比亞迪電子(國際)有限公司
BYD ELECTRONIC (INTERNATIONAL) COMPANY LIMITED

(Stock Code 股份代號: 285)

Annual Report 2013 年年報

A VISION FOR FUTURE

BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited ("BYD Electronic" or the "Company"; together with its subsidiaries known as the "Group"; stock code: 0285) was spun off from BYD Company Limited ("BYD", stock code: 1211) and listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange Hong Kong Limited on 20 December 2007. It is a world-leading vertically integrated provider of handset components and modules manufacturing as well as design and assembly services. The Company provides services to global leading vendors of handsets (original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs")). Its highly vertically integrated production process enhances its ability to provide customers with a full range of services, broaden product portfolio, quickly and efficiently respond to changing demands.

比亞迪電子（國際）有限公司（「比亞迪電子」或「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱「本集團」；股份代號：0285）成功於二零零七年十二月二十日由分拆比亞迪股份有限公司（「比亞迪」；股份代號：1211）於香港聯合交易所有限公司主板獨立上市。比亞迪電子是一家國際領先的垂直整合手機零部件及模組製造、手機設計及組裝服務供應商。公司為知名手機供應商（即原設備製造商或OEM）提供服務。公司的高度垂直整合生產能力使得公司可以為客戶提供全面的服務，擴大產品組合，更快和更有效率地迎合市場不斷變化的需求。

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

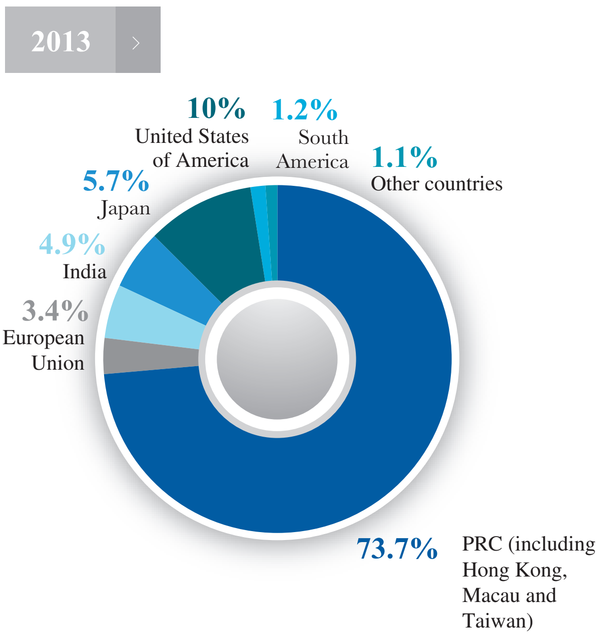
FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF KEY FINANCIAL FIGURES

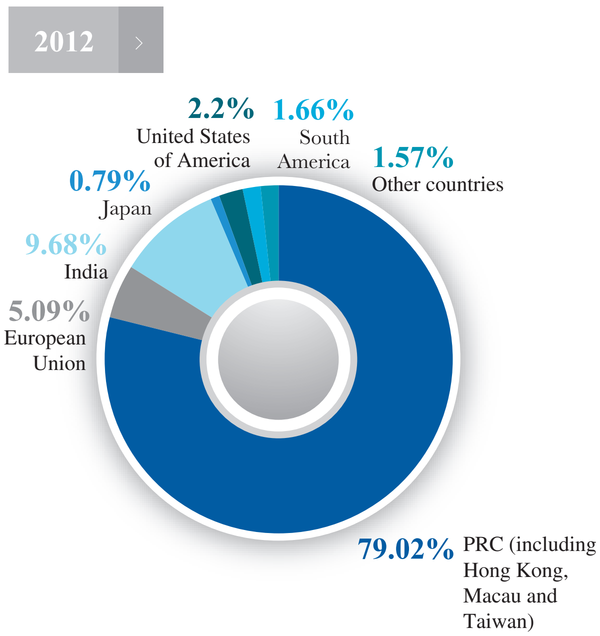
	For the year ended 31 December				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Turnover	**16,062,179**	14,090,909	15,868,300	16,647,129	11,198,670
Gross profit	**1,679,002**	1,190,104	1,730,368	2,069,991	1,561,783
Gross profit margin (%)	**10**	8	11	12	14
Profit attributable to equityholders of the parent	**648,405**	378,946	602,806	1,037,836	758,856
Net profit margin (%)	**4**	3	4	6	7

	For the year ended 31 December				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Net assets	**8,834,141**	8,254,418	7,991,533	7,522,123	6,627,944
Total assets	**13,876,605**	11,888,796	12,577,848	11,485,108	10,276,740
Gearing ratio (%) (Note)	**-27**	-26	-26	-21	-18
Current ratio (times)	**1.74**	1.98	1.72	1.94	1.78
Account and bills receivable turnover (days)	**70**	80	83	75	75
Inventory turnover (days)	**48**	52	49	49	72

Note: Gearing ratio = Total interest-bearing bank borrowings net of cash and bank balances/equity

TURNOVER BREAKDOWN BY LOCATION OF CUSTOMERS





CORPORATE INFORMATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Li Ke
Sun Yi-zao

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Wang Chuan-fu
Wu Jing-sheng

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Chung Kwok Mo John
Antony Francis MAMPILLY
Liang Ping

COMPANY SECRETARIES
Li Qian
Cheung Hon-wan

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Wang Chuan-fu
Wu Jing-sheng
Chung Kwok Mo John (Chairman)
Antony Francis MAMPILLY
Liang Ping

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Li Ke
Wang Chuan-fu
Chung Kwok Mo John
Antony Francis MAMPILLY
Liang Ping (Chairman)

NOMINATION COMMITTEE
Sun Yi-zao
Wang Chuan-fu (Chairman)
Chung Kwok Mo John
Antony Francis MAMPILLY
Liang Ping

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES
Li Ke
Wu Jing-sheng

REGISTERED OFFICE
Part of Unit 1712, 17th Floor, Tower 2
Grand Central Plaza
No. 138 Shatin Rural Committee Road
New Territories
Hong Kong

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC
No. 3001, Bao He Road
Baolong, Longgang
Shenzhen, 518116
The PRC

