

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LTD

Form 20-F

July 15, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 20-F

- o **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR**
- þ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008
OR**
- o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
OR**
- o **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)**

**16 Raffles Quay #26-00
Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581
65-6220-8411**

(Address and Telephone Number of Principal Executive Offices)

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

**Title of Each Class
Common Stock, par value US\$0.10 per
share**

**Name of Each Exchange on Which
Registered**

The New York Stock Exchange

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

None

(Title of Class)
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act
None
(Title of Class)

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, 2008, 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 or
by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

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

If this 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS
CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

	Page
Certain Definitions and Supplemental Information	
Cautionary Statements with respect to Forward-Looking Statements	
Part I	
<u>Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.</u>	4
<u>Item 3. Key Information.</u>	4
<u>Item 4. Information on the Company.</u>	22
<u>Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.</u>	43
<u>Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.</u>	43
<u>Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.</u>	63
<u>Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.</u>	72
<u>Item 8. Financial Information.</u>	76
<u>Item 9. The Offer and Listing.</u>	77
<u>Item 10. Additional Information.</u>	79
<u>Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.</u>	93
<u>Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities.</u>	95
Part II	
<u>Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.</u>	95
<u>Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.</u>	95
<u>Item 15. Controls and Procedures.</u>	95
<u>Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert.</u>	99
<u>Item 16B. Code of Ethics.</u>	99
<u>Item 16C. Principal Accountants Fees and Services.</u>	100
<u>Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.</u>	101
<u>Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.</u>	101
<u>Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant.</u>	101
<u>Item 16G. Corporate Governance.</u>	101
Part III	
<u>Item 17. Financial Statements.</u>	101
<u>Item 18. Financial Statements.</u>	101
<u>Item 19. Exhibits.</u>	102
<u>Signatures</u>	104
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	105
<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-1
<u>EX-8.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant</u>	
<u>EX-12.1 Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act</u>	
<u>EX-13.1 Certifications furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.</u>	

Table of Contents**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 6.8343 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, on June 15, 2009 and (ii) from Singapore dollar to US dollars at the rate of S\$1.4608 = 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 June 15, 2009. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or US GAAP. 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, CYI, we, us, our, our company 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, 2008, 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 was 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 2008. As of June 1, 2009, 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 III emission standards are referred to as National III emission standards and all references to National III emissions standards are equivalent to references to Euro III 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 2009 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 unfavourable economic and market conditions and the current volatility in stock markets around the world adversely impacting the entire financial industry and capital markets resulting in a worldwide economic slowdown, on our business, operating results and growth rates;

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

Table of Contents

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

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

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

our ability to successfully manufacture and sell our 4108, 4110, 4110Q, 4112, 4F, 4G, 6105, 6108, 6112, 6L/6M (formerly referred to as 6113) heavy-duty 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 effects of adverse economic conditions in consumer spending patterns and its impact on the demand for the TCL group's consumer electronics products;

the effects of our disagreement with the other major shareholders of TCL over the running of TCL group's operations and its proposed change in its strategy from consumer electronics to real estate and related infrastructure investment in the pan-Asian region;

the ability of TCL to obtain shareholders and regulatory approvals for, and successfully implement, its announced strategy of repositioning its principal business from consumer electronics distribution to real estate and related infrastructure investment in the pan-Asian region;

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 recent Influenza A (H1N1) virus and the Avian flu, 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 financial information 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 included in this Annual Report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with US GAAP.

On May 30, 2008, the Company filed an amendment to its annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 containing the restated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 to reflect certain adjustments to correct accounting errors mainly at Yuchai for such period.

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 operating 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, 2008, we had a 34.4% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL and a 45.4% interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE. As of June 1, 2009, our interest in the outstanding ordinary shares of TCL and HLGE remained unchanged. 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 .

The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 and the selected consolidated statement of operations data and selected consolidated statement of cash flows data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report. Our selected consolidated balance sheet data set forth below as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and selected consolidated statement of operations data and selected consolidated statement of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents

	Year ended December 31,					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$(¹)
Selected Consolidated Statement of Income Data:						
Revenues, net	5,582,095	5,816,740	6,920,528	9,556,303	10,384,022	1,519,398
Gross profit	1,575,209	1,143,383	1,272,121	1,944,718	1,822,502	266,670
Research and development costs	(136,960)	(123,793)	(167,653)	(153,146)	(177,370)	(25,953)
Provision for uncollectible loans to a related party		(202,950)				
Operating income	779,929	26,020	304,479	841,556	603,907	88,364
Other income/(expense), Net	5,682	25,449	38,856	53,554	43,261	6,329
Equity in income/(loss), net of affiliates		(6,032)	(22,449)	14,048	(36,573)	(5,351)
Earnings / (loss) before income taxes and minority Interests	753,854	(25,090)	203,395	783,914	463,622	67,837
Income taxes	(105,165)	(10,148)	(30,466)	(68,518)	(110,531)	(16,173)
Income / (loss) before minority Interests	648,689	(35,238)	172,929	715,396	353,091	51,644
Minority interests in (income) / losses of Consolidated Subsidiaries	(157,292)	2,947	(61,645)	(189,927)	(100,641)	(14,726)
Net income / (loss)	491,397	(32,291)	111,284	525,469	252,450	36,938
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per common share	13.90	(0.89)	2.99	14.10	6.77	0.99
Weighted average number of shares	35,340	36,460	37,268	37,268	37,268	37,268

Table of Contents

	2004	2005	As of December 31,		2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	2006	2007	Rmb	US\$⁽¹⁾
			Rmb	Rmb		
			(in thousands)			
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Working capital ⁽²⁾	1,402,226	823,324	457,449	1,028,732	1,027,660	150,368
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,158,931	1,440,712	1,795,405	2,158,246	2,149,290	314,485
Trade accounts and bills receivable, net	875,565	1,178,853	1,480,918	3,107,785	2,537,681	371,315
Short-term bank loans	430,000	812,835	1,009,134	819,164	1,068,675	156,369
Trade accounts payable	1,089,717	1,800,443	2,132,798	2,509,962	2,612,928	382,326

	2004	2005	As of December 31,		2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	2006	2007	Rmb	US\$⁽¹⁾
			Rmb	Rmb		
			(in thousands)			
Total assets	5,384,248	6,679,630	7,961,357	9,579,184	9,712,678	1,421,166
Long-term bank loans	100,000	50,000	675,454	767,929	254,529	37,243
Minority interests	724,311	654,687	693,296	849,527	974,046	142,524
Total stockholders equity	2,483,084	2,566,263	2,728,399	3,294,465	3,430,825	502,000

	2004	2005	Year ended December 31,		2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	2006	2007	Rmb	US\$⁽¹⁾
			Rmb	Rmb		
			(in thousands)			
Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:						
Net cash provided by operating activities	589,608	234,770	634,146	84,554	632,686	92,575
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	552,902	515,359	323,781	265,258	480,333	70,282

- (1) The Company's functional currency is the 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 6.8343 =
US\$1.00, the rate
quoted by the
People's Bank of
China at the close
of business on
June 15, 2009. No
representation is
made that the
Renminbi amounts
could have been, or
could be, converted
into U.S. dollars at
that rate or at any
other rate prevailing
on June 15, 2009 or
any other date. The
rate quoted by the
People's Bank of
China at the close
of business on
December 31, 2008
was Rmb 6.8346 =
US\$1.00.

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

Table of Contents**Dividends**

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

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

Chinese laws and regulations applicable to a Sino-foreign joint stock company require that before Yuchai distributes profits, it must (i) recover losses in previous years; (ii) satisfy all tax liabilities; and (iii) make contributions to the statutory reserve fund in an amount equal to 10% of net income for the year determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the PRC, or PRC GAAP. However, the allocation of statutory reserve fund will not be further required once the accumulated amount of such fund reaches 50.0% 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 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 to its shareholders in the financial year (per share)	Dividend paid by Yuchai to the Company⁽¹⁾ for the financial year (in thousands)
2004	Nil	Rmb 231,309 (US\$27,906) ⁽²⁾
2005	US\$0.39	Rmb 72,282 (US\$9,039) ⁽³⁾
2006	US\$0.02 ⁽⁴⁾	Rmb 72,284 (US\$9,598) ⁽⁵⁾
2007	US\$0.10 ⁽⁶⁾	Rmb 108,313 (US\$15,811) ⁽⁷⁾
2008	US\$0.10 ⁽⁸⁾	Nil

- (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 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the exchange rate used was Rmb 8.2765 = US\$1.00, Rmb 7.9967 = US\$1.00, Rmb 7.5310 = US\$1.00 and Rmb 6.8357 = US\$1.00

respectively.

- (2) The dividend declared for 2004 by Yuchai was paid to us in 2005 following the execution of the Reorganization Agreement (as defined in Item 4. Information on the Company-History and Development-Reorganization Agreement).
- (3) On June 26, 2006, Yuchai declared a dividend to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and the amount attributable to the Company was Rmb 72.3 million. We received this dividend on July 28, 2006.
- (4) On December 4, 2006, we declared an interim dividend of US\$0.02 per ordinary share to all shareholders in respect of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. This dividend was paid to the shareholders on December 28, 2006.
- (5) The dividend declared for 2006 by Yuchai was paid to us on September 17, 2007.
- (6) 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.
- (7) The dividend declared for 2007 by Yuchai was paid to us on August 22, 2008.

- (8) 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.

Table of Contents**Historical Exchange Rate Information**

On December 31, 2008, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.8346 = US\$1.00. On June 15, 2009, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.8343 = US\$1.00.

On December 31, 2008, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.8225 = US\$1.00. On June 15, 2009, the noon buying rate was Rmb 6.8302 = 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
December 2008	6.8842	6.8225
January 2009	6.8403	6.8225
February 2009	6.8470	6.8241
March 2009	6.8438	6.8240
April 2009	6.8361	6.8180
May 2009	6.8326	6.8176
June 2009	6.8371	6.8264

Period	Noon Buying Rate ⁽¹⁾ (Rmb per US\$1.00)			
	Period End	Average ⁽²⁾	High	Low
2004	8.2765	8.2768	8.2774	8.2764
2005	8.0702	8.1734	8.2765	8.0702
2006	7.8041	7.9579	8.0702	7.8041
2007	7.2946	7.5806	7.8127	7.2946
2008	6.8225	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800
2009 (through June 15, 2009)	6.8361	6.8325	6.8470	6.8176

Table of Contents

- (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 2007 was Rmb 7.2946, compared with RMB 7.5806 for the noon buying rate (average) for the year ended December 31, 2007. The PBOC rate at the end of 2008 was Rmb 6.8346, compared with Rmb 6.9193 for the noon buying rate (average) for the

year ended
December 31,
2008.

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

Risk Factors

Risks relating to our shares and share ownership

Our controlling shareholder's interests may differ from those of our other shareholders.

Our controlling shareholder, Hong Leong Asia Ltd., or Hong Leong Asia, indirectly owns 7,913,769, or 21.2%, 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 is, and has since August 2002 been, the registered holder of the special share. Hong Leong Asia also owns, and has since May 2005 owned, through another wholly-owned subsidiary, Well Summit Investments Limited, approximately 0.2% 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 Major Shareholders 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.

Table of Contents

The market price for our Common Stock may be volatile.

In recent periods, there has been 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 availability of raw materials used in our engine production, particularly steel and cast iron;

the public's reaction to our press releases and announcements and our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

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;

changes in general economic conditions, especially the impact of the global financial crisis on economic growth;

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, global stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may materially adversely affect our stock price.

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 austerity 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, austerity measures that restrict access to credit and slow 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 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.

As widely reported, financial markets in the United States, Europe and Asia have been experiencing 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. Although recent data suggests that the rate of contraction in the world economy is slowing, there is still a lot of uncertainty over the global economy and its recovery prospects. Weak economic conditions in our target markets, or a reduction in automobile spending even if economic conditions improve, would likely adversely impact our business, operating results and

financial condition in a number of ways, including longer sales cycles, lower prices for our products and reduced unit sales. Our revenues and gross margins are based on certain levels of consumer and corporate spending.

Table of Contents

The current conditions make it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. If our projections of these expenditures fail to materialize due to reductions in consumer or corporate spending as a result of uncertain conditions in the macroeconomic environment, our revenues and gross margins could be adversely affected. As a result of the current tightening of credit in financial markets, our customers and suppliers may experience serious cash flow problems and as a result, may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our products. Any inability of current and/or potential customers to pay us for our products may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow. The global financial crisis has had an adverse impact on China's economic growth as reflected in the fall in growth rates from 9% and 6.8% in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 respectively, to a multi-year growth rate of 6.1% in the first quarter ended March 31, 2009 according to the National Bureau of Statistics. The Chinese government has officially set growth rate targets for 2009 at 8%, which is regarded as the minimum growth rate required to prevent mass unemployment leading to social unrest, whereas the World Bank's recent forecast for China's gross domestic product growth for 2009 is 7.2%. The Chinese government on November 10, 2008 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. In addition, it was 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 measures being adopted by the Chinese government to ensure continued economic growth are in the early stages of implementation and would require time to have an effect on the economy. There is no assurance that such stimulus measures will be successful in achieving their aim. Uncertainty and adverse changes in the 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. Additionally, our stock price could decrease if investors have concerns that our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively impacted by a worldwide macroeconomic downturn. We are unable to predict the likely duration and severity of the current disruption in financial markets and adverse economic conditions in the U.S. and other countries. If these conditions deteriorate further or do not show improvement, we may experience material adverse impact to our business and operating results.

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. For example, in 1998, the Chinese government announced a major initiative to boost consumer demand through investments in infrastructure projects and increased availability of bank credit. As a result, demand for trucks and other commercial vehicles, and thus demand for diesel engines, continued to increase from 2002 to 2004. The sales for commercial vehicles increased by 14.2% and 22.2% in 2006 and 2007 respectively due to the strong economic growth achieved and continued investment in infrastructure building by the Chinese government. (*Source: China Automotive Industry Newsletter for 2006 and 2007*). In the first half of 2008, sales for commercial vehicles continued to increase but began slowing down in the second half of the year. As at December 31, 2008, the overall sales of commercial vehicles had reduced by approximately 5.25% compared to 2007. This was due to the effects of the global financial crisis in the third quarter of 2008 and also the implementation of the National III emission standard which resulted in advanced purchase of vehicles in the first half of 2008. (*Source: China Automotive Industry Newsletter for 2008*) However, we cannot assure you that the Chinese government will not change its policy in the future to de-emphasize the use of diesel engines, and any such change will adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects. For example, the Chinese government has from time to time introduced measures to avoid overheating in certain sectors of the economy, including tighter bank lending policies and increases in bank interest rates. See [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.

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

Table of Contents

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 for our company 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.

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. Thus far, we have 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 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. However, Yuchai's amended Articles of Association are not yet effective pending approval of the Ministry of Commerce, PRC. 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.

Table of Contents

We have identified material weaknesses 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, 2006 and 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective and as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, 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 material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and has concluded that as of December 31, 2008, 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, 2008. See Item 15 Controls and Procedures.

Despite our efforts to ensure the integrity of our financial reporting process, 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 2008, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 18.8% of our total net revenues, of which sales to our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 5.5% and 2.2%, 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.

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

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

- improvements in competitors' products;
- increased production capacity of competitors;
- increased utilization of unused capacity by competitors; and
- price competition.

In addition, if restrictions on the import of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts into China are reduced, foreign competition could increase significantly.

In the medium-duty diesel engine market, our 6108 medium-duty engine, introduced in 1997, has been competing with the 6110 medium-duty engine offered by our competitors. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to maintain or improve our current market share or develop new markets for our medium-duty diesel engines. In 2007, our 6108 medium-duty engine sales volumes improved approximately 41.0% compared to its sales in 2006. In 2008, 6108 medium-duty engines sales volumes decreased approximately 4.7% compared to its sales in 2007. With the improved highway road system as a result of the Chinese government's investment in infrastructure, truck market sales growth is trending towards heavy-duty engines.

In the heavy-duty diesel engine market, we introduced the 6112 heavy-duty engine in late 1999. Due to a delay in the commercial production of the 6112 engine, however, we were not able to benefit from the competitive advantages of an early entry into the China domestic market for heavy-duty engines. Moreover, the market for heavy-duty diesel engines in China is price-sensitive. We commenced engine development of the 6L heavy-duty engine (formerly referred to as 6113) in 2003 and introduced the 6M heavy-duty engine family for heavy-duty trucks and passenger buses in 2004. We cannot assure you that our 6112, 6L or 6M heavy-duty engines will be able to compete successfully in the heavy-duty diesel engine market in China with the existing producers or any new entrants.

In the light-duty diesel engine market, our 4-Series engines (which include 4108, 4110 and 4112 light-duty engines) introduced in 2000 were met with weak consumer demand due to strong competition and a high pricing structure. Yuchai's first sales of the 4F engines occurred in March 2005. Yuchai expects growth of this new engine to strengthen over the next few years and become a significant contributor to its sales growth. Although there had been an increase in sales of our 4-Series engines from 2003 to 2007, this has been primarily due to the average selling price of the 4-Series engines being lower than the medium and heavy-duty diesel engines, thereby making the 4-Series more affordable to the buyers especially due to the credit tightening by banks in China. In 2007, the 4-Series engines had a growth of approximately 38.7% in unit sales over 2006. In 2008, however, the unit sales of 4-series engines fell slightly by 1.8% over 2007 partially due to the global financial crisis in the last quarter of 2008. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to improve our market share for light-duty diesel engines, and we may, in the future, decide to cease production of one or more of the models we are currently producing.

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 improvement 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.

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

We have achieved consistent growth in net sales during the last five fiscal years, with net sales increasing by 38.1% from 2006 to Rmb 9,556.3 million in 2007 and by 8.7% from 2007 to Rmb 10,384.0 million in 2008. We cannot assure you that we can continue to increase our net sales or maintain our present level of net sales. For example, during 2005, we increased production capacity to approximately 290,000 units after the completion of our second foundry and the new 6L and 6M heavy-duty engines lines, and 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 has had an adverse impact on the economic growth outlook for China 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. There is no assurance that such stimulus measures will be sufficient or successful to ensure continued economic growth of the same levels prior to the global financial crisis. We are unable to predict the likely duration and severity of the current disruption in financial markets and adverse economic conditions in the U.S. and other countries.

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 Business Overview Manufacturing.

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.

Table of Contents

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 will be primarily engaged in the development, production and sales of a proprietary diesel engine and its parts for passenger vehicles. See Item 4. Information on the Company Products New Products for more information. There can be no assurance that these joint ventures will be successful or profitable.

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. In addition, a devaluation of the Renminbi will increase the Renminbi cost of repaying our foreign currency denominated indebtedness and, therefore, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

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. Our 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. An increase 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 and 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. In addition, an increase in interest rates may reduce the fair value of the debt securities issued by HLGE.

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, 2007, Renminbi appreciated about 11.9% against the US dollar, and has appreciated since then. On December 31, 2007, the PBOC rate was Rmb 7.2946 = US\$1.00, and on December 31, 2008, the PBOC rate was Rmb 6.8346 = US\$1.00. Since we may not be able to hedge effectively against Renminbi devaluations, future movements in the exchange rate of Renminbi 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 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 inflation which has resulted in a decrease in the rate of inflation. The global economic crisis has resulted in the rate of inflation, according to the National Bureau of Statistics, to slow to 1% in January 2009 and which continued to decline from February to May 2009. The effects of the stimulus measures implemented by the Chinese government may result in an increase in

inflation in the future and an increase in energy prices generally could cause our costs for raw materials required for the production of products to increase, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations if we cannot pass these added costs on to customers.

Table of Contents***We may be adversely affected by environmental regulations.***

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

The manufacture and sales of Euro 0 and Euro I engines in major urban areas became unlawful after August 31, 2004. After that date, the engines equipped with Euro 0 and Euro I engines are not permitted to be sold and used in major urban areas. The manufacture and sale of Euro II engines has been phased out from June 30, 2008 and the PRC emission standard equivalent to Euro III has been implemented progressively throughout China from July 1, 2008. There can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to comply with these emission standards or that the introduction of these and other environmental regulations will not result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Table of Contents

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. 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.

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. To date, China's economy has generally been affected to a lesser extent than most other major Asian countries. However, we cannot assure you that China's economy will not suffer more serious difficulties in the future especially during this period of a global financial crisis which has resulted in a slowdown in China's economy. 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 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.

Table of Contents

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 new 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 or acquisition, with limited exceptions. As a result, we may not be able to increase the capital contribution of our operating subsidiary, Yuchai and subsequently convert such capital contribution into Renminbi for equity investment or acquisition in China.

Outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as the recent Influenza A (H1N1) virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Avian flu, 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. As the virus continues to spread worldwide, the World Health Organization on June 11, 2009 declared the H1N1 virus outbreak a global pandemic. 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 the midst of an already depressed global economy. 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 has also been reported from time to time in China, Hong Kong and other parts of Asia. Outbreaks of infectious diseases such as these could adversely affect general commercial activity, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects.

Risks relating to our investments in HLGE and TCL

As of December 31, 2008, we had a 45.4% equity interest in HLGE and a 34.4% equity interest in TCL. As of June 1, 2009, our interests in these two companies remained unchanged. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Expansion and Diversification Plan. Set forth below are risks related to our equity interests in these entities.

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 primarily 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:

Table of Contents

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, which if not contained, could potentially adversely affect the operations of the HLGE group and its business in the hospitality industry; and

adverse effects of a downturn in the hospitality industry.

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

The hospitality business is a regulated business.

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

Table of Contents***TCL group's proposed new strategy of repositioning its principal business from consumer electronics distribution to real estate and related infrastructure investment in pan-Asian region may not be successful.***

TCL announced in May 2008 that it plans to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics distribution to real estate and related infrastructure investment in pan-Asian region. TCL also announced that TCL may divest those assets that will no longer form part of its core activity going forward. This plan is subject to TCL receiving any required regulatory and shareholders' approvals. Further to its May 2008 announcement, on December 3, 2008, TCL announced that its Board of Directors had approved by a majority vote, with the nominee directors of Venture Delta Limited or Venture Delta, and Grace Star Services Ltd. or Grace Star, voting against the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Payce Consolidated Limited (Payce), to enter into transactions in connection with certain properties located in Sydney, Australia. The investment amount by TCL was to be funded through a combination of cash, the issue of new shares in TCL and options to subscribe for TCL shares, and external debt. The MOU was subject to definitive agreements being entered into as well as fulfillment of certain conditions precedent including regulatory and shareholders' approval, completion of satisfactory due diligence and obtaining of financing on acceptable terms. On April 29, 2009, TCL announced that the MOU would terminate on May 1, 2009 as one of the conditions precedent to be satisfied by Payce in connection with the entry into the transactions with TCL as contemplated by the MOU, had not been and will not be satisfied and its board of directors had decided that it was no longer in the best interests of Payce to complete the transactions contemplated by the MOU. Notwithstanding the termination of the MOU with Payce, TCL has announced that it is continuing with its efforts to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics to real estate and related infrastructure activities in the pan-Asian region. We continue to disagree with the proposed repositioning of TCL group's business and had on September 2, 2008, through our wholly owned subsidiaries, Venture Delta and Grace Star, we sent a requisition notice to TCL requisitioning for an extraordinary general meeting to remove the chairman of TCL's Board of Directors and to appoint another director to the TCL Board. The main reasons for the requisition notice were concerns over the chairman's continued participation and contribution at both the board and company level and seeking additional representation on the TCL Board as the current composition of the Board of Directors did not accurately represent TCL's shareholding structure. Neither resolution was passed at the extraordinary general meeting. We are currently considering our options in relation to our investment in the TCL group. There can be no assurance that we will not suffer any losses arising from our investment in TCL.

The TCL group's principal business involves the distribution of third party branded and proprietary branded consumer electronic products with operations mainly in the PRC (including Hong Kong). This business is highly competitive and faces significant competition from other renowned brands.

The TCL group continues to face intense competition from a large number of established companies and emerging companies in the consumer electronics market and it expects this competition to continue or even intensify as the consumer electronics market evolves with an increasing trend of manufacturers and brand owners adopting aggressive measures to market their products.

The consumer electronic markets in which the TCL group operates are characterized by frequent product introductions, short product life cycles, aggressive pricing practices and downward pressure on gross margins. Many of the TCL group's current and potential competitors have substantially greater resources including financial, manufacturing, marketing and distribution resources. Although there is increasing consolidation in the market with retailers and manufacturers looking for safe and reliable partners to co-operate with, certain competitors of the TCL group have greater name recognition and market presence, longer operating histories, greater market power and product depth, lower cost structures and larger customer bases compared to the TCL group.

The TCL group's competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new technologies and changes in consumer preferences by introducing new products at competitive prices, which may result in loss of market share by the TCL group and may force the TCL group to lower price on the products it distributes, which may result in reduced margins for those products. These competitive pressures may also cause the TCL group's potential customers to delay or defer their purchasing decisions in anticipation of potential new products, lowering prices, or both. If the TCL group is not able to compete successfully in the future with its existing or potential competitors, there will be a material adverse effect on the TCL group's business and financial results.

Table of Contents

Consumer spending patterns for products such as consumer electronics are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, currency fluctuations, wage rates, inflation, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. As a result of the global financial crisis, consumer demand has been affected which may have a material adverse effect on the sales of the TCL group.

Both the HLGE group and the TCL group may need to raise additional capital.

The HLGE group will likely require funds for its core businesses and to invest in future growth opportunities whereas the TCL group will likely require funds to implement its proposed new strategy, if the relevant approvals are obtained. There is no assurance that either the HLGE group or the TCL group would be able to generate sufficient internal funds to finance such endeavors. Accordingly, the HLGE group and/or the TCL 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 or TCL may dilute our equity interests in HLGE and TCL, respectively. 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 and/or the TCL group's business, financial performance and financial position and the HLGE group's and/or the TCL 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 February 18, 2009, we announced the entry into a loan agreement by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis Limited or Venture Lewis with HLGE to refinance the outstanding zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds previously issued by HLGE and due to mature on July 3, 2009 (the Bonds). Venture Lewis held a majority of the Bonds. Under the terms of the loan agreement, 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 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 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. There is no assurance that the HLGE group would be able to generate sufficient internal funds to redeem the outstanding debt owing to us. 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 an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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.

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,

Table of Contents

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 June 1, 2009, have seconded six employees to key management positions to work full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin City as part of Yuchai's day-to-day management team.

To our knowledge, since January 2008, 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. We have since increased our shareholding in TCL through various transactions, and as of December 31, 2008, we had a 34.4% 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 have since 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, 2008, we had an interest of 45.4% 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;

As of June 1, 2009, we had a 45.4% equity interest in HLGE. The HLGE group is engaged in hospitality and property development activities conducted mainly in the PRC and Malaysia; and

As of June 1, 2009, we had a 34.4% 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 contract manufacturing, property development and investment in the PRC.

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

Table of Contents

We account for Yuchai as a subsidiary and hence its financial statements are consolidated into our financial statements. We account for our investments in the ordinary shares of HLGE and TCL as affiliated companies 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.

In February 2005, in order to finance the acquisition of shares and bonds of TCL and HLGE, as well as other strategic acquisitions which we may consider from time to time as part of our business diversification strategy, we issued \$25.0 million in principal amount of convertible bonds due 2012 in a private placement. Upon the conversion of the convertible bonds by the bondholders, we issued 1,927,673 shares of our Common Stock in June 2005.

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 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, or MOC, the successor entity to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China, or MOFTEC. Foreign Shares are entitled to the same economic rights as State Shares and Legal Person Shares. State Shares are shares purchased with state assets by government departments or organizations authorized to represent state investment. Legal Person Shares are shares purchased by Chinese legal persons or institutions or social groups with legal person status and with assets authorized by the state for use in business.

In November 1994, we purchased from an affiliate of China Everbright Holdings 78,015,500 Foreign Shares of Yuchai in exchange for the issuance of 7,801,550 shares of our Common Stock (after giving effect to the Stock Split), or the China Everbright

Table of Contents

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 MOC 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. Yuchai has also paid a consultancy fee of US\$1.5 million to us in 2005. Yuchai has also declared and paid dividends to its shareholders from profits earned in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, resulting in the Company receiving dividends of Rmb 231.3 million (US\$27.9 million, based on an exchange rate of Rmb 8.29 to US\$1.00), following which we declared dividends representing approximately 50% of the amount of dividends paid to us by Yuchai, as contemplated

in Section 1.5(c) of the Reorganization Agreement. Yuchai declared dividends in respect of the fiscal year ended 2007 and the amount of Rmb 108.3 million (US\$15.8 million) was received in 2008.

Table of Contents**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.

While various amendments to Yuchai's Articles of Association had been ratified and adopted by Yuchai, these amendments are still in the process of being approved by the Ministry of Commerce, PRC. As of June 1, 2009, the parties were continuing to seek the required approvals.

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 (US\$6.7 million) recognized pertaining to the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. The goodwill of Rmb 5.7 million (US\$0.8 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 balance sheet. The deferred gain will be recorded in the Statement of Income in 2009 when it was realised on receipt of approval from the provincial government.

Products and Product Development-Yuchai

The general market demand for trucks and buses has contributed to Yuchai's significant growth since 2005, with the continued expansion of the highways and toll roads in China.

Table of Contents

Yuchai produces light, medium and heavy-duty diesel engines, industrial diesel engines, diesel powered generators (Genset) and engine parts.

Emission Standard

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 standard in Beijing in 2008 which will be implemented in Shanghai from November 2009 and nationwide in late 2010. Yuchai believes it possesses the relevant know-how and technology required for the use of its existing line of National IV diesel engines.

New Products

Our recent products include the YC6K (520PS) engines and the YC6T (600PS) engines. The YC6K (520PS) engines range from 10.5L to 14L, and primarily used in container logistics trucks while our YC6T (600PS) engines, which are 16L engines are intended mainly for use in fishing and towing vessels.

The following are our other new products:

(I) Light-Duty Engine (4W)

YC4W National-III and National-IV 1.2L, 4-cylinders, 4-valves, 82-64kw, 4000-4200rpm diesel engine uses DELPHI electronic controlled high pressure common-rail fuel injection technology. The main applications are in passenger cars, multi-purpose vans, power generators and light-duty special purpose machineries.

(II) Medium-Duty Engine (6A, 6G, 6J)

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

YC6G National-III 7.8L, 6-cylinders, 147-199kw, 2000-2200rpm diesel engine uses DELPHI electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. Its main applications are for buses and coaches of 11-12 metres in length.

YC6J National-III 6.5L, 6-cylinders, 132-180kw, 2500rpm diesel engine uses BOSCH electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. The engines are suitable for coaches of 8m-11m in length.

For both the above YC6G and YC6J engines, Yuchai has also developed CNG/LPG variants, using similar major components. The main applications are found in public buses.

(III) Heavy-Duty Engines (6K)

YC6K National-III, National-IV heavy-duty 11L-13L, 6-cylinders diesel engine is our latest product for trucks of 12 metric tons and above and for coaches exceeding 12 metres in length. YC6K is scheduled to begin commercial production in early 2010.

Table of Contents**(IV) Marine Diesel Engines (YC6C, YC6T)**

YC6C and YC6T are our latest products in marine engines and power generators and they are scheduled for commercial production at the end of 2009.

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. The projected assembly capacity for the initial phase is approximately 30,000 engines and is expected to incur investment costs of Rmb 186.0 million (US\$27.1 million) for the new factory and equipment. This new factory was expected to be ready for commercial production by the fourth quarter of 2008, which has now been deferred to September 2009.

