million in 2009. The higher interest expense was due primarily to the raising of interest rates in China during the year which resulted in the increase in the cost of bills discounting and borrowings.

In 2009, there was a one-time non-recurring gain of approximately Rmb 203.0 million arising from Yuchai's acquisition of 100% of the equity of Yulin Hotel Company to settle past loans by Yuchai worth an aggregate principal amount of Rmb 205.0 million.

Profit before tax from continuing operations in 2010 was Rmb 1,765.2 million, as compared to Rmb 966.7 million in 2009.

Income tax expense in 2010 was Rmb 327.9 million compared to income tax expense of Rmb 147.2 million in 2009. Our effective tax rates were 15.2% and 18.6% for 2009 and 2010 respectively.

As a result of the foregoing factors, profit for the year from continuing operations was Rmb 1,437.3 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 819.4 million in 2009.

Profit for the year of Rmb 1,449.9 million was 74.2% better than 2009 of Rmb 832.5 million. This represented 9.0% of net sales in 2010 which was better than 6.3% in 2009. The improvement was mainly due to higher sales volume, better gross profit combined with better expense control.

Profit attributable to us was Rmb 1,117.3 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 628.3 million in 2009, representing an increase of 77.8%. Non-controlling interest share of the profit was Rmb 332.6 million in 2010 compared to Rmb 204.1 million in 2009.

Inflation

The general annual inflation rate in China was approximately 3.3% and 5.4% in 2010 and 2011, 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 and other operating costs.

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Seasonality

Yuchai's business generally is not seasonal. However, 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 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 fund to Yuchai. However, certain fund transfer from Yuchai to us may be subject to the approval of State Administration for Foreign Exchange.

Our operations generated positive net cash flows in 2009 and 2010, but net cash flows from operations were negative in 2011. Our primary cash requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures to complete the expansion of production capacity and funding our business expansion and our diversification plan. 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, 2011, we had approximately Rmb 4,124.8 (US\$654.6 million) in cash and cash equivalents 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 had negative operating cash flow in 2011 as compared to positive operating cash flows for 2010 and 2009. This was due to an increase in bills receivable due to a reduction in bills discounting activity in 2011, when the cost of bills discounting became unfavorable under the tighter monetary environment in China. In 2010, Yuchai discounted significant portion of the bills receivables at favorable rates; however, in 2011, Yuchai held on to the bills receivable and did not discount them. Yuchai was able to raise cash through the issuance of short term financing bonds at competitive rates, but the short term financing bonds are not as liquid as the bills receivable. The bills receivable are instruments backed by the main banks in China, which can be discounted into cash to meet operational needs.

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 short term financing bonds, 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.

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As of December 31, 2011, we had outstanding borrowings of Rmb 3,696.7 million (US\$ 586.6 million), including Yuchai's borrowings of Rmb 3,648.0 million (US\$578.9 million).

The increase of borrowings during 2011 by Rmb 3,071.3 million (US\$487.4 million) from Rmb 625.4 million as of December 31, 2010 was mainly due to the issuance of Rmb 2,390 million in short term financing bonds by Yuchai in 2011 as follows:

On March 10, 2011, we announced that Yuchai had 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. Upon its maturity, we repaid the full amount owed. 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 will mature on July 22, 2012. The second tranche of the bonds bears a fixed annual interest rate of 5.65%.

The par value and issue price of each bond is Rmb 100. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds are and have been used by Yuchai as working capital.

On November 22, 2011, we announced that Yuchai had received approval from NAFMI 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 will mature on November 23, 2012. The par value and issue price of each bond is Rmb 100. The bonds bear a fixed annual interest rate of 5.77%. All the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds are used by Yuchai as working capital.

In addition, we also 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 one-year duration. The financial covenants 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 a new agreement on similar terms with the bank to re-finance the existing US\$30.0 million credit facility that matured on March 25, 2011. 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.

On March 20, 2008, we entered into a facility agreement with the Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Singapore Branch, to re-finance 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

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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 re-finance 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 US\$30.0 million and is for a three-year duration.

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On August 21, 2009, we entered into a new short-term loan agreement for up to S\$50 million for a 12-month duration with DBS Bank Ltd. of Singapore, to re-finance 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 12-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 DBS with a committed aggregate value of S\$30.0 million. The new loan arrangement will be used to finance our general working capital requirements.

Yuchai's unutilised facilities amounted to Rmb 3,785.5 million (US\$600.7 million) as of December 31, 2011. We believe that should there be a need for further loans from banks, Yuchai could seek to draw down additional amounts up to such limit from the 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 summarises the key elements of our cash flows for the last three years:

	For Year ended December 31,			
	2009	2010	2011	2011
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	3,969,358	1,464,964	(1,762,386)	(279,674)
Net cash used in investing activities	(800,445)	(386,041)	(523,239)	(83,034)
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities	(332,725)	(666,628)	2,357,951	374,183
Effect of foreign currency exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(1,902)	(9,286)	(8,540)	(1,353)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,834,286	403,009	63,786	10,122

Net cash from operating activities was an outflow of Rmb 1,762.4 million (US\$279.7 million), a decrease of Rmb 3,227.4 million (US\$512.2 million) in 2011 compared to 2010. The decrease was mainly caused by an increase in bills receivable due to reduction in bills discounting activity in 2011, when the cost of bills discounting became unfavorable under the tighter monetary environment in China. In 2010, Yuchai discounted significant portion of the bills receivable at favorable rates; however, in 2011, Yuchai held on to the bills receivable and did not discount them. The bills receivable are instruments backed by the main banks in China, which can be discounted into cash to meet operational needs.

Net cash used in investing activities increased by Rmb 137.2 million (US\$21.8 million) in 2011 compared to 2010. Net cash from financing activities increased by Rmb 3,024.6 million (US\$480.0 million) in 2011 compared to 2010, which was a result of the issuance of Rmb 2,390.0 million (US\$379.3 million) of short-term financing bonds in 2011 by Yuchai.

Other than with respect to the application of cash generated from operations for capital expenditures and dividend payments, we do not have a formal cash management policy.

Our working capital as of December 31, 2011 was Rmb 2,670.4 million (US\$423.8 million) compared to Rmb 2,488.3 million as of December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, we had long-term debt totaling Rmb 144.9 million (US\$23.0 million). We had current debt totaling Rmb 3,551.8 million (US\$563.6 million) as of December 31, 2011.

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.

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The following table sets forth information on our material contractual obligation payments for the periods indicated as of December 31, 2011:

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	
Short-term debt ⁽¹⁾	3,746.7	3,746.7			
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	156.5		156.5		
Purchase obligations regarding capital expenditures	931.8	931.8			
Operating lease commitments	20.2	10.0	10.2		
Total	4,855.2	4,688.5	166.7		

⁽¹⁾ Includes contractual interest payments

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures for our facility in Xiamen, our new foundry and other routine upgrades to and replacement of property, plant and equipment were Rmb 491.4 million and Rmb 304.9 million (US\$48.4 million) in 2010 and 2011, respectively. We funded our capital expenditures primarily from funds generated from operations and, when necessary, from bank loans obtained by Yuchai.

As of December 31, 2011, we had authorized and contracted for capital expenditures for improvement to existing production facilities (which excludes our Xiamen facility) in the amount of Rmb 1,597.7 million (US\$253.5 million). We have also committed capital expenditures of approximately Rmb 881.5 million (US\$139.9 million) for the construction of our new foundry. As our business continues to grow, we will also require additional funds for capital expenditures. We expect to fund 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. Any 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, 2010 and 2011, Yuchai had issued irrevocable letter of credits of Rmb 145.6 million and Rmb 162.4 million (US\$25.8 million), respectively.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2011, outstanding bills receivable discounted with banks for which Yuchai had retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb 3,470.7 million and Rmb 1,058.5 million (US\$168.0 million), respectively. Management has assessed the fair value of the recourse obligation arising from these discounted 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 Research and Development .