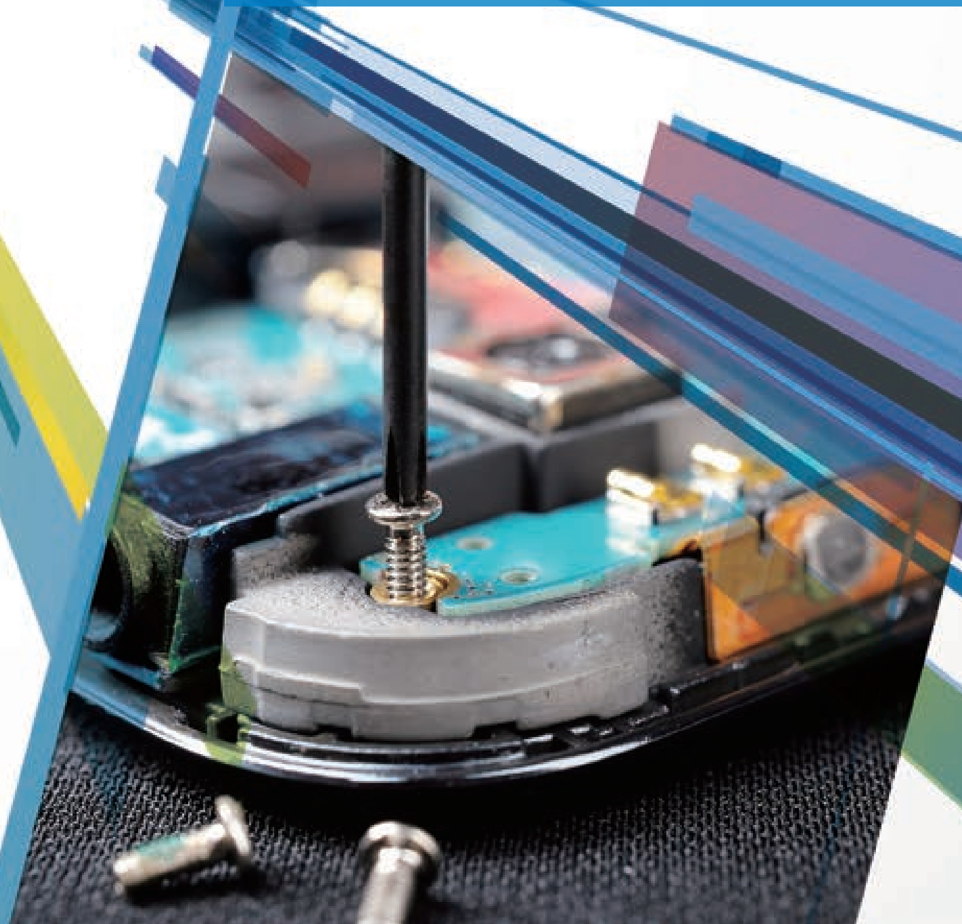
SHARE REGISTER AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Shops 1712-1716
17th Floor
Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
Hong Kong

INVESTOR AND MEDIA RELATIONS CONSULTANT
iPR Ogilvy Ltd.
Tel: (852) 2136 6185
Fax: (852) 3170 6606

WEBSITE
www.byd-electronic.com

STOCK CODE
0285

> DELIVERING A BRIGHT PROSPERITY



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited ("BYD Electronic" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), I hereby present the annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 (the "Year").

In 2013, the global economic recovery was slow, there was mild upturn in the economy of the United States and the Eurozone strived hard to get out of recession. The progress of China's economic structure optimization has been significant with the growth rate of 7.7% of the gross domestic product, which remained at the same level as in 2012. During the year under review, the development of smartphones has made huge strides. In 2013, the shipment volume of smartphones increased by 42.3% year on year and made a record of approximately 1 billion. It represented a high proportion of 53.6% of the global shipment volume of handsets, which outperformed that of feature phones for the first time and became the mainstream of global handset markets. China's domestic manufacturers had outstanding performance which further narrowed the gap with overseas leading smartphone manufacturers. The Group, benefited from the rapid growth of smartphones, recorded a turnover of approximately RMB16,062 million, representing an increase of 13.99% year on year. The profit attributable to owners of the parent increased by 71.11% to approximately RMB648 million as compared to that of 2012. The Board recommends the payment of final dividend of RMB0.0288 per share for the year ended 31 December 2013.

During the year, the Group successfully developed the plastics-and-metal hybrid technology (PMH) to realise the nano scale fusion of metal and plastic with enhanced aesthetical appeal and texture. Meanwhile, the PMH technology also significantly improved the signal reception of conventional metal components. Overall, the technology was highly recognized by customers, and the Group secured a number of high-end flagship model orders from domestic and overseas smartphone manufacturers. The PMH technology did not only directly drive the revenue growth and profitability of the Group, but also further reinforced the comprehensive competitiveness and industrial strategic position of the Group.

In respect of customer relationship, the Group continued to consolidate the cooperative relationship with its long-term strategic partner. During the year, the most significant customer of the Group continued to conduct strategic transformation, actively developed the smartphone market and successively launched various smartphone products and achieved good market responses. On the other hand, the Group actively strengthened the good business relationship with domestic manufacturers to cope with the launch of new smartphone models and secured a number of high-end handset projects which further provided them with handset components such as metal casings adopting PMH technology and assembly services to satisfy the strong market demand.

Leveraging its long-term technical expertise in the handset components and assembly sector and the vertical integration capability, the Group also made a significant breakthrough in the ODM business of tablets during the year. During the year, the Group has obtained tablet orders from global leading brands with shipments in bulk volume, successfully expanded its scope of business and fostered new growth momentum for the Group.

Looking ahead, with the widespread of mobile internet and the constantly enriching intelligent application, it is expected that the rapid market growth of the smartphones will continue in the future while the shipment volume of tablets for the whole year of 2014 will continue to maintain its rapid growth. Meanwhile, leveraging their domestic advantages, domestic handset brands will adjust their strategies on an ongoing basis to align with the demand of telecommunication operators and optimize the product coverage with high value for money to secure its advantageous position in the competition with overseas handset brands, which may help to maintain rapid growth continually.

In view of this, BYD Electronic will seize the opportunity to continue to utilize its highly vertical integration capability, strong economies of scale and cost advantages for expanding its market share during the industry's consolidation. As for the handset business, the Group will continue to strengthen the cooperative relationship with customers and seize the opportunities brought by the launch of new products by domestic and overseas smartphone brand manufacturers to strive for orders for high-end models in order to optimize product mix and enlarge market share. As for tablets, the Group will strengthen its capability of product design, components manufacturing and complete tablet assembly to expand customer base, improve product mix and further broaden the source of revenue and profits.

Finally, on behalf of BYD Electronic, I would like to thank our loyal customers, business partners, investors and shareholders for their support and trust in the Group. And I would also like to thank all staff for their concerted efforts during the past year. We are confident that the Group will become an international leading supplier of handset and other electronic product components and assembly services with highly vertical integration capability, and share the returns with our shareholders.

Wang Chuan-fu
Chairman

Hong Kong, 19 March 2014

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INDUSTRY REVIEW

For the year ended 31 December 2013 ("the year"), the global economic recovery was slow, there was mild upturn in the economy of the United States and the Eurozone strived hard to get out of recession. Growth in emerging market countries slowed down collectively, but the rising momentum was not affected. The progress of China's economic structure optimization has been significant. With more effort paid on reform, it maintained stable growth amidst the complicated external environment. In 2013, the growth of gross domestic product amounted to 7.7%, which was similar to that of 2012.