On April 10, 2007, Yuchai signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement with Geely and Yinlun to consider establishing a proposed joint venture company to develop diesel engines for passenger cars in China. The location of the proposed joint venture was to be at Tiantai, Zhejiang Province 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 venture companies in Tiantai, Zhejiang Province and Jining, Shandong Province. The joint venture companies (JV Cos) will be primarily engaged in the development, production and sales of a proprietary diesel engine and its parts for passenger vehicles. The main product is a 4D20-2LO diesel engine and the technology for this new diesel engine will be purchased by the JV Cos from Geely subject to certain specified design technology standards being met. The total design production capacity of both JV Cos will be 300,000 diesel units, with each JV Co starting with a capacity for 50,000 diesel engine units and then adding capacity to reach 150,000 units annually. Yuchai is the controlling shareholder with 52 percent with Geely and Yinlun holding 30 percent and 18 percent shareholding respectively in both JV Cos. The two JV Cos have been duly incorporated. There can be no assurance that the joint venture companies will be successful. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors - Risks relating to our company and our business If we are not able to continuously improve our existing engine products and develop new diesel engine products, or successfully enter into other market segments, we may become less competitive, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects will be adversely affected.

The following table sets forth Yuchai's list of engines by application:

Series

Trucks	YC4D, YC4E, YC4F, YC4G, YC6A, YC6G, YC6K
Bus	YC6M Mono-fuel, YC6M, YC6L, YC6J, YC6J mono-fuel, YC6G
Construction	YC4B, YC4F, YC6J125G, YC6M, YC4108G/ZG, YC6108G/ZG
Agriculture	YC4AT, YC4BT, YC6AT, YC6BT, YC4BT, YC4F, YC6C, YC6T, YC4W
Marine	YC6112, YC6015/08, YC4108C, YC6M, YC6A/6B
G-Drive	YC4D, YC6A190D(A8100), YC6A225D(A8500), YC6B125D, YC6B145D, YC6B180D, YC6B150D, YC6M, YC6T600L

Light-Duty Diesel Engines**4-Series Light-Duty Diesel Engines**

The 4-Series engines are developed to produce short-range and smaller engines for lightweight cars and trucks. Trial production of the 4-Series engines commenced in late 1999 and today, they represent a stable of reliable and high performance engines and comprise:

The 4108 engine was launched in the market in 2001 based on the 6105 and the 6108 engines. The 4108 engine is designed for light trucks and passenger vehicles and commercial production of the 4108 engine began in 2001.

Table of Contents

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

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

The YC4D/YC4E engine is a four-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 aids over the YC6G series diesel engines and features by higher dynamic characteristics, easier operation and maintenance, and is to be used for high-speed and light-duty vehicles.

Significant improvements to the technical specifications of the 4-Series engines have resulted in higher customer acceptance resulting in consistent sales since 2005. The sales have been buoyed by the growth in demand for light trucks and agricultural machinery, and the Chinese government increasing its financial support for the agricultural sector. Yuchai expects the continuing growth of the 4-series engines to become a significant contributor to its sales growth.

YC4W Passenger Car Diesel Engine

The YC4W National-III and National-IV engines featured with 1.2L, 4-cylinders, 4-valves, 82-64kw, 4000-4200rpm. 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 machineries.

Medium-Duty Diesel Engines

6105 Medium-Duty Diesel Engines

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

6108 Medium-Duty 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 medium-duty engine which offers improved overall performance compared to the 6105 engine, principally because of greater horsepower, increased reliability and improved acceleration.

Commercial production of the 6108 engine began in the third quarter of 1997, when Yuchai began offering the 6108 engine to its customers as a premium model, along-side its standard 6105 engine. Yuchai's existing and planned production facilities for medium-duty diesel engines are designed to produce 6108 engines without major modification. The customer base for the 6108 engines is similar to that for the 6105 engines. Although the increased competition in the medium-duty diesel market and Yuchai's delay in commercially introducing the 6108 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 engine. In 2004, unit sales of the 6108 engines were higher than the 6105 engines. The trend reversed in 2005 due to the introduction of the Euro III emission standard which resulted in an increase in the prices of the 6108 engine resulting in a reduction in market demand. In 2007, however, unit sales of the 6108 engine increased by approximately 41.0% over that achieved in 2006, partly due to sales to customers for use in the construction industry.

Table of Contents**YC6A**

The YC6A National-III is a 6-cylinder, 4-valve engine offering horsepower of 162-225kw and 2300rpm. YC6A diesel engines use BOSCH electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. The main applications of YC6A engines are in medium-sized trucks, construction machines, boats, generators and agricultural machinery.

YC6G

The YC6G National-III 7.8L, 6-cylinders engines offers horsepower of 147-199kw, and 2000-2200rpm. YC6G diesel engines use DELPHI electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. These engines are used mainly in buses and coaches of 11-12 metres in length.

YC6J

The YC6J National-III 6.5L, 6-cylinders are engines with horsepower of 132-180kw and 2500rpm. YC6J diesel engines use BOSCH electronic controlled high-pressured common-rail fuel injection technology. YC6J engines are suitable for use in coaches of 8m-11m in length.

YC6J/YC6G CNG/LPG

Yuchai has also developed YC6J/YC6G CNG/LPG variants, using similar major components. Yuchai is a market leader in developing diesel engines which are mainly used in public buses.

Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines**6112 Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines**

In 1992, Yuchai purchased from an affiliate of Ford Motor Company in Brazil the production line machinery for manufacturing 6112 heavy-duty engines and moved the production line machinery to a factory in China, which we refer to as the 6112 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 heavy-duty engine is a six-cylinder, four-stroke engine with a rated power ranging from 190 to 270 horsepower. Primarily as a result of unreliable key engine components supplied by China domestic component manufacturers, the 6112 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 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 Engine Factory was completed in 1995 and commercial production of these engines began in the second half of 1999.

Production of the 6112 engine increased steadily between 2002 and 2004 to meet an increase in demand. Sales of the 6112 engine decreased between 2005 and 2007, largely due to shrinking demand arising from the Chinese government's macroeconomic cooling-off measures and competition. Production was also reduced in 2005 and 2006 to reflect the decline in demand.

6L Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

The 6L heavy-duty engine (formerly referred to as 6113) is a six-cylinder, four-stroke, turbocharged intercooling engine, with a rated power ranging from 280 to 350 horsepower. 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.

Table of Contents

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 horsepower. Yuchai's first commercial sales of 6M engines occurred in January 2004. Sales increased between 2004 and 2006 due to a strong growth in the heavy-duty engine truck sector.

Industrial Engines

Yuchai produces industrial engines such as excavator wheel loads, track tractors, 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. The 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.

Other Products

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 and 6108 medium-duty engines as their power source. The Genset includes an intelligent digital controlling system, remote control, group control, remote monitoring, automatic parallel operation, and automation protection against breakdown.

Special Vehicles

Yuchai also produces special vehicles such as waste transfer equipment, constrictive dumpcart, demountable carriage dumpcart, pendular dumpcart, dumpcart, adsorb dung vehicle, tank car and others.

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.

Sales

In 2000, Yuchai began commercial production of the light-duty 4-Series engines. Strong competition and high pricing structure contributed to weak sales of the 4-Series engines. However, during the credit tightening period of 2005 to 2006, the 4-Series engines became more affordable compared to the medium-duty engines contributing to increased sales during such period.

Table of Contents

Yuchai entered the commercial production and marketing of the 6112 heavy-duty engine in 1999. The product enjoyed steady growth and witnessed declining sales in 2005 to 2006 due to the austerity measures introduced by the central government in China. Yuchai also commenced engine development work on its new heavy-duty 6L and 6M engines in 2003. These two series of engines enjoyed steady growth due to its quality, market suitability and competitive cost.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of Yuchai's sales by major product category for each of the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively:

	2006			2007			2008		
	Revenues, net Rmb (in thousands)	Revenues, % of net	Units Sold	Revenues, net Rmb (in thousands)	Revenues, % of net	Units Sold	Revenues, net Rmb (in thousands)	Revenues, % of net	Units Sold
Diesel engines									
6105	1,705,399	24.6%	66,627	2,132,590	22.3%	80,567	2,202,856	21.2%	75,633
6108	991,190	14.3%	45,562	1,424,391	14.9%	64,248	1,491,211	14.4%	61,734
6112	725,288	10.5%	14,150	643,373	6.7%	12,741	623,459	6.0%	11,830
6L	98,060	1.4%	1,526	312,268	3.3%	5,079	579,568	5.6%	8,904
6M	267,657	3.9%	6,654	564,909	5.9%	14,296	452,397	4.4%	11,235
4-Series	2,222,531	32.1%	148,941	3,258,449	34.1%	206,558	3,534,245	34.0%	202,798
Diesel power generators & others	910,403	13.2%	123	1,220,323	12.8%	188	1,500,286	14.4%	146
	6,920,528	100.0%	283,583	9,556,303	100.0%	383,677	10,384,022	100.0%	372,280

Others mainly represent the revenues earned through engine parts sales, hotel incomes, guarantee fees and diesel power generators.

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 960,900 square meters, including the existing production factory for the 6105 medium-duty engines, the existing production factory for the 6108 medium-duty engine, or the 6108 Engine Factory, the 6112 Engine Factory and various testing and supporting facilities. The new foundry is under construction on 667,000 square metres of land. Upon completion, it is expected to have five production lines with a potential capacity of producing 1 million engines head/block.

During 2005, Yuchai increased production capacity to approximately 290,000 units after the completion of the second foundry and new 6L and 6M heavy-duty engines assembly lines. In 2007 and 2008, production capacity was approximately 400,000 and 443,750 units, respectively, based on 2.5 shifts five-day week.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the breakdown of Yuchai's production by major product category for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Units	% of total units	Units	% of total units	Units	% of total units	Units	% of total units	Units	% of total units
Diesel Engines:										
6105	55,910	24.4%	70,052	29.2%	66,439	23.9%	82,345	21.4%	72,779	21.8%
6108	62,394	27.2%	35,627	14.8%	39,057	14.1%	66,526	17.3%	61,169	18.3%
6112	27,410	12.0%	15,990	6.7%	14,358	5.2%	12,996	3.4%	11,954	3.6%
6L	1,444	0.6%	1,008	0.4%	1,366	0.5%	5,618	1.5%	9,025	2.7%
6M	1,594	0.7%	5,991	2.5%	7,331	2.6%	15,830	4.1%	11,492	3.4%
4-Series	80,458	35.1%	111,393	46.4%	149,347	53.7%	201,204	52.3%	168,058	50.2%
Total	229,210	100.0%	240,061	100.0%	277,898	100.0%	384,519	100.0%	334,477	100.0%

Table of Contents

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, 6108 and 6112 are manufactured internally.

Engine Block

Yuchai cast and molded approximately 345,536 units of engine blocks in 2008 representing a large portion of its engine blocks used in production.

Pump

Yuchai/ASIMCO Components Company Limited, or Yuchai/ASIMCO, is one of Yuchai's principal suppliers of fuel injection pumps through two of its related companies. Yuchai/ASIMCO is a joint venture between Yuchai and a subsidiary of Asian Strategic Investments Corporation, or ASIMCO, that invests in factories in China that produce parts and components for diesel engines. ASIMCO is a joint venture among The Pacific Alliance Group Limited, Dean Witter Capital Corporation and TCW Capital Investment Corporation. As of June 1, 2009, Yuchai had contributed Rmb 5.7 million to Yuchai/ASIMCO and owned an 8.0% interest in the common stock of Yuchai/ASIMCO.

Raw Materials

Yuchai purchases raw materials, principally steel and cast iron, from domestic suppliers. There has been an increase in the prices of these raw materials which increases our costs of production. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our company and our business If China's inflation worsens 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

Imports

The main parts for the 6112 heavy-duty engine, which comprise engine blocks, cylinder heads, crankshaft and fuel injection pumps, are imported from foreign suppliers. The remaining parts are purchased from the domestic suppliers. Yuchai reduced its reliance on imported parts and components in 2006 and expects to further reduce its reliance on such imported parts and components in 2007.

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 automated testing laboratory. To promote the safety of its workers, Yuchai has established a safety department to supervise the proper use of equipment, prevent fire and explosions and promote safe practices and procedures in the workplace.

Table of Contents

Manufacturing Capacity Expansions

Yuchai believes that the current production capacity of all engine lines will meet the expected demand in the short-term. Yuchai is continuously assessing the market demand and devising production strategies to secure 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 3% of its revenue annually to continually improve the technology of its products. In addition, Yuchai plans to continue to acquire advanced technology from Chinese research institutes, foreign engine design consulting firms and foreign diesel engine and engine parts manufacturers. As of December 31, 2007, Yuchai employed over 617 engineers (excluding supporting junior engineers). As of December 31, 2008, Yuchai employed over 406 engineers (excluding supporting junior engineers), approximately 371 of whom were devoted to research and development, product enhancement and new designs while the remaining were in the production department and after sales service. In 2006, 2007 and 2008, Yuchai spent approximately Rmb 167.7 million, Rmb 153.1 million and Rmb 177.4 million (US\$25.9 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 low salary levels of engineers in China. In 2007 and 2008, 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.

Future Products

Yuchai believes that the 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 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 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.

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 800 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, User Service Month, 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 1,300 authorised service stations which are able to provide emergency services to its end-users within a 40-km radius in the central, eastern and southern part of China.

Table of Contents

Yuchai has continued to focus its sales efforts on retailers and end-users of diesel engines. Yuchai seeks to encourage end-users of gas engine trucks to replace their gas 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:

	2006			2007			2008		
	Sales Revenue Rmb (in thousands)	% of Sales Revenue	Unit Sales	Sales Revenue Rmb (in thousands)	% of Sales Revenue	Unit Sales	Sales Revenue Rmb (in thousands)	% of Sales Revenue	Unit Sales
Total Domestic Sales	6,893,551	99.6%	282,516	9,533,767	99.8%	382,810	10,352,114	99.7%	371,243
Total Export Sales	26,977	0.4%	1,067	22,536	0.2%	867	31,908	0.3%	1,037
	6,920,528	100.0%	283,583	9,556,303	100.0%	383,677	10,384,022	100.0%	372,280

In 2006, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) are Vietnam, Cuba, Egypt, Algeria and Malaysia. In particular, Yuchai exported 700, 12,000 and 133 diesel engine units to Cuba in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. In April 2006, Yuchai signed a memorandum of understanding with the Cuban government for the export by Yuchai of approximately 20,000 diesel engines over the next four years. Yuchai does not expect that sales pursuant to this memorandum of understanding will have a material impact on its unit production or sales revenue. In 2007, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) were Cuba, Vietnam, Russia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. In 2008, the top five export markets of Yuchai (in descending order) were Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Peru, Turkey and Russia.

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 21.7% and 20.8% of Yuchai's total net revenues in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, the Dongfeng Group accounted for 18.8% of total net revenues, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 7.7% in total. The Dongfeng Group is also a major competitor of Yuchai. See Competition.

Customers' orders with Yuchai can be cancelled either by Yuchai or its customers prior to delivery in accordance with the sales contracts. As part of Yuchai's credit procedures to control and manage its trade accounts receivables, Yuchai would hold shipments

Table of Contents

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, 2006, Yuchai had net trade accounts receivable of Rmb 1,480.9 million, representing 34.3 % of our consolidated current assets as of the same date. As of December 31, 2007, Yuchai had net trade accounts receivable of Rmb 3,107.8 million, representing 54.4 % of our consolidated current assets as of the same date. As of December 31, 2008, Yuchai had net trade accounts receivable of Rmb 2,537.7 million (US\$ 371.3 million), representing 41.8% 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 requires these service stations to provide on-site assistance at the customer's place of business within 12 to 24 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.

In March 2004, at the State Holding Company's initiative, Yuchai established a new company, Yuchai Express Guarantee Company Ltd, or YEGCL, which provides credit guarantee to Yuchai's customers to purchase trucks that are mounted with Yuchai's diesel engines. Yuchai contributed Rmb 100.0 million for the establishment of this company, in return for 76.9% of its share capital. YEGCL commenced operations in June 2004 and is currently continuing to provide service for the outstanding guarantee obligations to its existing customers until such obligations terminate but has ceased to provide new guarantees after 2006 to any new customers.

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. The State Holding Company has not been involved in any material claim or dispute in relation to trademarks or other intellectual property rights and, to the best of Yuchai's knowledge, no such claim or dispute is pending or threatened.

Competition

The diesel engine industry in China is highly competitive. Yuchai believes, based on internal studies, that competition is based primarily on performance, quality, 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

Table of Contents

Yuchai's other major customers. In 2008, sales to the Dongfeng Group accounted for 18.8% of our total net revenues, of which our two largest customers, Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile and Hubei Dongfeng Automobile, accounted for 7.7% 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.

In the medium-duty diesel engine market, Yuchai's 6105 and 6108 engines compete primarily against the 6110 engines produced by a number of Yuchai's competitors. Initially, the introduction of the 6110 engine in 1995 had put considerable pressure on Yuchai's competitiveness in the medium-duty diesel engine market because it offered greater horsepower than Yuchai's 6105 engine. However, the commercial introduction of the 6108 engine in 1997 by Yuchai, which offers substantially the same horsepower as the 6110 engine, has allowed Yuchai to compete more effectively in the medium-duty diesel engine market. In competing with the 6110 engine, Yuchai focuses on the quality and price of, and the after-sales service on, the 6108 engine. The unit sales of the 6108 engines was lower than 6105 engines in 2006 and 2007 due to poor market demand for the more expensive 6108 engines as a result of the more stringent Euro III emission standards and competition. In 2008, the overall unit sales of the 6108 and 6105 engines were lower than the unit sales for 2007. There can be no assurance, however, that Yuchai will be able to maintain or improve its current market share or develop new markets for its medium-duty diesel engines.

In addition, Yuchai commenced trial marketing of its 6112 heavy-duty engine in early 1999, and began commercial production of these engines in the second half of 1999. Due to the delay in commercial production of the 6112 engine until 1999, however, Yuchai was not able to benefit from the competitive advantages of an early entry into the China domestic market for heavy-duty engines. Moreover, the market for heavy-duty diesel engines in China is relatively price sensitive. In 2007 and 2008, the sales volume of the 6112 engine was 12,741 units and 11,830 units, which was 16.4% lower than 14,150 units in 2006 and approximately 7.2% lower than in 2007 respectively, due to shrinking demand arising from the Chinese government's measures to tighten the credit supply within the banking sector in China as part of its efforts to minimize overheating of the economy. This situation has led to Yuchai's customers buying more of the cheaper light-duty diesel engines as compared to the more expensive heavy-duty diesel engines. In 2007 and 2008, the demand for 6112 engines was also adversely affected by the trend of truck owners moving to higher horsepower engines in order to maximize the haulage of each trip and reduce the operating cost per trip. This trend is a result of the improved highway system after heavy investment by the Chinese government in infrastructure building. There can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to compete successfully in the heavy-duty diesel engine market in China with the existing producers (such as Weichai Power Co., Ltd.) or any new entrants.

Yuchai also 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.

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-use markets of Yuchai's customers and indirectly affect Yuchai's sales to such customers. Currently, China is encouraging foreign investments into the motor vehicle engine manufacturing industry. Yuchai has from time to time been in discussions with potential foreign diesel engine manufacturers on possible strategic joint ventures to develop and manufacture new diesel engines.

Table of Contents

The HLGE group

As of June 1, 2009, we had a 45.4% 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\$0.115 on June 30, 2009. The core businesses of the HLGE group are that of hospitality operations and property development.

Investment holding activities

The HLGE group owns an investment property known as Wisma LKN in Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

Hospitality operations

The HLGE group, through its joint venture companies, owns a number of Equatorial 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 over the last 18 months and a new lounge. Other facilities comprise six food and beverage outlets, ballroom space and a health club.

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.

Changning Equatorial Serviced Apartments

The property comprises a 16-storey building located in the downtown Shanghai. The property has approximately 125 apartment units, a self-service launderette, meeting rooms and a business centre. In September 2008, the business operation was temporarily closed for major renovations and is anticipated to re-open at the end of September 2009.

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 and to improve guests' stay experience, HLGE carries out renovation programs at its hotels from time to time as required.

Table of Contents**The TCL group**

The TCL group is a distributor of consumer electronic products with operations mainly in the PRC (including Hong Kong). In August 2008, TCL announced that its Board of Directors had decided to cease its electronic manufacturing business as a result of a significant slowdown in demand from its major customers and rising operational costs. TCL announced in May 2008 that it plans to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics distribution to real estate and related infrastructure investment in the pan-Asian region. TCL also announced that TCL may divest those assets that will no longer form part of its core activity going forward. This plan is subject to TCL receiving any required regulatory and shareholders' approvals. On December 3, 2008, TCL announced that its Board of Directors had approved by a majority vote, with the nominee directors of Venture Delta and Grace Star voting against, the execution of the MOU with Payce, to enter into transactions in connection with certain properties located in Sydney, Australia. The investment amount by TCL is to be funded through a combination of cash, the issue of new shares in TCL and options to subscribe for TCL shares, and external debt. The MOU is subject to definitive agreements being entered into as well as fulfillment of certain conditions precedent including regulatory and shareholders' approval, completion of satisfactory due diligence and obtaining of financing on acceptable terms. On April 29, 2009, TCL announced that the MOU would terminate on May 1, 2009 as one of the conditions precedent to be satisfied by Payce in connection with the entry into the transactions with TCL as contemplated by the MOU, has not been and will not be satisfied and its board of directors had decided that it was no longer in the best interests of Payce to complete the transactions contemplated by the MOU. Notwithstanding the termination of the MOU with Payce, TCL has announced that it is continuing with its efforts to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics to real estate and related infrastructure activities in the pan-Asian region. We continue to disagree with the proposed repositioning of TCL group's business and are currently considering our options in relation to our investment in the TCL group.

Third party branded products

The TCL group is engaged in the distribution of a portfolio of branded consumer electronics products, such as Panasonic, Nokia, Orion Casio, Apple, Asus, Fuji, Kodak, Lenovo, Olympus, Pentax, Samsung, Sony, and Canon. Some of the products that the TCL group markets under these brand names include digital video cameras, digital still cameras, and audio products including MP3/MP4/MP5 players, plasma televisions, desktop and notebook computers, personal digital assistants electronic accessories and mobile phones.

Proprietary branded products

The TCL group has created and marketed consumer products under its own brand name, namely YES brand, which is associated with a range of MP3 players and accessories compatible with the iPod, liquid crystal display televisions, portable DVD players, digital photo frames and memory cards.

Distribution network

The TCL group has a distribution and sourcing network in its principal markets of PRC and Hong Kong.

Competition

The consumer electronics sector in China is extremely competitive. The TCL group has a dual focus on expanding sales and controlling costs and plans to continue to widen its product and brand portfolio should opportunities arise. In May 2008, TCL announced its plans to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics distribution to real estate and related infrastructure investment in the pan-Asian region. On December 3, 2008, TCL announced that its Board of Directors had approved by a majority vote, with the nominee directors of Venture Delta and Grace Star voting against, the execution of the MOU with Payce Consolidated Limited (Payce), to enter into transactions in connection with certain properties located in Sydney, Australia. On April 29, 2009, TCL announced that the MOU would terminate on May 1, 2009 as one of the conditions precedent to be satisfied by Payce in connection with the entry into the transactions with TCL as envisaged by the MOU, has not been and will not be satisfied and its board of directors had decided that it was no longer in the best interests of Payce to complete the transactions contemplated in the MOU. Notwithstanding the termination of the MOU with Payce, TCL has announced that it is continuing with its efforts to reposition its principal business from consumer electronics to real estate and related infrastructure activities in the pan-Asian region.

Other businesses

The TCL group also has other business activities relating to contract manufacturing, property development and investment in the PRC.

Table of Contents

Organizational Structure

The following chart illustrates the organizational structure of the Company and Yuchai as of June 1, 2009 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 labour laws and regulations with respect to labour management, which is overseen by the Labour & 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 50.0% 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 and 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 and 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.

Table of Contents

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 1.5 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 current 6105 manufacturing facilities and recently completed facilities occupying approximately 620,000 square meters that comprise the 6108 Engine Factory, the 6112 Engine Factory, administrative offices and technical operations space. In addition, Yuchai leases a number of regional sales offices in China. In 2007 and 2008, production capacity was approximately 400,000 and 443,750 units, respectively, based on 2.5 shifts five-day week.

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. The PRC emission standard equivalent to Euro III has been implemented progressively throughout China from July 1, 2008. Yuchai believes it will be able to comply with the new standard. See "Risk Factors" 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 are prepared in conformity with US GAAP.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, our main asset 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.

Table of Contents

Business Expansion and Diversification Plan

Following the implementation of our business expansion and diversification plan, 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 for a consideration of approximately S\$30.9 million. In September 2005, Venture Delta acquired an additional 1.0% equity interest in TCL for a consideration of S\$1.4 million. As a result, we held a 16.0% stake in TCL as of December 31, 2005.

In February 2006, we increased our interest in TCL to 19.4% through an acquisition by Venture Delta of ordinary shares and convertible bonds of TCL pursuant to a rights issue by TCL for an aggregate cash consideration of approximately S\$49.4 million (approximately US\$36.3 million). Venture Delta converted all of its TCL convertible bonds into TCL ordinary shares in August 2006 and, as a result of the conversion, triggered the mandatory conditional cash offers under The Singapore Code on Take-over and Mergers for all of the TCL ordinary shares and TCL bonds which Venture Delta did not already own, control or agree to acquire. The mandatory offers lapsed on October 20, 2006 and no securities were purchased by Venture Delta.

As of December 31, 2006, our interest in TCL was 36.6% of TCL's outstanding ordinary shares and our aggregate investment in TCL amounted to approximately S\$81.7 million (approximately US\$60.0 million), before taking into account dividends and interest income of approximately S\$1.9 million (approximately US\$1.4 million), in the aggregate, earned from these investments.

On September 2, 2008, Venture Delta transferred 1,000,000 ordinary shares, representing 0.04% interest in TCL to Grace Star.

As of December 31, 2008, 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 (approximately US\$60.0 million), before taking into account dividends and interest income of approximately S\$1.9 million (approximately US\$1.4 million), in the aggregate, earned from these investments. As of June 1, 2009, our interest in TCL remained unchanged.

We continue to account for our investment in TCL using the equity method and we have continued to reflect our proportionate share of the TCL group's results in our consolidated statement of operations since March 2005.

HL Global Enterprises Limited (formerly known as HLG Enterprise 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 (approximately US\$96.7 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.

- 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

Table of Contents

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 (approximately US\$95.1 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 (approximately US\$1.6 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 (approximately US\$99.0 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 (approximately US\$3.9 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 (approximately US\$100.6 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 (approximately US\$4.9 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 (approximately US\$13.2 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 (approximately US\$100.6 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 (approximately US\$4.9 million) in aggregate.

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 (approximately US\$0.7 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.

Table of Contents

In June 2008, HLGE made another partial redemption of the New HLGE Bonds. The principal amount redeemed was approximately S\$25.9 million (approximately US\$17.7 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.

We account for our investment in HLGE ordinary shares using the equity method and have reflected our proportionate share of the HLGE group's results in our consolidated statement of operations since February 2006.

Assuming the full conversion of the Existing HLGE RCPS held by Grace Star, which would trigger the full conversion of the Existing HLGE RCPS by the other holders of the Existing HLGE RCPS, and assuming that none of the other holders of the New HLGE NCCPS convert their New HLGE NCCPS, our equity interest in HLGE would increase from 45.4% as of December 31, 2008 to 51.5%. In the event we obtain a majority of the voting equity interest in HLGE, we would likely have to consolidate HLGE in our financial statements. On February 18, 2009, we announced the entry into a loan agreement by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis with HLGE to refinance the New HLGE Bonds due to mature on July 3, 2009. Under the terms of the loan agreement, 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 (approximately US\$6.1 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. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to our investments in HLGE and TCL The HLGE Group may be unable to raise sufficient funds to pay their debt obligations to us .

Overview

The various austerity measures taken by the Chinese government over the last decade to regulate economic growth and control inflation have at times dampened demand for trucks in China. In particular, austerity 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 the Company. However, the Chinese government announced in 1998 a major initiative to boost consumer demand through investments in infrastructure projects, including the construction of highways and tollways, and also through increased availability of bank credit. As a result, demand for trucks and other commercial vehicles, and thus demand for diesel engines has been increasing annually since 1999 to 2007.

With continued rapid economic growth, our net revenues in 2008 increased by 8.7% to Rmb 10,384.0 million (US\$1,519.4 million) compared to Rmb 9,556.3 million in 2007. This increase was primarily a result of a general increase in prices from the sale of the new National III engines. The income before minority interests was Rmb 353.1 million (US\$51.7 million) in 2008 as compared to 715.4 million in 2007. Sales of the 6108 medium-duty and 6112 heavy-duty engines accounted for 14.4% and 6.0%, respectively, of the net revenues in 2008. Sales of the 6L and 6M heavy-duty diesel engines accounted for 5.6% and 4.4%, respectively, of the net revenues in 2008. Due mainly to the credit tightening by banks in China, there are more customers buying the light-duty diesel engines and industrial engines because the average selling price of these light-duty diesel and industrial engines were lower than the medium and heavy-duty engines. The overall gross margin of 17.6 % for 2008 was lower than the 20.4% gross margin of 2007 mainly due to higher raw material costs. Yuchai generated 34.0% and 34.1% of our net revenues in 2008 and 2007, respectively, from the lower margin light-duty diesel engines, and 51.5% and 53.1% of our net revenues in 2008 and 2007, respectively, from the higher margin medium-duty and heavy-duty diesel engines.

Table of Contents

In 2008, we continued our efforts to control production costs and operating expenses. However, the costs and expenses related to the production of our diesel engines are not subject to significant variations which limit our ability to significantly reduce our costs and expenses. Our cost of goods sold mainly includes cost of materials consumed, factory overhead, direct labor, provision for product warranty and depreciation. We analyze our cost of goods sold based on our cost of manufacturing for each period. Cost of manufacturing for each period equals cost of goods sold for the period plus or minus the change in period and finished goods inventory. In 2008, cost of materials consumed accounted for approximately 87.5% of our total cost of manufacturing. Our selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses include advertising expenses, salaries and wages, freight charges, sales commission expenses and a large number of smaller expenses. Pursuant to the income tax law of the PRC concerning foreign investment and foreign enterprises (the FEIT Law), the applicable income tax rate through December 31, 2008 of Yuchai was 15%. Since January 1, 2002, Yuchai is subject to tax at a rate of 15% so long as it continues to qualify as a foreign-invested enterprise eligible for tax reductions under PRC income tax law.

In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (CIT law), which became effective January 1, 2008. Under the CIT law, foreign invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to a uniform tax rate of 25%. The CIT law provides a five-year transition period from its effective date for those enterprises which were established before the promulgation date of the CIT law and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate under the then effective tax laws or regulations. In accordance with a grandfathering provision, the CIT law also provides for a graduated tax rate increase over a five-year period from an existing reduced tax rate to the uniform tax rate of 25%.

In 2008, Yuchai has continued to fulfill the requirements to qualify for an extension to the reduced tax rate of 15% which will continue to 2010 in accordance with transitional arrangements in the CIT law. Subsequent to this, Yuchai can apply for other programs which may be available to provide a reduced rate. In the event that Yuchai is ineligible for either an extension to the existing tax rate reduction or the transitional graduated rates noted above, Yuchai would be subject to tax at a rate of 25%. For some of Yuchai's subsidiaries that were previously subjected to tax at a rate of 33%, the rate has been lowered to 25% following 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. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning on January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends paid to us, as a non-resident enterprise, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate and the Company will recognize 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.