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of our financial statements are listed below. We expect that the adoption of the standards and interpretations below will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Table of Contents**IAS 1 *Financial Statement Presentation – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income***

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment affects presentation only and has therefore no impact on our financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

IAS 12 *Income Taxes – Recovery of Underlying Assets*

The amendment clarified the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value. The amendment introduces a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale. Furthermore, it introduces the requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets that are measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16 always be measured on a sale basis of the asset. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. This amendment will not have a material impact on us after initial application.

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits (Amendment)*

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 amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This amendment will have no impact on us after initial application.

IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2011)*

As a consequence of the new IFRS 10 and IFRS 12, what remains of IAS 27 is limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates in separate financial statements. We do not present separate financial statements for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This amendment will have no impact on us after initial application.

IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2011)*

As a consequence of the new IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been renamed IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, and describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This amendment will have no impact on us after initial application.

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements*

The amendment requires additional disclosure about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognised to enable the user of our financial statements to understand the relationship with those assets that have not been derecognised and their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendment requires disclosures about continuing involvement in derecognised assets to enable the user to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in those derecognised assets. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. The amendment affects disclosure only and has no impact on our financial position or performance.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*

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 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. In subsequent phases, the IASB will address hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The completion of this project is expected over the course of 2011 or the first half of 2012. We will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

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IFRS 10 Consolidated 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 includes 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 our management to exercise significant judgement 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 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. We are currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on our financial position and performance. Currently, the impact is not known or reasonably estimable.

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.

We have already adopted equity method to account for its interest in joint ventures. The application of this new standard will not impact our financial position.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

IFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The amendment affects disclosure only and has no impact on our financial position or performance.

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 when fair value is required or permitted. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The amendment has no material impact on our financial position or performance.

Improvements to IFRSs (issued in June 2011)

The IASB issued *Improvements to IFRSs*, an omnibus of amendments to its IFRS standards. The amendments have not been adopted as they become effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2013. The amendments listed below, are considered to have a reasonable possible impact on the Group:

IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

We expect no impact from the adoption of the amendments on our financial position or performance.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES****Directors and Executive Officers of the Company**

Our Articles of Association require that our Board of Directors shall consist of eleven members so long as the Special Share is outstanding. As of March 1, 2012, there are ten 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. Francis Yuen, Gan Khai Choon, Kwek Leng Peck, Benny Goh and Hoh Weng Ming as its nominees. Mr. Han Yi Yong and Miss Wang Hong 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.

Our directors and executive officers are identified below.

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
GOH H Benny (1)	President and Director	2011
GAN Khai Choon (1)(4)	Director	1995
KWEK Leng Peck (1)(2)	Director	1994
YUEN Francis (1)	Director	2011
NEO Poh Kiat (1)(2)(3)	Director	2005
TAN Aik-Leang (1)(3)	Director	2005
Matthew RICHARDS (2)(3)	Director	2006
HOH Weng Ming (1)(4)	Director	2011
WANG Hong	Director	2011
HAN Yi Yong (1)	Director	2010
LEONG Kok Ho	Chief Financial Officer	2012
FOO Shing Mei Deborah	General Counsel	2007
Ira Stuart OUTERBRIDGE III	Secretary	2001

Mr. Saw Boo Guan and Mr Ching Yew Chye retired as directors of the Company at its Annual General Meeting on June 17, 2011. Mr. Zhang Shi Yong and Mr. Tan Eng Kwee resigned as directors of the Company on July 15, 2011 and November 11, 2011, respectively.

Mr. Yuen Francis and Ms. Wang Hong were appointed as directors of the Company on May 20, 2011 and July 15, 2011 respectively.

- (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. Goh H Benny was appointed President and a Director of the Company on September 14, 2011. He is also the Deputy Chairman of Yuchai. Mr. Goh has extensive experience in management, strategy and business turnarounds in the international arena. Mr. Goh was previously the Vice President & Managing Director for Ingersoll Rand's North Asia Climate Solutions business; and his career included stints with Trane Commercial Systems Asia, Ernst & Young and A.T. Kearney. Mr. Goh earned his MBA from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1995 and an MA in physics from Oxford University in the United Kingdom in 1988. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Physics (Hons) from Oxford University, UK.

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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.

Mr. Yuen Kin Pheng Francis was appointed Chief Executive Officer and a director of Hong Leong Asia on May 18, 2011. He is a Director of the Company, HL Technology and Yuchai. Mr. Yuen's previous positions were as President of Ingersoll Rand's Climate Solutions Asia, and President and Business Leader in Trane Commercial Systems Asia, a corporation within the Ingersoll Rand Group and President for Honeywell Asia-Pacific. Mr. Yuen holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree (1st Class Honours) and a Master of Business Administration degree from the National University of Singapore. He is also a graduate of the Wharton Advanced Management Program.

Mr. Neo Poh Kiat is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He is 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 senior managerial positions with companies in the Development Bank of Singapore group and United Overseas Bank Ltd. Mr. Neo is currently a director of Sing-Han Management Consulting (Shanghai) Limited, Asia Airfreight Terminal Co Ltd, Credit China Holdings Limited and Sing-Han International Financial Services Limited. 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. Matthew Richards is a Director of the Company. Mr. Richards is currently a Director of Watiga & Co. Pty Ltd, an Australian incorporated company providing legal advisory services in corporate finance, private equity and corporate governance in Asia. Prior to this, Mr. Richards was the General Counsel and a Director of Quvat Management Pte. Ltd., the investment manager to the Quvat Capital Partners private equity funds investing in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. Mr. Richards was in private practice in Singapore as an international lawyer with U.S. law firms between 1999 and 2007, and worked on a variety of capital markets, mergers and acquisitions and other corporate finance transactions throughout the Asian region. Mr. Richards holds a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Asian Studies from the Australian National University, and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Richards is independent within the meaning of the NYSE's corporate governance standards, on the basis that the Company has no material relationship with him.

Ms. Wang Hong was appointed a Director of the Company on July 15, 2011. She also sits on the boards of the State Holding Company, Coomber Investments Limited and Goldman Industrial Limited. She is currently the General Accountant and General Finance Manager of the State Holding Company. She holds a Bachelor Degree in Accounting from Northern Jiaotong University.

Mr. Han Yi Yong is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He is also the Chief Executive Officer, 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.

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Mr. Hoh Weng Ming was appointed a Director of the Company on November 11, 2011 when he assumed the role of Chief Financial Officer of Hong Leong Asia from Mr. TAN Eng Kwee on November 11, 2011. 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. Leong Kok Ho was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 9, 2012. Mr. Leong's previous positions was regional commercial manager for Parker Drilling Co. a Nasdaq listed company, Chief Financial Officer of KS Energy Services Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange and Finance 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 Certified Public Accountant (CPA) of Singapore and a Fellow Certified Public Accountant (FCPA) 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 Matthew Richards. 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.

Compensation Committee

The members of the Compensation Committee are Messrs. Kwek Leng Peck (Chairman), Neo Poh Kiat and Matthew Richards. 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 nine 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 1, 2012 are identified below.

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Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
YAN Ping	Chairman of the Board of Directors	2005
GOH H Benny (1)	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors	2011
WU Qiwei	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
HOH Weng Ming (1)	Director	2008
YUEN Kin Pheng Francis (1)	Director	2011
QIN Xiaohong	Director and Chief Accountant	2007
HAN Yi Yong (1)	Director and Company Secretary	2010
GU Tangsheng	Director	2005
TAY Hui Boon Kelly (2)	Financial Controller seconded to Yuchai	2008
LAI Tak Chuen Kelvin (2)	Chief Business Controller	2011
LIU Hung Derek (2)	Deputy General Manager	2012
CHENG Ningbin	Deputy General Manager	2011
ZHONG Yu Wei	Deputy General Manager	2010
NING Xingyong	Deputy General Manager	2009
LIANG Qinyan	Deputy General Manager	2009
LIN Zhiqiang	General Engineer	2011

Mr. Saw Boo Guan and Mr. Zhang Shi Yong resigned as directors of Yuchai on June 10, 2011 and Mr. Gao Jia Lin resigned as a director of Yuchai on September 28, 2011.