According to the statistics from Gartner, the world's authoritative market research institution, the global handset markets showed modest increase in 2013, with the global handset shipment volume increased by 3.5% year on year to 1.81 billion units. The development of smartphones has made huge strides. In 2013, the shipment volume of smartphones increased by 42.3% year on year and made a record of approximately 1 billion. It represented a high proportion of 53.6% of the global shipment volume of handsets, which outperformed that of feature phones for the first time and became the mainstream of global handset markets. For smartphones, China's domestic manufacturers had outstanding performance. In terms of shipment volume of smartphones, Huawei and Lenovo secured their position among the world's top five. Together they accounted for approximately 9.4% of the global market share, further narrowed the gap with overseas leading smartphone manufacturers. In addition, tablet market continued to maintain its rapid growth in 2013, with an annual global tablet shipment volume of approximately 200 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 68%. Tablets continued to be recognised and sought after by consumers for their outstanding portability and user friendliness.

In the China market, with the widespread of mobile internet and the constantly enriching applications, the consumer demand for mobile intelligent terminals was robust and accordingly, the substitution of smartphones for feature phones was expedited in the market. Furthermore, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology ("MIIT") issued 4G licenses to three major telecommunication operators, further expediting the regime change of related industries. According to the data published by MIIT, the shipment volume of China's smartphones recorded approximately 423 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 64%.

As for material application, the global leading smartphone manufacturers took the lead in applying metals for casings and components of its high-end smartphone models, so as to improve the appearance, texture and mechanical performance of their products, which has in turn enhanced the competitiveness of their products. With the performance advantages and excellent user experience of metals, the use of metal casings and metal components rapidly extended from internationally leading smartphone manufacturers to smartphone manufacturers in China and overseas. The product scope of application also expanded from high-end models to mid- to high-end models and was adopted by an increasing number of tablets while the market penetration rate continued to increase.

BUSINESS REVIEW

BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited ("BYD Electronic" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is one of the most cost-competitive handset component and assembly service providers and adopts an operating strategy of providing one-stop services with high vertical integration capability and provides handset manufacturers with services such as the manufacture of handset components, including handset casings and structural parts, and handset modules equipped with various mechanical components such as handset casings, microphones, connectors and other components, as well as the provision of complete handset design and assembly services and the provision of design, parts manufacturing and assembly services of other electronic products. With highly vertical integration capability and long-term accumulation of technology, the Group has established a strong market position in the industry and won high industry reputation with one-stop service, complete product portfolio and stable quality level.

Amidst the promising market environment, the Group capitalized on its leading technological edges and its comprehensive competitiveness and attracted international smartphone manufacturers to become new customers and won new mid- to high-end smartphone projects, promoting the speedy recovery of the Group's revenue and significant growth of profit. During the year, the Group recorded a turnover of approximately RMB16,062 million, representing an increase of approximately 13.99% year on year. Profit attributable to shareholders increased by approximately 71.11% year on year to approximately RMB648 million.

During the year, the Group successfully developed the plastics-and-metal hybrid technology (PMH) to realise the nano scale fusion of metal and plastic with enhanced aesthetical appeal and texture. Meanwhile, the PMH technology also significantly improved the signal reception of conventional metal components. Overall, the technology was highly recognized by customers, and the Group secured a number of high-end flagship model orders from domestic and overseas smartphone manufacturers. The PMH technology did not only directly drive the revenue growth and profitability of the Group, but also further reinforced the comprehensive competitiveness and industrial strategic position of the Group.

In respect of customer relationship, the Group continued to consolidate the cooperative relationship with its long-term strategic partner. During the year, the most significant customer of the Group continued to conduct strategic transformation, actively developed the smartphone market and successively launched various smartphone handset products and achieved good market responses. On the other hand, the Group actively strengthened the good business relationship with domestic manufacturers to cope with the launch of various smartphone models and secured a number of high-end handset projects, further provided them with handset components such as metal casings adopting PMH technology and assembly services to satisfy the strong market demand.

Leveraging its long-term technical expertise in the handset components and assembly sector and the vertical integration capability, the Group also made a significant breakthrough in the ODM business of tablets during the year. The Group actively seized the opportunities arising from the soaring growth of tablets and provided one-stop services ranging from complete tablet design, component production to complete tablet assembly for customers. During the year, the Group has obtained tablet orders from global leading brands with shipments in bulk volume, successfully expanded its scope of business and fostered new growth momentum for the Group.

FUTURE STRATEGY

Looking ahead to 2014, it is expected that the growth of global economy will be accelerated. The economy of the United States will continue its recovery and the Eurozone will climb out of recession and is likely to realize growth. As for the domestic side, the central government will continue to pursue the basic policy of maintaining a steady growth, maintaining the consistency and stability of macroeconomic policies and deepening the reform to gain momentum for economic development. The Group believes that a stable economic growth will promote a healthier and more beneficial business environment for companies.

With the widespread of mobile internet and the constantly enriching intelligent applications, it is expected that the rapid market growth will continue in the future. According to Gartner's forecast, the shipment volume of smartphones for the whole year of 2014 will increase to 1.2 billion to 1.3 billion units, the proportion of which to global handset shipment volume will continue to rise, while the shipment volume of tablets for the whole year of 2014 will continued to maintain its rapid growth. As for the domestic side, the issuance of 4G license will facilitate the rapid development of relevant industry chain effectively. Leveraging their domestic advantages, domestic handset brands will adjust their strategies on an ongoing basis to align with the demand of telecommunication operators and optimize the product coverage with high value for money to secure its advantageous position in the competition with overseas handset brands, which may help to maintain rapid growth continually.

Facing the strong demand for mobile intelligent terminals such as smartphones and tablets, BYD Electronic will seize the opportunity to continue to utilize its highly vertical integration capability, strong economies of scale and cost advantages for expanding its market share during the industry's consolidation. As for the handset business, the Group will continue to strengthen the cooperative relationship with customers and seize the opportunities brought by the launch of new products by domestic and overseas smartphone brand manufacturers to strive for orders for high-end models in order to optimize product mix and enlarge market share. As for tablets, the Group will strengthen its capability of product design, components manufacturing and complete tablet assembly to expand customer base, improve product mix and further broaden the source of revenue and profits.

In order to improve consumers' experience and enhance product competitiveness, manufacturers of handset brands raise their demand for the texture and aesthetical appeal of handset products. Metal casings which adopted PMH technology have significant advantage in mechanical performance, aesthetical appeal, texture and signal reception. They are regarded as important factors of enhancing the consumer's experience with the phones, and are adopted in more mid- to high-end handset models. The Group expects that as the development of smartphone continues, the penetration of metal casings adopting PMH technology in mid- to high-end handset models will continue to rise. As the pioneering developer and promoter of the technology, the Group will seize the first-mover advantage and consolidate its leading position to expand its scope of application, fostering it to become one of the major growth momentums of the Group in the future.