In addition, Yuchai commenced trial marketing of its 6112 heavy-duty engine in early 1999, and began commercial production of these engines in the second half of 1999. Due to the delay in commercial production of the 6112 engine until 1999, however, Yuchai was not able to benefit from the competitive advantages of an early entry into the China domestic market for heavy-duty engines. Moreover, the market for heavy-duty diesel engines in China is relatively price sensitive. Yuchai intends to continue to manufacture its 6112 heavy-duty diesel engines although there has been a decline in unit sales in 2006 due mainly to changes in customers' demand to light-duty diesel engines. In 2007 and 2008, the sales volume of the 6112 engine was 12,741 units and 11,830 units, which was 16.4% lower than 14,150 units in 2006 and approximately 7.2% lower than in 2007 respectively, due to shrinking demand arising from the Chinese government's measures to tighten the credit supply within the banking sector in China as part of its efforts to minimize overheating of the economy. This situation has led to Yuchai's customers buying more of the cheaper light-duty diesel engines as compared to the more expensive heavy-duty diesel engines. In 2007 and 2008, the demand for 6112 engines was also adversely affected by the trend of truck owners moving to higher horsepower engines in order to maximize the haulage of each trip and reduce the operating cost per trip. This trend is a result of the improved highway system after heavy investment by the Chinese government in infrastructure building. There can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to compete successfully in the heavy-duty diesel engine market in China with the existing producers (such as Weichai Power Co., Ltd.) or any new entrants.

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 economies, as well as Chinese government policy. The recent global economic crisis is affecting both the world economy and the Chinese economy. GDP growth is forecasted to slow down to 7.5% next year despite the stimulus package proposed by the Chinese central government. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected by slowdowns in the Chinese economy, as well as Chinese government policies that de-emphasize the use of diesel engines.

Table of Contents

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. In addition, a devaluation of the Renminbi will increase the Renminbi cost of repaying our foreign currency denominated indebtedness and, therefore, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects .

In the United States, Europe and Asia, market and economic conditions have been extremely challenging with tighter credit conditions and slower growth. Continued concerns about the systemic impact of inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market, a declining real estate market in the U.S. and banking system instability have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for the economy globally. As a result of these market conditions, the cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Continued turbulence in the U.S. and international markets and economies, in particular in China, may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition, and the liquidity and financial condition of our customers. While currently these conditions have not impaired our ability to access credit markets and finance our operations, there can be no assurance that there will not be a further deterioration in the financial markets. If these market conditions continue, they may limit our ability, and the ability of our customers, to timely replace maturing liabilities, and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs, resulting in an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The global financial crisis has had an adverse impact on the economic growth outlook for China as reflected in the fall in growth rates from 9% and 6.8% in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 respectively, and to a multi-year growth rate of 6.1% in the first quarter ended March 31, 2009 according to the National Bureau of Statistics. As a result, the Chinese government on November 10, 2008 announced a 4 trillion yuan stimulus package 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 measures being adopted by the Chinese government to ensure continued economic growth is in the very early stages of implementation and there is no assurance that such a stimulus package will be successful in achieving its aim.

As discussed in Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Cooperation Agreement regarding the Rmb 205 million loans granted by Yuchai to YMCL, our management was uncertain whether State Holding Company had the financial ability to purchase Yulin Hotel Company for the full contractual amount of Rmb 245.6 million. Consequently, no recovery of the previously recorded impairment loss on the loans due from YMCL has been recognized in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2008. Such recovery will only be recognized in our consolidated financial statements in the period when either the approval is obtained from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China for the acquisition of the 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company, or we are able to resolve the uncertainty about the recovery through other means. 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 the 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company. For fiscal year 2008, there was an impairment charge of Rmb 46.0 million (US\$6.7 million) recognized pertaining to the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. The goodwill of Rmb 5.7 million (US\$0.8 million) arising from the acquisition of the Yulin Hotel Company was fully impaired during 2008. The provision of Rmb 203.0 million for uncollectible loans to a related party was reclassified as a deferred gain in the balance sheet. The deferred gain will be recorded in the Statement of Income in 2009 when it was realised on receipt of the approval from the provincial government.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by us are more fully described in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP 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.

Table of Contents

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 and loans receivable;

realization of the carrying value of inventories;

product warranty obligations;

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

realization of deferred tax assets; and

impairment of long-lived assets.

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 historical write-off experience by industry and national economic data. Management reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts monthly. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Dongfeng Group accounted for about 20% of the trade debtors outstanding as compared to approximately 21% as of December 31, 2007. Likewise, the top 20 non-Dongfeng Group customers had increased their significance in our sales and accounted for about 52.4% of the gross accounts receivable at the end of 2008 from 41.8% at the end of 2007. We analyzed our customer's trends, repayment patterns and ageing analysis in 2008. The balances that were past due over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectability. All other balances are reviewed on a pooled basis by aging of such balances. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Changes in the allowances for doubtful accounts for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	2006	December 31,		
	Rmb	2007	2008	2008
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$
		(in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	69,047	90,365	64,893	9,495
Add:				
Charge/(credit) to Consolidated statements of Operations	21,582	(11,008)	33,487	4,900
Less: Written off	(264)	(14,464)	(2,346)	(343)
Balance at end of Year	90,365	64,893	96,034	14,052

While trade accounts receivable decreased by Rmb 570.1 million as of December 31, 2008 as compared to 2007, allowance for doubtful accounts increased by Rmb 31.1 million. The decrease in trade accounts receivable was mainly attributable to better debt

Table of Contents

collection and lower sales towards the end of the year. There has been a significant decrease in bills receivable due to lower sales in the last quarter as a result of the global financial crisis.

We were able to assess our collectability estimates in 2007 and 2008 with the benefit of a longer hindsight period. As a result, we determined that we should increase our allowance for doubtful accounts by Rmb 33.5 million to reflect actual results. We will consider this historical information in the establishment of allowance methodology and assumptions in 2008 and future years.

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

Our inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value as of the balance sheet date. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in selling the inventories. Net realizable value is estimated based on the age and market condition of inventories.

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. In the preceding three years, there were no significant inventory write-downs.

Product warranty obligations

We accrue a liability for estimated future costs to be incurred under a warranty period or warranty mileage on various engine models, for which we provide free repair and replacement. Warranty periods generally start from the date the vehicle is sold. Warranties extend for a duration (generally 12 months to 24 months) or mileage (generally 80,000 kilometers to 250,000 kilometers), whichever is the first achieved. Provisions for warranty are primarily determined based on historical warranty cost per unit of engine sold adjusted for specific conditions that may arise and the number of engines under warranty at each fiscal year end.

Changes in the accrued product warranty liability for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	2006	December 31,		2008
	Rmb	2007	2008	2008
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$
		(in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	142,126	163,701	194,898	28,518
Add: Provision charged to Consolidated statements of Operations	200,892	233,838	215,544	31,538
Less: Amounts Utilized	(179,317)	(202,641)	(221,843)	(32,460)
Balance at end of year	163,701	194,898	188,599	27,596

Table of Contents

We recognized a liability for warranty at the time the product is sold and our estimate of our warranty obligations is re-evaluated on an annual basis. In previous years, warranty claims have typically not been higher than the relevant provisions made in our consolidated balance sheet. 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 three fiscal years would impact the provision for product warranty by approximately Rmb 10.8 million (US\$1.6 million).

Recoverability of 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, then an impairment charge is recognized. As of December 31, 2008, the Company's carrying value of its equity method investments in TCL and HLGE were Rmb 265.8 million (US\$38.9 million) and Rmb 119.3 million (US\$17.5 million), respectively. The fair value, based on the quoted market prices, of the TCL ordinary shares and the HLGE ordinary shares held by the Company was Rmb 235.0 million (US\$34.4 million) and Rmb 101.3 million (US\$14.8 million), respectively, as of December 31, 2008.

We recognize an impairment loss when the decline in fair value below the carrying value of an available-for-sale or cost-method investment is considered other than temporary. In determining whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary, we consider various factors including market price of underlying holdings when available, investment ratings, the financial conditions and near term prospect of the investee's, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than carrying amount and the Group's intent and ability to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery of the fair value. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for fair values of investments.

On June 30, 2009, the values based on quoted market prices of the TCL ordinary shares and HLGE ordinary shares held by the Company were Rmb 255.0 million (US\$37.3 million) and Rmb 210.8 million (US\$30.8 million) respectively. The Company did not recognize impairment charges pertaining to its investments in TCL and HLGE in 2008 as the reduced fair values were deemed to be temporary as a result of general market conditions.

Realization of deferred tax assets

In 2008, the provincial tax bureau completed an examination of Yuchai's PRC income tax returns for 2006 through to 2008. The tax bureau did not propose any adjustment to Yuchai's tax positions, and no surcharge or penalty was imposed. Beginning with the adoption of FASB Interpretation No.48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) as of January 1, 2007, the Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, the Company recognized the effect of income tax positions only if such positions were probable of being sustained.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent that we conclude it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible, tax credits and tax losses carried forward can be utilized. Our management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Forecasted taxable income may significantly differ from actual taxable income in future years, which may result in material revisions to the valuation allowance of deferred tax assets. Differences in actual results from estimates used in determining the valuation allowances could result in future adjustments to the allowance. The realization of the deferred tax assets is subject to the various local tax regulations and not solely dependent on generating future taxable income. For example, tax credits relating to the purchase of China domestic equipment may not be fully utilized as the amount entitled for deduction each year is limited to the incremental current income tax expense of the subsidiary compared to the income tax of the subsidiary for the year

Table of Contents

before the China domestic equipment was purchased. Tax credits may also have a validity period. It is therefore possible that a subsidiary has taxable income but is unable to utilize a tax credit. In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law, which became effective January 1, 2008. Under the provisions of this law, tax credits are no longer permitted to be accrued and any unused credits as of December 31, 2007 are not permitted to be carried forward. Deferred tax assets relating to tax losses incurred by certain subsidiaries that are not likely to be realized in the future are considered in connection with the assessment for valuation allowance. Based upon the results of prior years' taxable income and forecasts for future taxable income over the next five years in which the tax credits are deductible and tax losses carried forward, we believe we will realize the benefits of only some of these deductible differences and tax losses carried forward as of December 31, 2008. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, we concluded that a deferred tax asset valuation allowance of Rmb 4.0 million and Rmb 4.8 million (US\$0.7 million), respectively, was necessary. The deferred tax valuation allowance of Rmb 4.8 million recorded as at December 31, 2008 relates to tax loss carry forwards and other deductible temporary differences for a subsidiary which has been loss making since its commencement of operations in 2004 and management deems it more likely than not that these will not be realized. The reduction in valuation allowance in 2007 primarily arises from the reversal of a valuation allowance for tax credits of Rmb 18.24 million carried forward from 2005 that have been utilized in 2007 due to unforeseeable positive results actually achieved during 2007, for unused tax credits of Rmb 8,861 that were forfeited as of December 31, 2008, and for deferred tax assets of other subsidiaries that were previously loss making but have become profitable in 2007.

In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (CIT law), which became effective January 1, 2008. Under the CIT law, foreign invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to a uniform tax rate of 25%. The CIT law provides a five-year transition period from its effective date for those enterprises which were established before the promulgation date of the CIT law and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate under the then-effective tax laws or regulations. In accordance with a grandfathering provision, the CIT law also provides for a graduated tax rate increase over a five-year period from an existing reduced tax rate to the uniform tax rate of 25%.

In 2008, Yuchai has continued to fulfill the requirements to qualify for an extension to the reduced tax rate of 15% which will continue to 2010 in accordance with transitional arrangements in the CIT law. Subsequent to this, Yuchai can apply for other programs which may be available to provide a reduced rate. In the event that Yuchai is ineligible for either an extension to the existing tax rate reduction or the transitional graduated rates noted above, Yuchai would be subject to tax at a rate of 25%. For all of Yuchai's subsidiaries that were previously subjected to tax at a rate of 33%, the rate has been lowered to 25% following the CIT law.

The CIT law also provides for a tax of 10% to be withheld from dividends expected to be paid from earnings made in the PRC to foreign investors of PRC enterprises. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning on January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends expected to be paid to CYI, a non-PRC resident enterprise, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate and the Company will recognize withholding taxes payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for earnings that the Company does not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises.

The Company does not expect the changes in tax legislations to have a material impact on the consolidated financial conditions or results of operations.

Impairment of long-lived assets, other than goodwill

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, 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 estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

We periodically conduct an impairment review on the conditions of our property, plant and equipment. In 2006, we recognized an impairment loss of Rmb 2.3 million which included selling, general and administrative expenses. In

2007 and 2008, impairment analyses were performed and the estimated undiscounted future cash flows generated from certain property, plant and equipment were assessed to be less than their carrying values. Hence, impairment losses of Rmb 0.8 million and Rmb 69.9 million (US\$10.2 million) were recognized and included in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Impairment losses for 2008 were made up of :

Yuchai Hotel and Guilin office buildings Rmb 46.0 million (US\$6.7 million); and

Other plant and equipments Rmb 23.9 million (US\$3.5 million)

52

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of operations as a percentage of our net revenues for the last three fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively:

	Percentage of Net Revenues		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Revenues, net	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	81.6%	79.6%	82.4%
Gross profit	18.4%	20.4%	17.6%
Research and development costs	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses	11.5%	10.0%	10.0%
Operating income	4.4%	8.9%	5.8%
Interest expense	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%
Equity in net income/(losses) of affiliates, net of tax	0.3%		(0.4%)
Other income, net	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	2.9%	8.2%	4.5%
Income taxes	(0.4)%	(0.7)%	(1.1)%
Income before minority interests	2.5%	7.5%	3.4%
Minority interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries	(0.9)%	(2.0)%	(1.0)%
Net income	1.6%	5.5%	2.4%

2008 Compared to 2007

Net revenue increased by 8.7% to Rmb 10,384.0 million (US\$1,519.4 million) in 2008 compared to Rmb 9,556.3 million in 2007. Although the overall unit sales in 2008 was lower than 2007 by 3%, sales revenue increased by 8.7%. This is due to the increase in prices of engines and increased engine parts sales. The national III type engines were generally priced higher than their predecessors. Sales in the last quarter of 2008 were affected by the global financial crisis.

Cost of goods sold increased by 12.5% to Rmb 8,561.5 million (US\$1,252.7 million) in 2008 from Rmb 7,611.6 million in 2007, and increased as a percentage of net revenues to 82.4% in 2008 from 79.6% in 2007. Cost of manufacturing increased by 13.1% to Rmb 8,346.0 million (US\$1,221.2 million) in 2008 from Rmb 7,377.7 million in 2007, and increased as a percentage of net revenue to 80.4% in 2008 from 77.2% in 2007. Cost of materials consumed included in costs of manufacturing increased by 15.5% to Rmb 7,490.3 million (US\$1,096.0 million) in 2008 from Rmb 6,484.5 million in 2007 (due to higher raw material costs), while cost of materials consumed as a percentage of net revenue increased to 72.1% in 2008 from 68.0% in 2007. Factory overhead (which does not include depreciation and salaries) included in cost of goods sold reduced by 18.5% to Rmb 377.6 million (US\$55.3 million) in 2008 from Rmb 463.1 million in 2007, due to greater efficiency. Factory overhead as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 3.6% for 2008 from 4.8% for 2007. Depreciation and amortization included in cost of manufacturing increased to Rmb 182.4 million (US\$26.7 million) in 2008 from Rmb 163.9 million in 2007. Depreciation as a percentage of net revenue increased from 1.7% in 2007 to 1.8% in 2008.

Gross profit decreased by 6.3% to Rmb 1,822.5 million (US\$266.7 million) in 2008 from Rmb 1,944.7 million in 2007. Gross profit margin (gross profit divided by net revenue) decreased to 17.6% in 2008 compared to 20.4% in 2007 due to higher raw material costs.

SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) increased by 9.4% to Rmb 1,041.2 million (US\$152.4 million) in 2008 from Rmb 951.6 million in 2007 remain flat as a percentage of revenue at 10% for both 2007 and 2008. During the year we recorded

Table of Contents

impairment of Rmb 46.0 million (US\$6.7 million) for the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. In 2008, Rmb 33.5 million of new provision for doubtful debt was taken up.

Advertising expenses included in SG&A increased by 43.6% to Rmb 24.7 million (US\$3.6 million) in 2008 from Rmb 17.2 million in 2007. Advertising expenses as a percentage of net revenue remained constant at 0.2% in 2008. .

Sales commission expenses included in SG&A expenses increased by 0.7% to Rmb 59.1 million (US\$8.6 million) in 2008 from Rmb 58.7 million in 2007. Sales commission expenses as a percentage of net revenue for both 2007 and 2008 is 0.6%. The marginal increase is due to higher sales commissions paid to Yuchai's dealers.

Salaries and wages as a percentage of net revenues was 7.8% in 2008 and 9.1% in 2007.

As a result of the foregoing, profits from operations decreased to Rmb 603.9 million (US\$88.4 million) in 2008 compared to Rmb 841.6 million in 2007.

Interest expense increased to Rmb 147.0 million (US\$21.5 million) in 2008 from Rmb 125.2 million in 2007, primarily due to the higher working capital loans utilized by Yuchai and the bank loans obtained by the Company to finance the Company's acquisition of its interest in HLGE and TCL in 2006.

There was a loss in equity of affiliates of Rmb 36.6 million (US\$5.4 million) in 2008 as compared to equity income of Rmb 14.0 million in 2007. The equity loss is due to the losses incurred by both HLGE and TCL during 2008. During the period, TCL recorded lower revenue and gross margin in addition to impairment loss and valuation loss from their investment properties as compared to 2007.

Other income, net decreased to Rmb 43.3 million (US\$6.3 million) in 2008 compared to Rmb 53.6 million in 2007. The main sources of other income in 2008 were (i) interest income of Rmb 37.8 million (US\$5.5 million); (ii) foreign exchange gain of Rmb 10.4 million (US\$1.5 million) as a result of strengthening of Rmb against US dollar and Singapore dollar in 2008; and (iii) gain on redemption of other investments of Rmb 19.2 million (US\$2.8 million). These gains were offset by losses on changes in fair value of embedded derivatives of Rmb 5.4 million (US\$0.8 million) and other losses of Rmb 19.0 million (US\$2.8 million)

Earnings before income taxes and minority interests in 2008 were Rmb 463.6 million (US\$67.8 million), as compared to Rmb 783.9 million in 2007.

Income tax expense in 2008 was Rmb 110.5 million (US\$16.2 million) compared to income tax expense of Rmb 68.5 million in 2007. Yuchai was subject to PRC income tax at a rate of 15.0% in both 2007 and 2008. Our effective tax rates were 8.7% and 23.4% for 2007 and 2008, respectively. The difference between the tax rate which Yuchai is subject to and the effective tax rate is due mainly to non deductible expenses and withholding tax expense.

As a result of the foregoing factors, we had profit before minority interests of Rmb 353.1 million (US\$51.7 million) in 2008 compared to profit before minority interests of Rmb 715.4 million in 2007, and a net income of Rmb 252.5 million (US\$36.9 million) in 2008 compared to a net income of Rmb 525.5 million in 2007.

2007 Compared to 2006

Net revenue increased by 38.1% to Rmb 9,556.3 million in 2007 compared to Rmb 6,920.5 million in 2006. The increase in net revenue was primarily due to a 35.3% increase in sales volume, or 100,094 units, to 383,677 units in 2007 from 283,583 units in 2006. The higher unit sales in 2007 came mainly from the higher unit sales of the 4-Series light-duty engines sold in 2007 over 2006. In 2007, net revenues of the 4-Series light-duty diesel engines increased by approximately 46.6% as compared to 2006.

Cost of goods sold increased by 34.8% to Rmb 7,611.6 million in 2007 from Rmb 5,648.4 million in 2006, but decreased as a percentage of net revenues to 79.6% in 2007 from 81.6% in 2006. Cost of manufacturing increased by 35.4% to Rmb 7,377.7 million in 2007 from Rmb 5,447.5 million in 2006, but decreased as a percentage of net revenue to 77.2% in 2007 from 78.7% in 2006. Cost of materials consumed included in costs of manufacturing increased by 38.7% to Rmb 6,484.5 million in 2007 from Rmb 4,688.9 million in 2006 (due to higher production throughput in 2007), while

Table of Contents

cost of materials consumed as a percentage of net revenue increased to 68.0% in 2007 from 67.8% in 2006. Factory overhead (which does not include depreciation and salaries) included in cost of goods sold increased by 28.4% to Rmb 463.1 million in 2007 from Rmb 360.7 million in 2006, due to higher production throughput. Factory overhead as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 4.8% for 2007 from 5.2% for 2006. Depreciation and amortization included in cost of manufacturing increased to Rmb 163.9 million in 2007 from Rmb 94.2 million in 2006. Depreciation as a percentage of net revenue increased from 1.3% in 2006 to 1.7% in 2007.

Gross profit increased by 52.9% to Rmb 1,944.7 million in 2007 from Rmb 1,272.1 million in 2006. Gross profit margin (gross profit divided by net revenue) increased to 20.4% in 2007 compared to 18.4% in 2006 due to higher sales volume from higher production throughput and therefore greater economies of scale.

SG&A expenses (excluding research and development) increased by 17.2% to Rmb 951.6 million in 2007 from Rmb 801.8 million in 2006 and decreased as a percentage of net revenue from 11.5% in 2006 to 10.0% in 2007. This increase in SG&A expenses was primarily due to higher administrative staff costs, although bad debt expenses had decreased by Rmb 32.6 million in 2007 with the recovery of debts that were previously provided for. In 2007, Rmb 11.0 million of the amounts previously provided was credited to the consolidated statement of income and no new allowance was made. We recovered Rmb 11.0 million from customers that were previously assessed to be uncollectible as of December 31, 2006. No new provision was required in 2007 as the allowance as of December 31, 2007 was adequate considering the post year-end collection information.

Advertising expenses included in SG&A decreased by 59.6% to Rmb 17.2 million in 2007 from Rmb 42.6 million in 2006. Advertising expenses as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 0.2% in 2007 from 0.6% in 2006. The decrease in advertising and promotion expenses is mainly due to greater economies of scale achieved with our main advertising partners.

Sales commission expenses included in SG&A expenses increased by 82.5% to Rmb 58.7 million in 2007 from Rmb 32.2 million in 2006. Sales commission expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased to 0.6% in 2007 from 0.5% in 2006. The increase is due to higher sales commissions to Yuchai's dealers on certain types of engines and higher sales volume.

Salaries and wages as a percentage of net revenues was 9.1% in 2007 and 8.9% in 2006. As a result of the foregoing, profits from operations increased to Rmb 841.6 million in 2007 compared to Rmb 304.5 million in 2006.

Interest expense increased to Rmb 125.2 million in 2007 from Rmb 117.5 million in 2006, primarily due to the higher working capital loans utilized by Yuchai and the bank loans obtained by the Company to finance the Company's acquisition of its interest in HLGE and TCL in 2006.

There was equity in income of affiliates of Rmb 14.0 million in 2007 as compared to equity in losses of Rmb 22.4 million in 2006 because the affiliate, TCL reported profits in 2007 as compared to losses in 2006, as a result of higher revenue and cost reduction.

Other income, net increased to Rmb 53.6 million in 2007 from Rmb 38.9 million in 2006. This increase was mainly attributable to (i) dividend income of Rmb 4.9 million from investments as compared to nil in 2006; (ii) decrease in exchange losses by Rmb 4.8 million; and (iii) Rmb 6.1 million gain on changes in fair values of derivatives that were embedded in some of the HLGE securities as compared to loss of Rmb 3.6 million in 2006; (iv) Rmb 54.2 million of interest income as compared to Rmb 47.1 million in 2006, and offset by a gain on redemption of debt and equity securities which decreased by Rmb 11.0 million.

Earnings before income taxes and minority interests in 2007 were Rmb 783.9 million, as compared to Rmb 203.4 million in 2006.

Income tax expense in 2007 was Rmb 68.5 million compared to income tax expense of Rmb 30.5 million in 2006. Yuchai was subject to PRC income tax at a rate of 15.0% in both 2006 and 2007. Our effective tax rates were 15.0% and 8.7% for 2006 and 2007, respectively. The lower effective tax rate in 2007 was due to (a) the reduction in valuation allowance in 2007 of

Table of Contents

Rmb 34.7 million that arose from the reversal of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of a subsidiary that was previously loss-making and assessed to be realizable in 2007; (b) tax credits amounting to Rmb 11.9 million in relation to approved research and development costs and Rmb 70.9 million relating to the purchase of certain domestic equipment. These credits, along with the tax credits of Rmb 50.4 million relating to the purchase of certain domestic equipment carried over from prior years, were fully utilized against current income taxes, except for Rmb 8.9 million in relation to credits approved for the purchase of certain domestic equipment that have been forfeited as of December 31, 2007. The lower effective tax rate in 2007 is offset by the write off of a deferred tax asset of Rmb 27.7 million previously recognized in respect of a valuation allowance against loans to a related party due to a change in PRC tax law.

As a result of the foregoing factors, we had profit before minority interests of Rmb 715.4 million in 2007 compared to profit before minority interests of Rmb 172.9 million in 2006, and a net income of Rmb 525.5 million in 2007 compared to a net income of Rmb 111.3 million in 2006.

Inflation

The general annual inflation rate in China was approximately 1.5%, 4.8% and 5.9% in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Our results of operations may be affected by inflation, particularly rising prices for parts and components, labor costs and other operating costs. The inflation rate has weakened in late 2008 as a result of the recent global financial crisis.

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 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. 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 operations generated positive net cash flows in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Our primary cash requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures to complete the expansion of production capacity and funding our business expansion and 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 persist or further 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 is lower than anticipated, including as a result of the global financial crisis or otherwise, 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 (including as a result of China's admission to the WTO), fluctuations in customer demand for our products, our ability to collect and control our level of accounts receivable, and 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.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately Rmb 693.4 million (US\$101.5 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 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 a result, we may use periodic bank borrowings to supplement our working capital requirements. 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.

As of June 1, 2009, Yuchai had outstanding borrowings of Rmb 388.1 million (US\$56.8 million). The unutilized facilities amounted to Rmb 3,515 million (US\$514.3 million). We believe that should there be a need for further loans from banks, Yuchai could seek to drawdown additional amounts up to such limit from the domestic Chinese banks. However, no assurance can be given that such additional borrowings would be approved by such banks. The following table summarizes the key elements of our cash flows for the last three years:

	2006 Rmb	For Year ended December 31,		
		2007 Rmb	2008 Rmb	2008 US\$
		(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	634,146	84,554	632,686	92,575
Net cash used in Investing activities	(1,289,944)	(168,503)	(261,776)	(38,303)
Net cash provided/(used in) financing activities	670,640	(135,061)	(193,161)	(28,264)
Effect of foreign currency exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(5,104)	(5,978)	(5,257)	(769)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,738	(224,988)	172,492	25,239

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by Rmb 548.1 million (US\$80.2 million) in 2008 compared to 2007. The increase was mainly caused by an increase in bills receivable discounting activities in 2008. In addition, sales and collection from customers had improved in 2008. Net cash used in investing activities increased by Rmb 93.3 million (US\$13.7 million) in 2008 compared to 2007, principally due to the increase in capital expenditures for plant and machinery. Net cash used in financing activities increased by Rmb 58.1 million (US\$8.5 million) in 2008 compared to 2007, due mainly to repayment of bank loans of Rmb 191.2 million in 2008.

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by Rmb 549.6 million in 2007 compared to 2006. The decrease was mainly caused by the reduction in bills receivable discounting activities. The bills receivable were largely not discounted because the cash requirements for investing activities were lower. As a result, bills receivable increased by Rmb 1,385.8 million as of December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006. This effect more than compensated for the increased cashflow arising from the increase in operating profit which increased Rmb 537.1 million in 2007 compared to 2006. Net cash used in investing activities decreased by Rmb1,121.4 million in 2007 compared to 2006, principally due to the acquisition of equities and bonds in HLGE and further investment in TCL during 2006. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Business Expansion and Diversification Plan for further details. Net cash provided by financing activities decreased by Rmb 805.7 million in 2007 compared to 2006 due mainly to a Rmb 22.4 million (US\$3.3 million) increase in dividends paid to shareholders, and decrease in net proceeds from bank loans of Rmb 786.9 million.

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, 2008 was Rmb 1,027.7 million (US\$150.4 million) compared to Rmb 1,028.7 million as of December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2008, we had long-term debt totaling Rmb 254.5 million (US\$37.2 million), of which Rmb 77.8 million (US\$11.4 million) will mature in 2009 and classified as long term because we have entered into a financing agreement that allows us to refinance the short-term obligation on a long term basis. The remaining Rmb 176.8 million (US\$25.9 million) will mature in 2010. We had current debt totaling Rmb 1,068.7 million (US\$156.4 million) as of December 31, 2008.

On March 30, 2007, we entered into an unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement with a bank in Singapore for an aggregate of US\$40.0 million to refinance the S\$60.0 million facility that was due to mature on July 26, 2007. The facility is available for three years from the date of the facility agreement and will be utilized by us to finance our long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility require, among other things, that Hong Leong Asia Ltd. (Hong Leong Asia) retains ownership of the special share and that we remain a principal subsidiary (as defined in the facility agreement) of Hong Leong Asia. The terms of the facility also include 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 drawdown on the US\$40.0 million facility. We have also undertaken to make available to the bank, within 180 days after the end of our financial year (beginning with financial year 2007), copies of our audited consolidated accounts as at the end of and for that financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of the 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from the bank granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009. On March 20, 2008, we entered into a facility agreement with the Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Singapore Branch (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi), to re-finance the existing US\$25.0 million credit facility which matured on March 20, 2009. The new unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregate value of S\$21.5 million with a one-year duration. The new facility will be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that Hong Leong Asia retains ownership of the Company's special share and that the Company remains a consolidated subsidiary of Hong Leong Asia. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respects to the Company's tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year, not being less than US\$120 million, and the ratio of the Company's total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. 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 of Tokyo-Mitsubishi for a committed aggregate value of S\$16.5 million with a one-year duration. The new facility will be used to finance the Company's general working capital requirements. We have undertaken to make available copies of our 2008 audited consolidated accounts within 180 days after the end of our financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of the 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009.

On August 28, 2008, we entered into a bridging loan agreement of up to S\$50 million for a 12-month duration, with DBS Bank Ltd., (DBS) of Singapore, to partially re-finance the US\$50.0 million revolving credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch which expired on September 6, 2008. The new facility will also be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility include certain financial covenants as well as negative pledge and default provisions. We have also undertaken to make available to DBS, within 180 days after the end of its financial year, copies of our audited consolidated accounts as at the end of each financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of our 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from DBS granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009.

As part of its business strategy, Yuchai seeks 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. Yuchai may make such investments and acquisitions with funds provided by operations, future debt or equity financings or a

combination thereof.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth information on our material contractual obligation payments for the periods indicated as of December 31, 2008:

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)	1,083.8	1,083.8			
Long-term debt(1)	257.5	78.1	179.4		
Purchase obligations regarding capital expenditures	1,524.5	1,524.5			
Operating lease commitments	20.7	9.3	11.4		
Total	2,886.5	2,695.7	190.8		

(1) Includes contractual interest payments

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures for a new plant in Xiamen, our new foundry and other routine upgrades to, and replacement of, equipment, plant and property were Rmb 323.8 million, Rmb 265.3 million and Rmb 480.3 million in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. We funded our capital expenditures primarily from funds generated from operations and, when necessary, from bank loans obtained by Yuchai. Our capital expenditures for 2006 were primarily used for general production capacity and technical center upgrading, construction of Yuchai heavy-duty engine project and the 4F engine project, and acquisition of leasehold land for future development.

As of December 31, 2008, we had authorized and contracted for capital expenditures for improvement to existing production facilities in the amount of Rmb 1,524.5 million (US\$223.1 million). We have also committed capital expenditure of approximately Rmb 960 million for the construction of our new foundry. 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 capital expenditures and working capital requirements primarily from funds from operations generated by Yuchai and, to the extent that is insufficient, from bank loans incurred by Yuchai and us. Yuchai's ability to obtain financing is limited by government regulation and a general shortage of debt and equity financing in China. Any additional capital we contribute to Yuchai would require, among other things, the approval of the MOC which has broad discretion with respect to such approval.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, Yuchai had issued irrevocable letter of credits of Rmb 82.1 million and Rmb 64.9 million (US 9.5 million), respectively.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, outstanding bills receivable discounted with banks for which Yuchai had retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb 171 million and Rmb 1,214.5 million (US177.7 million), respectively. Management has assessed the fair value

Table of Contents

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

In February 2008, FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, or FSP FAS 157-2, to delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management does not believe the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time and will monitor any additional implementation guidance that may be issued.