Mr. Yuen Kin Pheng Francis and Miss Qin Xiao Hong were appointed as Directors of Yuchai on June 10, 2011 and Mr. Goh Heng Heng Benny was appointed a Director of Yuchai on October 17, 2011. Mr. Yuen Kin Pheng Francis was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai on June 20, 2011 and Mr. Goh Heng Heng Benny replaced Mr. Yuen Kin Pheng Francis as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai on February 3, 2012.

Mr. Lee See Bee Patrick resigned as Assistant Vice President of International Sales of the Company on November 29, 2011 and Mr. Liu Hung Derek was appointed Assistant Vice President of International Sales of the Company on January 3, 2012.

(1) Also a Director of the Company.

(2) Seconded of the Company, whose salaries and expenses are paid by the Company.

For information about Messrs. Yuen Kin Pheng Francis, Gan Khai Choon, Neo Poh Kiat, Kwek Leng Peck, Tan Aik-Leang, Goh Heng Heng Benny, Hoh Weng Ming and Han Yi Yong, see Directors and Senior Management of the Company.

Mr. Yan Ping is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai. Mr. Yan is also the Chairman of the State Holding Company since October 2005. 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 becoming Chairman of the State Holding Company, Mr. Yan held various China-government related positions, including most recently as Deputy Secretary-General, Yulin Municipal Government, as Director, 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 Master of Economics degree from the East-North Financial and Economic University.

Miss Qin Xiao Hong is the Chief Accountant of Yuchai. She joined Yuchai in 1990 and was made Chief Accountant in July 2007. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Auditing from Nanjing Auditing Institute.

Mr. Wu Qiwei was appointed General Manager of Yuchai on March 1, 2011 and a Director of Yuchai on April 7, 2011. He previously served as one of the Deputy General Managers of Yuchai and was in charge of sales and marketing. He holds a Bachelor's degree (Inter-Combustion Engine, Vehicle and Mechanical Engineering) 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.

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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 & Information Management from the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom. She has more than 10 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 of Yuchai on March 11, 2011. 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 as well as Cummins Hong Kong Ltd.

Mr. Liu Hung Derek is the Assistant Vice President of International Sales of the Company and Deputy General Manager of the international sales 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 a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of South Australia.

Mr. Ning Xingyong was appointed as a Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on July 30, 2009 and he holds a Bachelor's degree in Foundry from Guangxi University.

Mr. Liang Qinyan 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 a Deputy General Manager of Yuchai on February 1, 2010. He is working as the chief product planner, brand director and manager of product application in Yuchai's research and development department. Mr. Zhong holds a Bachelor degree in Internal Combustion Engine from the Tsinghua University.

Mr. Lin Zhiqiang took over the position of General Engineer of Yuchai in 2011 from Mr. Shen Jie who was promoted to the position of General Engineer of the State Holding Company. 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.

Yuchai

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.

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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 thirteen (13) directors appointed for three-year terms pursuant to Yuchai's current Articles of Association. A total of nine (9) directors shall be elected from nominees of holders of Foreign Shares (including at least two (2) independent directors) and a total of four (4) 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 (7) directors (four (4) representing holders of Foreign Shares and three (3) 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 5 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, 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.

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.

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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 management temporarily denied us such access. In response, we initiated dialogue with representatives of Yuchai and shortly thereafter agreed with Yuchai management 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 1, 2012, 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.

Compensation

Company

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 2011, 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 2011, 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.

Our directors and executive officers do not currently own any shares of Common Stock or options to acquire any shares of Common Stock.

Yuchai

The aggregate amount of compensation paid by Yuchai to all directors and executive officers of Yuchai during 2011 was approximately Rmb 42.6 million (US\$6.8 million).

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, Yuchai employed approximately 11,925 people nationwide in China. 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 2011, the total annual salary and bonus paid to our employees was Rmb 721.8 million (US\$114.5 million).

As of December 31, 2010, Yuchai employed approximately 11,200 people nationwide in China. As of December 31, 2009, Yuchai employed approximately 9,976 people nationwide in China.

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 1, 2012 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 April 4, 2012.

Identity of Person or Group	Number	Percentage (%)
Hong Leong Asia Ltd ⁽¹⁾	12,998,040	34.9%
The Yulin City Government ⁽²⁾	7,028,151	18.9%
Shah Capital Management ⁽³⁾	2,169,536	5.8%

⁽¹⁾ Information based upon 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 12,998,040 shares of Common Stock or approximately 34.9% of the total number of shares of Common Stock held by its wholly-owned subsidiaries, HL Technology and Well Summit Investments Limited and the special share, having increased its holdings from 26.7% to 28.2% during the period from October 27, 2009 to August 30, 2010 and from 28.2% to 34.9% during the period from May 23, 2011 to November 22, 2011. See also Related Party Transactions Shareholders Agreement. Other than as described under Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business We may experience a change of control as a result of offerings of shares by our controlling shareholders and 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.

⁽³⁾ Information based on a report on Schedule 13F filed by Shah Capital Management with the SEC on January 27, 2012 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

As of February 29, 2012, there were 24,035,769 shares of Common Stock, or 64.5% of the total number of shares of Common Stock, held of record by 26 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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

During fiscal years 2009 and 2010, we charged a management fee of US\$1,000,000 each year to Yuchai further to a management services agreement entered into between Yuchai and us. For fiscal year 2011, pursuant to a new management services agreement entered into on December 19, 2011 which was deemed to take effect from January 1, 2011, we charged a management fee of US\$100,000 to Yuchai. Pursuant to a consulting services agreement entered into on December 19, 2011 which was deemed to take effect from January 1, 2011, in consideration of the provision of various consulting services to Yuchai, we charged a total of US\$900,000 to Yuchai. As at March 1, 2012, 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 1, 2012, 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 each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the State Holding Company charged Yuchai Rmb 21.9 million and Rmb 22.2 million (US\$3.5 million), respectively, for certain general and administrative expenses on an actual incurred basis. We believe that the expenses charged to Yuchai by the State Holding Company would not have been materially different because Yuchai could provide these services for itself at approximately the same cost.

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During 2004, Yuchai granted loans of Rmb 205 million to YMCL, a subsidiary of Coomber, with an interest rate of 5.58% for one year. The loans were guaranteed by Coomber and the State Holding Company as Guarantors. The loans were repaid in 2005 and were subsequently re-loaned with a maturity date of June 1, 2007 and further extended to May 30, 2008. In July 2007, Yuchai's Board of Directors agreed in principle to a proposal by the State Holding Company to settle the loans due from YMCL, along with various other accounts receivable from YMCL (collectively, the receivables), by forgiving the receivables in exchange for the transfer of 100% of the equity ownership in a hotel in Yulin, PRC and YMCL's central office building in Guilin, PRC. On December 25, 2007, Yuchai, pursuant to the execution of a share transfer contract with YMCL, Coomber and State Holding Company, acquired all the outstanding share capital of Yulin Hotel Company for Rmb 245.6 million. In March 2008, agreements were entered into by Yuchai to effect the repayment of the Rmb 205 million loans against the purchase of 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company for Rmb 245.6 million and offsetting of the balance payable against certain trade receivables due from YMCL, the Guarantors and other related parties. As a result of the acquisition of 100% equity of Yulin Hotel Company, the loan agreements with YMCL have been terminated and the guarantees provided by the Guarantors have been discharged. The acquisition by Yuchai of Yulin Hotel Company was ratified by the Board of Directors of Yuchai and its shareholders subject to the original shareholders of Yulin Hotel Company obtaining approval for the transaction from the regulatory agency in China by November 30, 2008 which was subsequently extended to June 30, 2009 by Yuchai's Board of Directors and shareholders. If such approval from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China was not obtained by June 30, 2009, Yuchai would have had the right to sell to the State Holding Company, who would have been obligated to buy, 100% of the equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company at the original purchase price of Rmb 245.6 million. This condition is contained in a guarantee letter provided by the original shareholders of Yulin Hotel Company. However, on January 13, 2009, Yuchai received approval from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China for its acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company.