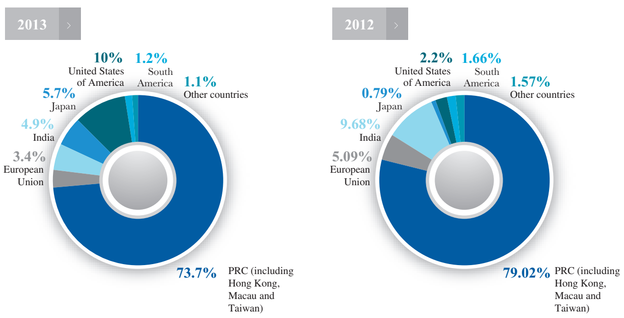
Looking forward, BYD Electronic will firmly grasp the enormous development space brought by rapid growth of the market to continuously develop the smartphone and tablet operations, consolidate and strengthen the cooperative relationship with its strategic partners, enhance product quality and minimize production cost to raise comprehensive competitiveness. The development strategies and objectives of BYD Electronic remain unchanged – the commitment to enhance its R&D capabilities and technological standards, and the determination to develop an integrated global manufacturing and service platform in order to further enhance its market position and create great returns to the shareholders.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Turnover recorded an increase of 13.99% as compared to the previous year. Profit attributable to equity owners of the parent increased by 71.11% as compared to the previous year, mainly attributable to the rapid growth of metal casings business which drove the revenue growth and profitability.

SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Set out below is the comparison of geographical information by customer location for the year ended 31 December 2012 and 2013:



GROSS PROFIT AND MARGIN

The Group's gross profit for the Year increased by approximately 41.08% to approximately RMB1,679 million. Gross profit margin rose from approximately 8.45% in 2012 to 10.45%. The increase in gross profit margin was mainly due to the strong growth of metal casings and the continued improvement of the product mix as well as the Group's successful development of new high-end smartphone projects of leading global handset manufacturers.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

During the Year, the Group recorded cash inflow from operations of approximately RMB1,647 million, compared with approximately RMB744 million recorded in 2012. During the Year, funds were obtained from the net cash derived from the Company's operations. As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Group did not have bank borrowings.

The Company maintained sufficient daily liquidity management and capital expenditure requirements, so as to control internal operating cash flows. Turnover days of accounts and bills receivables were approximately 70 days for the year ended 31 December 2013, compared with approximately 80 days for the year ended 31 December 2012. Inventory turnover for the year ended 31 December 2013 was approximately 48 days, compared with approximately 52 days for the year ended 31 December 2012.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The duty of the Company's financial division is to manage the Company's financial risk, and to operate in accordance with the policies approved and implemented by the senior management. As at 31 December 2013, the Company had no bank borrowings and its cash and cash equivalents were mainly held in Renminbi and US dollars. The Company's current bank deposits and cash balances and fixed deposits as well as the Company's credit facilities and net cash derived from operating activities will be sufficient to satisfy the Company's material commitments and the requirements for working capital, capital expenditure, business expansion, investments and expected debt repayment needs for the next year at least.

EXPOSURE TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Most of the Company's income and expenditure are settled in Renminbi and US dollars. During the year, the Company recorded losses arising from exchange differences, which was mainly attributed to the change in exchange rate of US dollars to Renminbi and of INR to US dollars. During the year, the Company did not encounter any significant difficulties or come under any impact on its operations or liquidity due to fluctuation in currency exchange rates. The directors believe that the Company will have sufficient foreign exchange to meet its own foreign exchange needs.

EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

As at 31 December 2013, the Company had employed over 58,000 employees. During the Year, total staff cost accounted for approximately 16.43% of the Company's turnover. The Company determines the remuneration of its employees based on their performance, experience and prevailing industry practices, and compensation policies are reviewed on a regular basis. Bonuses and rewards may also be given to employees based on their annual performance evaluation. Incentives may be offered to encourage individual development.

SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2013, the share capital of the Company was as follows:

Number of shares issued: 2,253,204,500 shares.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, the Company did not redeem any shares. During the Year, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased or sold any shares of the Company.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2013, the Company had capital commitment of approximately RMB154 million (31 December 2012: approximately RMB353 million).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Please refer to Note 27 of this annual report for details of contingent liabilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

During the reporting period, the company had no environmental protection or significant social security issues.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

LI, KE

Ms. Li Ke, born in 1970, Chinese national with right of abode in the United States, bachelor degree holder. Ms. Li graduated from Fudan University (復旦大學) where she obtained her bachelor degree in statistics in 1992. Ms. Li worked at Asia Resources (亞洲資源) and joined the BYD Group in September 1996 as a manager in the marketing division and later as general manager of sales. Ms. Li joined our Group in January 2003 and is responsible for the overall strategic planning and business management. She has also been actively participating in the marketing, human resources and general administration of our Group's business. She is an Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

SUN, YI-ZAO

Mr. Sun Yi-zao, born in 1964, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas. Mr. Sun graduated from Jiangxi Radio and TV University (江西廣播電視大學) in 1990. Mr. Sun joined the BYD Group in November 1994 and held the positions as manager of the design department, the engineering department and the spare parts sub-plant, and general manager of Division 3. Mr. Sun joined our Group in December 2002 and is responsible for various aspects of our operations such as production, procurement and quality control. Mr. Sun is an Executive Director and the Chief Operation Officer of our Company.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

WANG, CHUAN-FU

Mr. Wang Chuan-fu, born in 1966, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, master degree holder, senior engineer. Mr. Wang graduated from Central South University of Technology (中南工業大學) (currently known as Central South University) in 1987 with a bachelor degree majoring in metallurgy physical chemistry, and then graduated from Beijing Non-Ferrous Research Institute (北京有色金屬研究總院) in the PRC in 1990 with a master degree majoring in metallurgy physical chemistry. Mr. Wang held positions as vice supervisor in Beijing Non-Ferrous Research Institute, general manager in Shenzhen Bi Ge Battery Co. Limited (深圳市比格電池有限公司). In February 1995, he founded Shenzhen BYD Battery Company Limited (深圳市比亞迪實業有限公司) with Lv Xiang-yang and took the position of general manager. He is a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Company and also the Chairman, an Executive Director and the President of the BYD Group, a director of Shenzhen BYD Daimler New Technology Co. Ltd., the vice chairman of Shenzhen Pengcheng Electric Automobiles Renting Co., Ltd. (深圳市鵬程電動汽車出租有限公司), a director of BYD Auto (Tianjin) Co., Limited (天津比亞迪汽車有限公司), an independent director of Renren Inc., a director of South University of Science and Technology of China (南方科技大學) and a director of BYD Charity Foundation.

Mr. Wang, being a technology expert, enjoyed special allowances from the State Council. In June 2003, he was awarded Star of Asia by BusinessWeek. He was awarded with "Mayor award of Shenzhen in 2004" (二零零四年深圳市市長獎) and "The 2008 CCTV Man of the Year China Economy Innovation Award", etc.