In June 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ratified EITF Issue No.07-3 or EITF 07-3,

Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services Received for Use in Future Research and Development Activities . The EITF 07-3 requires non-refundable advance payments to acquire goods or pay for services that will be consumed or performed in a future period and in conducting R&D activities should be recorded as an asset and recognized as an expense when the R&D activities are performed. The EITF 07-3 is to be applied prospectively to new contractual arrangements entered into beginning in fiscal 2009. The Company currently recognizes these non-refundable advanced payments, if any, as an expense upon payment. The adoption of EITF 07-3 is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), or SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combination which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS No. 141(R) also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008. The impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) on the Company's consolidated financial positions and consolidated results of operations is dependent upon the specific terms of any applicable future business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Non Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements Amendments of ARB No. 51 , or SFAS No. 160. SFAS No. 160 states that accounting and reporting for minority interests will be recharacterised as non controlling interests and classified as a component of equity. The statement also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non controlling owners. SFAS No. 160 applies to all entities that prepare consolidated financial statements, except not-for-profit organizations, but will affect only those entities that have an outstanding non controlling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidates a subsidiary. The Company is required to adopt this statement in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009 and management is currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS No. 160. Earlier adoption is prohibited. This statement shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this statement is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. Management is presently evaluating the impact of the newly required disclosures.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets or FSP FAS 142-3. FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing a renewal or extension and the assumptions used for purposes of determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142,

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets . FSP FAS 142-3 is intended to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141(R) and other GAAP. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier application is not permitted. We believe the impact of adopting FSP FAS 142-3 will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)*, or FSP APB 14-1. This FSP APB 14-1 clarifies that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) are not addressed by paragraph 12 of APB Opinion No. 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants*. Additionally, this FSP APB 14-1 specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. This FSP APB 14-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP APB 14-1 to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies. In November 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Issue No. 08-6, *Equity Method Investment Accounting Consideration* or EITF Issue No. 08-6, that addresses how the initial carrying value of an equity method investment should be determined, how an impairment assessment of an underlying indefinite-lived intangible asset of an equity method investment should be performed, how an equity method investee's issuance of shares should be accounted for, and how to account for a change in an investment from the equity method to the cost method. EITF Issue No. 08-6 shall be effective in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. EITF Issue No. 08-6 shall be applied prospectively with early application prohibited. The impact of adopting EITF 08-6 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2008, the FSP FAS 140-4 and FSP FIN 46(R)-8 amends SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities*, or FSP FAS 140-4, and FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, or FIN 46(R). The FSP FAS 140-4 was issued by the FASB to expeditiously meet the need for enhanced information about transferred financial assets and about an enterprise's involvement with a variable interest entity (VIE). The FSP, or FSP FAS 140-4 requires extensive additional disclosures by public entities with continuing involvement in transfers of financial assets to special-purpose entities and with VIEs, including sponsors that have a variable interest in a VIE. Additionally, FSP FAS 140-4 requires certain disclosures to be provided by a public entity. This FSP FAS 140-4 is effective for fiscal periods ending after 15 December 2008 (i.e., fiscal year 2008 for calendar year companies). The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under this FSP if it applies.

Table of Contents

In January 2009, the FASB ratified EITF Issue No. 08-10, *Selected Statement 160 Implementation Questions* or SFAS No. 160. The statement is to clarify the accounting for certain transactions involving a transfer of an interest in a subsidiary after the effective date of SFAS No. 160. Specifically, i) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary that is in-substance real estate; ii) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary to an equity method investee that results in deconsolidation of the subsidiary and iii) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary in exchange for a joint venture interest that results in deconsolidation of the subsidiary. This statement shall be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. This statement shall be applied prospectively. Management will evaluate the impact of this Issue to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP EITF 99-20-1 that amends EITF Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment of Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets*, or FSP EITF 99-20-1. The FSP eliminates the requirement that a holder's best estimate of cash flows be based upon those that a market participant would use. Instead, the FSP requires that an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) be recognized as a realized loss through earnings when it is probable there has been an adverse change in the holder's estimated cash flows from the cash flows previously projected, which is consistent with the impairment model in FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (Statement 115). The FSP EITF 99-20-1 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008 (e.g., December 31, 2008, for a calendar year-end entity), and should be applied prospectively. Retrospective application to a prior interim or annual reporting period is not permitted. Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination that Arise from Contingencies* or FSP FAS 141(R)-1. The FSP amends SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*, to require that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies (hereinafter referred to as pre-acquisition contingencies) be recognized at fair value, in accordance with SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, if the fair value can be determined during the measurement period. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 has the same effective date as SFAS No. 141(R), which is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (i.e., on or after January 1, 2009 for a calendar year end company). Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In April 2009, the FASB released FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, or FSP FAS 115-2. FSP FAS 115-2 was issued contemporaneously with FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability has Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions that are Not Orderly*, or FSP FAS 157-4, and FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, or FSP FAS 107-1. The three FSPs were approved by the FASB at its meeting on April 2, 2009. FSP FAS 115-2 changes existing accounting requirements for other-than-temporary-impairment (OTTI). FSP FAS 157-4 amends SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (Statement 157) to provide additional guidance on estimating fair value when the volume and level of transaction activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. The FSP FAS 157-4 also provides additional guidance on circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4, as well as the related FSP issued on the same day, FSP FAS 107-1, also require additional disclosures about fair value measurements in annual and interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 157-4 supersedes FSP FAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active*. The FSP FAS 107-1 extends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to interim financial statements of publicly traded companies as defined in APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The three FSPs are effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. If an entity elects to early-adopt either FSP FAS 157-4 or FSP FAS 107-1, that entity is required to early-adopt FSP FAS 115-2. Likewise, if an entity early-adopts FSP FAS 115-2 or FSP FAS 107-1, it is also required to early-adopt FSP FAS 157-4. However, early adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 is permitted only if the entity also elects to early adopt FSP FAS 157-4 and FSP FAS

115-2. FSP FAS 157-4 must be applied prospectively and does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, comparative disclosures are required only for periods ending after initial adoption. However, in the period of adoption a reporting entity must disclose a change, if any, in valuation technique and related inputs resulting from the application of the FSP FAS 157-4, and quantify the total effect of the change in valuation technique and related inputs, if practicable, by major category. Management is presently evaluating the impact of FSP FAS 115-2 and FSP FAS 157-4 to the Company's consolidated financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, FSP FAS 107-1 requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending after initial adoption. The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under FSP FAS 107-1 in fiscal 2009 if it applies.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*, or SFAS No. 165. The statement establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This statement introduces the concept of financial statements being available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. In accordance with this statement, an entity should apply the requirements to interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under this statement when it applies.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*, or SFAS No. 166, an amendment of SFAS No. 140, or Statement 166. The most significant amendments resulting from Statement 166 consist of the removal of the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity (SPE) from SFAS No. 140, and the elimination of the exception for qualifying SPEs from the consolidation guidance of FIN 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. SFAS No. 166 also amends and clarifies certain transfers of financial assets that should not qualify as sales under SFAS No. 140. The disclosures required by Statement 166 are similar to those included in FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets*, or FSP FAS 140-4/FIN 46(R), which is superseded by SFAS No. 166. SFAS No. 166 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. That is, SFAS No. 166 is effective January 1, 2010 for calendar-year reporting entities. Earlier application is prohibited. Management will evaluate the impact of the statement to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

Table of Contents

In June 2009, the SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FIN 46(R), or SFAS No. 167, which (1) addresses the effects of eliminating the qualifying special-purpose entity (QSPE) concept from SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, and (2) responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FIN 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46(R)), including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with variable interest entities (VIEs). SFAS No. 167 is effective as of the beginning of an enterprise's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Statement 167 is effective for calendar year-end companies beginning on January 1, 2010. The amendments to FIN 46(R) are applicable to all enterprises and to all entities with which those enterprises are involved, regardless of when that involvement arose. Therefore, upon adoption of SFAS No. 167, all enterprises must reconsider their consolidation conclusions for all entities with which they are involved. Management will evaluate the impact of the statement to the Company's consolidated financial statements when it applies.

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 July 1, 2009, there are nine members elected to and serving on our Board of Directors, with two vacancies. Pursuant to the rights afforded to the holder of the special share, Hong Leong Asia has designated Messrs. Teo Tong Kooi, Saw Boo Guan, Gan Khai Choon and Kwek Leng Peck as its nominees. Messrs. Yan Ping and Zhang Shi Yong are nominees of Coomber Investments Limited. Our directors are appointed or elected, except in the case of casual vacancy, at the annual general meeting or at any special general meeting of shareholders and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders or until their successors are appointed or their office is otherwise vacated.

Our directors and executive officers are identified below.

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
TEO Tong Kooi ^{(1)(2) (5)(6)}	President and Director	2004
SAW Boo Guan ⁽⁶⁾	Director	2009
GAN Khai Choon ^{(1) (5)}	Director	1995
KWEK Leng Peck ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Director	1994
NEO Poh Kiat ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Director	2005
TAN Aik-Leang ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	Director	2005
Matthew RICHARDS ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Director	2006
YAN Ping ⁽¹⁾	Director	2007
ZHANG Shi Yong ⁽¹⁾	Director	2007

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director or Officer
HOH Weng Ming	Chief Financial Officer	2008
FOO Shing Mei Deborah	General Counsel	2007
Ira Stuart OUTERBRIDGE III	Secretary	2001

Mr. Tan Wan
Hong resigned
as Chief
Operating
Officer of the
Company on
May 11, 2009.

(1) Also a Director
of Yuchai.

Table of Contents

- (2) Also a Director of TCL.
- (3) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (4) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (5) Also a Director of HLGE.
- (6) As announced on June 22, 2009, Mr. Saw Boo Guan will be assuming the role of President from Mr. Teo Tong Kooi on August 1, 2009 who will remain as a non-executive director of the Company.

Mr. Teo Tong Kooi is the President and a Director of the Company. He is also a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Hong Leong Asia as well as a Director of Hong Leong China, Yuchai, HLGE, TCL and Isyoda Corporation Berhad. He is also the Vice-Chairman and Executive Director of Tasek Corporation Berhad, where he previously held the position of Managing Director. Mr. Teo holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Marketing Management and a Master of Business Administration (both from Golden Gate University, San Francisco, California USA). He has also completed the Executive Management Program at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and has a wealth of corporate and commercial banking experience with many years in senior management positions where he was Head of Corporate Banking, Deutsche Bank, Malaysia, and Chief Operating Officer of Hong Leong Bank Berhad, Malaysia.

Mr. Saw Boo Guan was appointed a Director of the Company on July 1, 2009. He has extensive experience in the automotive industry and his last position from 2005 to 2008 as President of Cummins Westport Inc., a joint venture company between Cummins, Inc. and Westport Innovations, Inc., a position based in Vancouver, Canada. From 1989 to 2005, Mr. Saw held various positions in a number of Cummins entities in the U.S., Singapore, Hong Kong and China and his responsibilities included general management, marketing and distribution management for various Cummins entities in the U.S., Singapore, Hong Kong and China. Mr. Saw is a Malaysian Federal Government Scholar and received a Master's degree in Public and Private Management from Yale University, U.S. in 1986 and a Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Malaya, Malaysia in 1979.

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 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 serves as an Executive Director of Hong Leong Asia and is 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. He holds a Diploma in Accountancy and has extensive experience in trading, manufacturing, property investment and development, hotel operations, corporate finance and management.

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, including as Country Officer (China), Head Corporate Banking (Greater China) at United Overseas Bank Ltd. Mr. Neo is currently a director of Sing-Han Management Consulting (Shanghai) Limited and Asia Airfreight Terminal Co Ltd. 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.

Table of Contents

Mr. Tan Aik-Leang is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He had held various senior executive and managerial positions for a total of over 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 the General Counsel and a Director of Principia Management Pte. Ltd., which provides advisory and management services related to corporate finance transactions and private equity investments. Previously, Mr. Richards was in private practice in Singapore as an international lawyer between 1999 and 2007, having worked on a variety of capital markets, mergers and acquisitions and other corporate finance transactions throughout the Asian region, particularly in Indonesia and India. From 2003 to mid 2006, Mr. Richards was an attorney at Latham & Watkins LLP, the international law firm advising the Company on US law matters. Mr. Richards holds a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Asian Studies from the Australian National University. 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 Mr. Richards.

Mr. Yan Ping is a Director of the Company and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yuchai. Mr. Yan is also the Chairman of the State Holding Company, Yuchai Machinery Co., Ltd and Yuchai Marketing 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.

Mr. Zhang Shi Yong is a Director of the Company and Yuchai. He also sits on the boards of the State Holding Company, Coomber and Goldman. Mr. Zhang was a director of City Construction Investment Company of Yulin. He holds a Bachelor of Traffic and Transportation degree from Xinan Jiaotong University and a Master of Business Administration degree from the Tsing Hua University.

Mr. Hoh Weng Ming was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from May 1, 2008. He is also a Director of Yuchai with effect from December 26, 2008. Prior to re-joining the Company, Mr. Hoh was the Group Controller of the Industrial Product Group division for Hong Kong-listed, Johnson Electric Industrial Manufactory Limited, a leading industrial electric motor producer. Before Johnson Electric, he was the Financial Controller for two of Hong Leong Asia's subsidiaries, namely Henan Xinfei Electric Co., Ltd. from 2003 to 2005 and 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.

Ms. Foo Shing Mei Deborah was appointed the General Counsel of the Company with effect from December 10, 2007. Ms. Foo has more than 10 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 as a Corporate Manager since February 1996.

Table of Contents**Audit Committee**

The members of the Audit Committee are 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 may consist of up to 13 members. Currently, there are 11 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 July 1, 2009 are identified below.

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director Position or Officer
YAN Ping ⁽¹⁾	Chairman of the Board of Directors	2005
LI Tiansheng	Director and General Manager	2001
GAN Khai Choon ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	Director	2007
KWEK Leng Peck ⁽¹⁾	Director	2005
NEO Poh Kiat ⁽¹⁾	Director	2008
TAN Aik-Leang ⁽¹⁾	Director	2005
TEO Tong Kooi ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	Director	2004
HOH Weng Ming	Director	2008
YUAN Xucheng	Director	2003
GU Tangsheng	Assistant to Chairman and Director	2005
ZHANG Shi Yong ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Director	2007
ZENG Shi Qiang	Assistant Director	1999
SU Peng Cooper ⁽⁵⁾	Company Secretary	2009

Table of Contents

Name	Position	Year First Elected or Appointed Director Position or Officer
KEAN Chia Yee Alex(6)	Chief Business Official	2008
TAY Hui Boon Kelly(6)	Financial Controller	2008
LEE See Bee Patrick (6)	Vice President, International Sales	2009
WU Qiwei	Deputy General Manager	2006
YAN Jie	Deputy General Manager	2003
LI Cheng Jie	Deputy General Manager	2007
QIN Xiaohong	Chief Accountant	2007
SHEN Jie	General Engineer	2002

* Mr TAN Wan Hong resigned as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors on May 11, 2009.

(1) Also a Director of the Company.

(2) Also a Director of TCL.

(3) Resigned as Company Secretary of Yuchai on March 18, 2009.

(4) Also a Director of HLGE.

(5) Appointed Company Secretary of Yuchai on March 18, 2009.

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

For information about Messrs. Gan Khai Choon, Neo Poh Kiat, Teo Tong Kooi, Kwek Leng Peck, Tan Aik-Leang, Yan Ping, Zhang Shi Yong and Hoh Weng Ming, see Directors and Senior Management of the Company.

Mr. Li Tiansheng is a Director and General Manager of Yuchai. He previously served as the principal coordinator for liaison with Chinese government agencies, banks and tax department. Mr. Li holds a Bachelor's degree (foundry) from Guangxi University.

Mr. Yuan Xucheng is a Director of Yuchai. He previously served as a Director and Assistant General Manager of Guijiang Enterprise Co. Mr. Yuan holds a Master of Economics degree.

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

Mr. Zeng Shi Qiang has been an Assistant Director of Yuchai since May 1999. Mr. Zeng holds a Master's degree (Business Management) from Chinese Science and Technology University.

Mr. Su Peng Cooper is the Company Secretary of Yuchai with effect from March 18, 2009. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Economics from the Lanzhou Commercial College, China.

Mr. Kean Chia Yee Alex is the Vice-President, Business Improvement & Strategy of the Company. He has been assigned by us to assist Yuchai in its management and operations and was appointed as Chief Business Official by the Yuchai Board with effect from October 21, 2008. He holds a PhD in computer science from the University of British Columbia and has many years working experience in China.

Ms. Tay Hui Boon Kelly is the Financial Controller of the Company. 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

Table of Contents

Management from the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom. She has more than 8 years of experience in management costing and accounting and gained substantial experience from working in various parts of China.

Mr Lee See Bee Patrick is the Vice President of International Sales. He qualified as a mechanical engineer with the Engineering Council London. He also completed an MBA programme from Asian Institute of Management, Manila. He has more than 20 years of experience in international sales and marketing of technical products.

Mr. Wu Qiwei is the Deputy General Manager of Yuchai and is in charge of sales and marketing. He holds a Bachelor's degree (Inter-Combustion Engine, Vehicle and Mechanical Engineering) from Hunan University. He had also completed his MBA program from the Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

Mr. Yan Jie is the Deputy General Manager of Yuchai and is in charge of the manufacturing department. Until August 2003, Mr. Yan was the Deputy General Manager of the Yuchai group. He holds a Master's degree (Political Economy) from Guangxi University.

Mr. Li Cheng Jie is the Deputy General Manager of Yuchai since 2004. He holds a Master's degree (Philosophy of Science and Technology).

Miss Qin Xiaohong joined Yuchai in 1990 and became the Chief Accountant in July 2007. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Auditing from Nanjing Auditing Institute.

Mr. Shen Jie is the General Engineer of Yuchai and is responsible for all matters relating to engine design, testing and quality control. He joined Yuchai over 20 years ago as a technician in the assembly workshop of Yuchai. He holds a Master's degree (Inter-Combustion Engine) from Jilin Industrial 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, and the transfer procedures for Yuchai's share certificates; (v) the nomination, election, dismissal and compensation of members of the Board of Directors; (vi) significant sales or purchases of assets, or any division, merger, acquisition, termination, liquidation or other major corporate action of Yuchai; (vii) amendment to Yuchai's Articles of Association; (viii) motions presented by shareholders holding 10% or more of the outstanding shares of Yuchai; and (ix) other matters required to be resolved by the shareholders' meeting. Yuchai's shareholders are entitled to preemptive rights to subscribe pro rata in accordance with their ownership percentage for any new Yuchai shares or other equity interests offered by Yuchai at a price and on terms at least equivalent to those offered to new subscribers.

Yuchai's Board of Directors reports directly to the shareholders of Yuchai and is the principal executive authority responsible for major decisions relating to Yuchai, mainly including (i) the execution of resolutions adopted by the shareholders; (ii) the formulation and review of Yuchai's development plans; (iii) the review of and decision on Yuchai's annual business plans; (iv) the review of Yuchai's financial budget, final accounts, dividend distribution plan, plans for issuances of Yuchai shares and plans for merger, division and transfer of assets; (v) to fill vacancies on the Board provided the selected replacement is nominated by and represents the same shareholders as his or her predecessor; (vi) the adoption of various corporate policies and rules; (vii) the appointment of senior executive officers as recommended by the Chief Executive Officer and their dismissals and the appointment of senior advisers to the Board; (viii) major external matters; (ix) sales, purchases, transfers and leases of material assets with a value in excess of US\$3

Table of Contents

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 has provided access to the Company's independent auditors. We provide certain management, financial planning and other services to Yuchai and have designated six persons in key management positions to work full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin City as part of Yuchai's day-to-day management team.

The Board of Directors of Yuchai shall consist of 13 directors appointed for three-year terms pursuant to Yuchai's current Articles of Association. So long as the present ratio of Foreign Shares to State Shares and Legal Person Shares remains unchanged, a total of nine directors shall be elected from nominees of holders of Foreign Shares and a total of four directors shall be elected from nominees of holders of State Shares and Legal Person Shares. Actions generally may be taken by a majority vote of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Attendance of at least five directors (three representing holders of Foreign Shares and two 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 contained stringent quorum provisions, which required that, three of the four directors elected by holders of State Shares or Legal Person Shares had to attend, in order for a quorum to be achieved, and as a result Board of Directors meetings to be held. However, subsequent to the execution of the Reorganization Agreement, these quorum requirements have been amended in Yuchai's new Articles of Association currently pending approval from the Ministry of Commerce, PRC, prior to it coming into effect, to permit a meeting to proceed without a quorum present after two adjournments of the meeting without a quorum present.

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. In November 2003, Mr. Wang Jianming entered into a new contract of employment with Yuchai, pursuant to which he was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of Yuchai. Mr. Wang Jianming ceased to serve as the chairman, legal representative and chief executive officer of Yuchai, as well as the chairman and legal representative of the State Holding Company, the principal Chinese shareholder of Yuchai with effect from October 28, 2005. The new chairman and legal representative of Yuchai is Mr. Yan Ping whose appointment in Yuchai was confirmed on

December 2, 2005.

Table of Contents

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. Yuchai has provided access to its independent auditors, and is cooperating with the Company's eight secondees, including two Sarbanes-Oxley managers, who are all based at Yuchai's offices in Yulin. 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. For 2006 and 2007, Hong Leong Asia charged Yuchai a management fee of US\$500,000 per annum for management services provided, namely that of our President and Chief Financial Officer. With effect from January 2008, further to a management services agreement entered into between the Company and Yuchai, Yuchai pays the Company, instead of Hong Leong Asia, management services fee of US\$1,000,000 per annum. Hong Leong Asia has agreed to waive its right to be paid the management fees as set out in the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement of November 9, 1994.

In fiscal year 2008, we paid 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 and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. In fiscal year 2008, we also paid an annual service fee of US\$80,000 and US\$50,000 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 2008 was approximately Rmb 41 million (US\$6.0 million).

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

Table of Contents

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, Yuchai employed approximately 9,060 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 2008, the total annual salary and bonus paid to our employees was Rmb 602.6 million (US\$88.1 million).

As of December 31, 2007, Yuchai employed approximately 9,171 people nationwide in China.

As of December 31, 2006, Yuchai employed approximately 7,343 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 June 1, 2009 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 of April 30, 2007. 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 June 1, 2009.

Identity of Person or Group	Number	Percentage (%)
Hong Leong Asia Ltd ⁽¹⁾	7,913,769	21.2%
The Yulin City Government ⁽²⁾	6,709,322	18.0%
Shah Capital Management ⁽³⁾	2,178,000	5.8%
Tai Tak Industries Pte. Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	1,927,673	5.2%

(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 and
December 1,
2003, and other
information
provided by
Hong Leong
Asia to the
Company. Hong
Leong Asia is
the beneficial
owner of and
exercises
control over the
7,913,769
shares of
Common Stock
or
approximately
21.2% of the
total number of
shares of
Common Stock
and the special
share held by its
wholly-owned
subsidiaries, HL
Technology and
Well Summit
Investments
Limited. 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,
December 23,
2003, March 15,
2004,
February 15,
2005, April 18,
2005, August 9,
2006 and
September 29,
2006. Based on
Amendment
No. 4 to the
Schedule 13D
filed by
Coomber and
others with the
SEC on
December 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 6,709,322 shares of the Company's Common Stock held of record by Coomber.

- (3) Information based on a report on Schedule 13D filed by Shah Capital Management with the SEC on November 24, 2008 and as amended on December 31, 2008.
- (4) Information based on a report on Schedule 13G jointly filed by Tai Tak Industries Pte. Ltd. and its affiliate, Tai Tak Securities Pte Ltd, with the SEC on March 7, 2005

and as amended
on June 20,
2005.

As of June 1, 2009, there were 24,035,769 shares of Common Stock, or 64% of the total number of shares of Common Stock, held of record by 30 persons with registered addresses in the United States.

Table of Contents**The Special Share**

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

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

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

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 a management services agreement entered into between the

Company and Yuchai, Yuchai pays to the Company, instead of Hong Leong Asia, management services fee of US\$1,000,000 per annum. Hong Leong Asia has agreed to waive

Table of Contents

its right to be paid the management fees as set out in the Shareholders Agreement. The Shareholders Agreement will terminate upon the occurrence of an event resulting in the special share ceasing to carry any rights.

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

Registration Rights Agreement

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

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 each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007, Hong Leong Asia charged Yuchai a management fee of US\$500,000 per annum for management, financial planning and control and other services, including the services of our President and Chief Financial Officer. In 2008, we charged a management fee of US\$1,000,000 to Yuchai further to a management services agreement entered into between Yuchai and us. In December 2005, Hong Leong Asia seconded two senior managers to Yuchai for support services in respect of internal audit and compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We have designated eight persons in key management positions,

Table of Contents

including two Sarbanes-Oxley managers, to work full-time at Yuchai's principal manufacturing facilities in Yulin City as part of Yuchai's day-to-day management team.

During each of fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008, the State Holding Company charged Yuchai Rmb 19.8 million, 21.4 million and Rmb 34,934 (US\$ 5.1 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.

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 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 (US\$6.7 million) recognized pertaining to the hotel in Yulin and the Guilin Office buildings. The goodwill of Rmb 5.7 million (US\$0.8 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 balance sheet. The deferred gain will be recorded in the Statement of Operations in 2009 when it was realised on receipt of the approval from the provincial government.

In January 2006, the Board of Directors authorized us to pay fees amounting to approximately S\$5.1 million (approximately US\$3.8 million) to Hong Leong Management (our affiliate which provides management and other services to the members of the Hong Leong Investment group) for work done on our behalf. These fees have been reported under SG&A expenses in our fiscal year 2005 financial statements. The work entails assisting us to (a) secure credit facilities from various banks; (b) enter into the Reorganization Agreement dated April 7, 2005 with Yuchai and Coomber and (c) implement our business expansion and diversification plan including the acquisition of debt and equity securities of HLGE and TCL.

In February 2007, the Board of Directors authorized us to pay fees amounting to approximately S\$1.6 million (approximately US\$1.2 million) to Hong Leong Management for work done on our behalf. These fees have been reported under SG&A expenses in our fiscal year 2007 financial statements. This work related to assisting us in, among other things, (a) the coordination of the mandatory conditional cash offers made by us for the ordinary shares and the other securities of TCL and HLGE, (b) obtaining additional credit facilities from two banks in Singapore, and (c) the coordination of the subscription by us for our rights entitlement under a rights issue by HLGE of zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds and non-redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares.

During each of fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008, Hong Leong Management charged us S\$0.3 million, S\$0.1 million and S\$0.1 million, respectively, for corporate secretarial services provided.

Table of Contents

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 2008, we paid Hong Leong Holdings Limited S\$0.14 million as rental and the rental payable for fiscal year 2009 is approximately S\$0.18 million.

In February 2009, through our wholly owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis, we entered into an unsecured loan agreement with HLGE for a term of one year renewable by mutual agreement between the parties on an annual basis, with HLGE to refinance the outstanding zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds previously issued by HLGE and due to expire on July 3, 2009. Our Board of Directors approved the entry into of the loan agreement which was also reviewed and approved by our audit committee who had determined that the terms of the loan agreement were fair and reasonable and not prejudicial to the interests of the Company's shareholders.

We have undertaken other significant business transactions with related parties during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, as set forth under Note 26 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

Consolidated Financial Statements

See Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

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

Proceedings with Yuchai

We have from time to time 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 24 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

Table of Contents

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 July 2005, the Industrial Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) entered into a loan agreement with several borrowers. Under the loan agreement, Yuchai Express Guarantee Co., Ltd (YEGCL) and Shandong Fengya Trading Co., Ltd (Fengya) both acted as joint guarantors in exchange for the borrowers using cars purchased as security under the guarantee. Subsequently, YEGCL agreed to pay a sum of Rmb 8 million as a guarantee deposit. When YEGCL discovered that the loan was being wrongly utilized by Fengya rather than the borrowers, it ceased to perform its obligation under the guarantee. In 2007, ICBC commenced legal action against YEGCL for breach of its obligations. YEGCL made a counter-claim to recover the guarantee deposit amount from ICBC, alleging that the loan agreement, and accordingly, the guarantee, was void. YEGCL made a claim for Rmb 8.0 million in addition to interest. The matter was heard on April 3, 2008 and the court's decision is pending.

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 appeals court on May 15, 2008 and the court's decision is pending.

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.

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
2003	37.24	4.40
2004	34.00	9.85
2005	14.47	7.02
2006	10.00	4.53
2007	13.85	6.87
2008	11.98	2.49
2009 (through June 30, 2009)	8.65	3.35

Table of Contents

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
2006 First Quarter	9.81	6.81
2006 Second Quarter	10.00	6.26
2006 Third Quarter	7.46	4.53
2006 Fourth Quarter	8.40	5.42
2007 First Quarter	9.45	6.87
2007 Second Quarter	11.88	7.82
2007 Third Quarter	12.75	7.18
2007 Fourth Quarter	13.85	8.80
2008 First Quarter	10.22	7.07
2008 Second Quarter	11.98	8.28
2008 Third Quarter	11.66	7.11
2008 Fourth Quarter	7.69	2.49
2009 First Quarter	5.49	3.17
2009 Second Quarter	8.89	4.48

Period	US\$ High	US\$ Low
May 2008	11.98	9.00
June 2008	11.62	9.71
July 2008	10.23	8.24
August 2008	11.66	8.62
September 2008	10.57	7.11
October 2008	7.69	4.00
November 2008	5.50	2.49
December 2008	4.44	3.50
January 2009	4.94	3.50
February 2009	4.52	3.17
March 2009	5.49	3.31
April 2009	7.88	4.48
May 2009	8.89	7.11
June 2009	8.79	6.81

Table of Contents**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.

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**China Yuchai International Limited's Practice****Director Independence**

A majority of the board must consist of independent directors.

Three of our Nine directors, Messrs. Neo Poh Kiat, Tan Aik-Leang and Matthew Richards are independent within the meaning of the NYSE standards.

Independence is defined by various criteria including the absence of a material relationship between director and the listed company. Directors who are employees, are

Table of Contents

**Standard for US Domestic Listed
Companies**

**China Yuchai International Limited's
Practice**

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.

Our non-management directors do not 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, each 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.

Table of Contents

**Standard for US Domestic Listed
Companies**

**China Yuchai International Limited's
Practice**

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.

**Standard for US Domestic Listed
Companies**

**China Yuchai International Limited's
Practice**

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.

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

Table of Contents

Standard for US Domestic Listed Companies

Each listed company must have an internal audit function.

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.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

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

China Yuchai International Limited's Practice

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.

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.

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.

Table of Contents

**Standard for US Domestic Listed
Companies**

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

Equity-Compensation Plans

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

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

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

**China Yuchai International Limited's
Practice**

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

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

We adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy in May 2004, which was revised on December 9, 2008. 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.

Table of Contents

Directors

Director Interests and Voting

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

- (a) a resolution regarding granting any security or indemnity for any money lent or obligation incurred by such Director at the request, or for the benefit, of the Company or any of our subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary);
- (b) a resolution regarding granting any security or indemnity to any third party for a debt or obligation which is owed by the Company or any of our subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary) to the third party, for which such Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity;
- (c) a resolution about an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (or a company of which we are a beneficially wholly-owned subsidiary) for subscription or purchase in which such Director is to be a participant in the underwriting 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;
- (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\$506,850 for fiscal year 2007 at our annual general meeting held on February 14, 2008 and from US\$250,000 to US\$574,658 for fiscal year 2008 at our annual general meeting held on April 17, 2009.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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

Table of Contents

own the Special Share, China Everbright Holdings and its affiliates cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 6,570,000 shares of Common Stock (or such equivalent number upon a consolidation or subdivision of shares of Common Stock).