For fiscal year 2008, there was an impairment charge of Rmb 46.0 million recognized pertaining to the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. The goodwill of Rmb 5.7 million arising from the acquisition of the Yulin Hotel Company was fully impaired during 2008. The provision of Rmb 203 million for uncollectible loans to a related party was reclassified as deferred gain in the statement of financial position. The deferred gain was recorded in the Statement of Operations in 2009 when it was realized on receipt of the approval from the provincial government. On April 27, 2011, Yulin Hotel Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with a third party to sell the Guilin Office building for a total consideration of Rmb 120 million. Upon the disposal of the Guilin Office building, an accumulated impairment loss of Rmb 26.5 million was included in the determination of loss on disposal.

During each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011, Hong Leong Management charged us S\$0.15 million for corporate secretarial services provided.

In April 2008, we entered into a lease agreement with Hong Leong Holdings Limited, an affiliated company, for a period of three years in relation to the lease of our current operating offices. During fiscal year 2010, we paid Hong Leong Holdings Limited S\$0.18 million as rental. In March 2011, we entered into a lease agreement with Hong Leong Holdings Limited renewing the lease of our current operating offices for a further three years. The rental payable for fiscal year 2011 was S\$0.14 million.

On January 19, 2012, we announced the extension for another one year of a S\$83 million loan to HLGE. The original amount of the loan was S\$93 million which was granted to HLGE by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis in February 2009 to refinance the Bonds. Venture Lewis held a majority of the Bonds. Under the original loan agreement, the loan was 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. Under the new loan agreement entered into on January 10, 2012, the S\$83 million loan has now been extended for another year from July 2012 to July 2013 at a reduced interest rate. Our Board of Directors approved the extension of the loan at a reduced interest rate after taking into account (i) the continued challenges facing HLGE's hospitality operations in China from increasing competition and the uncertain global economic outlook impacting on its results; (ii) difficulties faced by HLGE in obtaining financing from financial institutions, (iii) the need to provide continuing support to HLGE to allow it sufficient time to successfully dispose of its non-core and non-performing assets in an orderly manner to repay the loan, and (iv) potential acquisition opportunities being explored by HLGE to grow its earnings base and improve its cash flow. The audit committee had determined that the terms of the extension of the loan were fair and reasonable and not prejudicial to the interests of our shareholders.

We have undertaken other significant business transactions with related parties during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, as set forth under Note 31 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Consolidated Financial Statements**

See Item 18. Financial Statements.

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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.

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 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. See Note 31 to our consolidated financial statements. 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 2006, Yuchai initiated a contractual claim against Shenzhen Land Transport Investment Development Co., Ltd. for a sum of Rmb 14.8 million. On November 14, 2007, the trial court ruled in favor of Yuchai. The defendant's appeal against such ruling was heard by the appellate court on May 15, 2008. On November 10, 2009, the appellate court ruled in favor of Yuchai. The defendant requested the Supreme Court of People's Republic of China to review the decision made by the appellate court and this decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court on 26 April, 2011.

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 10, 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 1, 2012, Qipei had not appealed against this decision.

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
2007	13.85	6.87
2008	11.98	2.49
2009	17.37	3.17
2010	32.45	12.30
2011	33.50	12.63

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
2010 First Quarter	19.92	12.30
2010 Second Quarter	21.68	13.73
2010 Third Quarter	19.49	15.17
2010 Fourth Quarter	32.45	18.75
2011 First Quarter	32.98	23.00
2011 Second Quarter	33.50	17.80
2011 Third Quarter	22.73	13.17
2011 Fourth Quarter	16.93	12.63
2012 First Quarter	18.52	14.03

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
October 2011	16.93	12.63
November 2011	15.32	12.78
December 2011	15.28	13.22
January 2012	16.19	14.03
February 2012	17.49	15.66
March 2012	18.52	14.85

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 exempt 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 ten directors, Messrs. Neo Poh Kiat, Tan Aik-Leang and Matthew Richards 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 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, Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited (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, headed by an internal audit manager who 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.

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 currently has three members, two of whom are independent within the meaning of the NYSE standards.

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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Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

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

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.

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.

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

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.

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.

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.

We adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy in May 2004, which was revised on December 9, 2008. The text of the Code is posted on our internet website at http://www.cyilimited.com/invest_govt.asp. We intend to 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;

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- (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 or sub-underwriting of the offer;

- (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;

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- (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\$510,959 for fiscal year 2009 at our annual general meeting held on July 2, 2010 and from US\$250,000 to US\$625,205 for fiscal year 2010 at our annual general meeting held on June 17, 2011.

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;

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.

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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.

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 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.

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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 has resulted in an approximately 2.5% appreciation of the Renminbi against the US dollar. There has been a further 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 RMB has traded stably within a narrow range against the U.S. dollar. Since January 4, 2006, the PBOC authorized CFETS to announce the middle rate of Renminbi against the US dollar and other foreign currencies at 9:15 a.m. of each business day which shall be used as the middle rate applicable to the transactions in the inter-bank spot foreign exchange market and counter deals of banks. While the international reaction to the Renminbi revaluation has generally been positive, there remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the Renminbi against the US dollar. In June 2010, the People's Bank of China announced that the PRC government would reform the RMB exchange rate regime and increase the flexibility of the exchange rate. We cannot predict how this new policy will impact the RMB rate. Any future devaluation of the Renminbi would increase the effective cost to Yuchai of foreign manufactured equipment or components, and of satisfying any other foreign currency denominated liabilities. In addition, any such devaluation would reduce the US dollar value of any dividends declared in Renminbi.

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. In May 2007, SAFE issued relevant guidance to its local branches with respect to the operational process for SAFE registration, which standardized more specific and stringent supervision on the registration relating to the October Notice and imposed obligations on onshore subsidiaries of offshore special purpose companies to coordinate with and supervise the beneficial owners of the offshore entity who are PRC residents to complete SAFE's registration process.

Furthermore, the General Affairs Department of SAFE promulgated a circular in August 2008, 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 and SAFE issued a new circular in July 2011 to further strengthen the control of capital account and conversion of foreign currency into Renminbi. 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.

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.

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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 FEIT Law, any dividends payable by foreign-invested enterprises to non-PRC investors were exempt from any PRC withholding tax. In 2007, the PRC National People's Congress adopted 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. Nevertheless, the implementation of such rules still remains uncertain.

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 (the 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 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%.

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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 PRC. Companies operating in the Western region, which fulfill certain criteria and upon approval, will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. This scheme was applicable from 2001 to 2010. In 2011, the scheme was extended to 2020. Since Yuchai operates in the Guangxi province, it may qualify for this scheme.

The High Technology Incentive was introduced in 2008. Companies that are high technology companies, which fulfill certain criteria and upon approval, will enjoy a reduced corporate tax rate of 15%. The reduced corporate tax rate will take effect from January 1, 2008. Since Yuchai is a technology based company, it may qualify for this scheme.

From 2008 to 2010, Yuchai was subject to the reduced corporate tax of 15% as it qualified under the Western Development Incentive Scheme. In 2011, Yuchai was certified as a high technology company with effect from 2011 to 2013. Therefore, it would be subject to reduced corporate tax rate of 15%, subject to approval by the local tax authority. In the event that Yuchai is not able to qualify for any these incentive schemes, it would be subject to corporate tax at a rate of 25% as prescribed under the CIT Law.

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.

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.

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.