WU, JING-SHENG

Mr. Wu Jing-sheng, born in 1963, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, master degree holder. Mr. Wu graduated from Anhui Normal University (安徽省師範大學) in 1988 majoring in Chinese language. He took part in National Examination for Lawyers (全國律師統考) and obtained qualification as a lawyer granted by the Department of Justice of Anhui Province (安徽省司法廳) in 1992. Mr. Wu also passed the National Examination for Certified Public Accountants (註冊會計師全國統考) and obtained qualification as a PRC Certified Public Accountant in 1995. In July 2006, he graduated from Guanghua School of Management of the Peking University (北京大學光華管理學院) with an MBA. Mr. Wu worked at Guangzhou Youngy Investment & Management Group Company Limited (廣州融捷投資管理集團有限公司) and was responsible for finance and related duties. He joined the BYD Group in September 1995 as its financial manager. He is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and a vice president, chief financial officer and secretary to the board of directors of the BYD Group and a director of Shenzhen BYD Daimler New Technology Co. Ltd., a director of Tibet Shigatse Zhabuye Lithium High-Tech Co., Ltd., a supervisor of Qianhai Insurance Trading Center (Shenzhen) Co., Limited (前海保險交易中心（深圳）股份有限公司) and the chairman of BYD Charity Foundation.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

CHUNG KWOK MO JOHN

Mr. Chung Kwok Mo John, born in 1969, Chinese national, permanent resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Mr Chung obtained a Bachelor of Economics degree from Macquarie University, Australia in 1992 and is also a member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and CPA Australia, with about 20 years of experience in auditing, financial management and corporate finance. Mr. Chung was an auditor in an international accounting firm from 1992 to 1999. Since 2000 and prior to joining Xiwang Property Holdings Company Limited ("Xiwang Property", formerly known as "Xiwang Sugar Holdings Company Limited", a listed company on the Stock Exchange, Stock Code: 2088), Mr. Chung had held several senior management positions, including chief financial officer, executive director and independent non-executive director, in a number of listed companies in Hong Kong.

Mr. Chung joined Xiwang Property as the Chief Financial Officer from May 2008 to September 2011. He was the Financial Consultant of Xiwang Property and the Chief Financial Officer of Xiwang Special Steel Company Limited ("Xiwang Special Steel", a listed company on the Stock Exchange, Stock Code: 1266) from September 2011 to 15 July 2013, and the executive vice president of Xiwang Property from 15 July 2013 to 31 December 2013. He is now an independent non-executive director of the Company. In addition, he is the external adviser of Xiwang Special Steel and Xiwang Property, and an independent non-executive director of Zhengye International Holdings Company Limited, a listed company on the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3363).

ANTONY FRANCIS MAMPILLY

Mr. Mampilly, born in 1950, United States national, master degree holder. Mr. Mampilly obtained a bachelor degree and a master degree in physics from Kerala University, India in 1970. Mr. Mampilly worked at Motorola, Inc. where he held positions as general manager of the Energy Systems Group, general manager of the auto electronics business, corporate vice president and chief procurement officer. He is an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company.

LIANG, PING

Mr. Liang Ping, born in 1951, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, master degree holder, senior engineer. He was the deputy director of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry Bureau of Shaanxi Province (陝西省石油化學工業局), general manager of Shaanxi Yanchang Petroleum (Group) Co., Ltd. (陝西延長石油（集團）有限責任公司). He joined Shaanxi Provincial Investment Group Co. (陝西省投資集團（有限）公司) in August 2006 and served as general manager. He is an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company and also the chairman of Shaanxi Energy Group Limited (陝西能源集團有限公司), Shaanxi Provincial Hydropower Development Company Limited (陝西省水電開發有限責任公司), Shaanxi Qing Shui Chuan Electric Co., Ltd. (陝西清水川發電有限公司) and Shaanxi Renmin Daxia Company Limited (陝西人民大廈有限公司) and a member of the 12th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (中國人民政治協商會議第十二屆全國委員會).

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

DONG, GE-NING

Mr. Dong Ge-ning, born in 1972, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, bachelor degree holder. Mr. Dong graduated from Southwest Agricultural University (西南農業大學) with a bachelor degree in engineering specializing in agricultural mechanization in 1993. Mr. Dong held positions as engineer, plant manager at Zhanjiang Agricultural Reclamation No. 2 Machinery Factory (湛江農墾第二機械廠) and worked at Foxconn International Holdings Limited where he was responsible for product development. Mr. Dong joined the BYD Group in March 2003 and is responsible for a number of areas including development of new products, project management, the research and development, design and production of moulds.

WANG, BO

Mr. Wang Bo, born in 1972, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, bachelor degree holder. Mr. Wang graduated from the Harbin Institute of Technology (哈爾濱工業大學) with a bachelor degree in engineering specializing in electrochemical engineering in 1993. Mr. Wang worked as an assistant engineer at No. 18 Tianjin

Institute of Power Sources (天津電源研究所第十八研究院), a senior quality engineer and resource development manager at Motorola (China) Ltd. Mr. Wang joined the Group in September 2001 and is responsible for marketing and sales and the day-to-day management of the commercial and customer service aspects of our business.

WANG, JIANG

Mr. Wang Jiang, born in 1971, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, master degree holder. Mr. Wang graduated from Liang Shan University (涼山大學) with a bachelor degree in integration of mechanical and electrical industry in 1992 and obtained a master degree in business administration from Tongji University (同濟大學) in 2008. Mr. Wang served as a quality control manager and a supplier quality control certification manager at Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co. Ltd. (深圳桑菲消費通信有限公司) and was assigned various responsibilities in plan management, production and quality control at the BYD Group. Mr. Wang joined the Group in July 2004 and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the production, quality control and planning of our business.

ZHU, AI-YUN

Ms. Zhu Ai-yun, born in 1965, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, master degree holder. Ms. Zhu graduated from Changsha Communications University (長沙交通學院) with a bachelor degree in engineering financial accounting in 1988 and obtained an executive MBA degree from Peking University (北京大學) in 2008. Ms. Zhu worked as an accountant for Yantai, Marine Salvage Bureau (煙台海上救撈局) under the Ministry of Communications and joined the BYD Group in 1997 where she served as an accountant, manager and senior manager of the financial department, etc. Ms. Zhu joined our Group in April 1997 and is the Chief Financial Officer of the Company responsible for supervising financial and accounting, human resources and general administrative matters.

LI, QIAN

Mr. Li Qian, born in 1973, Chinese national with no right of abode overseas, bachelor degree holder. Mr. Li graduated from Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics (江西財經大學) with a bachelor degree in economics in 1997. Mr. Li worked as an auditor and business consultant at PwC China and Arthur Andersen and served as a representative of securities affairs at ZTE Corporation (中興通訊股份有限公司). Mr. Li joined the BYD Group in August 2005, he is currently a joint company secretary of the Company, a company secretary of BYD Company Limited (Stock Code: 01211) and a supervisor of Tibet Shigatse Zhabuye Lithium High- Tech Co., Ltd..

CHEUNG, HON-WAN

Mr. Cheung Hon-wan, born in 1956, Chinese national, permanent resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, master degree holder. Mr. Cheung obtained a master degree in accounting and finance from the University of Lancaster in the United Kingdom in 1983. He is also a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Cheung worked at various Hong Kong listed companies and served as a qualified accountant of the Company. He is a joint company secretary of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board of Directors believes that good corporate governance is an essential element in enhancing the confidence of current and potential shareholders, investors, employees, business partners and the community as a whole. To this end, we strive to promote and uphold the highest standard of corporate governance.