Modification of Shareholders Rights

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

Annual General and Special General Meetings

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

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

Limitations on Rights to Own Securities

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

We are exempt from the laws of Bermuda which restrict the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians, but as an exempted company we may not participate in certain business transactions, including (i) the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda (except that required for its business held by way of lease or tenancy for a term not exceeding 50 years or, with the consent of the Minister of Finance of Bermuda, land by way of lease or tenancy for a term not exceeding 21 years in order to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for its employees); (ii) the taking of mortgages on land in Bermuda to secure an amount in excess of 50,000 Bermuda dollars without the prior consent of the Minister of Finance of Bermuda; (iii) the acquisition of any bonds or debentures secured by any land in Bermuda other than those issued by the Government of Bermuda or a public authority; or (iv) the carrying on of business of any kind or type whatsoever in Bermuda either alone or in partnership or otherwise except, *inter alia*, carrying on business with persons outside Bermuda, in furtherance of the business of the Company carried on outside Bermuda or under a license granted by the Minister of Finance of Bermuda.

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

Table of Contents**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.

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

Table of Contents

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. 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. 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 new 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 or acquisition, with limited exceptions.

Taxation**Bermuda Taxation**

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

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

People's Republic of China Taxation

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

Taxation of Dividends from Yuchai

Under the former Income Tax Law for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises, 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

Table of Contents

Congress adopted the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New Income Tax 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 New Income Tax 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%.

Income Tax

Under the former Income Tax Law for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises, Sino-foreign joint stock companies generally are subject to an income tax at a rate of 33%, including a national tax of 30% and a local tax of 3%. Prior to January 1, 2008, (Yuchai was subject to a preferential income tax rate at 15% since January 1, 2002), based on certain qualifications provided by the state and local tax regulations. The New Income Tax Law imposes a uniform tax rate of 25% on all enterprises incorporated in China, including foreign-invested enterprises, and eliminates many of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments that were previously available to foreign-invested enterprises. According to the New Income Tax Law and the Implementation Rules, the effective income tax rate of Yuchai is being gradually increased to 25% within a five-year transition period commencing on January 1, 2008.

Furthermore, pursuant to the New Income Tax 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 New Income Tax 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

Table of Contents

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.

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.

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. In August 1994, the Ministry of Finance and State Tax Bureau announced that the goods produced and directly exported by foreign-funded enterprises are exempt from VAT and consumption tax, but the following goods are excepted: (i) crude oil, (ii) goods prohibited from being exported by the state include natural bezoar, musk, bronze and acid bronze alloy, platinum and (iii) sugar.

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,

Table of Contents

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.

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

a citizen or resident of the United States,

a US domestic corporation,

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. The amount of the dividend distribution includible in the income of a US Holder will be the US dollar value of the Bermuda dollar payments made, determined at the spot Bermuda dollar/US dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in the income of the US Holder, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into US dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is includible in income to the date such payment is converted into US dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. 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.

With respect to non corporate taxpayers for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, 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 passive foreign investment company (as discussed below) for either the Company's taxable year in

Table of Contents

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 New York Stock Exchange. US Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to the Company's Common Stock.

For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will generally constitute 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, 2008. 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;

Table of Contents

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.

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 Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

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. In addition, an increase in interest rates may reduce the fair value of the debt securities issued by HLGE. The investment market sentiments may also have an impact over our securities investment in TCL and HLGE. 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, 2008, we had outstanding consolidated loans of Rmb 1,323.2 million (US\$ 193.6 million). These credit facilities were mainly 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.

Table of Contents

The following table provides certain interest rate risk information regarding our short-term and long-term bank loans as of December 31, 2007 and 2008.

	2009 Expected maturity Rmb	2010 maturity dates Rmb	2011 Rmb	As of December 31, 2007		As of December 31, 2008	
				Total carrying Amount Rmb	Estimated fair value ⁽¹⁾ Rmb	Total carrying Amount Rmb	Estimated fair value ⁽¹⁾ Rmb
(in thousands, except interest rate)							
Floating rate debt:							
(i) Short-term bank loans denominated in Rmb	833,000			819,164	819,164	833,000	833,000
(ii) Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾	4.35%			4.03%		4.35%	
Short-term bank loans denominated in S\$	235,675					235,675	235,675
Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾	2.15%					2.15%	
(iii) Long-term bank loans denominated in Rmb				85,000	85,000		
Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾				5.85%			
(iv) Long-term bank loans denominated in US\$		176,756		575,361	575,361	176,756	176,756
Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾		1.38%		3.00%		1.38%	
(v) Long-term bank loans denominated in S\$	77,773			107,568	107,568	77,773	77,773
Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾	2.13%			3.24%		2.13%	

(1) Fair value was estimated based on the floating interest rates applicable to similar loan instruments.

(2) Weighted average interest rate is calculated based on the interest rates applicable to individual bank loans outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and 2008.

The interest rate will also affect the valuation of the investments in debt securities. Below is a summary of the debt securities at the end of 2008.

Initial fair value, gross unrealized holding gain and period-end fair value of available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Initial fair value Rmb	Gross unrealized holding gains Rmb (in thousands)	Carrying value (Fair value) Rmb	Carrying value (Fair value) US\$
Unsecured bonds of HLGE	355,830	43,086	398,916	58,371
RCPS A of HLGE	8,513	8,165	16,678	2,440
	364,343	51,251	415,594	60,811

The fair values of available-for-sale securities are estimated by discounting the expected payments to the valuation date using a discount rate commensurate with the risk of the payments.

Maturities of securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows as of December 31, 2008:

	Carrying value (Fair value) Rmb (in thousands)	Carrying value (Fair value) US \$
Due after one year through five years	398,916	58,371
Due after five years through ten years	16,678	2,440

Table of Contents

We are exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of our investments in equity and debt securities denominated in Singapore dollars, and having to obtain certain key components used in the manufacturing of Yuchai's heavy-duty engines from overseas suppliers. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had S\$122.4 million (US\$83.8 million) of Singapore dollar denominated investments.

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

	Number of shares	Value as at 31 December 2008 Rmb (in thousands)
TCL	898,990,352	265,811
HLGE	387,614,839	119,314

The movement in share prices would have an impact on the valuation of the above investments.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES.

Not Applicable.

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, material weaknesses were identified in our internal control over financial reporting. 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. Based on such evaluation, our management has concluded that, as a result of the material weaknesses 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 generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). 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 GAAP;

- 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.

Table of Contents

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, 2008 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 of our internal control over financial reporting, management identified certain material weaknesses in our internal control that are described below.

Insufficient knowledge and resources on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP)

We do not have adequate finance personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge in accordance with U.S. GAAP and resources to properly identify U.S. GAAP related adjustments, analyze transactions and prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. There is also a lack of formal policies and procedures to ensure that U.S. GAAP accounting practices are appropriately and consistently applied.

Financial statement closing process

We did not maintain effective controls over the financial closing process which affected our ability to complete and report our consolidated financial statements in a timely manner. Specifically, policies and procedures for the timelines and activities relating to the closure of our books and the estimation, taxation, reconciliation and elimination of intercompany balances, provision and accrual processes were not formally documented, which resulted in a number of material post-closing adjustments to our books and records.

Segregation of Duties in BOKE system

A major subsidiary of Yuchai did not maintain an effective segregation of duties in its IT operations. Specifically, the duties of system coding and system migration for BOKE system, an IT system utilized by the subsidiary were not separated, and a corresponding monitoring mechanism was also inadequate to detect potential operational errors in a timely manner.

As a result of such material weaknesses, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2008. 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, 2008.

Table of Contents**C. Remediation Measures to address Material Weaknesses identified in 2008**

Our management performed analysis and procedures to ensure that the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report were prepared in conformity with the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, including correcting misstatements identified by our independent registered public accounting firm. Accordingly, our management believes that the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report fairly present in all material respects our consolidated financial position, consolidated results of our operations and our cash flows for the periods presented.

For future financial periods and to improve our internal control over financial reporting, management continues to review and make necessary changes to the overall design of our internal control environment, as well as policies and procedures to improve the overall effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. In late 2008 and continuing into 2009, we established a project framework which includes a steering committee as well as a project management office led by a full time manager proficient in Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX. We continue to engage external consultants to supplement the internal SOX team as well as to provide relevant training to our employees. Frequent meetings involving these parties are conducted to ensure that pertinent tasks relating to management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting are progressing on track and completed on time.

In particular, we have implemented and will continue to implement the specific measures described below to remediate the material weaknesses described above. If unremediated, there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our financial statements in future financial periods will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Insufficient knowledge and resources on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles

We appointed a dedicated Chief Financial Officer and Group Financial Controller to oversee the financial reporting process, and have recruited a Finance Manager with some U.S. GAAP knowledge. We also sent certain of our and Yuchai's finance personnel for formal training courses to provide them with training and knowledge of U.S. GAAP. We plan to continue providing such formal training course to our finance personnel on a regular basis. In addition, we will seek advice and assistance from external accounting firms on U.S. GAAP as and when necessary. As some of the above initiatives were implemented in late 2008, there was insufficient time to train all of the necessary finance personnel sufficiently to remediate the material weakness prior to December 31, 2008.

Financial statement closing process

In late 2008 and into 2009, we put in place procedures for monthly closing and consolidation activities and formalized such procedures. Yuchai developed and implemented a comprehensive and documented policy addressing the timelines for closing activities, and the provision, estimation, prepayment, taxation, accrual and consolidation processes and related guidance. Yuchai also put in place procedures to ensure that any changes to the accounts are reviewed prior to being approved and that authorized personnel approves all post-period adjustments. While remediation was not complete at December 31, 2008, we and Yuchai will continue to ensure the adherence to the mentioned policies and procedures in 2009.

Table of Contents

Segregation of Duties in BOKE system

We formalized IT policies and procedures, and we plan to continue to specify IT procedures to ensure that user access rights in BOKE are set up with duties appropriately segregated in 2009.

D. Remediation Measures to address Material Weaknesses identified in 2007

As previously reported in our annual report on Form 20-F for fiscal year 2007, our management concluded that as a result of the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting identified in such report, as of the end of the period covered by such annual report, our internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. We continue to engage in efforts to improve our internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures.

We implemented the following controls to address the material weaknesses identified and described in our annual report for fiscal year 2007.

Equity method accounting

We sent our finance personnel for formal training courses to improve their understanding of the applicable equity method of accounting principles. We also put in place procedures to ensure that the adjustments made to reflect the equity method of accounting are appropriately analyzed and reviewed as part of the consolidation process.

Related party transactions

We seconded senior representatives from our corporate office to key management positions at Yuchai. We established financial governance approval limits requiring significant expenditures and material projects to be signed jointly by a representative each from Yuchai and the Company. We maintained a list of related party transactions and have monitored transactions with those parties to determine that they were at arms length.

However, we did not implement controls as at December 31, 2008 to fully remediate the deficiency concerning the reconciliation of intercompany balances and that resulted in material post-closing adjustments to our books and records. We assessed that deficient controls were performed during the financial statement close process and accordingly we have included this deficiency in the financial statement closing process material weakness.

Inventory data maintenance

We implemented an approval matrix for purchasing activities, and put in place procedures on scraps processing to ensure proper disposal and accounting. We also strengthened our controls over the review of inventory data by performing independent checks of the cost and relevant information input into the SAP system to ensure the accuracy and integrity of data. Specifically, we put in place the following procedures:

Table of Contents

Independent checks to ensure accurate and complete input of purchase prices in the SAP system, based on approved purchase orders and contracts;

Purchase orders, material issuance, man hour costs and production overheads costs entered in the SAP system are independently checked against source documents;

Information on the Goods Received Notes is reconciled to the records in the SAP system to ensure accurate and complete recording of goods purchased;

Inventory master data maintained in the SAP system is independently checked against source documents;

All purchase returns are reviewed and approved by authorized personnel.

Selling price maintenance

We appointed new personnel to perform independent checks on the selling price maintained in the SAP system and the selling price used to prepare sales invoice to ensure all changes made to the selling price master file in the SAP system are authorized and accurately processed.

Information technology

We formalized IT policies and procedures to ensure that IT controls in Yuchai are operating effectively. Specifically, we put in place procedures to ensure that user access rights in SAP are set up to segregate duties in each business process, such as duties among initiator, approver and poster of accounting entries. The configurations on SAP have been reviewed to enhance system security and integrity. Policies and procedures were put in place to formalize end-user computing controls.

Provision for warranty costs

We put in place a review process to ensure that calculations of provision for warranty costs are properly computed and recorded, and there are regular updates for the relevant personnel on our warranty policy. We also strengthened management review of the accuracy of calculations and validity of supporting documentation.

Approvals and authorizations

We stressed to the senior management of Yuchai the importance of observing and complying with the approval process that are in place. To better co-ordinate this, we seconded our Chief Operating Officer in early 2008 to be based in Yulin where he was concurrently also the Deputy Chairman of Yuchai. He and the team in Yuchai had been working to improve monitoring controls and strengthen the approval and authorisation process. The Chief Operating Officer resigned from our Company in May 2009. We have now recruited a new President who will officially take up his appointment in August 2009. He is expected to continue these efforts.

We and Yuchai improved existing authorization and approval policies and procedures, clearly communicating to all employees of both our Company and Yuchai the need to follow them.

We also improved the contract approval process for routine purchase of inventory, equipment and other capital expenditure requirements of Yuchai which involves the participation of our seconded staff in some cases as part of the authorisation cycle. This greatly strengthened our controls over any material expenditure.

E. 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.

F. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as described in this Annual Report, there were no changes 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, substantial efforts to improve our internal control over financial reporting and disclosures and procedures related to substantially all areas of our financial statements and disclosures.

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 the SEC's 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.cyilimited.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.

Table of Contents**ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTS FEES AND SERVICES.**

The following table sets forth the total remuneration that was billed to the Company and Yuchai by their independent accountants, KPMG, for each of our previous two fiscal years:

	Audit fees	Audit-related	Tax	Others	Total
	Rmb	fees	fees	Rmb	Rmb
		Rmb	Rmb		Rmb
		(in thousands)			
2007	12,986				12,986
2008	29,008 ⁽¹⁾		54		29,062 ⁽¹⁾

Note

- (1) Included fees billed by KPMG for the years 2006 and 2007

We appointed Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore (E&Y) as our independent auditors with effect from April 17, 2009 at our Annual General Meeting of our shareholders on April 17, 2009. The decision to change the independent auditors from KPMG LLP, Singapore (KPMG) to E&Y followed the decision by KPMG not to stand for re-election at our Annual General Meeting held on April 17, 2009. In addition, a detailed review of the audit process by the Audit Committee together with the Board also suggested that a change was desirable for cost effectiveness and would improve the efficiency in our financial reporting compliance.

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

Services provided primarily consist of agreed-upon procedures in connection with bonds issuance and corporate tax advisory services.

Prior to the change in our independent auditors from KPMG to E&Y on April 17, 2009, the Company's Audit Committee pre-approved each engagement of KPMG for audit-related services and certain other services (including tax services) not prohibited under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, to be performed for the Company for fiscal year 2008. Further to the change in independent auditors from KPMG to E&Y on April 17, 2009, 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, to be performed for the Company for fiscal year 2008.

Table of Contents

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.

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.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Index to Financial Statements

China Yuchai International Limited

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-10
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-12

Table of Contents

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS.

Exhibits to this Annual Report:

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

- 4.6 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)).

Table of Contents

- 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.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED

By: /s/ Teo Tong Kooi
Name: Teo Tong Kooi
Title: President and Director

Date: July 15, 2009

104

Table of Contents

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
1.1	Memorandum of Association of China Yuchai International Limited or the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed by the Registrant on December 8, 1994 (File No. 33-86162), or the Form F-1).
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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Table of Contents

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8.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant. (Filed herewith)
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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.

Table of Contents

**CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008
Index to Financial Statements**

China Yuchai International Limited

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-10
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-12

F-1

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited China Yuchai International Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, 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 generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of 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 weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified material weaknesses in controls related to the company's (1) insufficient knowledge and resources on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, (2) financial statement closing process and (3) segregation of duties in BOKE system.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2008 financial statements and this report does not affect our report dated July 15, 2009 on those financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, China Yuchai International Limited has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

July 15, 2009

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of China Yuchai International Limited for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, were audited by other auditors whose report dated January 30, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries at December 31, 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated July 15, 2009 expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Singapore

July 15, 2009

F-3

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

China Yuchai International Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our 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 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 financial position of China Yuchai International Limited and subsidiaries at December 31, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As more fully described in Note 5, Note 32 and Note 33(e) to the consolidated financial statements, on December 25, 2007 a subsidiary of the Company purchased a 100% equity interest in Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Ltd (Yulin Hotel Company) from certain related parties in contemplation of the settlement of loans due from Yuchai Marketing Company Limited (YMCL), which is also a related party. The recoverability of the loans due from YMCL was previously considered impaired and a loss provision and corresponding valuation allowance in the amount of Rmb 203 million was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2005. Although management of the Company has concluded the subsidiary of the Company is the legal owner of the shares in Yulin Hotel Company and the subsidiary also bears the risks and rewards of ownership in the corresponding operations of Yulin Hotel Company as of December 25, 2007, the transfer of the equity interest was subject to the approval of the appropriate government regulatory agency in the People's Republic of China. Consequently, no recovery for the previously recorded impairment loss on the loans due from YMCL has been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2007. The approval was subsequently obtained on January 13, 2009.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Singapore

January 30, 2009

F-4

Table of Contents**CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>		<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Revenues, net^(a)	3 ^(k) ,27	6,920,528	9,556,303	10,384,022	1,519,398
Cost of goods sold^(a)	4, 27	(5,648,407)	(7,611,585)	(8,561,520)	(1,252,728)
Gross profit		1,272,121	1,944,718	1,822,502	266,670
Research and development costs	3 ^(m)	(167,653)	(153,146)	(177,370)	(25,953)
Selling, general and administrative expenses^(a)	3 ^(m) , 3 ⁽ⁿ⁾ ,4,14,27	(801,830)	(951,589)	(1,041,225)	(152,353)
Gain on transfer of land use rights to a related party	27	1,841	1,573		
Operating income		304,479	841,556	603,907	88,364
Interest expense	6, 26	(117,491)	(125,244)	(146,973)	(21,505)
Equity in income/(loss) of affiliates, net of tax	17	(22,449)	14,048	(36,573)	(5,351)
Other income, net^(a)	7	38,856	53,554	43,261	6,329
Earnings before income taxes and minority interests		203,395	783,914	463,622	67,837
Income taxes	8	(30,466)	(68,518)	(110,531)	(16,173)
Income before minority interests		172,929	715,396	353,091	51,664
Minority interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries		(61,645)	(189,927)	(100,641)	(14,726)
Net income	3 ^(l)	111,284	525,469	252,450	36,938
	<i>Note</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>		<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Earnings per common share					
Basic	3 ^(l)	2.99	14.10	6.77	0.99

Diluted	3 ⁽¹⁾	2.99	14.10	6.77	0.99
Weighted average number of shares					
Basic	3 ⁽¹⁾	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673
Diluted	3 ⁽¹⁾	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673

(a) Includes the following income and expenses resulting from transactions with related parties in addition to those indicated above (see Notes 5 and 26)

	2006	2007	2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Revenues, net	86,652	94,901	215,064	31,468
Cost of goods sold	(592,535)	(573,926)	(1,030,887)	(150,840)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(124,376)	(149,964)	(209,036)	(30,586)
Other income, net	10,622	11,664	4,224	618

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-5

Table of Contents

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008

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

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>As of December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	31(g)	520,945	693,436	101,464
Trade accounts and bills receivable, net	9	3,107,785	2,537,681	371,315
Amounts due from related parties	10, 26	143,652	139,267	20,378
Loans receivable from a related party, net	5	2,050		
Loans to customers, net	11	3,361	156	23
Inventories	12	1,647,025	2,250,030	329,226
Prepaid expenses		31,752	106,585	15,596
Other receivables, net	13	97,074	181,699	26,586
Income taxes recoverable		27,990	46,296	6,775
Deferred income taxes	8	114,361	125,788	18,405
Total current assets		5,695,995	6,080,938	889,768
Property, plant and equipment, net	14, 32	2,158,246	2,149,290	314,485
Construction in progress	15	184,921	252,872	37,000
Lease prepayments	16, 32	168,002	158,681	23,218
Investments in affiliates	17	505,009	392,386	57,414
Other investments	17	615,201	446,430	65,323
Goodwill	3(m)	218,311	212,636	31,113
Deferred income taxes	8	33,499	19,445	2,845
Total assets		9,579,184	9,712,678	1,421,166
LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTERESTS AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Short-term bank loans	18(a)	819,164	1,068,675	156,369
Amount due to holding company	26	5,278	451	66
Amounts due to related parties	5, 10, 26	380,521	204,910	29,983
Trade accounts payable		2,509,962	2,612,928	382,325
Income taxes payable		5,663	10,998	1,609
Deferred gain	5		202,950	29,696
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	19	946,675	937,084	137,115
Deferred income taxes liabilities	8		15,282	2,236

Total current liabilities		4,667,263	5,053,278	739,399
Long-term bank loans	18 ^(b)	767,929	254,529	37,243
Total liabilities		5,435,192	5,307,807	776,642

F-6

Table of Contents**CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****AS OF DECEMBER, 2007 AND 2008 (CONTINUED)***(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>As of December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Total liabilities		5,435,192	5,307,807	776,642
Minority interests		849,527	974,046	142,524
Shareholders equity				
Common shares		31,945	31,945	4,674
Ordinary shares				
US\$0.10 par value:				
authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued and				
outstanding 37,267,673 shares at				
December 31, 2007 and 2008				
Special share				
US\$0.10 par value:				
authorized 1 share; issued and outstanding 1				
share at December 31, 2007 and 2008	1			
Contributed surplus		1,692,251	1,692,251	247,611
Statutory reserves	21	270,339	287,473	42,063
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net		154,580	49,335	7,219
Retained earnings		1,145,350	1,369,821	200,433
Total shareholders equity		3,294,465	3,430,825	502,000
Total liabilities, minority interests and shareholders equity		9,579,184	9,712,678	1,421,166

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-7

Table of Contents

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008
(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)

					<i>Accumulated</i>		
	<i>Note</i>	<i>Common</i>	<i>Contributed</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Retained</i>	<i>other</i>	
		<i>shares</i>	<i>surplus</i>	<i>reserves</i>	<i>earnings</i>	<i>comprehensive</i>	
		Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	<i>shareholders</i>	
						<i>equity</i>	
						Rmb	
Balance at January 1, 2006		31,945	1,692,251	266,586	546,630	28,851	2,566,263
2006							
Net income					111,284		111,284
Net unrealized gains on investment securities, net of nil tax ^(a)						56,840	56,840
Net unrealized gains on investment securities held by an affiliate, net of nil tax						3,201	3,201
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of nil tax						(3,249)	(3,249)
Comprehensive income							168,076
Transfer to statutory reserves	21			1,000	(1,000)		
Dividend declared (US\$0.02 per share)					(5,940)		(5,940)
Balance at December 31, 2006		31,945	1,692,251	267,586	650,974	85,643	2,728,399

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-8

Table of Contents

**CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008
(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands, except per share data)**

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Common shares Rmb</i>	<i>Contributed surplus Rmb</i>	<i>Statutory reserves Rmb</i>	<i>Retained earnings Rmb</i>	<i>Accumulated other comprehensive income Rmb</i>	<i>Total shareholders equity Rmb</i>
2007							
Net income					525,469		525,469
Net unrealized gains on investment securities, net of nil tax ^(a)						80,612	80,612
Net unrealized gains on investment securities held by an affiliate, net of nil tax						13,283	13,283
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of nil tax						(24,958)	(24,958)
Comprehensive income							594,406
Transfer to statutory reserves	21			2,753	(2,753)		
Dividend declared (US\$0.10 per share)					(28,340)		(28,340)
Balance at December 31, 2007		31,945	1,692,251	270,339	1,145,350	154,580	3,294,465
2008							
Net income					252,450		252,450
Net unrealized loss on investment securities, net of nil tax ^(a)						(26,696)	(26,696)
Net unrealized loss on investment securities held by						(80,196)	(80,196)

an affiliate, net of nil tax						
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of nil tax					1,647	1,647
Comprehensive income						147,205
Transfer to statutory reserves	21		17,134	(2,093)		15,041
Dividend declared (US\$0.10 per share)				(25,886)		(25,886)
Balance at December 31, 2008	31,945	1,692,251	287,473	1,369,821	49,335	3,430,825
Balance at December 31, 2008 (in US\$)	4,674	247,611	42,063	200,433	7,219	502,000

(a) Components of
net unrealized gains
on investment
securities:

				2006	2007	2008
Unrealized holding gains arising during the year				97,332	98,090	10,235
Redemption of investment securities in an affiliate taken to net income				(19,550)	(17,478)	(36,931)
Investment in affiliate upon conversion (Note 17(b)(i))				(20,942)		
Net unrealized gains/(loss) on investment securities				56,840	80,612	(26,696)

(b) Components of
foreign currency

translation
adjustments

	2006	2007	2008
Balance as at January 1	(10,018)	(13,267)	(38,225)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	(3,249)	(24,958)	1,647
Balance as at December 31	(13,267)	(38,225)	(36,578)

(c) Net unrealized
gains/(loss) on
investment
securities

	2006	2007	2008
Balance as at January 1		56,840	137,452
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on investment securities, net of tax	56,840	80,612	(26,696)
Balance as at December 31	56,840	137,452	110,756

(d) Net unrealized
gains/(loss) on
investment
securities held by
an affiliate

	2006	2007	2008
Balance as at January 1	38,869	42,070	55,353
Net realized gains/(loss) on investment securities held by an affiliate, net of tax	3,201	13,283	(80,196)

Balance as at December 31	42,070	55,353	(24,843)
	85,643	154,580	49,335

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-9

Table of Contents

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008
(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands)

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	2006	2007	2008	
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Cash provided by operating activities				
Net income	111,284	525,469	252,450	36,938
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	142,860	223,304	266,621	39,012
Lease prepayment charged to expense	3,328	4,702	8,647	1,265
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	2,346	781	69,931	10,232
Impairment of goodwill			5,675	830
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,598	5,926	4,008	587
Gain on transfer of land use rights to a related party	(1,841)	(1,573)		
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expenses	(19,996)	34,637	2,627	384
Provision for losses/(recoveries) on guarantees	(7,410)	(4,237)	2,777	406
Equity in losses/(income) of affiliates, net of tax	21,261	(14,048)	36,573	5,351
Minority interests	61,645	189,927	100,641	14,726
Gain on redemption of other investments	(28,457)	(17,478)	(19,198)	(2,809)
Loss on dilution of investments in affiliates	1,188	2,591		
Net loss/(gain) on changes in fair value of embedded derivatives	3,617	(6,139)	5,519	808
Exchange loss/(gain) on financing activities	38,388	38,622	(31,207)	(4,566)
Bad debt expense/(credit)	21,582	(11,008)	33,487	4,900
Decrease/(increase) in assets				
Inventories	103,252	(81,842)	(603,005)	(88,232)
Amounts due from related parties, net	77,401	52,088	33,774	4,942
Trade accounts and bills receivable, net	(323,647)	(1,615,859)	536,617	78,518
Prepaid expenses	44,345	62,225	(74,833)	(10,950)
Other receivables, net	(4,417)	50,804	(76,816)	(11,240)
Loans to customers, net	(3,582)	8,125	3,205	469
Income taxes recoverable/(payable), net	32,885	(13,366)	(12,971)	(1,898)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	332,355	377,164	102,966	15,065
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	25,236	271,687	(4,296)	(628)
Amount due to holding company	(1,075)	2,052	(10,507)	(1,537)

Net cash provided by operating activities	634,146	84,554	632,685	92,573
Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and construction in progress (includes interest capitalized)	(323,781)	(265,258)	(432,423)	(63,272)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,134	5,236	36,975	5,410
Proceeds from disposal of land use rights	2,394	2,125		
Purchase of investments	(923,101)			
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		773	5,025	735
Acquisition of subsidiaries			(870)	(127)
Prepayments for land use right	(59,497)	(31)		
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities	11,907	88,652	129,517	18,951
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,289,944)	(168,503)	(261,776)	(38,303)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from short-term bank loans	974,978	649,164	1,093,528	160,006
	F-10			

Table of Contents

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008
(Rmb and US\$ amounts expressed in thousands)

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Proceeds from long-term bank loans	687,473	197,044		
Repayments of short-term and long term bank loans	(962,835)	(933,533)	(1,284,686)	(187,976)
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	(23,036)	(22,316)	(33,471)	(4,898)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(5,940)	(28,340)	(25,886)	(3,788)
Capital contributions from minority interests		2,920	57,354	8,392
Net cash provided by/(used in)financing activities	670,640	(135,061)	(193,161)	(28,264)
Effect of foreign currency exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(5,104)	(5,978)	(5,257)	(769)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,738	(224,988)	172,491	25,239
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	736,195	745,933	520,945	76,225
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	745,933	520,945	693,436	101,464

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information				
Cash paid during the year for:				
Interest, net of amount capitalized	117,491	125,860	122,745	17,960
Income taxes	21,012	47,247	106,335	15,559

Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions

During 2006, the Company settled the amounts payable for the acquisitions of certain new debt and equity securities issued by an affiliated company and the amounts receivable from redemption of its existing investment in debt securities of the same affiliated company with a net cash payment of S\$5.3 million by the Company (see Note 17(b)). On December 25, 2007, the Company acquired a 100% equity ownership interest in Yulin Hotel Company from a related party for Rmb245.6 million. As of December 31, 2007, the related purchase consideration had not yet been settled (see Notes 5 and 32).

On March 31, 2008, offset agreements were entered into by Yuchai to effect the settlement of the Rmb 205 million loans receivable against the liability of Rmb 245.6 million arising from the purchase of 100% equity interest in Yulin

Hotel Company with the balance settled through offset of certain trade receivables due from YMCL, the Guarantors and other related parties (see Notes 5 and 32).

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-11

Table of Contents

CHINA YUCHAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008

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

1 Background and principal activities

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, SHC), 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, expected to be in 2009. As at December 31, 2008, Yuchai held an equity interest of 71.83%, 97.14% and 76.92% respectively in these companies. As at December 31, 2007 and 2008, YMMC had direct controlling interests in twenty-five and thirty subsidiaries respectively, 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. 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 joint venture 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 venture companies in Tiantai, Zhejiang Province and Jining, Shandong Province. The joint venture companies (JV Cos) are primarily engaged in the development, production and sales of a proprietary diesel engine 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 JV Cos. The two JV Cos have been duly incorporated. In December 2007, Yuchai purchased a subsidiary, Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Ltd (Yulin Hotel Company) (see Note 32).

In March 2005, the Company, through Venture Delta Limited or Venture Delta acquired 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 are appointed by the Company. Based on the Company's shareholdings and

representation in the board of directors of TCL, management has concluded that the Company has 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 87,860,288 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 Services Ltd. As of December 31, 2008, the Company's interest in TCL remained unchanged.

On February 7, 2006, the Company acquired 29.1% of the ordinary shares of HL Global Enterprises Limited (formerly known as HLG Enterprise 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 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. As at December 31, 2008, three directors out of seven directors on the board of HLGE are appointed by the Company. Based on the Company's shareholdings and representation in the board of directors of HLGE, management has concluded that the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of HLGE. Consequently, the Company's consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the results of HLGE, accounted for under the equity method. 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%. There was no change in shareholding in 2008.