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Urban Maintenance & Construction Tax and Education Surcharges

On October 18, 2010, the State Council of the PRC released a Circular on Unifying the System of Urban Maintenance & Construction Tax and Education Surcharges for Domestic and Foreign-invested Enterprises and Individuals, or Circular 35, providing that, effective from December 1, 2010, the relevant regulations, rules, and policies regarding urban maintenance & construction tax and education surcharges shall be applicable to foreign-invested enterprises, foreign enterprises, and foreign individuals (FIEs). Following the release of Circular 35, on November 4, 2010, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation jointly issued a Circular on Issues Relating to Levying Urban Maintenance & Construction Tax and Education Surcharge on FIEs for implementation of Circular 35, which provides that urban maintenance & construction tax and education surcharges will be imposed on FIEs in respect of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax payable on and after December 1, 2010. The urban maintenance & construction tax and education surcharges are calculated as a percentage of the value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax due. The education surcharges are levied at a unified rate at 3%, while the rates for urban maintenance & construction tax differ depending on the location of the taxpayer: (i) 7% for taxpayers located in a city; (ii) 5% for taxpayers located in a county and town area; and (iii) 1% for taxpayers located in other regions.

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, which is separately invoiced (except in the case of retail sales), and 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.

On October 28, 2011, the Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation jointly promulgated the amended Implementation Rules to Value-Added Tax Provisional Regulations with effect from November 1, 2011, according to which, the range of the VAT minimum threshold for sales of goods was raised from monthly sales amount of Rmb 2,000 to Rmb 5,000 to monthly sales amount of Rmb 5,000 to Rmb 20,000.

According to the Decision on the Use of Interim Regulations Concerning Value-Added Taxes, Consumption Taxes and Business Taxes on Foreign-Funded Enterprises and Foreign Enterprises adopted at the Fifth Meeting of the Eighth Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on December 29, 1993, the increased tax payment from the tax obligations arising from the levy of the VAT, consumption taxes and business taxes will be refunded to foreign-funded enterprises established prior to December 31, 1993 upon their application and the relevant tax office's approval, for a period of no more than five years.

United States Federal Income Taxation

This section describes the material United States Federal income tax consequences of owning shares of Common Stock. It applies to a US Holder (as defined below) that holds the shares 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,

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persons who acquired shares 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 shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity,

a person that holds shares 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.

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 a partnership, including any entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of 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.

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, or 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.

With respect to non corporate taxpayers for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013, 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 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.

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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.

Taxation of Capital Gains

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, 2011. 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 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.

New Legislation

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 new U.S. 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, 2011, we had outstanding consolidated loans of Rmb 3,696.7 million (US\$586.6 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.

Table of Contents**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk.

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 borrowings of the Company are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. 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, 2011 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, 2011 of the Company would increase/decrease by Rmb 2.1 million (US\$0.3 million) (2010: profit increase/decrease by Rmb 17.2 million).

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings 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, United States dollar and Renminbi.

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:

	December 31, 2010				
	Singapore Dollar Rmb	Euro Rmb	United States Dollar Rmb (in thousands)	Renminbi Rmb	Others Rmb
Other investments	59,615				
Trade and other receivables	424	20,072	122,757	35,290	18
Cash and cash equivalents	90,804		3,117		
Financial liabilities	(152,772)				
Trade and other payables	(44,901)	(674)	(48,281)	(4,453)	(20)
Rmb '000	(46,830)	19,398	77,593	30,837	(2)

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	December 31, 2011				
	Singapore Dollar Rmb	Euro Rmb	United States Dollar Rmb (in thousands)	Renminbi Rmb	Others Rmb
Other investments	42,101				
Trade and other receivables	496	2,961	57,230	42,849	74
Cash and cash equivalents	108,042		1,174		
Financial liabilities	(48,769)				
Trade and other payables	(41,386)	(7)	(38,555)	(2,046)	(20)
Rmb 000	60,484	2,954	19,849	40,803	54
US\$ 000	9,598	469	3,150	6,475	9

Sensitivity analysis

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.

	2010 Rmb	2011 Rmb	2011 US\$
	(in thousands)		
	Profit before tax	Profit before tax	Profit before tax
Singapore dollar	(4,683)	6,048	960
Euro	1,940	295	47
United States dollar	7,759	1,985	315
Renminbi	3,084	4,080	648

Equity price risk

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

Equity price risk sensitivity

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

	2010 Rmb	2011 Rmb	2011 US\$
	(in thousands)		
Equity	5,663	4,052	643

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, 2010	Value as at December 31, 2011	Value as at December 31, 2011
---------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

		Rmb (in millions)	Rmb (in millions)	US\$ (in millions)
TCL	318,737,352	56.6	40.5	6.4
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. As described below, a material weakness was identified in our internal control over financial reporting. Based on such evaluation, our management has concluded that, as a result of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not 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, 2011 using the criteria in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). As a result of management's evaluation, management concluded that the material weakness from the prior year relating to the identification and elimination of intercompany transactions and balances was not sufficiently remediated and continues to exist. Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 (17 CFR 240.12b-2) and Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X (17 CFR 210.1-02) defines a material weakness as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

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Incomplete identification and elimination of intercompany transactions and balances

Our monitoring and review controls over elimination of intercompany transactions and balances at Yuchai were not designed to capture sufficient detail, and did not operate effectively. Because of this, certain errors relating to elimination of intercompany transactions and balances were not identified during the 2011 full year financial statement close process.

As a result of this material weakness, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2011. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting, expressing an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011.

C. Remediation Measures to address Material Weaknesses identified

In 2010, our assessment identified ineffective controls over the elimination of intercompany transactions and balances, and the preparation of consolidation entries relating to purchase price allocation at HLGE. We implemented the following procedures to address the material weaknesses identified in 2010:

Improper elimination of intercompany transactions and balances

We implemented additional monitoring and review procedures relating to elimination of intercompany transactions and balances in the second quarter of 2011. While improvements were made, we did not fully remediate the prior year material weakness, as during the 2011 full year financial statement close process, certain errors were not identified. For future periods, we will design procedures to identify intercompany transactions and balances, so that we have complete details of all transactions and balances during the elimination process. This will enable our monitoring and review process to function at the appropriate level to enable an accurate consolidation and financial statement closing process.

Improper recording of Purchase Price Allocation (PPA)

We implemented controls to timely review and monitor the adjustments arising from the PPA process at HLGE and ensure that the PPA adjustments are recorded correctly. These controls were implemented in the first quarter of 2011. These controls remediated the material weakness relating to PPA process at HLGE.

D. 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.

E. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During 2011, we implemented controls to monitor and timely review the PPA adjustments at HLGE. We also implemented additional monitoring and review procedures relating to elimination of intercompany transactions and balances at Yuchai in the second quarter of 2011.

Except as described above, there was no other 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. We have engaged in, and are continuing to engage in, efforts to improve our internal control over financial reporting and disclosures and procedures related to substantially all areas of our financial statements and disclosures.

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 Matthew Richards. 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. The text of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy is posted on our internet website at http://www.cvilimited.com/invest_govt.asp. 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	Others Rmb	Total Rmb
	(in thousands)				
2010	7,285			89	7,374
2011	4,187			94	4,281

The total agreed audit fees to be billed to the Company (excluding HLGE) by its independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal year 2011 is Rmb 8.4 million.

Audit fees

Services provided 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 E&Y 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.

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 Matthew Richards. Each of Messrs. Tan, Neo and Richards 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.

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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 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)).

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- 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 Form of Term Loan Agreement between the Registrant 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)).
- 4.7 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).
- 4.8 Form of indemnification agreement entered into by the Registrant with its officers and directors (incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, filed by the Registrant on June 29, 2004, or Form 20-F FY2003).
- 4.9 Agreement between the Registrant and Yuchai, dated July 19, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F FY2003).
- 4.10 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)).
- 4.11 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)).
- 4.12 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)).
- 4.13 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/ Benny H Goh
Name: Benny H Goh
Title: President and Director

Date: April 19, 2012

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Exhibit	Description of Exhibit
Number	Description of Exhibit
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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)).
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China Yuchai International Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2011

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2011

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weakness at Yuchai has been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified a material weakness in the identification and elimination of intercompany transactions and balances at Yuchai.