The Company has put in place corporate governance practices to comply with all the provisions and most of the recommended best practices of the Corporate Governance code (the "Code") since the shares of the Company commenced listing on the main board of The Stock Exchanges of Hong Kong Limited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Accountable to the Shareholders, the Board of Directors is collectively responsible for formulating the strategic business direction of the Group and setting objectives for management, overseeing its performance and assessing the effectiveness of management strategies.

THE DIRECTORS

As of the date of this report, the Board comprises seven Directors. There are two Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors and three Independent Non-Executive Directors. Brief biographical details outlining each individual Director's range of specialist experience and suitability of the successful long-term running of the Group are set out on pages 12 to 13 of this annual report.

The Group believes that its Non-executive Directors and Independent Non-executive Directors composition are well balanced with each Director having sound knowledge, experience and/or expertise relevant to the business operations and development of the Group. All Directors are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to the Shareholders and have exercised their duties with care, skill and diligence, contributing to the successful performance of the Group for the year under review.

The Company has received from each of the Independent Non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of his independence as required under the Listing Rules. The Company considers all Independent Non-executive Directors to be independent.

The Board held six meetings during this year to discuss the Group's overall strategy, operation and financial performance. The Board also ensures that it is provided in a timely manner with all necessary information to enable it to discharge its duties. All Board meetings adhere to a formal agenda in which a schedule of matter is specifically addressed to the Board for its discussion. Topics discussed at these Board meetings include: overall strategy; interim and annual results; recommendations on Directors' appointment(s); the Board Diversity Policy; approval of connected transactions; and other significant operational and financial matters.

The Directors decide on corporate strategies, approve overall business plans and supervise the Group's financial performance, management and organization on behalf of the shareholders. Specific tasks that the Board delegates to the Group's management included the preparation of annual and interim accounts for the Board's approval before public reporting; the implementation of various strategies approved by the Board; the monitoring of operating budgets; the implementation of internal control procedures; and the ensuring of compliance with relevant statutory requirements and other rules and regulations.

In accordance with Article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association (the "Articles") at each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors, or if their number is not three (3) or a multiple of three (3), the number which is nearest to and is at least one-third, shall retire from office by rotation at least every three (3) years. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election. Accordingly, Mr. Wang Chuan-Fu, Mr, Antony Francis MAMPILLY, Mr. Liang Ping shall retire by rotation, and it is proposed that Mr. Wang Chuan-Fu, Mr, Antony Francis MAMPILLY, and Mr. Liang Ping shall be eligible for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Mr. Chan Yuk-tong has tendered his resignation to the Nomination Committee to cease acting as an independent non-executive director of the Company, a member of the Audit Committee, a member of the Nomination Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee due to personal reasons. According to the requirements, such resignation has been effective since approval at the annual general meeting.

THE BOARD'S DIVERSITY POLICY

During the year, the Board has adopted the Diversity Policy, which sets out the approach to diversity of Board members. In determining the Board composition, the Company considers a range of diversity elements, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and education background, professional experience, skills and knowledge. All appointments of the Board will be made based on merit and objective criteria while taking into full account of the interest of Board's diversity.

The selection of candidate will be based on a range of diversity elements. The final decision will be made according to the strengths of the candidate and his/her contribution that would bring to the Board.

BOARD MEETINGS

To ensure the highest attendance of Directors, written notices are sent to all Directors 14 days before a regular board meeting. The meeting agenda is set in consultation with members of the Board. The Board held six meetings in 2013. The attendance of individual Director at the Board meetings is set out below:

Member of the Board	No. of Board meetings attended	Attendance rate
LI Ke	6	100%
SUN Yi-zao	6	100%
WANG Chuan-fu	6	100%
WU Jing-sheng	6	100%
CHUNG Kwok Mo John	3	100%
Antony Francis MAMPILLY	6	100%
LIANG Ping	6	100%
CHAN Yuk-tong	3	100%

In furtherance of good corporate governance, the Board has set up a number of committees, including:

– the Audit Committee;

– the Remuneration Committee; and

– the Nomination Committee

Each Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors, addressing major findings with valuable recommendations for the decision making of the Board of Directors. The particulars of these Committees are set out hereunder.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established an Audit Committee in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules. The primary duties of the Audit Committee will be to review and supervise our financial reporting process and internal control system and to provide advice and comments to the Board of Directors. As of the date of this report, the Audit Committee consists of five members, namely WANG Chuan-fu, WU Jing-sheng, CHUNG Kwok Mo John (Chairman), Antony Francis MAMPILLY and LIANG Ping, of whom CHUNG Kwok Mo John, Anthony Francis MAMPILLY and LIANG Ping are independent non-executive Directors of the Company and among them, Mr. CHUNG Kwok Mo John has appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise as required under Rule 3.10 of the Listing Rules.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee follow the guidelines set out by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and is published on the websites of Stock Exchange and the Company pursuant to Code C.3.4.

The Company established the Audit Committee on 29 November 2007 and has held two meetings during the year to review the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2013 and the effectiveness of the financial reporting process and internal control system of the Company.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has also set up a remuneration committee on 29 November 2007 which consists of five directors of the Company, namely LI Ke, WANG Chuan-fu, CHUNG Kwok Mo John, Antony Francis MAMPILLY and LIANG Ping (Chairman), of which CHUNG Kwok Mo John, Antony Francis MAMPILLY and LIANG Ping are the independent non-executive directors of the Company, as of the date of this report. The Remuneration Committee considers and makes recommendation regarding the remuneration and other benefits paid by the Company to the Directors, Senior Management and Staff (after authorization by the shareholders' meeting) for the Board's approval. The remuneration of all Directors, Senior Management and Staff is subject to regular monitoring by the Remuneration Committee to ensure that levels of their remuneration and compensation are appropriate.

The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee is published on the websites of Stock Exchange and the Company pursuant to Code B.1.3.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR DIRECTORS

The primary goal of the Group's remuneration policy for Executive Directors is to enable the Company to retain and motivate Executive Directors by linking their compensation to their individual performance as measured against the corporate objectives and the Group's operating results and taking into account the comparable market conditions. The principal elements of the remuneration package of Executive Directors include basic salary and discretionary bonus.

The Company reimburses reasonable expenses incurred by these Directors in the course of their duties as Directors.

Directors do not participate in decisions on their own remuneration.

The emoluments paid to each Director of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 are set out in note 8 to the financial statements.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company established our Nomination Committee on 29 November 2007. The primary duties of our Nomination Committee are to make recommendations to the Board regarding candidates to fill vacancies on the Board. As of the date of this report, the Nomination Committee comprises five members, namely SUN Yi-zao, WANG Chuan-fu (Chairman), CHUNG Kwok Mo John, Antony Francis MAMPILLY and LIANG Ping.