Table of Contents**2 General*****Basis of presentation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

3 Summary of significant accounting policies and practices***(a) Principles of consolidation***

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its majority-owned subsidiaries and those entities that the Company has determined that it has a direct or indirect controlling financial interest in (collectively, referred to as the Group). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, the Company evaluates the Group s relationships with other entities to identify whether they are variable interest entities as defined by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) Interpretation (FIN) No. 46 (R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46(R)) and to assess whether it is the primary beneficiary of such entities. If the determination is made that the Group is the primary beneficiary, then that entity is included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with FIN 46(R). The Group was not the primary beneficiary of any variable interest entities during the three years ended December 31, 2008.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, management considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. None of the Group s cash is restricted as to withdrawal. See Note 28 for discussion of restrictions on the Renminbi.

(c) Trade accounts receivable, loans receivable and bills receivable, net

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced value of goods sold after deduction of trade discounts and allowances, if any. The allowance for doubtful accounts is management s best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Group s accounts receivable. Management determines the allowance based on specific account identification and historical write-off experience by industry and national economic data.

Management reviews the Group s allowance for doubtful accounts monthly. Past due balances 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.

The Group sells bills receivable to banks on an ongoing basis. The buyer is responsible for servicing the receivables upon maturity of the bills receivable. Sales of the bills receivable are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities . Accordingly, where the derecognition criteria is met, bills receivable are derecognized, and a discount equal to the difference between the carrying value of the trade accounts and bills receivable and cash received is recorded. The Group received proceeds from the sales of the bills receivable of Rmb4,485,221, Rmb4,403,828 and Rmb4,775,590 (US\$698,768), for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. The Group has recorded discounts totaling Rmb54,720, Rmb75,193 and Rmb90,977 (US\$13,312) in respect of the sold bills receivable for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, which has been included in interest expense.

For loans receivable, the Company recognises interest income on an accrual basis based on an effective interest method. The Company does not accrue interest when a loan is considered impaired and the Company recognises such interest income on a cash basis.

Table of Contents**(d) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and market. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labor and an attributable portion of production overheads. Management routinely reviews its inventory for salability and indications of obsolescence to determine if inventory carrying values are higher than market values. If market conditions or future product enhancements and developments change, inventories would be written down to reflect the estimated market value.

(e) Property, plant and equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account their estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
Office and computer equipment	4 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life or remaining lease term

The Group capitalizes interest with respect to major assets under installation or construction based on the average cost of the Group's borrowings. Repairs and maintenance of a routine nature are expensed while those that extend the life of assets are capitalized. Upon retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the consolidated balance sheets and any gain or loss is included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Construction in progress represents factories under construction and machinery and equipment pending installation. All direct costs relating to the acquisition or construction of buildings and machinery and equipment, including interest charges on borrowings, are capitalized as construction in progress. No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress. Construction of plant is considered to be completed on the date when the plant is substantially ready for its intended use notwithstanding whether the plant is capable of producing saleable output in commercial quantities.

(f) Lease prepayments

Lease prepayments represent payments 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.

(g) Guarantees

The fair value of a guarantee provided by the Group for the obligation of others is recognized at fair value at inception as a liability in accordance with FIN No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. If the guarantee was issued in a stand-alone transaction for a fee, the fair value of the liability recognized generally would offset the cash received by the Group, which is included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities and amortized to revenue over the period of guarantee. After initial measurement and recognition of the liability for obligations under the guarantee, management periodically evaluates outstanding guarantees and accounts for potential loss contingencies associated with the guarantees based on estimated losses from default in accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, after considering the effect of any amounts that may possibly be recovered under recourse, under which the liability is adjusted for further loss that is probable and when the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

(h) Investments**Affiliates**

An affiliate is an entity in which the Company or the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence in its financial and operating policy decisions, but does not have a controlling financial interest. Investments in affiliates are accounted for using the equity method. The Group's share of earnings and losses of affiliate, adjusted to eliminate intercompany gains and losses and to account for the difference between the cost of investment and the underlying equity in net assets of the affiliates, is included in the consolidated results.

Management assesses impairment of its investments in affiliates when adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. A loss in value of investments in affiliate which is

considered other than a temporary decline is recognized as an impairment charge.

F-14

Table of Contents**Other investments**

Investments in available-for-sale securities, including convertible preference shares of an affiliate that are mandatorily redeemable, are carried at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of related tax effect, on available-for-sale securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), a separate component of stockholders' equity, until realized. Realized gains and losses from the disposal of available-for-sale securities are determined on a specific-identification basis.

Investments in convertible preference shares of an affiliate that are neither mandatorily redeemable by the issuer nor redeemable at the option of the investor, and that do not have a readily determinable fair value are accounted for under the cost method.

The Group recognizes an impairment loss when the decline in fair value below the carrying value of an available-for-sale or cost method investment is considered other than temporary. In determining whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary, management considers various factors including market price of underlying holdings when available, investment ratings, the financial conditions and near term prospect of the investees, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and the Group's intent and ability to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery of the fair value.

Equity derivatives embedded in the available-for-sale debt securities are recorded at fair values through income.

(i) Foreign currency transactions and translation

The Company's functional currency is the US dollar. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries and certain of its affiliated companies located in the PRC is the Renminbi. Transactions denominated in currencies other than Renminbi are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise, such as the Renminbi exchange rates quoted by the People's Bank of China (the PBOC) prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the applicable exchange rates at the balance sheet dates. The resulting exchange differences are recorded in the consolidated statements of income as part of Other income, net.

The Company's reporting currency is the Renminbi. Assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the Renminbi are translated into Renminbi using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates prevailing during the year which approximates the actual exchange rates. The gains and losses resulting from translation of financial statements are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), a separate component within stockholders' equity. Cumulative translation adjustments are recognized as income or expenses upon disposal or liquidation of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. For the US dollar convenience translation amounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Renminbi equivalent amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of Rmb 6.8343 = US\$1.00, the rate quoted by the PBOC at the close of business on June 15, 2009. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that rate or at any other rate prevailing on June 15, 2009 or any other date.

(j) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates, if any, is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

Beginning with the adoption of FASB Interpretation No.48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) as of January 1, 2007, the Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, the Company recognized the effect of income tax positions only

if such positions were probable of being sustained.

The Company records interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense, and penalties in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

(k) Revenue recognition

(i) Product sales

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition (SAB 104). SAB 104 requires that, among other conditions, four basic criteria be met before revenue can be recognized:

F-15

Table of Contents

(i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) the price is fixed or determinable; (iii) collectability is reasonably assured; and (iv) product delivery has occurred. For the Group, these criteria are generally considered to be met upon delivery and acceptance of products at the customer site.

Product sales represent the invoiced value of goods, net of value added taxes (VAT), sales returns, trade discounts and allowances. Yuchai and its subsidiaries are subject to VAT which is levied on the majority of their products at the rate of 17% of the invoiced value of sales. Output VAT is borne by customers in addition to the invoiced value of sales. VAT paid by Yuchai and its subsidiaries on its purchases of materials and supplies is recoverable out of VAT collected from sales to their customers.

(ii) Guarantee fee income

Guarantee fees received or receivable for a guarantee issued are recorded in Accrued expenses and other liabilities based upon the estimated fair value at the inception of such guarantee obligations, and are recognized as revenue on a straight line basis over the respective terms of the guarantees.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income attributable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the number of additional common shares that would be outstanding if any potential common shares that are dilutive are issued. The Company's basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Net income attributable to common shares	111,284	525,469	252,450	36,938
Earnings per share				
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the year				
Basic	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673
Diluted	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673	37,267,673
Earnings per common share				
Basic	2.99	14.10	6.77	0.99
Diluted	2.99	14.10	6.77	0.99

There were no potentially dilutive common shares in any of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

(m) Advertising, research and development costs

Advertising, research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs included in Selling, general and administrative expenses, amounted to Rmb42,636, Rmb17,248 and Rmb24,693 (US\$3,613) respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Yuchai received research and development subsidies of Rmb7,858, Rmb4,730 and Rmb32,653 (US\$4,778) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. The subsidies received are recognized as deferred income and net off against research and development expenses when earned.

(n) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill of Rmb 212,636 and Rmb 5,675 were allocated as a result of the acquisitions of Yuchai (see note 1) and Yulin Hotel (see note 5 and 32) respectively. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is tested for impairment at least annually or whenever certain circumstances indicate a possible impairment may exist. Management evaluates the recoverability of goodwill using a two-step impairment test approach at the reporting unit level at the end of each year. In the first step, the fair value of

the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value including goodwill. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined based upon discounted future cash flows. In the case that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a second step is performed which compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the book value of the goodwill. In determining the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill, the fair values of the tangible net assets and recognized and unrecognized intangible assets are deducted from the fair value of the reporting unit. If the implied fair value of reporting unit's goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, goodwill is considered impaired and is written down to its implied fair value. In 2008, the goodwill of Rmb 5,675 pertaining to the Yulin Hotel acquisition in 2007 was fully impaired because the carrying amount is not recoverable from the expected future cash flows. The remaining goodwill of Rmb 212,636 pertains to the acquisition of Yuchai and there was no impairment of the Yuchai goodwill in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

(o) Product warranty

The Group recognizes a liability at the time the product is sold, for the estimated future costs to be incurred under the lower of a warranty period or warranty mileage on various engine models, on which the Group provides free repair and replacement. Warranties extend for a duration (generally 12 months to 24 months) or mileage (generally 80,000 kilometers to 250,000 kilometers), whichever is the lower. Provisions for warranty are primarily determined based on historical warranty cost per unit of engines sold adjusted for specific conditions that may arise and the number of engines under warranty at each financial year. In previous years, warranty claims have typically not been higher than the relevant provisions made in our consolidated balance sheet. If the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims change, the accrued liability for product warranty will be adjusted accordingly.

(p) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management of the Group to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the recoverability of the carrying amount of long-lived assets including goodwill, estimated fair value of investments and other financial instruments, realizable values for inventories, valuation allowances for receivables and loans to related parties, obligations for warranty costs, and probable losses on loan guarantees of YEGCL. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents***(q) Impairment of long-lived assets, other than 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 of would be separately presented in the consolidated balance sheets and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated.

The Company periodically conducts an impairment review on the conditions of our property, plant and equipment. It was determined certain fixed assets of Yuchai were idle or other factors existed, such as decline in property values, which suggest that the recovery of their respective carrying values may have been impaired. An impairment loss of Rmb 2.3 million, Rmb 0.8 million and Rmb 69.9 million was charged to the consolidated statement of operations in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively under selling, general and administrative expense. The 2008 impairment charges were as follows:

Yulin Hotel and Guilin office buildings (see Note 32) Rmb 46.0 million (US\$6.7 million)

Other plants and equipments Rmb 23.9 million (US\$3.5 million)

(r) Fair value measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, which defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS No. 157 establishes a three level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The fair value of long-lived assets 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.

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, bills receivable, short term amounts due from related parties, prepaid expenses, other receivables, short-term bank loans, current instalments of long-term bank loans, trade accounts payable, amount due to the holding company and amounts due to related parties approximates their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. It was not practicable for management to estimate the fair value of its equity investments for which a quoted market price is not available because it has not yet obtained or developed the valuation model necessary to make the estimate, and the cost of obtaining an independent valuation is considered excessive in relation to the significance of the equity investments to the Group. Management does not believe the carrying value of the equity investments will be significantly different from their fair value. Management estimated the fair value of its financial investments by

obtaining an independent valuation of the investments by a professional valuer who adopted the discounted cash flow methodology.

The carrying amount of long-term bank loans approximates their fair value based on the borrowing rates currently available for bank loans with similar terms and average maturities.

(s) Commitments and contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies, arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that an obligation has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated.

(t) Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in and makes contributions to the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The contributions are at a fixed proportion of the basic salary of the staff.

Contributions are recognized as compensation expense in the period in which the related services are performed.

(u) Leases

Where the Company has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as an integral part of the total lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the consolidated statement of income in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Table of Contents**(v) Recently issued accounting standards**

In February 2008, FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, or FSP FAS 157-2, to delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management does not believe the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time and will monitor any additional implementation guidance that may be issued.

In June 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ratified EITF Issue No.07-3, Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services Received for Use in Future Research and Development Activities. The EITF requires non-refundable advance payments to acquire goods or pay for services that will be consumed or performed in a future period in conducting R&D activities should be recorded as an asset and recognized as an expense when the R&D activities are performed. The EITF is to be applied prospectively to new contractual arrangements entered into beginning in fiscal 2009. The Company currently recognizes these non-refundable advanced payments, if any, as an expense upon payment. The adoption of EITF 07-3 is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), or SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combination which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The Statement also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008. The impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) on the Company's consolidated financial positions and consolidated results of operations is dependent upon the specific terms of any applicable future business combinations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Non Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements Amendments of ARB No. 51. SFAS No. 160 states that accounting and reporting for minority interests will be recharacterised as non controlling interests and classified as a component of equity. The statement also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non controlling owners. SFAS No. 160 applies to all entities that prepare consolidated financial statements, except not-for-profit organizations, but will affect only those entities that have an outstanding non controlling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. The Company is required to adopt this statement in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009 and management is currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS No. 160. Earlier adoption is prohibited. This Statement shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. Management is presently evaluating the impact of the newly required disclosures.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing a renewal or extension assumptions used for purposes of determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. FSP FAS 142-3 is intended to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141(R) and other GAAP. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier application is not permitted. We believe the impact of adopting FSP FAS 142-3 will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement). This FSP clarifies that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) are not addressed by paragraph 12 of APB Opinion No. 14, Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants. Additionally, this FSP specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent

periods. This FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In November 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Issue No. 08-6, *Equity Method Investment Accounting Consideration*, that addresses how the initial carrying value of an equity method investment should be determined, how an impairment assessment of an underlying indefinite-lived intangible asset of an equity method investment should be performed, how an equity method investee's issuance of shares should be accounted for, and how to account for a change in an investment from the equity method to the cost method. EITF Issue No. 08-6 shall be effective in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. EITF Issue No. 08-6 shall be applied prospectively with early application prohibited. The impact of adopting EITF 08-6 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2008, the FSP FAS 140-4 and FSP FIN 46(R)-8 amends SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities, and FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46(R)). The FSP was issued by the FASB to expeditiously meet the need for enhanced information about transferred financial assets and about an enterprise's involvement with a variable interest entity (VIE). The FSP requires extensive additional disclosures by public entities with continuing involvement in transfers of financial assets to special-purpose entities and with VIEs, including sponsors that have a variable interest in a VIE. Additionally, the FSP requires certain disclosures to be provided by a public entity. This FSP is effective for fiscal periods ending after December 15, 2008 (i.e., fiscal year 2008 for calendar year companies). The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under this FSP if it applies.

In January 2009, the FASB ratified EITF Issue No. 08-10, Selected Statement 160 Implementation Questions. The Issue is to clarify the accounting for certain transactions involving a transfer of an interest in a subsidiary after the effective date of SFAS No. 160. Specifically, i) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary that is in-substance real estate; ii) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary to an equity method investee that results in deconsolidation of the subsidiary; iii) accounting for the transfer of an interest in a subsidiary in exchange for a joint venture interest that results in deconsolidation of the subsidiary. This Issue shall be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. This Issue shall be applied prospectively. Management will evaluate the impact of this Issue to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP EITF 99-20-1 that amends EITF Issue No. 99-20, Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment of Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets. The FSP eliminates the requirement that a holder's best estimate of cash flows be based upon those that a market participant would use. Instead, the FSP requires that an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) be recognized as a realized loss through earnings when it is probable there has been an adverse change in the holder's estimated cash flows from the cash flows previously projected, which is consistent with the impairment model in FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (Statement 115). The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008 (e.g., December 31, 2008, for a calendar year-end entity), and should be applied prospectively. Retrospective application to a prior interim or annual reporting period is not permitted. Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination that Arise from Contingencies. The FSP amends SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations, to require that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies (hereinafter referred to as pre-acquisition contingencies) be recognized at fair value, in accordance with SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, if the fair value can be determined during the measurement period. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 has the same effective date as SFAS No. 141(R), which is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (i.e., on or after January 1, 2009 for a calendar year end company). Management will evaluate the impact of this FSP to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In April 2009, the FASB released FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP FAS 115-2). FSP FAS 115-2 was issued contemporaneously with FSP FAS

157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability has Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions that are Not Orderly (FSP FAS 157-4) and FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments (FSP FAS 107-1). The three FSPs were approved by the FASB at its meeting on April 2, 2009. FSP FAS 115-2 changes existing accounting requirements for other-than-temporary-impairment (OTTI). FSP FAS 157-4 amends SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (Statement 157) to provide additional guidance on estimating fair value when the volume and level of transaction activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. The FSP FAS 157-4 also provides additional guidance on circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4, as well as the related FSP issued on the same day, FSP FAS 107-1, also require additional disclosures about fair value measurements in annual and interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 157-4 supersedes FSP FAS 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active. The FSP FAS 107-1 extends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to interim financial statements of publicly traded companies as defined in APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting. The three FSPs are effective for interim and annual

F-18

Table of Contents

periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. If an entity elects to early-adopt either FSP FAS 157-4 or FSP FAS 107-1, that entity is required to early-adopt FSP FAS 115-2. Likewise, if an entity early-adopts FSP FAS 115-2 or FSP FAS 107-1, it is also required to early-adopt FSP FAS 157-4. However, early adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 is permitted only if the entity also elects to early adopt FSP FAS 157-4 and FSP FAS 115-2. FSP FAS 157-4 must be applied prospectively and does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, comparative disclosures are required only for periods ending after initial adoption. However, in the period of adoption a reporting entity must disclose a change, if any, in valuation technique and related inputs resulting from the application of the FSP FAS 157-4, and quantify the total effect of the change in valuation technique and related inputs, if practicable, by major category. Management is presently evaluating the impact of FSP FAS 115-2 and FSP FAS 157-4 to the Company's consolidated financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, FSP FAS 107-1 requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending after initial adoption. The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under FSP FAS 107-1 in fiscal 2009 if it applies.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events. The Statement establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This Statement introduces the concept of financial statements being available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. In accordance with this Statement, an entity should apply the requirements to interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company intends to provide the additional disclosures under this Statement when it applies.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment of SFAS No. 140 (Statement 166). The most significant amendments resulting from Statement 166 consist of the removal of the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity (SPE) from SFAS No. 140, and the elimination of the exception for qualifying SPEs from the consolidation guidance of FIN 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. The statement also amends and clarifies certain transfers of financial assets that should not qualify as sales under SFAS No. 140. The disclosures required by Statement 166 are similar to those included in FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets (FSP FAS 140-4/FIN 46(R)), which is superseded by SFAS No. 166. SFAS No. 166 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. That is, SFAS No. 166 is effective January 1, 2010 for calendar-year reporting entities. Earlier application is prohibited. Management will evaluate the impact of the statement to the Company's consolidated financial statements if it applies.

In June 2009, the SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FIN 46(R) (Statement 167), which (1) addresses the effects of eliminating the qualifying special-purpose entity (QSPE) concept from SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, and (2) responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FIN 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46(R)), including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with variable interest entities (VIEs). SFAS No. 167 is effective as of the beginning of an enterprise's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. That is, Statement 167 is effective for calendar year-end companies beginning on January 1, 2010. The amendments to FIN 46(R) are applicable to all enterprises and to all entities with which those enterprises are involved, regardless of when that involvement arose. Therefore, upon adoption of SFAS No. 167, all enterprises must reconsider their consolidation conclusions for all entities with which they are involved. Management will evaluate the impact of the statement to the Company's consolidated financial statements when it applies.

4 Depreciation and amortization, sales commissions, and shipping and handling expenses

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment are included in the following captions:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Cost of goods sold	94,215	163,909	193,062	28,249
Selling, general and administrative expenses	48,645	59,395	73,559	10,763
	142,860	223,304	266,621	39,012

Sales commissions to sales agents are included in the following caption:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,172	58,719	59,129	8,652

Sales related shipping and handling expenses not separately billed to customers are included in the following caption:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Selling, general and administrative expenses	116,570	154,807	156,100	22,841

5 Provision for uncollectible loans to a related party and subsequent contingent recovery

The amount represents the recognition of specific impairment provisions totaling Rmb202,950 on the loans with an aggregate principal amount of Rmb205 million due from Yuchai Marketing Company Limited (YMCL) as of December 31, 2005. YMCL is wholly owned by Coomber Investment Limited (Coomber), a shareholder of the Company and State Holding Company (collectively, the Chinese Shareholders).

In March and May 2004, Yuchai granted interest-free advances to YMCL at the request of Yuchai's PRC directors to provide YMCL with initial working capital for its start-up activities. YMCL was set up with the intention of offering a complementary range of services including spare parts distribution, insurance, vehicle financing and warranty servicing. These advances were provided with the approval of the previous Chairman of Yuchai but without prior approval by the majority of the shareholders of Yuchai.

On December 2, 2004, these advances were converted into formal loans and written agreements and were executed between Yuchai and YMCL through an authorized financial institution in the PRC. Under the terms of the loan agreements, the loans were payable in their entirety on December 2, 2005 and interest, at the rate of 5.58% per annum, was payable on a monthly basis. Further, the loans were secured by guarantees given by the Chinese Shareholders. Interest income of Rmb10,512, Rmb11,548 and Rmb4,224 (US\$618) was received and recognized in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Table of Contents

Because the loans had already been disbursed, the Chinese Shareholders had issued guarantees for these loans, and the Company's relationship with the Chinese Shareholders was improving, the Directors of Yuchai believed that it was in the Company's and Yuchai's best interest to ratify the loans. Consequently, the loans were ratified by the Board of Directors of Yuchai in April 2005.

In 2005, the Company discussed with the Chinese Shareholders the possibility of converting the loans into an equity investment in YMCL, subject to the Yuchai board's approval. This potential alternative was incorporated within the terms of the reorganization agreement entered into by the Company with Yuchai and Coomber on April 7, 2005 (Reorganization Agreement).

When the loans became due in December 2005, Yuchai was requested to extend the maturity date for the loans. However, the Company and Yuchai had been unable to access the financial statements of YMCL. Consequently, the Directors from the Company's and Yuchai's boards had doubts about YMCL's ability to repay the loans. However, the Company's and Yuchai's board of directors considered the request to extend the loans based on representations received from the Chinese Shareholders and management of YMCL concerning their respective abilities and intentions to repay the loans and honor their guarantees, and therefore agreed to extend the repayment date of the loans for an additional year. The extension of the loans was approved by the Board of Directors of Yuchai on December 2, 2005. An agency bank was appointed under PRC requirements to administer the Rmb205 million loans and the legal method requires such loans to be repaid and the funds re-disbursed. The new loans carry the same terms, including scheduled maturity on December 1, 2006. New guarantees were also granted by the Chinese Shareholders for these loans. The maturity date of the loans was subsequently extended to June 1, 2007 and further extended to May 30, 2008.

The Company discussed this matter with the Chinese Shareholders and management of YMCL and also considered the financial position and financial resources of the State Holding Company and Coomber. CYI management made an assessment of the future cash flows of the State Holding Company and Coomber and concluded that it was likely they will not be able to honor their respective guarantees in the event YMCL is unable to repay the loans when they become due.

Consequently, at that time, CYI management identified a number of possible courses of action in the event YMCL is unable to repay the loans when they become due. These actions included:

- Taking actions to force YMCL to liquidate;

- Retaining portions of future dividends declared by Yuchai and payable to State Holding Company until the guarantee obligations are fulfilled; and

- Commencing legal action against YMCL and possibly the Chinese Shareholders.

The Company's management ruled out any form of legal or other enforcement action against the Chinese Shareholders as management believed that Yuchai may not be the first preferred creditor entitled to receive payment of the judgment debt. Moreover, management believed that the process for enforcement of a judgment in China is complex and not as effective when compared with other jurisdictions. In addition, management believed that the commencement of legal or other enforcement actions would likely lead to a deterioration in relations with the Chinese Shareholders which could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's investment in Yuchai and could lead to the impairment of shareholder value of the Company. Consequently, management believed that it was beneficial to the Company's shareholders for management to continue their dialogue and seek other possible arrangements with YMCL, Coomber and State Holding Company to resolve the repayment of the Rmb205 million loans rather than for it to resort to legal and enforcement actions described above.

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 Guangxi Yulin Hotel Company Ltd (Yulin Hotel Company) for Rmb245.6 million. As of December 31, 2007 the purchase consideration for this acquisition had not been settled and is included in Amounts due to related parties on

the consolidated balance sheet. Agreements were entered into by Yuchai on March 31, 2008 to effect the repayment of the Rmb205 million loans against the liability of Rmb245.6 million arising from the purchase of 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company with the balance settled through offset of certain trade receivables due from YMCL, the Guarantors and other related parties. Under the terms of these agreements, Yuchai's purchase price obligation of Rmb245.6 million was legally extinguished through the offsetting of this liability.

F-20

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, the transfer of the 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company was subject to approval from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China. Yuchai's Board of Directors and shareholders had approved an extension of time for obtaining of approval from November 30, 2008 to June 30, 2009 failing which, Yuchai would have had the right to sell to the State Holding Company, who would have been obligated to buy, 100% of the equity in Yulin Hotel Company at the original purchase price of Rmb245.6 million. This condition is contained in a guarantee letter provided by the original shareholders of Yulin Hotel Company. However, management of the Company was uncertain whether State Holding Company had the financial ability to purchase Yulin Hotel Company for the full contractual amount of Rmb245.6 million. Consequently, no recovery of the previously recorded impairment loss on the loans due from YMCL has been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2008 and the provision against the loan was reclassified as a deferred gain in the balance sheet. Such recovery will only be recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements in the period when a) approval is obtained from the provincial government regulatory agency in charge of state-owned assets administration in China for its acquisition of the 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company, or b) the Company is able to resolve the uncertainty about the recovery through other means. 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 the 100% equity interest in Yulin Hotel Company. The gain will be recognized in the Statement of Income in 2009 upon receipt of approval from the provincial government.

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful loans for 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

		<i>Years ended December 31,</i>		
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Balance at beginning of year	202,950	202,950	202,950	29,696
Less: Reclassified to deferred gain			(202,950)	(29,696)
Balance at end of year	202,950	202,950		

6 Interest cost

The Group capitalizes interest charges as a component of the cost of construction in progress. The following is a summary of interest cost incurred during 2006, 2007 and 2008:

		<i>Years ended December 31,</i>		
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Interest cost capitalized	18,057	12,367	11,500	1,683
Interest cost charged to consolidated statements of operations	117,491	125,244	146,973	21,505
Total interest cost incurred	135,548	137,611	158,473	23,188

7 Other income, net

Other income, net consists of:

		<i>Years ended December 31,</i>		
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$

	Rmb			
Interest income	47,124	54,205	37,784	5,529
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	(41,940)	(37,172)	10,412	1,523
Dividend income from other investments		4,897		
Rental income	1,766	1,499	188	27
Loss on dilution of equity interests in affiliates	(1,188)	(2,591)		
Gain on redemption of other investments (Note 17(b)(ii))	28,457	17,478	19,198	2,809
Net gain/(loss) on changes in fair value of embedded derivatives (Note 17(b))	(3,617)	6,139	(5,366)	(785)
Others, net	8,254	9,099	(18,955)	(2,774)
	38,856	53,554	43,261	6,329

8 Income taxes

Bermuda tax

The Company is incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and, under the current Bermuda laws, is not subject to tax on income or capital gains.

The Company has received an undertaking from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda pursuant to the provisions of the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1966, which exempts the Company and its stockholders, other than stockholders ordinarily

Table of Contents

resident in Bermuda, from any Bermuda taxes computed on profit, income or any capital assets, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax at least until the year 2016.

PRC income tax

As Yuchai is a sino-foreign enterprise in the Western Region of the PRC that is engaged in an encouraged industry, its PRC statutory income tax rate is 15% in 2006, 2007 and 2008 under the relevant PRC income tax laws.

The PRC income tax rates of Yuchai's subsidiaries under the relevant PRC income tax laws are 15% to 33% in 2006 and 2007, 15% to 25% in 2008.

Pursuant to the income tax law of the PRC concerning foreign investment and foreign enterprises (the FEIT Law), the applicable income tax rate through December 31, 2008 of Yuchai was 15%. Since January 1, 2002, Yuchai was subject to tax at a rate of 15% so long as it continued to qualify as a foreign-invested enterprise eligible for tax reductions under PRC income tax law.

In 2007, the National People's Congress approved and promulgated a new tax law, China's Unified Enterprise Income Tax Law (CIT law), which became effective January 1, 2008. Under the CIT law, foreign invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to a uniform tax rate of 25%. The CIT law provides a five-year transition period from its effective date for those enterprises which were established before the promulgation date of the CIT law and which were entitled to a preferential lower tax rate under the then-effective tax laws or regulations. In accordance with a grandfathering provision, the CIT law also provides for a graduated tax rate increase over a five-year period from an existing reduced tax rate to the uniform tax rate of 25%.

In 2008, Yuchai has continued to fulfill the requirements to qualify for an extension to the reduced tax rate of 15% which will continue to 2010 in accordance with transitional arrangements in the CIT law. Subsequent to this, Yuchai can apply for other programs which may be available to provide a reduced rate. In the event that Yuchai is ineligible for either an extension to the existing tax rate reduction or the transitional graduated rates noted above, Yuchai would be subject to tax at a rate of 25%. For all of Yuchai's subsidiaries that were previously subjected to tax at a rate of 33%, the rate has been lowered to 25% following the CIT law.

The CIT law also provides for a tax of 10% to be withheld from dividends expected to be paid from earnings made in the PRC to foreign investors of PRC enterprises. This withholding tax provision does not apply to dividends paid out of profits earned prior to January 1, 2008. Beginning on January 1, 2008, a 10% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends expected to be paid to CYI, a non-PRC resident enterprise, unless an applicable tax treaty provides for a lower tax rate and the Company will recognize withholding taxes payable for profits accumulated after December 31, 2007 for the earnings that the Company does not plan to indefinitely reinvest in the PRC enterprises. The Company recognise withholding tax expense and a corresponding deferred tax liability of Rmb 15,282 in 2008.

Earnings before income taxes and minority interests comprise the following:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
PRC	292,359	845,239	495,408	72,489
Non-PRC	(88,964)	(61,325)	(31,786)	(4,652)
Total	203,395	783,914	463,622	67,837

Income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations consists of:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
PRC				

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Current tax expense	50,462	33,881	92,622	13,552
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(19,996)	34,637	17,909	2,621
	30,466	68,518	110,531	16,173

F-22

Table of Contents

Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statements of income differs from the amount computed by applying the PRC income tax rate of 15% for the three years ended December 31, 2008 for the following reasons:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Computed tax expense	30,509	117,587	69,543	10,175
Adjustments resulting from:				
Non-deductible expenses related to errors correction	7,795			
Non-deductible expenses	4,053	8,411	17,861	2,614
Effect of change in tax law on allowance for doubtful loans to a related party (see Note (ii))		27,650		
Tax credits on purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,895)	(70,877)		
Tax credits on purchase of property, plant and equipment forfeited		8,861		
Tax credits for R& D expense (see Note (i))	(10,386)	(11,877)	(10,169)	(1,488)
Change in valuation allowance	(6,492)	(34,699)	739	108
Tax rate differential	11,882	18,314	2,048	300
Underprovision in respect of prior years			4,683	685
Withholding tax expense			15,282	2,236
Other		5,148	10,544	1,543
Actual tax expense	30,466	68,518	110,531	16,173

Notes:

- (i) In 2006 and 2007, amounts mainly represent tax credits relating to the purchase of domestic equipment for approved research and development costs. For 2008, amounts represent tax credits relating to 50% super deduction for approved research and development

costs.