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2011

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of China Yuchai International Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the related consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2011 financial statements and this report does not affect our report dated April 19, 2012, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

April 19, 2012

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China Yuchai International Limited

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the financial year ended December 31, 2011

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 and subsidiaries (the Group) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the related consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group'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 and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated April 19, 2012, expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

April 19, 2012

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

	Note	31.12.2009 Rmb 000	31.12.2010 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 US\$ 000
Continuing operations					
Sales of goods	7	13,139,578	16,138,580	15,378,190	2,440,363
Rendering of services	7	36,325	69,604	66,238	10,511
Revenue	7	13,175,903	16,208,184	15,444,428	2,450,874
Cost of sales (goods)		(10,612,260)	(12,112,215)	(11,966,496)	(1,898,962)
Cost of sales (services)		(17,825)	(87,038)	(35,653)	(5,658)
Gross profit		2,545,818	4,008,931	3,442,279	546,254
Other operating income	8.2a	93,668	129,075	102,403	16,250
Other operating expenses	8.2b	(16,113)	(41,447)	(29,325)	(4,654)
Research and development costs	8.1, 8.3	(297,259)	(324,123)	(328,140)	(52,072)
Selling, distribution and administrative costs	8.1	(1,471,857)	(1,822,764)	(1,652,129)	(262,175)
Operating profit		854,257	1,949,672	1,535,088	243,603
Finance costs	8.4	(77,493)	(130,446)	(156,174)	(24,783)
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	5	2,954	(121)	1,519	241
Share of results of joint ventures	6	(16,000)	(53,902)	(81,151)	(12,878)
Gain on acquisition of Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company in settlement of past loan	30	202,950			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		966,668	1,765,203	1,299,282	206,183
Income tax expense	9	(147,223)	(327,946)	(226,780)	(35,988)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		819,445	1,437,257	1,072,502	170,195
Discontinued operations					
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	10	13,022	12,655		
Profit for the year		832,467	1,449,912	1,072,502	170,195
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		628,331	1,117,297	818,532	129,893
Non-controlling interests		204,136	332,615	253,970	40,302
		832,467	1,449,912	1,072,502	170,195

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

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

	Note	31.12.2009 Rmb	31.12.2010 Rmb	31.12.2011 Rmb	31.12.2011 US\$
Earnings per share	11				
For profit from continuing operations:					
- basic and diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent		16.51	29.64	21.96	3.49
For profit for the year:					
- basic and diluted, profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent		16.86	29.98	21.96	3.49
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)*

	31.12.2009 Rmb 000	31.12.2010 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 US\$ 000
Profit for the year	832,467	1,449,912	1,072,502	170,195
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Foreign currency translation	(11,201)	(22,084)	(3,112)	(494)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	21,038			
Others	(647)			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	9,190	(22,084)	(3,112)	(494)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	841,657	1,427,828	1,069,390	169,701
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	640,908	1,102,048	809,939	128,529
Non-controlling interests	200,749	325,780	259,451	41,172
	841,657	1,427,828	1,069,390	169,701

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	31.12.2010 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 US\$ 000
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12	3,276,302	3,748,233	594,807
Investment properties	13	35,811		
Prepaid operating leases	14	407,468	387,839	61,546
Goodwill	15	212,636	212,636	33,743
Intangible assets	16	13,389	24,754	3,928
Investment in associates	5	38,610	38,001	6,030
Investment in joint ventures	6	514,313	456,745	72,481
Other receivables	17	65,533		
Deferred tax assets	9	294,934	359,332	57,022
Other investments		6,364	17,284	2,743
		4,865,360	5,244,824	832,300
Current assets				
Inventories	20	2,632,860	2,416,056	383,404
Trade and bills receivables	22	4,234,475	6,690,917	1,061,781
Prepayments		107,834	100,863	16,006
Other receivables	23	211,126	466,069	73,960
Income tax recoverable		3,964		
Prepaid operating leases	14	11,004	11,292	1,792
Other current assets	21	118,650	96,222	15,269
Cash and cash equivalents	24	4,060,990	4,124,776	654,560
		11,380,903	13,906,195	2,206,772
Total assets		16,246,263	19,151,019	3,039,072

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	31.12.2010 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 US\$ 000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Issued capital	25	1,724,196	1,724,196	273,613
Preference shares	25	21	21	3
Statutory reserves	27	292,064	297,109	47,148
Capital reserves		2,932	2,932	465
Retained earnings		3,178,910	3,626,714	575,523
Other components of equity		(100,176)	(108,769)	(17,261)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,097,947	5,542,203	879,491
Non-controlling interests		1,687,980	1,807,958	286,905
Total equity		6,785,927	7,350,161	1,166,396
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18 (b)	201,850	144,883	22,992
Other liabilities	18 (a)	18,869	830	132
Deferred tax liabilities	9	77,274	100,739	15,986
Deferred grants	19	269,736	318,583	50,556
		567,729	565,035	89,666
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	28	7,902,317	7,234,151	1,147,986
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18 (b)	423,543	3,551,848	563,642
Provision for taxation		204,850	142,752	22,653
Other liabilities	18 (a)	9,743		
Provision for product warranty	29	352,154	307,072	48,729
		8,892,607	11,235,823	1,783,010
Total liabilities		9,460,336	11,800,858	1,872,676
Total equity and liabilities		16,246,263	19,151,019	3,039,072

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 owners of the parent										Premium paid for acquisition	Non- controlling interests	Total equity															
	Issued capital (Note 25) Rmb 000	Preference shares (Note 25) Rmb 000	Statutory reserves (Note 27) Rmb 000	Capital reserves Rmb 000	Retained earnings Rmb 000	Reserve of asset classified as held for sale Rmb 000	Foreign currency translation reserve Rmb 000	Revaluation reserve (Note (i)) Rmb 000	Performance reserve Rmb 000	of non- controlling interests Rmb 000				Total Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000	Total Rmb 000												
At January 1, 2009	1,724,196	36	287,473	2,942	1,527,006	(75,217)	(23,817)	2,561		3,445,180	1,169,779	4,614,959																
Profit for the year					628,331					628,331	204,136	832,467																
Other comprehensive income						(10,870)	23,447			12,577	(3,387)	9,190																
Total comprehensive income for the year					628,331	(10,870)	23,447			640,908	200,749	841,657																
Transfer to statutory reserves			4,821		(4,821)																							
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries											(27,988)	(27,988)																
Dividends declared (US\$ 0.10 per share)					(25,457)					(25,457)		(25,457)																
Liquidation of subsidiaries			(608)							(608)		(608)																
Non-controlling interests arising from increase in share capital of subsidiaries											37,225	37,225																
Acquisition of non-controlling interests											(19,306)	(19,306)																
Premium paid on acquisition of non-controlling interests									(10,692)	(10,692)		(10,692)																
Reserve attributable to asset classified						(9,661)	11,937	370	(2,646)																			

as held for sale

At December 31, 2009	1,724,196	36	291,686	2,942	2,125,059	(9,661)	(74,150)	(85)	(10,692)	4,049,331	1,360,459	5,409,790
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Note (i): The revaluation reserve arises from the changes in the net fair value of investment in Thakral Corporation Limited (a former associate of the Group).