The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee is published on the websites of Stock Exchange and the Company pursuant to Code A.5.3.

INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS AND THEIR REMUNERATION

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the total remuneration paid and payable by the Company to the independent international auditors, Ernst & Young, were RMB2,080,000 for audit services. The audit fee was approved by the Board.

During the year ended 31 December 2013, the Company appointed Ernst & Young as independent international auditors of the Company. The re-appointment of Ernst & Young as the Company's independent international auditors for the Year 2014 has been recommended and endorsed by the Board and is subject to approval by shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

INTERNAL CONTROL

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board is fully responsible for the Company's internal control system and review of its effectiveness through the Audit Committee. The Company's internal control system plays a key role in the management of risks that are significant to the fulfilment of its business objectives. Various measures have been designed for safeguarding assets against unauthorized use or disposal; maintaining proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information used within the business or for publication. The procedures provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material errors, losses or fraud. The Board of Directors has conducted an annual review of the Group's internal control system through the Audit Committee and considers that the relevant system appropriate and effective.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Group has an Internal Audit Department which plays an important role in the Group's internal control framework. The tasks of the Department include regular review and audit of the practices, procedures and internal control systems on those areas of the Group's activities with the greatest perceived risks. Apart from conducting special audits of areas of concern identified by management or the Audit Committee, the Department also conducts routine examinations and reviews on the soundness and effectiveness of general business management, thus achieving effective control and driving improvement in the overall business activities of the Company to the greatest extent possible.

The Internal Audit Department reports directly to the Audit Committee appointed by the Board of Directors at the functional level, and reports to the Chief Financial Officer at the administrative level.

With the development of the Company, the Internal Audit Department has established various internal audit standard documents such as "Internal Audit System", "Internal Control Standard" and "Internal Control Assessment and Management Requirements" to conduct inspection at company level and business level through project audit and internal control test, so as to identify risks and enhance its management.

The annual and quarterly work plan of Internal Audit Department is reviewed by the Audit Committee and reported to the Audit Committee regularly. Major audit findings will be reported to the Audit Committee on a timely basis. During the reporting year, the Internal Audit Department reviewed the key operations of the Group, identified areas of concern and established constructive communication with the Audit Committee.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") contained in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the Company's code of conduct regarding securities transactions by its Directors. All Directors complied with their obligations under the Model Code regarding their securities transactions during the Year.

Specified individuals who are likely to be in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information of the Group are also subject to compliance with the Model Code. No incident of non-compliance was noted by the Company in 2013.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Under the Company's Articles of Association and the Companies Ordinance, the Directors shall, on the requisition of members of the Company holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than one-twentieth of such of the paid-up capital of the Company as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, forthwith proceed duly to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.

To safeguard shareholders' rights, the Company adopts the policy of voting by poll for all resolutions put forward at any shareholders' meetings.

Shareholders may send their enquiries requiring the Board's attention to the Company Secretary at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong. Other general enquiries can be directed to the Company through our Investor and Media Relations Consultant, whose contact information is disclosed in "Corporate Information" of this annual report.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company believes that effective communication with the investors is essential for enhancing investors' knowledge and understanding of the Company. To achieve this, the Company pursues a proactive policy of promoting investor relations and communication. The main purpose of the Company's investor relations policy, therefore, is to enable investors to have access, on a fair and timely basis, to information that is reasonably required for making the best investment decisions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The board of directors (the "Board") of BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited would like to present its annual report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

CORPORATE REORGANISATION

The Company was incorporated with limited liability in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance on 14 June 2007. By the virtue of the reorganisation implemented in preparation for the listing of the shares of the Company on the main board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange") for the purpose of rationalising the structure of the Group, the Company became the holding company of the Group. The shares of the Company commenced listing on the main board of the Stock Exchange on 20 December 2007.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Group are manufacture of handset components and modules. It also provides design and assembly services for handsets to its customers. The principal activities of its major subsidiaries are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the financial position of the Group and the Company as at the date are set out in the consolidated financial statements and their notes on pages 30 to 89 in this annual report.

The Board recommends the payment of final dividend of RMB0.0288 per share for the year ended 31 December 2013.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group and the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statements of changes in equity and note 26 to the financial statements respectively.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements during the year in the property, plant and equipment of the Group are set out in note 14 to the financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL/PAID-IN CAPITAL

Details of the movements during the year in the share capital are set out in note 25 to the financial statements.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

During the year, details of the Company's reserves and movements in reserves are set out in note 26(b) to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Li Ke
Sun Yi-zao

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Wang Chuan-fu
Wu Jing-sheng

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Chan Yuk-tong (Resigned on 7 June 2013)
Antony Francis Mampilly
Liang Ping
Chung Kwok Mo John (Appointed on 7 June 2013)

Pursuant to Article 106 of the Articles of Association, at each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors, or if their number is not three (3) or a multiple of three (3), the number which is nearest to and is at least one-third, shall retire from office by rotation at least once every three (3) years. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company to act as executive Directors for an term of three years with effect from 1 December 2013. Either party has the right to give not less than three months' written notice to terminate the agreement. The particulars of these agreements are in all material respects identical and that each of the executive Directors is entitled to a salary and, at the discretion of the Board, a bonus payment.

Each of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors has entered into an appointment letter with the Company. None of them has entered into any service contract with the Group. The term of office of the non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors is for a period of three years with effect from 1 December 2013 and in each case, either the Company or the relevant Director can give three months' prior notice at any time to terminate the appointment without payment of compensation, and the appointments are subject to the provisions of retirement and rotation of Directors under the Articles of the Company.

The terms of each of the appointment letters of each of such non-executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors are in all material respects identical. Each of the independent non-executive Directors is entitled to a director's fee whereas none of the non-executive Directors is entitled to a director's fee.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGMENT

Brief biographical details of Directors and senior management of the Company are set out on pages 12 to 14.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2013, the relevant interests or short positions of the Directors and chief executive of the Company in the shares and underlying shares of the Company or its associated corporations (with the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Future Ordinance ("SFO")), which are required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or were required pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules") relating to securities transactions by Directors to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Name of Director	Name of Company	Capacity	Number of issued shares held	Approximate percentage of total issued share capital of that company
Ms. LI Ke	the Company	Beneficial interest	8,602,000[1] (long position)	0.38%
	BYD	Personal interest	11,884,500[2] (long position)	0.50%
Mr. SUN Yi-zao	the Company	Beneficial interest	5,797,000[1] (long position)	0.26%
	BYD	Personal interest	8,164,680[2] (long position)	0.35%
Mr. WU Jing-sheng	the Company	Beneficial interest	8,602,000[1] (long position)	0.38%
	BYD	Personal interest	5,310,880[2] (long position)	0.23%
Mr. WANG Chuan-fu	BYD	Personal interest	570,642,580[3] (long position)	24.24%

Notes

1. The shares are held by Gold Dragonfly Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly owned by BF Gold Dragon Fly (PTC) Limited as trustee of BF Trust, of which Ms. LI Ke, Mr. SUN Yi-zao and Mr. WU Jing-sheng are beneficiaries.