- (ii) Amount pertains to the elimination of the deferred tax asset previously recognized on a loan loss provision to a related party (see Note 5), which is no longer considered to be deductible temporary difference due to a change in the CIT law in 2007.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets at December 31, 2007 and 2008 are presented below:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Trade accounts receivable	31,836	23,953	3,505
Inventories	19,124	30,203	4,419
Property, plant and equipment	31,407	8,483	1,241
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	68,381	83,689	12,245
Tax losses carried forward	1,152	3,685	539
Total gross deferred tax assets	151,900	150,013	21,949
Less: Valuation allowance (see Note (i))	4,040	4,780	699
Net deferred tax assets	147,860	145,233	21,250

Table of Contents

Note: (i) An analysis of the valuation allowance for 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Balance at beginning of year	38,739	4,040	591
Less:			
Reduction in valuation allowance for forfeited unused tax credits	(8,861)		
Realization of deferred tax assets in the current year	(25,838)		
Allowance made during the year		740	108
Balance at end of year	4,040	4,780	699

The following table represents the classification of the Group's net deferred tax assets:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Net deferred tax assets comprise:			
Current portion	114,361	125,788	18,405
Non-current portion	33,499	19,445	2,845
	147,860	145,233	21,250

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Current deferred tax liability		15,282	2,236

Under the new CIT law, Yuchai is entitled to claim 50% super-deduction for approved research and development costs and the tax benefits of such claims amount to Rmb 10,169 (US\$1,488).

As at December 31, 2008, one of the subsidiaries of the Company had tax loss carry forwards for PRC income tax purposes of Rmb1,362 (US\$199), which are available to offset future taxable income, if any, and will expire if unused by 2010. This subsidiary has been loss making since its commencement of operations in 2004 and management deems it more likely than not that the deferred tax assets relating to the tax loss carry forwards as well as other deductible temporary differences of this subsidiary will not be realized. A total valuation allowance of Rmb4,780 (US\$699) has been provided for all of its deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2008. Management believes that it is more likely than not that the results of future operations in the next four years will generate sufficient taxable income to allow the realization of the tax benefit of the deferred tax assets at December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with the provisions of FIN 48, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any material unrecognized tax benefits and thus, no significant interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits were recognized.

In the event of under-reporting of taxable income as a result of filing method, that is based on management accounts instead of the audited financial statements, the tax bureau can claw back the underpaid taxes within three years and

impose late payment surcharges. If the accumulative underpaid tax would be more than Rmb100, the claw back period could be extended to five years.

The PRC tax authorities had completed an examination of Yuchai's PRC income tax returns through 2008. The tax bureau did not make any adjustment to Yuchai's tax positions, and no surcharge or penalty was imposed.

F-24

Table of Contents**9 Trade accounts and bills receivable, net**

Trade accounts and bills receivable, net comprise:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Trade accounts receivable	732,682	492,876	72,118
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(64,893)	(96,034)	(14,052)
	667,789	396,842	58,066
Bills receivable	2,439,996	2,140,839	313,249
	3,107,785	2,537,681	371,315

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts for 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>2006</i>	<i>December 31, 2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Balance at beginning of year	69,047	90,365	64,893	9,495
Add:				
Charge (credit) to consolidated statements of income	21,582	(11,008)	33,487	4,900
Less:				
Written off	(264)	(14,464)	(2,346)	(343)
Balance at end of year	90,365	64,893	96,034	14,052

At December 31, 2007 and 2008, gross trade accounts receivable due from a major customer, Dongfeng Automobile Company and its affiliates (the Dongfeng companies) were Rmb117,728 and Rmb119,513 (US\$17,487), respectively. See Note 31(a) for further discussion of customer concentration risk.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, no trade accounts receivable was pledged as security under secured loan arrangements (see Note 18(a)).

10 Amounts due from/(to) related parties

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Amounts due from:			
SHC & subsidiaries	88,207	48,163	7,047
YMCL & subsidiaries	10,992	52	8
Automobile Accessories Company	16,467	81,276	11,892
Others	27,986	9,776	1,431
Due within one year	143,652	139,267	20,378

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts due from related parties for 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>2006</i>	<i>December 31,</i>		<i>2008</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US \$
Balance at beginning of year		33,170	29,307	4,288
Add:				
Charge to consolidated statements of income in current year	33,170			
Less:				
Written off		(3,863)	(4,699)	(688)
Balance at end of year	33,170	29,307	24,608	3,600

F-25

Table of Contents

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Amounts due to:			
SHC & subsidiaries	183,595	140,980	20,628
YMCL & subsidiaries	191,184	20,070	2,937
Others	5,742	43,860	6,418
Due within one year	380,521	204,910	29,983

Related parties include HLA affiliates, TCL, HLGE, YMCL (excluding YMCL loans disclosed in Note 5), State Holding Company (SHC) and their subsidiaries and affiliates. At December 31, 2008, the amounts due from/to related parties are unsecured, interest free and arose principally from transactions as disclosed in Note 26. All amounts due from/to related parties are payable on demand.

In June 2006, YMCL and State Holding Company entered into an agreement with Yuchai to enable Yuchai and its subsidiaries to settle the amounts due from/to YMCL, State Holding Company and their subsidiaries on a net basis, i.e. the balance due from/to YMCL, State Holding Company, their subsidiaries and affiliates as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 were offset for settlement purposes only.

11 Loans to customers, net

Loans to customers, net refers to the designated loans lent by YEGCL through financial institutions to customers. The terms of the loan agreements were designated by the Group. The financial institutions assist the Group to release the principal to the borrowers and collect the repayment on behalf of the Group without bearing the risk of default by customers, if any. The loans carried interest rates ranging from 7.24% to 7.25% per annum and are repayable in installments within one year. The loans are secured and guaranteed by independent third parties.

12 Inventories

Inventories are comprised of:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Raw materials	942,798	1,653,267	241,907
Work in progress	17,647	17,072	2,498
Finished goods	686,580	579,691	84,821
	1,647,025	2,250,030	329,226

As at December 31, 2008, YMMC had consigned finished goods inventory balance of Rmb 3,627 (2007: nil) with the customers.

Table of Contents**13 Other receivables, net**

Other receivables, net comprise:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
VAT recoverable	8,063	70,390	10,300
Staff loans	3,406	2,044	299
Staff advances	4,665	(454)	(66)
Amounts due under guarantee contracts, net (see Note 23(d))	10,440	3,173	464
Land deposit	5,000	5,000	732
Interest receivable from affiliates	50,599	61,422	8,987
Other deposits		10,000	1,463
Others	14,901	30,124	4,407
	97,074	181,699	26,586

14 Property, plant and equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net comprise:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Buildings, including leasehold improvements	1,096,622	1,191,037	174,273
Machinery and equipment	2,426,938	2,525,240	369,495
Office and computer equipment	106,995	103,458	15,138
	3,630,555	3,819,735	558,906
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,471,528)	(1,647,755)	(241,101)
Less: Impairment loss	(781)	(22,690)	(3,320)
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,158,246	2,149,290	314,485

Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses as follows:

	<i>2006</i>	<i>December 31,</i>		<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	US\$
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,598	5,926	4,008	587

15 Construction in progress

Construction in progress consists of capital expenditures and capitalized interest charges relating to the construction of facilities and assembly lines projects as follows:

December 31,

	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Diesel engine production line and facilities projects	86,543	91,241	13,350
Factories auxiliary facilities	47,068	55,918	8,182
Second foundry	12,034	78,536	11,491
Others	39,276	48,152	7,046
Less: Impairment loss		(20,975)	(3,069)
	184,921	252,872	37,000

F-27

Table of Contents**16 Lease prepayments**

The lease prepayments are summarized as follows:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Gross payments for land use rights	203,127	228,720	33,466
Less: Amounts charged to expense	(35,125)	(43,773)	(6,405)
Less: Impairment loss		(26,266)	(3,843)
Lease prepayments	168,002	158,681	23,218

The land on which the Group's buildings are erected is owned by the PRC Government. Yuchai and its subsidiaries are granted the land use rights of 15 to 50 years in respect of such land. Lease prepayment represents those amounts paid for land use rights to the PRC government. The prepayments are charged ratably to expense over the term of the land use agreement. In the event that land use rights are sold or transferred, the remaining balance of the prepayment is derecognized and any resulting gain or loss is recorded. Lease prepayments charged to expense were Rmb3,328, Rmb4,702 and Rmb8,647 (US\$1,265) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

17 Investments

(a) Investments as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 are summarized as follows:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Investments in affiliates under the equity method (see Note 17(b))	505,009	392,386	57,414
Other investments in debt and equity securities of affiliates(see Note 17 (e))	615,201	446,430	65,323
	1,120,210	838,816	122,737

(b) Investments in affiliates accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 are as follows:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Listed:			
TCL (see Note (i))	387,930	265,811	38,894
HLGE (see Note (ii))	112,648	119,314	17,458
Unlisted:			
Others (see Note (iii))	4,431	7,261	1,062
	505,009	392,386	57,414

The retained earnings of the Company included accumulated losses of Rmb17,098 and Rmb53,671 (US\$7,853) attributable from affiliates as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Notes:

- (i) The Company acquired 264,000,000 shares and 17,795,664 shares of TCL s ordinary shares on March 23, 2005 and September 5, 2005, representing 15.0% and 1.0% interests of the enlarged share capital of TCL at a consideration of Singapore dollars (S\$) 30,880,000 (Rmb152,133) and S\$1,400,000 (Rmb6,890) respectively. As a result, the Company held a 16.0% equity interest in TCL as of December 31, 2005.

F-28

Table of Contents

In February 2006, the Company acquired an additional 3.4% interest in TCL and S\$52,933,440 principal amount of convertible bonds of TCL pursuant to a rights issue by TCL for an aggregate cash consideration of S\$49.4 million (Rmb243,230). The total purchase consideration has been allocated to the ordinary shares, the bond host instrument and the embedded conversion option based on their respective fair values of S\$7 million (Rmb34,626), S\$33.3 million (Rmb163,924) and S\$9.1 million (Rmb44,680). The Company has separately accounted for the conversion option as an embedded derivative instrument subject to fair value adjustment through earnings. The remaining host instrument of the convertible bonds has been accounted for as an available-for-sale debt security through August 2006, at which time the Company exercised its option and converted the bonds into 529,334,400 ordinary shares of

TCL.

Immediately prior to the conversion, the fair value of the bond host instrument had increased by S\$3.3 million (Rmb20,942), which was reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and included as a part of the cost of the additional equity interest in TCL acquired as a result of the conversion. The decrease in fair value of the embedded conversion option of S\$1.2 million (Rmb5,662) has been recorded as a charge in the 2006 consolidated statement of operations. The fair value of the embedded conversion option immediately prior to the conversion of S\$7.9 million (Rmb39,984) has also been included in the cost of the additional interest in TCL. The conversion resulted in CYI increasing its interest in TCL by a further 17.2%. As of December 31, 2006, the Company's equity interest in TCL was 36.6%.

During the year ended 2007, the Company did not

acquire new shares in TCL. However, as a result of the conversion of convertible bonds into new ordinary shares by TCL's third party bondholders, the Company's interest in TCL has been diluted to 34.4%. The loss in dilution was Rmb2,591 (US\$379).

During the year ended 2008, the Company did not acquire new shares in TCL. As of December 31, 2008, the Company held 898,990,352 shares (2007: 898,990,352 shares) of TCL's ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, the Company's underlying equity in net assets of TCL exceeded the carrying amount of its investment in TCL by Rmb66,063 and Rmb67,856 (US\$9,929), respectively, primarily related to the differences between the fair value and book value of certain assets of TCL at the time of the respective acquisitions.

The fair value, based on the quoted market price, of the TCL shares held by the Company was

S\$80.9 million
(Rmb405,560),
S\$49.4 million (Rmb
235,047) and
S\$53.9 million
(Rmb255,033) as of
December 31, 2007,
December 31, 2008
and June 30, 2009
respectively.

The Company did not
recognize an
impairment charge
pertaining to its
investment in TCL in
2008 because the
reduced fair value is
believed to be not
other-than-temporary
as a result of general
market conditions and
the equity price
increased subsequent
to year end.

- (ii) On February 3, 2006,
the Company
acquired a portfolio
of debt and equity
securities of HLGE
for an aggregate
purchase
consideration of
approximately
S\$132 million
(Rmb653,178) from
several unrelated
parties. The portfolio
consisted of:

191,413,465
ordinary shares,
representing 29.13%
of the total issued and
outstanding ordinary
shares of HLGE;

S\$129,428,256 in
principal amount of
secured bonds (the

Secured Bonds);

15,376,318

Series A mandatorily
redeemable
convertible
preference shares of
par value S\$0.05 each
(RCPS A); and

107,634,237

Series B redeemable
convertible
preference shares of
par value S\$0.05 each
(RCPS B).

With the investments
in the ordinary shares
of HLGE, the
Company is able to
exercise significant
influence over the
operating and
financing policies of
HLGE. The
investment in the
ordinary shares of
HLGE has been
accounted for under
the equity method.

The Secured Bonds
were accounted for as
available-for-sale
securities. The
Secured Bonds were
due to mature in
March 2010, and the
interest payable on
the bonds was
calculated based on
the actual net
cashflows derived
from the assets on
which the bonds are
secured. The secured
bonds were redeemed
on July 4, 2006, as
described below.

The RCPS A are mandatorily redeemable by HLGE and are more akin to a debt instrument. As such, the conversion option is not clearly and closely related to the host instrument and is therefore accounted for separately as an embedded derivative instrument, subject to the fair value adjustment through earnings. The RCPS A host instrument, other than the embedded conversion option, has been accounted for as an available-for-sale debt security.

F-29

Table of Contents

RCPS A is 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 RCPS A. Any outstanding RCPS A will be mandatorily redeemed in March 2015. 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 the RCPS A any time prior to March 2015.

The RCPS B are neither mandatorily redeemable nor redeemable at the option of the Company and are akin to an equity instrument. The embedded conversion option is deemed to be

clearly and closely related to the host instrument and as the RCPS B's fair value is not readily determinable, the instrument in its entirety has been accounted for under the cost method. RCPS B is 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 RCPS B.

RCPS B which are not redeemed prior to March 2010, shall be mandatorily converted to ordinary shares at the conversion ratio of 1:1 in March 2010. 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 the RCPS B any time prior to March 2010.

The aggregate purchase consideration of S\$132 million was allocated to the above instruments based on their respective fair values as follows:

	Fair value
	S\$ 000
Secured bonds	109,543
RCPS A	1,948
RCPS A Embedded equity derivatives	137
RCPS B	7,221
Ordinary shares	12,766
	131,615

In June and December of 2006, HLGE partially redeemed a portion of RCPS A and 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 S\$2.4 million (Rmb11,907), resulting in a gain of S\$1.7 million (Rmb8,907).

On February 28, 2006, HLGE announced a proposed

renounceable rights
issue of zero coupon
unsecured
non-convertible
bonds due in
July 2009 (the New
Bonds) and
non-redeemable
convertible
cumulative
preference shares in
the capital of HLGE
(the NCCPS) to raise
funds for the purpose
of redeeming existing
Secured Bonds and
for working capital
purposes. On July 4,
2006, in connection
with the rights issue,
the Company was
allotted 196,201,374
of NCCPS and
S\$130,800,917 in
principal amount of
the New Bonds at a
total consideration of
S\$135 million
(Rmb677,010). In
conjunction with the
allotment, the
Secured Bonds were
redeemed at their
principal value of
S\$129.4 million.

At the date of
settlement, the fair
value of the newly
acquired NCCPS and
New Bonds was
S\$8 million and
S\$109.3 million,
respectively, the sum
of which exceeded
the aggregate of the
S\$5.3 million cash
payment by the
Company and the fair
value of the Secured
Bonds of

S\$109 million, resulting in a net gain of approximately S\$3 million. The gain primarily related to an unrealized gain of S\$2.3 million (Rmb19,550) immediately prior to the redemption of the Secured Bonds, which had been included in

Accumulated other comprehensive income/ (loss) and was reclassified and included in Other income, net upon redemption.

The New Bonds have been accounted for as available-for-sale debt securities. The investment in NCCPS, which does not have a readily determinable fair value, was accounted for using the cost method. On November 15, 2006, the Company exercised its right to convert all of its 196,201,374 NCCPS into 196,201,374 new ordinary shares of HLGE. As a result of the conversion of the NCCPS, the Company's interest in HLGE increased to 45.42% of the total issued and outstanding ordinary shares of HLGE.

On June 19, 2007, HLGE partially

redeemed the New Bonds. The proceeds from the partial redemption amounted to S\$18.7 million (Rmb88,652), resulting in a gain of Rmb17,478 (US\$2,557), from the reclassification into earnings of previously unrealized gains that were included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The principal amount of the New Bonds was S\$130,800,917 before redemption and S\$112,886,727 after redemption.

During the year ended 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 the NCCPS, and the Company's interest in HLGE has been diluted to 45.39% (2006: 45.42%). There was an insignificant loss recognized in earnings in 2007 resulting from this dilution.

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
(US\$0.7 million) and
resulted in a
reduction in the
number of Existing
HLGE RCPS that
held by the Company
from 113,159,191 to
107,186,403.

In June 2008, HLGE
partially redeemed
the New Bonds
resulting in a gain of
Rmb 19,198
(US\$2,809) (see
Note 7). The principal
amount redeemed
was approximately
S\$25.9 million
(US\$18.0 million)
and resulted in a
reduction in the
principal amount of
the New HLGE
Bonds held by the
Company from
S\$112.9 million
(US\$78.5 million) to
S\$87.0 million
(US\$60.5 million).
The proceeds from
the partial redemption
amounted to
S\$28.5 million
(US\$19.8 million).

As of December 31,
2008, the Company
held 387,614,839
shares (2007:
387,614,839 shares)
of HLGE's ordinary
shares. Assuming full
conversion of the
existing Preference
Shares held by the
Company which

would trigger the full conversion of the existing preference shares held by the other holders, and assuming that none of the other holders of the NCCPS convert their NCCPS, the Company's equity interest in HLGE would increase from 45.39% to 51.68%.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, the Company's carrying value of its investments in HLGE exceeded its underlying equity in HLGE's net assets by Rmb139,937 and Rmb140,859 (US\$20,611), respectively, primarily related to the differences between the fair value and book value of the certain assets and liabilities of HLGE. These differences will be amortized over the respective periods consistent with the manner in which the underlying assets and liabilities are depreciated or otherwise accreted to HLGE's earnings, as adjustments to the Company's share of earnings or loss of HLGE.

The fair value, based on the quoted market price, of the HLGE ordinary shares held

by the Company was
S\$89.2 million
(Rmb446,874),
S\$21.3 million
(Rmb101,344) and
S\$44.6 million
(Rmb210,760) as of
December 31, 2007,
December 31, 2008
and June 30, 2009
respectively.

The Company did not
recognize impairment
charge pertaining to
its investment in
HLGE in 2008
because the reduced
fair value is believed
to be not
other-than-temporary
as a result of general
market conditions and
the equity price
increased subsequent
to year end.

- (iii) Represents the
Company's interests in
certain entities in the
PRC in which the
Company has the
ability to exercise
significant influence
in its financial and
operating policy
decisions, but do not
have the controlling
financial interests.
The Company's equity
in net income of these
PRC entities amounts
to Rmb1,761
(US\$258).

Table of Contents

(c) Summarized consolidated financial information of TCL as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>December 31, 2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$	
<i>Financial position</i>				
Current assets	941,398	847,905	124,066	
Property, plant and equipment, net	96,405	51,040	7,468	
Other assets	407,627	157,749	23,082	
Total assets	1,445,430	1,056,694	154,616	
Current liabilities	102,736	87,296	12,773	
Long term debt	1,549			
Total liabilities	104,285	87,296	12,773	
Minority interests	22,165	18,561	2,716	
Stockholders' equity	1,318,980	950,837	139,127	
Total liabilities, minority interests and stockholders' equity	1,445,430	1,056,694	154,616	
	<i>Year ended December 31, 2006</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2007</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2008</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
<i>Statement of operations</i>				
Revenue	1,225,028	1,451,188	1,898,730	277,824
Gross profit	62,796	88,446	65,558	9,592
Operating profit/(loss)	(97,426)	25,915	(102,480)	(14,995)
Income tax credit/(expense)	(9,089)	(9,011)	4,645	680
Income/(loss) before minority interest	(88,337)	16,904	(97,835)	(14,315)
Minority interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries	4,997	(2,367)	1,980	290
Net income/(loss)	(83,340)	14,537	(95,855)	(14,025)
The Company's equity in income/(loss) of TCL, net of tax	(23,923)	5,925	(31,788)	(4,651)

Table of Contents

(d) Summarized consolidated financial information of HLGE as of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>December 31, 2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$	
<i>Financial position</i>				
Current assets	356,135	210,322	30,774	
Property, plant and equipment, net	86,331	85,683	12,537	
Other assets	303,193	296,401	43,370	
Total assets	745,659	592,406	86,681	
Current liabilities	51,850	518,690	75,895	
Non-current liabilities	753,930	121,182	17,731	
Total liabilities	805,780	639,872	93,626	
Stockholders' deficit	(60,121)	(47,466)	(6,945)	
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	745,659	592,406	86,681	
	<i>Period from February 3, 2006 to December 31, 2006</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2007</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2008</i>	<i>Year ended December 31, 2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
<i>Statement of operations</i>				
Revenue	37,110	30,065	20,766	3,038
Gross profit	19,133	18,009	11,091	1,623
Operating profit/(loss)	(2,556)	22,502	(20,020)	(2,929)
Income tax credit/(expense)	(265)	(2,376)	5	1
Income before minority interest	(2,821)	20,126	(20,015)	(2,928)
Equity in income/(loss) of affiliates, net of tax	(18,853)	8,751	14,648	2,143
Net income	(21,674)	28,877	(5,367)	(785)
Income from discontinued operations	44,213			
The Company's equity in income/(loss) of HLGE, net of tax	1,395	8,321	(6,546)	(958)

Table of Contents

(e) Other investments as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 not described above are summarized as follows:

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies we used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Securities

The Company classifies our securities within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy where there is limited activity or less observable inputs to the valuation. Inputs to the Level 3 security fair value measurements consider various assumptions, including time value, credit spread, risk-free rate, current market prices for underlying financial instruments as well as other relevant economic measures. Securities classified within Level 3 include corporate debt securities.

The following table summarizes the financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2008

	<i>Level 1</i> Rmb	<i>Level 2</i> Rmb	<i>Level 3</i> Rmb	<i>Level 3</i> US\$
Unsecured bonds of HLGE			398,916	58,371
RCPS A of HLGE			17,216	2,519

The tables below summarize the activity in our balance sheet accounts for financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. When a determination is made to classify a financial instrument within Level 3, the determination is based upon the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement. Level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable or Level 3 components, observable components which are validated to external sources.

Level 3 Financial Assets
December 31, 2008

	<i>Unsecured</i> <i>bonds of</i> <i>HLGE</i> Rmb	<i>RCPS A of</i> <i>HLGE</i> Rmb	<i>Unsecured</i> <i>bonds of</i> <i>HLGE</i> US\$	<i>RCPS A</i> <i>of</i> <i>HLGE</i> US\$
Balance at January 1	558,852	20,119	81,772	2,944
Total realized/unrealized gains/(losses)				
Included in earnings	9,865	(6,372)	1,443	(933)
Included in other comprehensive income	(40,235)	3,469	(5,887)	508
Redemptions	(129,566)		(18,597)	
Balance at December 31	398,916	17,216	58,371	2,519

The following table summarizes the financial instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in periods subsequent to initial recognition:

Fair Value Measurements using

	<i>Level 1</i> Rmb	<i>Level 2</i> Rmb	<i>Level 3</i> Rmb	<i>Level 3</i> US\$
RCPS B of HLGE			24,243	3,547

The Company review the carrying value of our equity and cost method investments when events and circumstances warrant. This review requires the comparison of the fair value of our investments to their respective carrying values. The fair value of our investments is determined based on valuation techniques using the best information that is available, and may include quoted market prices, market comparables, and discounted cash flow projections. An impairment charge is recorded whenever a decline in fair value below the carrying value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

	2007	2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Available for sale securities, at fair value:			
Unsecured bonds	558,852	398,916	58,371
RCPS A	12,736	16,678	2,440
Embedded derivatives			
RCPS A Embedded equity derivatives	7,383	538	79
Investment securities, at cost:			
Unquoted equity			
Securities (see Note 3(r))	6,255	6,055	886
RCPS B	29,975	24,243	3,547
	615,201	446,430	65,323

The maximum loss that would be incurred arising from all financial instruments in the event that HLGE failed to perform according to terms of the contracts, would be represented by their fair values of Rmb440,375 (US\$64,436) (2007: Rmb608,946).

Initial fair value, gross unrealized holding gain, and period-end fair value of available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2008, were as follows:

	<i>Initial fair value</i>	<i>Gross unrealized holding gains</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	(Fair value) Rmb	(Fair value) US\$
Unsecured bonds of HLGE	355,830	43,086	398,916	58,371
RCPS A of HLGE	8,513	8,165	16,678	2,440
	364,343	51,251	415,594	60,811

The fair values of available-for-sale securities are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology. Maturities of securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows as of December 31, 2007 and 2008:

	<i>December 31, 2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Due after one year through five years	558,852	398,916	58,371
Due after five years through ten years	12,736	16,678	2,440

18 Bank debt

(a) Short-term bank loans

Short-term bank loans are denominated as follows:

	2007	<i>December 31,</i> 2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Renminbi denominated loans	819,164	833,000	121,885
Singapore dollars denominated loans		235,675(d)	34,484
	819,164	1,068,675	156,369

The weighted average interest rate of short-term bank loans at December 31, 2007 and 2008 was 4.03% and 4.82% per annum, respectively.

As of December 31, 2007, short-term bank loans consist of unsecured loans of Rmb170,000 (US\$24,873) and unsecured bonds of Rmb649,164 (US\$94,982).

As of December 31, 2008, short-term bank loans consist of secured loans of Rmb133,000 (US\$19,461) and unsecured loans of Rmb935,675 (US\$136,909). The unsecured bonds that were outstanding as at December 31, 2007 had matured and were fully repaid in April, 2008.

Table of Contents**(b) Long-term bank loans**

Long-term bank loans comprise:

	<i>Interest rate at December 31, 2008 (per annum)</i>	<i>December 31,</i>		
		<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
		Rmb	Rmb	US\$
US\$ denominated loans (unless otherwise stated):				
Due in 2008 (multi-currency)		457,787 ^(a)	^(c)	
Due in 2009 (multi-currency)	2.13%		77,773 ^{(a)&(e)}	11,380
Due in 2010 (multi-currency)	1.38%	225,142	176,756 ^(f)	25,863
Due in 2010 (RMB denominated loans)		85,000		
Total long-term bank loans outstanding		767,929	254,529	37,243
Less: Amounts due within one year included under current liabilities				
Amounts due after one year		767,929	254,529	37,243

All long-term bank loans are unsecured. The carrying amount of long-term bank loans approximates their fair value based on the borrowing rates currently available for bank loans with similar terms and average maturities.

Notes:

- (a) The debt is classified as long term because the Company has entered into a financing agreement that clearly permits the Company to refinance the short-term obligation on a long term basis.
- (b) Unused commitments for total bank facilities was Rmb3,639,724 (US\$532,567) as at December 31,

2008. The commitment fee incurred was Rmb138 (US\$20).

- (c) US\$50.0 million credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch (Sumitomo):

On September 7, 2005, in order to fund its business expansion plans, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility agreement with Sumitomo with a committed aggregate value of US\$50.0 million for a three years duration. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that Hong Leong Asia Ltd. (HLA) retains ownership of the Company s special share and that the Company remains a consolidated subsidiary of HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company s tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not being less than

US\$120,000 and the ratio of the Company's total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. At all times during the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants. The Company has also undertaken to make available to Sumitomo, within 180 days after the end of its financial year (beginning with financial year 2005), copies of its audited consolidated accounts as at the end of and for that financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of the 2006 and 2007 audited consolidated accounts has been received from Sumitomo granting an extension of time until July 18,

2008 and September 30, 2008 respectively. On September 6, 2008, this credit facility with Sumitomo expired and the bridging loan as stated in note (d) below was used to partially refinance this facility which was fully repaid.

- (d) DBS
S\$50.0 million
bridging loan:

On August 28, 2008, the Company entered into a bridging loan agreement of up to S\$50 million for a 12 months duration, with DBS Bank Ltd., (DBS) of Singapore, to partially re-finance the US\$50m revolving credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch which expired on 6 September 2008. The new facility will also be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility include certain financial covenants as well as negative pledge

and default provisions. The Company has also undertaken to make available to DBS, within 180 days after the end of its financial year, copies of its audited consolidated accounts as at the end of each financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from the bank granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009.

- (e) S\$21.5 million credit facility with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ Ltd, Singapore Branch (BOTM):

On March 20, 2008, the Company entered into a new facility agreement with BOTM to re-finance the existing revolving credit facility. The new unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregated value

of S\$21.5 million
with a one

F-34

Table of Contents

year duration.
The new facility will be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that Hong Leong Asia Ltd. (HLA) retains ownership of the Company's special share and that the Company remains a consolidated subsidiary of HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not being less than US\$120 million and the ratio of the Company's total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not

exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements. On March 19, 2009, this credit facility expired and the new facility with same bank as stated in note 33(a) was used to refinance this facility which was fully repaid. The Company has also undertaken to make available to the bank, within 180 days after the end of its financial year, copies of its audited consolidated accounts as at the end of and for that financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in relation to the production of the 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from the bank granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009.

- (f) US\$40.0 million credit facility with Sumitomo:

On March 30, 2007, the Company entered into an unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility agreement with Sumitomo for an aggregate of US\$40.0 million to refinance the S\$60.0 million facility with Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) that was due to mature on July 26, 2007. The facility is available for three years from the date of the facility agreement and will be utilized by the Company to finance its long-term general working capital requirements. The terms of the facility require, among other things, that HLA retains ownership of the special share and that the Company remains a principal subsidiary (as defined in the facility agreement) of

HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's 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. The Company has also undertaken to make available to the bank, within 180 days after the end of its financial year (beginning with financial year 2007), copies of its audited consolidated accounts as at the end of and for that financial year. A waiver from compliance with this undertaking in

relation to the production of the 2008 audited consolidated accounts has been received from the bank granting an extension of time until August 31, 2009.

19 Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities comprise:

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Deposits from customers	32,951	58,161	8,510
Staff welfare payable (see Note (i))	15,041		
Accrued product warranty (see Note 20)	194,898	188,599	27,596
Wages payable	153,270	157,645	23,067
Management bonus payable (see Note (ii))	94,312	51,658	7,559
Payable for construction in progress	67,707	53,947	7,894
Accrued research and development expenses	8,559	7,707	1,128
Accrued advertising expense	13,096	9,447	1,383
Accrued legal fee and other professional fees	14,298	9,035	1,322
Accrued expenses for litigation (see Notes 23(c))	7,102	7,247	1,060
Individual income tax withholding	10,124	6,481	948
VAT payable	13,816	4,847	709
Guarantee deposit	10,000	2,596	380
Accrued sales discount	94,055	142,800	20,894
Accrued interest	2,133	1,834	268
Other payables	628	588	86

F-35

Table of Contents

	<i>2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Accrued retirement benefits	5,747	5,748	841
Other accruals and liabilities	208,938	228,744	33,470
	946,675	937,084	137,115

Note

- (i): Staff welfare payable is determined by Yuchai's Board of Directors. The payable can be applied towards the payment of special bonuses or collective welfare benefits to staff and workers of Yuchai, such as staff dormitories and staff welfare facilities. In 2008, the payable was transferred back to the statutory Public Welfare Fund as the payable is no longer required (see Note 21)
- (ii): Yuchai has a management bonus plan for its executives under which annual incentive bonuses in an

aggregate
amount of 3.5%
to 10% of
Yuchai s
after-tax profit
will be paid
upon Yuchai
achieving the
required
budgeted
after-tax profit
as approved by
Yuchai s Board
of Directors.
There are no
benefits
provided to the
directors of the
Company or
Yuchai upon
their termination
of employment.