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 owners of the parent						Premium		Non-controlling interests	Total equity		
	Issued capital	Preference shares	Statutory reserves	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Reserve of asset classified as held for sale	Foreign currency translation reserve	Performance of non-controlling interest				
	(Note 25)	(Note 25)	(Note 27)									
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000			
At January 1, 2010	1,724,196	36	291,686	2,942	2,125,059	(9,661)	(74,150)	(85)	(10,692)	4,049,331	1,360,459	5,409,790
Profit for the year					1,117,297					1,117,297	332,615	1,449,912
Other comprehensive income							(15,249)			(15,249)	(6,835)	(22,084)
Total comprehensive income for the year					1,117,297		(15,249)			1,102,048	325,780	1,427,828
Transfer to statutory reserves			378		(378)							
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries											(44,631)	(44,631)
Dividends declared (US\$ 0.25 per share) (Note 26)					(63,078)					(63,078)		(63,078)
Liquidation of subsidiaries				(10)	10						(2,943)	(2,943)
Non-controlling interests arising from increase in share capital of subsidiaries											48,000	48,000
Conversion of NCCPS		(15)								(15)	15	
Conversion of RCPS B											1,300	1,300
Realisation of reserves upon						9,661				9,661		9,661

disposal of asset
classified as
held for sale

A	t											
December 31,												
2010		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

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 owners of the parent					Foreign currency		Premium paid for acquisition	Non-controlling interests		Total equity
	Issued capital	Preference shares	Statutory reserves	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	reserve	Performance of non-controlling shares	interest	Total	interests	
	(Note 25)	(Note 25)	(Note 27)								
	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 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 of subsidiaries										(139,473)	(139,473)
Dividends declared (US\$ 1.50 per share) (Note 26)					(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
US\$ 000	273,613	3	47,148	465	575,523	(15,550)	(14)	(1,697)	879,491	286,905	1,166,396

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)*

	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	31.12.2011
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Operating activities				
Profit before tax from continuing operations	966,668	1,765,203	1,299,282	206,183
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	14,321	12,655		
Profit before tax	980,989	1,777,858	1,299,282	206,183
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows				
Gain on acquisition of Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company in settlement of past loan	(202,950)			
Allowance for doubtful debts (written back)/made (net)	(41,162)	(21,725)	2,343	372
Allowance for stock obsolescence made/(written back) (net)	154,700	(111,763)	(12,412)	(1,970)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	277,332	275,136	301,557	47,853
Amortisation of prepaid operating leases	7,982	11,004	27,286	4,330
Dividend income from associates	(11,162)		(1,656)	(263)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and prepaid operating leases	7,785	1,372	252	40
Write off of property, plant and equipment	5,723	2,447	159	26
Write (back)/off of trade and other payables	(23,649)	5,249		
Write back of provision for impairment of receivables-Malkn	(4,895)			
Write back of impairment of investment in joint ventures		(10,936)		
Share of net loss of associates and joint ventures	13,046	54,023	79,632	12,637
Exchange loss/(gain) on financing activities	6,543	(19,975)	(1,599)	(254)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8,618	33,670	9,830	1,560
Gain on disposal of prepaid operating leases			(10,678)	(1,694)
Gain on disposal of investment properties			(5,908)	(937)
Gain on disposal of associates	(1,906)	(707)		
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries		(2,833)		
Loss on disposal of other investment		261		
Finance costs	77,493	130,446	156,174	24,783
Interest income	(31,576)	(61,719)	(53,159)	(8,436)
Profit from discontinued operations	(13,022)	(12,655)		
Fair value gain on held for trading investment		(17,123)	16,104	2,556
Fair value gain on available for sale investment			(10,983)	(1,743)

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)*

	31.12.2009 Rmb 000	31.12.2010 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 Rmb 000	31.12.2011 US\$ 000
Changes in working capital				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(49,006)	(409,118)	229,216	36,374
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	290,601	(1,762,932)	(2,447,246)	(388,354)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	2,565,933	1,739,923	(1,004,343)	(159,379)
Decrease/(increase) in balances with related parties	24,953	90,243	(13,187)	(2,093)
Decrease/(increase) in balances with holding company	2,022	(8,406)	(21)	(3)
Decrease in development properties	5,393	33,747	2,952	468
Income taxes paid	(80,427)	(250,523)	(325,981)	(51,730)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	3,969,358	1,464,964	(1,762,386)	(279,674)
Investing activities				
Acquisition/additional investment in associates and joint ventures	(69,400)	(191,906)	(33,295)	(5,284)
Dividends received from associates	16,931		1,656	263
Dividends received from joint ventures	19,122	1,733	10,166	1,613
Interest received	31,578	61,719	53,159	8,436
Purchase of other investments	(82)			
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		169		
Payment for prepaid operating leases	(205,879)	(66,300)	(16,768)	(2,661)
Proceeds from disposal of prepaid operating leases			18,800	2,983
Additions of intangible asset		(13,389)	(11,365)	(1,804)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	64,745	30,410	150,139	23,826
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(780,836)	(629,626)	(807,274)	(128,106)
Proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary, net of cash		1,902		
Proceeds from disposal of assets classified as held for sale		302,655		
Proceeds from disposal of associates	1,906	4,000		
Proceeds from disposal of investment property			40,528	6,431
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	(29,998)			
Proceeds from redemption of preference shares in an associate	551			
Proceeds from government grants	150,917	112,592	71,015	11,269
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(800,445)	(386,041)	(523,239)	(83,034)

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)*

	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	31.12.2011
	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	Rmb 000	US\$ 000
Financing activities				
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(27,988)	(44,631)	(139,473)	(22,133)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	(25,457)	(63,078)	(365,683)	(58,030)
Interest paid	(93,433)	(146,014)	(179,802)	(28,533)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(5,014)	(7,240)	(27,751)	(4,404)
Proceeds from borrowings	998,402	472,620	3,547,962	563,026
Repayment of borrowings	(1,256,441)	(926,275)	(477,328)	(75,747)
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests	37,225	48,000		
Fixed deposits pledged with banks for banking facilities	(19)	(10)	26	4
Proceeds from sale and leaseback arrangement	40,000			
Net cash flows (used in) / from financing activities	(332,725)	(666,628)	2,357,951	374,183
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,836,188	412,295	72,326	11,475
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	823,695	3,657,981	4,060,990	644,438
Effect of exchange rate changes on balances in foreign currencies	(1,902)	(9,286)	(8,540)	(1,353)
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	3,657,981	4,060,990	4,124,776	654,560

Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, certain customers settled their debts with trade bills amounting to Rmb 10,552 million, Rmb 9,232 million and Rmb 13,879 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.

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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

1.1 Incorporation

The consolidated financial statements of China Yuchai International Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended December 31, 2011 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 19, 2012. China Yuchai International Limited is a limited company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda whose shares are publicly traded. The registered office is located at 16 Raffles Quay #26-00, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581.

1.2 Investment in Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Company Limited

China Yuchai International 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 subsidiary of HLC.

Yuchai established three direct subsidiaries, Yuchai Machinery Monopoly Company Limited (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 at December 31, 2011, Yuchai held an equity interest of 71.83%, 97.14% and 100.0% respectively in these companies. As at December 31, 2011, YMMC had direct controlling interests in twenty nine subsidiaries (2010: 31 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.

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 China.

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

(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. or Geely and Zhejiang Yinlun Machinery Company Limited or Yinlun to consider establishing a proposed company to develop diesel engines for passenger cars in China. Yuchai was to be 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 in Tiantai, Zhejiang province and Jining, Shandong province. The entities will be 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 is the controlling shareholder with 52% with Geely and Yinlun holding 30% and 18% shareholding respectively in both entities. These two entities have been duly incorporated.

(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 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\$ 200,000,000. Yuchai holds 51% and Caterpillar holds the remaining 49% in the joint venture. Yuchai and Caterpillar holds joint control in governing the financial and operating policies of the Company and Caterpillar has veto rights in relation to certain key decisions despite having only 49% voting rights. As such, Yuchai continued 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. (CIMC) and Chery Automobile Co., Ltd. (Chery) (collectively referred to as CIMC-Chery), 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 500,000,000. Yuchai and Jirui United each hold 45% in the joint venture with Jiusi holding the remaining 10%.

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 Company. Based on the Company's shareholdings and representation in the board of directors of TCL, management concluded that the Company had the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of TCL. Consequently, the Company's consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the results of TCL, accounted for under the equity method. The Company 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 Company's equity interest in TCL increased to 19.4%.

On August 15, 2006, the Company 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 Company'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 Company 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 Company'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 held for sale, the Group ceased to apply the equity method and the investment in TCL is 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 Company 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 Company's shareholding interest in TCL had reduced from 34.4% to 12.2%. In line with the decrease of the Company's shareholding interest in TCL, the Company'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 Company did not exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of TCL. The Company's investment in TCL was classified as held for trading as they were held for the purpose of selling in the near term. The Company's investment in TCL was measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other income in the income statement.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company's shareholding interest in TCL remained at 12.2%. The Company's investment in TCL was classified as held for trading, and was measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other income in the income statement.

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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 Company 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 Company 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 Company s equity interest in HLGE has increased to 45.4% of the enlarged total number of ordinary shares in issue. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company did not acquire new shares in HLGE. However, new ordinary shares were issued by HLGE arising from the third party s conversion of non-redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares, and the Company s interest in HLGE was diluted to 45.4%.

On March 26, 2010, the Company converted 17,300,000 of RCPS B shares into HLGE ordinary shares. On September 24, 2010, the Company further converted 16,591,000 of RCPS B shares into HLGE ordinary shares. Meanwhile, 154,758 of new ordinary shares were issued by HLGE arising from third parties conversion of NCCPS. As of December 31, 2010, the Company s interest in HLGE increased from 45.4% to 47.4%.

On March 24, 2011, the Company converted 17,234,000 of RCPS B shares into HLGE ordinary shares. On September 23, 2011, the Company further converted 17,915,000 of RCPS B shares into HLGE ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2011, the Company s interest in HLGE increased from 47.4% to 49.4%.

The Company considers its ability to exercise the potential voting privileges in the RCPS instruments in HLGE when assessing the entity s power to govern the financial and operating policies of HLGE and concluded that the Company has the ability to control HLGE. Consequently, the Company consolidated HLGE with effect from November 15, 2006.

As at December 31, 2010, three directors out of seven directors on the board of HLGE were appointed by the Company. As at December 31, 2011, four directors, including the chairman, out of eight directors on the board of HLGE were appointed by the Company.

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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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments 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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2011.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance. Transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for using the entity concept method whereby, transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners.

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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 (cont d)

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:

Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary

Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest

Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity

Recognises the fair value of the consideration received

Recognises the fair value of any investment retained

Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

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 it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed 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.

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If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instances where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS.

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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)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised 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.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Investments in associates

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried on the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

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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 (cont d)

The income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount is eliminated and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

The Group's share of profit of associates is shown on the face of the income statement. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and, therefore, is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associates.

The financial statements of the associate 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.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on its investment in its associates. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the share of profit of associates in the income statement.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised 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)

(c) Investments in joint ventures

The Group has an interest in joint ventures, which are jointly controlled entities, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The agreement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the venturers. The Group recognises its interest in the joint venture using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in the joint venture is carried on the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. When there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint ventures.

The Group's share of profit of joint ventures is shown on the face of the income statement. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the joint venture and, therefore, is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

The financial statements of the 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.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on its investment in its joint ventures. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the share of results of joint ventures in the income statement.

Upon loss of joint control and provided the former jointly controlled entity does not become a subsidiary or associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the former jointly controlled entity upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in profit or loss. When the retaining investment constitutes significant influence, it is accounted for as investment in an associate.

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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) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

In the consolidated income statement of the reporting period, and of the comparable period of the previous year, income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separately from income and expenses from continuing operations, down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the Group retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

(e) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency is US dollar. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi (Rmb), 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 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.

All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the income statement 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 recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to the income statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

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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)

(e) Foreign currency translation (cont d)

Transactions and balances (cont d)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as 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 is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items 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 recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Group companies

The assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries whose functional currency is not Rmb are translated into Rmb at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

For the US dollar convenience translation amounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Rmb equivalent amounts have been translated into US dollars at the rate of Rmb 6.3016 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China (PBOC) at the close of business on March 1, 2012. No representation is made that the Rmb amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US dollars at that rate or at any other rate prevailing on March 1, 2012 or any other date.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised 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 assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

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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)

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 recognised 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services relates to project management contracts and hotel room and restaurant operations. Revenue is recognised 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 amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through 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 income statement.

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income to be received. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

Dividends

Dividend income from unquoted investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Dividend income from quoted investments is recognised when dividends are received.

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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)

(g) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods 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 recognised directly in consolidated statement of comprehensive income is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and not in the income statement. 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 at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 utilised, 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 recognised 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 utilised.

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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)

(g) Taxes (cont d)

Deferred tax (cont d)

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 realised 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income 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, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised 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 recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

Receivables and payables that 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.

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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)

(h) Government grants

Government grants are recognised 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 recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

(i) 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 recognised as compensation expense in the period in which the related services are performed.

(j) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified 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. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

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 recognised 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.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

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 changes in fair value recognised in finance income or finance cost in the income statement.

The Group has designated its remaining 12.2% shareholding interest in TCL as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group evaluated 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 these financial assets. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held to maturity 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, these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

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 amortised cost using the EIR method, less impairment. Amortised 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 amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement 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 amortised cost using the EIR, less impairment. Amortised 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 amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs.

The Group did not have any held-to-maturity investments during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for sale 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.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial assets (cont d)

Available-for-sale financial investments (cont d)

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale reserve to the income statement in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding available-for-sale financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale 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 and management's intention to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset accordingly.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised 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 income statement.

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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) 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 derecognised when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

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 asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognises 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that 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 reorganisation and when observable data indicate 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)

(j) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Impairment of financial assets (cont d)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of 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, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss 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. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Interest income 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. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income in the income statement. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised 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 recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery of interest income is credited to finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Impairment of financial assets (cont d)

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale 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 available-for-sale, 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 recognised in the income statement is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement.

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 recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and financial guarantee contracts.

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 acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category 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 recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities are designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit and loss only if 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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2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(j) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Financial liabilities (cont d)

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised 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 amortisation is included in finance costs in the income statement.

Intra-group financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are financial instruments issued by the Group to its subsidiaries that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for the loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to meet payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees issued by the group to its subsidiaries are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially at fair value and are classified as financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial measurement, the financial guarantees are stated at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortisation and the amount that would be recognised if they were accounted for as contingent liabilities. When financial guarantees are terminated before their original expiry date, the carrying amount of the financial guarantees is transferred to the income statement.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the income statement.

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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) Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont d)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if:

There is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts; and

There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include:

Using recent arms length market transactions

Reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same

A discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 36.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or 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 recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is

recognised 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 recognised in the income statement as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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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)****(k) Property, plant and equipment (cont d)**

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 recognised is derecognised 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 income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Group capitalises 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 capitalised.

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 capitalised as construction in progress.

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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) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, 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 to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised 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 recognised in finance costs in the income statement.

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 recognised as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale and leaseback

In accordance with IAS 17, *Leases*, the gain or loss on sale and operating leaseback transactions is recognised in the consolidated income statement 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 amortised over the term of the lease.

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2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(l) Leases (cont d)

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 recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(m) 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period 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 capitalisation 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 capitalisation is by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation 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 capitalised during a period should not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

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2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont d)

(n) Research and development expenses

Research costs are expensed as incurred. The Group received research and development subsidies of Rmb 46,080 and Rmb 22,090 (US\$ 3,505) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

The subsidies received are recognised as deferred income and net off against research and development expenses when earned.

Development expenditures, on an individual project, are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it 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, and the ability to measure reliably the expenditures during development.

Capitalised development expenditures are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. As of December 31, 2011, capitalised development expenditures are not amortised because the intangible asset has not been completed and available for use or sale.

(o) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable 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 realisable 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.

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2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies (cont d)