F-36

Table of Contents**20 Accrued product warranty**

An analysis of the accrued product warranty for 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	<i>December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Balance at beginning of year	142,126	163,701	194,898	28,518
Allowance charged to consolidated statements of income	200,892	233,838	215,544	31,538
Less: Amounts utilized	(179,317)	(202,641)	(221,843)	(32,460)
Balance at end of year	163,701	194,898	188,599	27,596

21 Statutory reserves

The Company's attributable share in the statutory reserves of Yuchai and its subsidiaries for the three years ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	<i>December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
<i>Statutory general reserve (see Note (ii))</i>				
Balance at January 1	170,280	171,280	174,033	25,465
Transfer from retained earnings	1,000	2,753	2,093	306
Balance at December 31	171,280	174,033	176,126	25,771
<i>Statutory public welfare fund (see Note (iii))</i>				
Balance at January 1	70,600	70,600	70,600	10,330
Transfer of unutilized welfare fund back to reserve (see Note (iv))			15,041	2,201
Balance at December 31	70,600	70,600	85,641	12,531
<i>General surplus reserve</i>				
Balance at January 1 and December 31	25,706	25,706	25,706	3,761
<i>Total</i>	267,586	270,339	287,473	42,063

Notes:

- (i) In accordance with the relevant regulations in the PRC, Yuchai and its subsidiaries are required to

provide certain statutory reserves which are designated for specific purposes based on the net income reported in the PRC GAAP financial statements. The reserves are not distributable in the form of cash dividends (see Note 29).

- (ii) In accordance with the relevant regulations in the PRC, a 10% appropriation to the statutory general reserve based on the net income reported in the PRC financial statements is required until the balance reaches 50% of the authorized share capital of Yuchai and its subsidiaries. Statutory general reserve can be used to make good previous years losses, if any, and may be converted into share capital by the issue of new shares to stockholders in proportion to their existing

shareholdings,
or by increasing
the par value of
the shares
currently held
by them,
provided that
the reserve
balance after
such issue is not
less than 25% of
the authorized
share capital.

- (iii) Yuchai and its subsidiaries shall determine to transfer 5% to 10% of its net income reported in the PRC financial statements to the statutory public welfare fund. There is no limit on the amount that may be allocated to this fund. This fund can only be utilized on capital expenditure for the collective welfare of Yuchai and its subsidiaries employees, such as the construction of dormitories, canteen and other welfare facilities, and cannot be utilized to pay staff welfare expenses. The transfer to this

fund must be made before the distribution of a dividend to stockholders.

Since January 1, 2006, in accordance with the amended Company's policy, the contribution to the fund ceased.

- (iv) In 2008, an amount of Rmb 15,041 was transferred back to the Statutory Public Welfare Fund as the payable was no longer required (see Note 19).

F-37

Table of Contents**22 Commitments**

At December 31, 2008, the Group had the following commitments:

	<i>December 31,</i>	
	2008	2008
	Rmb	US\$
<i>Authorized and contracted for:</i>		
Improvement to existing production facilities	1,524,526	223,070

The Group has several non-cancellable operating leases, primarily for offices and warehouses that expire over the next four years. These leases generally contain renewal options for periods ranging from one year to four years.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2008 are:

	Rmb	US\$
2009	9,318	1,363
2010	5,137	752
2011	3,283	480
2012 and thereafter	2,945	431
	20,683	3,026

Rental expense for operating leases is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses as follows:

	<i>December 31,</i>			
	2006	2007	2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Rental expense	10,113	10,780	22,568	3,302

23 Contingencies***(a) Product liability***

The General Principles of the Civil Law of China and the Industrial Product Quality Liability Regulations imposes that manufacturers and sellers are liable for loss and injury caused by defective products. Yuchai and its subsidiaries do not carry product liability insurance. Yuchai and its subsidiaries have not had any significant product liability claims brought against them.

(b) Environmental liability

China adopted its Environmental Protection Law in 1989, and the State Council and the State Environmental Protection Agency promulgate regulations as required from time to time. The Environmental Protection Law addresses issues relating to environmental quality, waste disposal and emissions, including air, water and noise emissions. Environmental regulations have not had a material impact on Yuchai's results of operations. Yuchai delivers, on a regular basis, burned sand and certain other waste products to a waste disposal site approved by the local government and makes payments in respect thereof. Yuchai expects that environmental standards and their enforcement in China will, as in many other countries, become more stringent over time, especially as technical advances make achievement of higher standards more feasible. Yuchai has built an air filter system to reduce the level of dust and fumes resulting from its production of diesel engines. The PRC emission standard equivalent to Euro III is expected to be implemented progressively throughout China from 2008.

In addition, the manufacture and sales of Euro I engines in major urban area became unlawful after August 31, 2004. After that date, the engines equipped with Euro I engines cannot be sold and used in major urban area. The manufacture and sale of Euro II engines is expected to be progressively phased out starting June 30, 2008 and the PRC

emission standard equivalent to Euro III has been implemented progressively throughout China from July 1, 2008. There can be no assurance that Yuchai will be able to comply with these emission standards or that the introduction of these and other environmental regulations will not result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

F-38

Table of Contents

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

(c) Dispute with Bank of China

In 2003, the Yulin Branch of Bank of China (BOC) initiated legal proceedings to recover Rmb6,603 from Yuchai based on an irrevocable letter of guarantee issued by Yuchai to the BOC in 1993 to secure a loan of US\$550 to Great Wall Machinery Plant (Great Wall). At trial, a Yulin court ruled that if Great Wall could not pay the loan, Yuchai would be liable to pay the guaranteed sum to the BOC. Yuchai appealed unsuccessfully.

In January 2004, the State Holding Company issued a letter of commitment confirming that it would reimburse Yuchai in the event that Yuchai was required to pay on this guarantee.

Based on the advice from the Company's Legal Counsel, the Company has recorded a loss contingency equal to the amount of the claim. The amounts due to the BOC and from the State Holding Company have been recorded in

Accrued expenses and other liabilities and Amounts due from related parties, respectively.

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, there were no new developments in this case.

(d) Guarantees

YEGCL provides guarantees of loans granted by commercial banks in the PRC to unrelated third-party individuals who have obtained the loans to purchase automobiles equipped with diesel engines produced by Yuchai. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, YEGCL guaranteed new borrowings of Rmb153,538 and Rmb88,991, respectively. YEGCL ceased issuing guarantees on new borrowings from late 2006. The guarantees cover the entire principal amount of the loan, which generally has a term of one to two years with equal monthly or quarterly installment payments by the borrower. The guarantees are secured by cash deposits from the individual to YEGCL and by the automobile. In the event of defaults on payment, YEGCL would be required under its guarantee to make payments to the banks on behalf of the borrowers.

In return for issuing the guarantee, YEGCL receives a premium fee ranging from 1% to 3% of the loan amount for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, which is considered to be the fair value of YEGCL's guarantee at its inception and is recorded as a liability in accordance with the provisions of FIN 45. The Group received Rmb4,250, Rmb nil and Rmb nil of premium fees in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, which are included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities and recognized as revenue on a straight line basis over the terms of the respective guarantee. Guarantee fees recognized as revenue in 2006, 2007 and 2008 amounted to Rmb4,718, Rmb2,176 and Rmb628 (US\$92), respectively. As of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, deferred guarantee fee revenue amounted to Rmb2,858, Rmb682 and Rmb54 (US\$8), respectively.

Subsequent to initial measurement and recognition of the liability for YEGCL's obligations under with these loan guarantees, management evaluates YEGCL's guarantee portfolio and accounts for potential loss contingencies associated with the guarantees based on the estimated losses resulting from known and expected defaults. Each guarantee is secured by a cash deposit from the borrower and a security interest in the automobile purchased by the borrower. As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, YEGCL had gross receivables of Rmb20,162 and Rmb15,382 (US\$2,251), respectively, relating to payments made by YEGCL to the banks in conjunction with loans that had been defaulted and to be recovered from the individual borrowers. YEGCL recorded a bad debt allowance in the amount of Rmb9,722 and Rmb12,209 (US\$1,787) for other receivables, and Rmb1,119 and Rmb1,409 for potential losses associated with the guarantee at December 31, 2007 and 2008 respectively. The net receivable amount of Rmb10,440 and Rmb3,173 (US\$464), is included in Other receivables, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets (See Note 13).

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, the maximum potential amount future undiscounted payments YEGCL could be required to make under the guarantees was Rmb43,701 and Rmb16,643 (US\$2,435), respectively. YEGCL held cash deposits of Rmb9,999 and Rmb2,596 as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 and security interests in automobiles with an aggregate initial purchase value of Rmb380,080 and Rmb351,566 as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively. If, in the event of default the cash deposits and the amount of recoveries, if any, from repossession of the automobiles may not entirely mitigate YEGCL's losses then, YEGCL accumulates the total expected risk against the total expected recoverable amount and provides for any expected shortfall. Accordingly, management recorded an accrual for potential losses associated with the guarantees in the amount of Rmb1,119 and Rmb1,409 (US\$206) as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively, included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities .

F-39

Table of Contents

An analysis of reserves for potential losses associated with the guarantees including amounts paid to banks in connection with guarantees issued by YEGCL is as follows:

	2007	<u>December 31</u>	
	Rmb	2008	2008
		Rmb	US \$
Balance at beginning of year	15,078	10,841	1,587
Charged/(credited) to consolidated statements of operations	(4,237)	2,777	406
Balance at end of year	10,841	13,618	1,993
Balance allocated to:			
Allowance for uncollectible other receivables	9,722	12,209	1,787
Potential losses associated with the guarantees	1,119	1,409	206
	10,841	13,618	1,993

(e) Outstanding bills receivables discounted

As of December 31, 2008, outstanding bills receivable discounted with banks for which the Group has retained a recourse obligation totaled Rmb1,214,497 (US\$177,706).

(f) Outstanding letters of credit

As of December 31, 2008, the Group issued irrevocable letters of credit totaling Rmb64,904 (US\$9,497).

(g) Other outstanding litigation

In addition to the matters disclosed in Note 23(c), the Group is involved in various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

24 Dispute with State Holding Company

The Company has from time to time in the period up to 2006 encountered difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the State Holding Company, and its former Chairman, Mr. Wang Jianming, in the daily management and operation of Yuchai, including obtaining payments of the Company's share of the final 2001 dividend declared in August 2002. Mr. Wang Jianming ceased to serve as the Chairman, legal representative and chief executive officer of Yuchai, as well as the Chairman and legal representative of the State Holding Company, the principal Chinese shareholder of Yuchai with effect from October 28, 2005.

The new Chairman and legal representative of these companies is Mr. Yan Ping whose appointment was confirmed on December 2, 2005. The Chinese stakeholders had previously asserted that the transfer of ownership of shares with respect to Yuchai in November 1994, in connection with the Company's initial public offering (IPO), was not validly approved by the Chinese authorities, and that as a result the Company's exercise of control over Yuchai has been improper.

As a result of a number of meetings between the parties, the Company and Yuchai entered into an agreement in July 2003 (the July 2003 Agreement) to work together in trying to jointly promote mutual plans to enhance the Company's shareholder value.

On April 7, 2005, the Company entered into a Reorganization Agreement (Reorganization Agreement) with Yuchai and Coomber in furtherance of the terms of the July 2003 Agreement, and the terms of this agreement were acknowledged and agreed to by the State Holding Company. The Reorganization Agreement was extended to December 31, 2006 by way of the Reorganization Agreement Amendment No.1 dated December 2, 2005 and then extended to June 30, 2007 by way of the Reorganization Agreement Amendment No.2 dated November 30, 2006. The Reorganization Agreement Amendments No.1 and No.2 were similarly acknowledged and agreed to by the State Holding Company.

On June 30, 2007, the Company 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. The Reorganization Agreement was terminated on June 30, 2007. 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.

F-40

Table of Contents

The principal terms contained in the Reorganization Agreement Amendments No.1 and No. 2 and the Co-operation Agreement relating to governance related issues are being adhered to by Yuchai.

25 Retirement and other postretirement benefits

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, Yuchai and its subsidiaries participate in defined contribution retirement plans organized by the Guangxi Regional Government and Beijing City Government for its staff. All staff are entitled to an annual pension equal to a fixed proportion of their final basic salary amount at their retirement date. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, Yuchai and its subsidiaries were required to make contributions to the retirement plan at a rate of 20.0% of the basic salary of their staff. The Guangxi Regional Government and Beijing City Government are responsible for the entire obligations of all Yuchai and its subsidiaries retirees. Expenses incurred in connection with the plan were Rmb42,254, Rmb48,107 and Rmb106,062 (US\$15,519), respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Yuchai and its subsidiaries have no obligation for the payment of pension benefits or any other postretirement benefits beyond the annual contributions described above.

In 2008, certain employees of Yuchai were eligible for early retirement. As part of this plan, Yuchai will compensate these employees with a base salary and the relevant social insurances, until they formally retire according to the statutory retirement age. Yuchai accrued the statutory termination benefits at the time management determined it was probable that benefits would be paid and the amount was reasonably estimated. The liability of Rmb10,800 is measured based on the fair value of the liability as of the respective termination dates, taking into consideration the impact of discounting and interest premiums.

26 Other related party transactions

In addition to the loans to and interest income from YMCL and the purchase of 100% of the share capital of Yulin Hotel Company (as discussed in Notes 5 and 32), the Group has undertaken other significant business transactions with related parties during the three years ended December 31, 2008. The following is a summary of these transactions:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Sales of diesel engines to State Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates (see Note (i))	20,923	59,521	215,064	31,468
Sales of raw materials to YMCL (see Note (i))	65,729	35,380		
Purchase of raw materials and supplies from subsidiaries and affiliates of State Holding Company (see Note (i))	(377,129)	(571,393)	(1,030,887)	(150,840)
Purchase of raw materials and supplies from YMCL (see Note (ii))	(201,802)			
Processing fee to a subsidiary of YMCL (see Note (iii))	(13,604)	(2,533)		
Delivery expense charged by a subsidiary of YMCL (see Note (iii))	(90,840)	(115,500)	(161,036)	(23,563)
General and administrative expenses charged by State Holding Company (see Note (iv))	(19,821)	(21,447)	(34,934)	(5,112)
charged by HLA (see Note (v))	(4,061)	(12,471)	(6,414)	(939)
charged by an affiliate of HLA (see Note (vi))	(9,654)	(546)	(6,652)	(973)

Interest earned from balance due from an affiliate of HLA	110	116		
			<i>Years ended December 31,</i>	
			2006	2007
			Rmb	Rmb
				2008
				Rmb
				2008
				US\$
Gain on disposal of land use rights to a subsidiary of State Holding Company (See Note (vii))	1,841	1,573		

Note:

- (i) Sale and purchase of raw materials, supplies, scraps and diesel engines to/from State Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates. Certain subsidiaries and affiliates of State Holding Company have acted as suppliers of raw materials and supplies to the Company and certain subsidiaries of State Holding Company have acted as sales agents of the Group. The State Holding Company also purchased scraps from the Group. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course

of business and
expects that
these
transactions will
continue on
normal
commercial
terms.

- (ii) Purchase of raw materials, supplies and trucks from YMCL.

F-41

Table of Contents

From January 2005 to April 2006, subsidiaries of YMMC engaged in the sale of trucks which were mainly supplied by and purchased from YMCL. YMCL has also become a supplier of raw materials and supplies to the Group since 2005.

Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business. In April 2006, the above procurement and distribution arrangement between Yuchai and YMCL was stopped and YMCL sold the remaining inventory and some ancillary fixed assets back to YMMC.

- (iii) Processing fee and delivery expense charged by YMCL and its subsidiaries. The fee is for the packaging and delivery of

spare parts charged by YMCL, which were recorded in Cost of goods sold and Selling, general and administrative expenses respectively. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and these transactions continued on normal commercial terms. The packaging contract was terminated in April 2006.

- (iv) General and administrative expenses charged by State Holding Company State Holding Company charges Yuchai for certain general and administrative expenses in respect of rental of certain office premises, property management services rendered by State Holding Company. The

expenses are charged to Yuchai and its subsidiaries by State Holding Company on an actual incurred basis.

Management believes that the expenses charged to Yuchai by State Holding Company would not have been materially different on a stand-alone basis because Yuchai could provide these services for itself at approximately the same amount.

- (v) Management fees, general and administrative expenses charged by HLA.
- (vi) General and administrative expenses charged by affiliates of HLA. The fees mainly relate to office rental, secretarial fees, insurance fees, professional and consultancy fees, and miscellaneous office expenses.

- (vii) Gain on disposal of land use rights to a subsidiary of State Holding Company

The Group has disposed of certain land use rights with net book value of Rmb552 and Rmb552 (US\$81) to a subsidiary of the State Holding Company for a consideration of Rmb2,394 and Rmb2,125 (US\$311) in the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

In addition to the above, Yuchai also entered into transactions with other PRC Government owned enterprises. Management considers that these transactions were entered into in the normal course of business and expects that these transactions will continue on normal commercial

terms. Balances with other PRC entities are excluded from this caption.

Amounts due to the holding company comprise mainly general and administrative expenses charged by the holding company in relation to the management, financial planning and control and other services provided to Yuchai. The balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

27 Segment information

SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in financial statements. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company's operating segments are Yuchai, TCL and HLGE for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The Yulin Hotel results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker as part of the Yuchai segment. The segment result for Yuchai is based on earnings after income taxes and before minority interests. The segment result for TCL and HLGE is the Company's equity in the net income or losses of these affiliates. Segment assets for Yuchai are based on total

Table of Contents

assets of Yuchai. Segment assets for TCL and HLGE are based on the Company's net investment in the affiliates. Substantially all of the Company's operations including TCL are in the PRC. Further segment information about TCL and HLGE is included in Note 17(c) and Note 17(d).

Following is the segment information for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006			2007			2008		
	<i>Yuchai</i> Rmb	<i>TCL</i> Rmb	<i>HLGE</i> Rmb	<i>Yuchai</i> Rmb	<i>TCL</i> Rmb	<i>HLGE</i> Rmb	<i>Yuchai</i> Rmb	<i>TCL</i> Rmb	<i>HLGE</i> Rmb
Segment revenue from external customers	6,920,528			9,556,303			10,384,022		
Interest income	16,329			3,139			8,623		
Interest expense	89,119			99,504			134,245		
Depreciation and amortization	146,188			227,960			275,268		
Impairment loss of property, plant & equipment and goodwill	2,346			781			75,605		
Equity in income/(losses) of affiliates, net of tax	79			(198)			1,761		
Income tax (expense)/credit	(30,466)	(9,089)	(265)	(68,518)	(9,011)	(2,376)	(95,249)	4,645	5
Segment profit / (loss)	292,359	(23,923)	1,395	845,239	5,925	8,321	511,839	(31,788)	(6,546)
Significant non-cash items:									
Other adjustments to provisions and allowances	98,352			4,726			88,467		
Segment assets	6,479,886	385,583	117,360	7,843,056	387,930	112,648	8,525,205	265,811	119,315
Total expenditures for additions to long-lived assets	323,781			536,660			361,491		

Reconciliation of segment information to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 2006, 2007 and 2008.

	2006 Rmb	2007 Rmb	2008 Rmb	2008 US\$
Total segment profit	269,831	859,485	473,505	69,284
Service fee to an affiliate of HLA (see Note 26)	(9,654)	(546)	(6,652)	(973)
	(56,782)	(75,025)	(3,231)	(474)

Other corporate general and administrative expenses

Consolidated earnings/(loss) before income taxes and minority interests	203,395	783,914	463,622	67,837
Total segment assets	6,982,829	8,343,634	8,910,331	1,303,766
Corporate cash and cash equivalents	100,990	81,257	77,764	11,379
Other investments (long-term)(a)	633,837	608,946	440,375	64,436
Assets acquired from Yulin Hotel Company (Note 32)		272,397		
Other corporate assets(b)	243,701	272,950	284,208	41,585
Consolidated total assets	7,961,357	9,579,184	9,712,678	1,421,166

Note (a): includes HLGE unsecured bonds (Rmb398,916), RCPS A (Rmb17,216), RCPS B (Rmb24,243) (see Note 17(e)).

Note (b): includes corporate s property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other receivables.

Table of Contents

Revenues from external customers by product category are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2006	2007	2008	2008
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Revenues, net				
4F Light-Duty Diesel Engines	264,335	380,601	583,978	85,448
4108 Light-Duty Diesel Engines	941,657	1,218,838	1,213,907	177,620
4110 Light-Duty Diesel Engines	644,116	1,189,995	1,218,097	178,233
4112 Light-Duty Diesel Engines	372,423	469,015	518,263	75,833
6105 Medium-Duty Diesel Engines	1,705,399	2,132,590	2,202,856	322,324
6108 Medium-Duty Diesel Engines	991,190	1,424,391	1,491,211	218,195
6112 Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines	725,288	643,373	623,459	91,225
6113 Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines	365,717	877,177	1,031,965	150,998
Others	910,403	1,220,323	1,500,286	219,522
	6,920,528	9,556,303	10,384,022	1,519,398

Revenues from customers based on their geographical location for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (in Rmb thousands) are as follows:

	2006	2007	2008	
	Sales	Sales	Sales Revenue	
	Revenue	Revenue	Rmb	US \$
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US \$
	(in	(in	(in thousands)	(in
	thousands)	thousands)	(in thousands)	thousands)
China	6,893,551	9,533,767	10,352,114	1,514,729
Other countries	26,977	22,536	31,908	4,669
	6,920,528	9,556,303	10,384,022	1,519,398

28 Foreign currency exchange

The Renminbi is not fully convertible into foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions involving Renminbi must take place either through the PBOC or other institutions authorized to buy and sell foreign exchange. The exchange rate adopted for the foreign exchange transactions is the rate of exchange quoted by the PBOC which are determined largely by supply and demand.

Foreign currency payments, including the remittance of earnings outside of the PRC, must be arranged through banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business.

29 Distribution of profits

The Company's sources of cash flow for the purposes of distribution of profits to its shareholders are its share of the dividends, if any, paid by Yuchai, HLGE and TCL to the Company. With respect to dividends by Yuchai, applicable PRC laws and regulations require that, before it can distribute profit to its stockholders it must satisfy all tax liabilities, recover losses in previous years and make contributions to certain statutory reserves as discussed in Note 21. Such dividends may be paid partly in Renminbi and partly in foreign currency. In the event that dividends are distributed in Renminbi, the dividends may be

Table of Contents

converted into foreign currency and remitted in accordance with relevant PRC laws, regulations and policies and to the extent permitted by PRC market conditions. Dividends of Yuchai are determined based on distributable profits reported in its PRC GAAP financial statements, after appropriation to statutory reserves. Such distributable profits differ from the amounts reported under U.S. GAAP. No similar provisions were imposed with respect to dividends by TCL and HLGE.

Under the Companies Act of 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the Company's contributed surplus is available for distribution to stockholders.

30 Derivative instrument and hedging activities

For the periods presented, the Company and its subsidiaries did not enter into transactions with respect to derivative instruments. The Company and its subsidiaries do not hedge risk exposures or speculate using derivative instruments.

31 Significant concentrations and risks**(a) Customer concentration**

Substantially all of the Group's customers are located in the PRC. The following are the customers that individually comprise 10% or more of gross revenue in any of the relevant periods:

	<i>Years ended December 31,</i>			
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	US\$
Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile (see Note (i))	453,090	658,585	574,236	84,023
Hubei Dongfeng Automobile (see Note (ii))	238,400	333,612	233,151	34,115

Notes:

(i): Sales to Liuzhou Dongfeng Automobile for the year ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was approximately 6.5%, 6.9% and 5.5% of total sales.

(ii): Sales to Hubei Dongfeng Automobile for the year ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was approximately 3.4%, 3.5% and 2.2% of total sales.

Both customers are controlled by or affiliated with Dongfeng Automobile Company. At December 31, 2007 and 2008, approximately 16.1% and 30.1% of gross trade accounts receivable, respectively, were due from these customers. Management considers its relationships with these major customers to be good; however, the loss of one or more of the Group's major customers would have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

(b) Product concentration

See note 27 Revenues from external customers by product category .

(c) Supplier concentration

Yuchai/ASIMCO Components Company Limited, or Yuchai/ASIMCO, is one of Yuchai's principal suppliers of fuel injection pumps through two of its related companies. Yuchai/ASIMCO is a joint venture between Yuchai and a subsidiary of Asian Strategic Investments Corporation, or ASIMCO, that invests in factories in China that produce parts and components for diesel engines. ASIMCO is a joint venture among The Pacific Alliance Group Limited, Dean Witter Capital Corporation and TCW Capital Investment Corporation.

(d) Material supply concentration

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, 6108 and 6112 are manufactured internally. A large portion of its engine blocks used in production were casted and molded internally, and contingent supply came from a long term domestic supplier. Raw materials, principally steel and cast iron, were purchased from domestic suppliers.

(e) Nature of operations

During periods of economic expansion, the demand of trucks, construction machinery and other application of diesel engines generally increases. Conversely, during economic slowdowns the diesel engine industry is generally adversely affected by a decline in demand. As a result, the performance of Chinese economy will affect the Group's business and prospects to a significant degree.

F-45

Table of Contents**(f) Transactions involving Yuchai's Chinese shareholders**

Although the Company has proper legal ownership over and a controlling financial interest of 76.41% interest in Yuchai, the Company has from time to time encountered difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the State Holding Company and Coomber. As part of the terms of the Reorganization Agreement as described in Note 23, Yuchai and State Holding Company acknowledged and reaffirmed the Company's continued rights as majority shareholder to direct the management and policies of Yuchai through Yuchai's board of directors. However, no assurance can be given that disagreements or difficulties with Yuchai's management of State Holding Company and Coomber will not recur. In addition, as described in Note 5, Yuchai has entered into transactions that involved the Chinese Shareholders that have resulted in losses. No assurance can be given that future transactions involving the State Holding Company, Coomber and their related parties will be conducted on an arm-length basis or otherwise be beneficial to the Company. Consequently, such disagreements, or difficulties and transactions involving State Holding Company, Coomber and their related parties could have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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. The Reorganization Agreement was terminated on June 30, 2007.

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.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in various currencies are held in bank accounts in the following countries:

	<i>December 31</i>			
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2008</i>
	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb	Rmb
	PRC	Singapore	PRC	Singapore
Rmb	439,689		615,672	
USD		79,872		76,987
SGD		1,384		777
	439,689	81,256	615,672	77,764

32 Acquisitions**Acquisition of Yulin Hotel Company**

As previously described in Note 5 to these consolidated financial statements, 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 Rmb245.6 million. 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 in Yulin Hotel Company. Prior to this approval, management of the Company has concluded that Yuchai is the legal owner of the shares in Yulin Hotel Company and hence Yuchai also bears the risks and rewards of the ownership in the corresponding operations of Yulin Hotel Company as of December 25, 2007. Consequently, the acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method as of December 25, 2007. The results of operations and cash flows of Yulin Hotel Company were immaterial during the period December 25, 2007 to December 31, 2007, and therefore are not included in the Company's consolidated statements of income or cash flows. The Yulin Hotel Company, whose results were consolidated beginning in 2008, was included in Yuchai's operating segment in 2008.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at their estimated fair values as of December 25, 2007, and the Company recognized goodwill of Rmb 5,675 at acquisition. The principal assets of Yulin Hotel Company were the Yulin Hotel and YMCL's central office building in Guilin. The Company has finalized through internal studies and third-party valuations, the fair values of the property and equipment. Consequently, the final purchase price allocation is set forth below.

	Fair values
	Rmb 000
Current assets	7,809
Property and equipment	210,502
Construction in progress	130
Lease prepayments	48,281
Goodwill	5,675
Total assets acquired	272,397
Amounts due to related parties	19,782
Other current liabilities	7,015
Total liabilities assumed	26,797
Net assets acquired	245,600

During 2008, as disclosed in Notes 3(n), 3(q) and 5, the Company recorded an impairment charge of Rmb 46.0 million (US\$6.7 million) relating to the Yulin Hotel and Guilin Office buildings. In addition, the goodwill of Rmb5.7 million (US\$0.8 million) arising from the acquisition of the Yulin Hotel Company was fully impaired during the year.

Acquisition of Guangxi Yuchai Anda Gearbox Company Limited (Anda)

Anda was established by Yuchai Group Company and Guangzhou Anda Crankshaft Company Limited (Anda) on July 2005 as a limited liability company in Yulin with a registered capital of Rmb20 million. It was mainly engaged in the manufacturing and sales of automobile accessories. Upon establishment, Yuchai Group Company and Anda held 25% and 75% interests in Anda, respectively. In current year, to expand the business, YMMC entered into an agreement with Anda to acquire 75% interests in Anda at a consideration of Rmb12 million (US\$1.8 million). The consideration was paid to Anda in June 2008. On May 6, 2008, YMMC appointed the executive director and general manager to take over the operations of Anda. Anda has been included in the Yuchai's operating segment in 2008.

Consequently, the net assets of Anda acquired as at May 6, 2008 were Rmb32.5 million (US\$4.8 million). A negative goodwill amounting to Rmb12.4 million (US\$1.8 million) arose as a result of the difference between the net assets acquired and the cost of acquisition. The negative goodwill was allocated as a pro rata reduction to the qualifying assets acquired.

Table of Contents**33 Subsequent events*****(a) Multi-currency Revolving Credit Facility***

On March 19, 2009, the Company entered into a new facility agreement with BOTM to re-finance the existing revolving credit facility. The new unsecured, multi-currency revolving credit facility has a committed aggregated value of S\$16.5 million with a one year duration. The new facility will be used to finance the Company's long-term general working capital requirements. Among other things, the terms of the facility require that Hong Leong Asia Ltd. (HLA) retains ownership of the Company's special share and that the Company remains a consolidated subsidiary of HLA. The terms of the facility also include certain financial covenants with respect to the Company's tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not being less than US\$120 million and the ratio of the Company's total net debt (as defined in the agreement) to tangible net worth as at June 30 and December 31 of each year not exceeding 2.0 times, as well as negative pledge provisions and customary drawdown requirements.

(b) HLGE S\$93 million Loan Agreement

On February 18, 2009, we announced the entry into of a loan agreement by our wholly owned subsidiary, Venture Lewis with HLGE to refinance the outstanding zero coupon unsecured non-convertible bonds previously issued by HLGE and due to mature on July 3, 2009. Under the terms of the loan agreement, 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 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 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.

(c) Partial Redemption of New Bonds by HLGE

On March 23, 2009, HLGE partially redeemed the New Bonds. The principal amount redeemed was approximately S\$9.0 million (US\$5.9 million) and resulted in a reduction in the principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds held by the Company from S\$87.0 million (US\$57.6 million) to S\$78.0 million (US\$51.6 million). The proceeds from the partial redemption amounted to S\$10.5 million (US\$7.0 million).

(d) Full Redemption of New Bonds by HLGE

On July 3, 2009, HLGE fully redeemed all the outstanding New Bonds. The principal amount redeemed was approximately S\$78.0 million (US\$53.6 million) and resulted in a reduction in the principal amount of the New HLGE Bonds held by the Company from S\$78.0 million (US\$53.6 million) to nil. As mentioned in Note 33 (b), HLGE would pay to Venture Lewis a portion of the principal and gross redemption yield which amounted to S\$0.2 million (US\$0.1 million), and the remaining amount due to Venture Lewis would be refinanced through the S\$93.0 million unsecured loan arrangement.

(e) Provincial Government Approval for Acquisition of Yulin Hotel Company

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 in Yulin Hotel Company.

34 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.