2. These are the A shares of BYD held by Ms. LI Ke, Mr. SUN Yi-zao and Mr. WU Jing-sheng. The total issued share capital of BYD as at 31 December 2013 was RMB2,354,100,000, comprising 1,561,000,000 A shares and 793,100,000 H shares, all of par value of RMB1 each. The A shares held by Ms. LI Ke, Mr. SUN Yi-zao and Mr. WU Jing-sheng represented approximately 0.76%, 0.52% and 0.34% of the total issued A shares of BYD as of 31 December 2013.

3. These are the A shares of BYD held by Mr. WANG Chuan-fu, which represented approximately 36.56% of total issued A shares of BYD as of 31 December 2013.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors or chief executive had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in any shares and underlying shares of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as at 31 December 2012.

SHARE OPTIONS

During the year under review, the Company did not adopt any share option scheme.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES

Save as disclosed under the heading "Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests and Short Positions in Shares" above, at no time during the year ended 31 December 2013 was the Company, its holding company or any of its fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors or the chief executive of the Company or their associates to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in the Company or any other body corporate.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2013, so far as was known to the Directors of the Company, the following persons (other than the Directors and chief executive of the Company) had interests or short positions in the ordinary shares and underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong), or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO:

Name of shareholder	Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares in which the interested party has or is deemed to have interests or short positions	Approximate percentage of shareholding in total issued share capital
Golden Link Worldwide Limited ("Golden Link")	Beneficial interest	1,481,700,000 (long position)	65.76%
BYD Hong Kong Limited ("BYD Hong Kong")	Interest of controlled corporation[1]	1,481,700,000 (long position)	65.76%
BYD Company Limited ("BYD")	Interest of controlled corporation[1]	1,481,700,000 (long position)	65.76%
Gold Dragonfly Limited ("Gold Dragonfly")	Beneficial interest	158,820,500 (long position)	7.05%
BF Gold Dragon Fly (PTC) Limited ("BF Trustee")	Trustee[2]	158,820,500 (long position)	7.05%

Notes

1. BYD is the sole shareholder of BYD Hong Kong, which in turn is the sole shareholder of Golden Link. As such, both BYD Hong Kong and BYD were deemed to be interested in the shares of the Company held by Golden Link.

2. The 158,820,500 shares of the Company are held by Gold Dragonfly, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly owned by BF Trustee as trustee of BF Trust, the beneficiaries of which are 35 employees of BYD, its subsidiaries and the Group. As such, BF Trustee was deemed to be interested in the shares of the Company held by Gold Dragonfly.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2013, the Company had not been notified by any persons (other than the Directors or chief executive of the Company) who had interests or short positions in the ordinary shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed to the Company and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Report for the corporate governance adopted by the Company is set out on page 15 to 19 of this annual report.

REMUNERATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the total remuneration of the Directors and the five highest paid employees are set out in note 8 and 9 to the financial statements.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no restrictions on the right of members to transfer their fully-paid shares under the Companies Ordinance and the articles of association of the Company (except which permitted by the Stock Exchange).

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The top five largest customer groups and the largest customer group of the Group represent approximately 61% and 20% of the Group's total sales of the year respectively. The top five largest suppliers and the largest suppliers of the Group represent approximately 23% and 15% of the Group's total purchase of the year respectively.

None of the Directors, any of their associates or any shareholder of the Company (which, to the knowledge of the Directors, own 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company) had any beneficial interest in the top five largest customers and suppliers of the Group.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company was entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2013.

NON-COMPETE UNDERTAKING

BYD Company Limited declared that it has complied with the non-compete deed given by it, Mr. Wang Chuan-fu and Mr. Lv Xiang-yang in favour of the Company (for itself and as trustee for the benefit of its subsidiaries from time to time) (as described in the prospectus of the Company dated 7 December 2007) (the "Non-compete Deed").

The independent non-executive Directors have also reviewed the compliance by BYD Company Limited, Mr. Wang Chuan-fu and Mr. Lv Xiang-yang with the Non-compete Deed and the independent non-executive Directors have confirmed that, as far as they can ascertain, there is no incidence of non-compliance with the Non-compete Deed by any of BYD Company Limited, Mr. Wang Chuan-fu and Mr. Lv Xiang-yang.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of related party transactions are set out in note 30 to the financial statements. The independent non-executive Directors are of the view that the related party transactions were carried out in the ordinary and usual course of business and on normal commercial terms.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Details of the connected transactions are as follows:

A. THE FOLLOWING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING AND ANNOUNCEMENT REQUIREMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 14A OF THE LISTING RULES.

(i) Sale of assets by the Company to BYD

On 9 May 2013, the Company entered into an assets sale agreement with BYD for the transfer of production equipment such as spark machines (火花機), vertical machining center (立式加工中心) and laser marking machines (激光打標機) to BYD Group by the Group at a consideration of RMB25,620,751, which was determined with reference to the unaudited net asset value of the transferred assets as at 31 March 2013, subject to a downward adjustment on the day of assets delivery due to the accumulated depreciation before the delivery.

On 20 November 2013, the Company entered into another assets sale agreement with BYD for the transfer of production equipment such as vertical machining center (立式加工中心) and punch machines (沖床) to BYD Group by the Group at a consideration of RMB12,769,079, which was determined with reference to the unaudited net asset value of the transferred assets as at 31 October 2013, subject to a downward adjustment on the day of assets delivery due to the accumulated depreciation before the delivery.

Such sale proceeds have been used as general working capital of the Group.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, it is a connected person of the Company and therefore the sale of assets constitutes connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The sales conducted in May and November 2013 were aggregated for the purpose of calculating the percentage ratios as stipulated under Rule 14.07 of the Listing Rules. As the applicable percentage ratios calculated on aggregation basis were all more than 0.1% but less than 5%, the sales were subject to the reporting and announcement requirements but are exempt from the independent shareholders' approval requirement pursuant to Rule 14A.32 of the Listing Rules.

The assets transferred to the BYD Group have not been fully utilized by the Group and the Group has incurred maintenance cost in retaining such assets. The transfer of assets therefore enabled the Group to increase the overall utilization rate of its assets and hence enhanced its competitiveness.

(ii) Purchase of assets by the Company from BYD

On 3 May 2013, the Company entered into an assets purchase agreement with BYD for the purchase of two parcels of land located at South of Xiangshuihe, Daya Bay West, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province, the PRC (中國廣東省惠州市大亞灣西區響水河南部) of a total site area of approximately 417, 244 sq.m. (the "Land"), which are permitted for industrial use; six factory buildings with a planned total gross floor area of approximately 169,568.39 sq.m. currently being built on the Land, as well as related ancillary facilities (the "Construction in Progress"); and other related machineries, including power distribution cabinets, transformers and variable-frequency pump sets (the "Machineries", with a total consideration of RMB206,317,451), which was determined after arm's length negotiations with reference to the unaudited net asset value of the purchased assets as at 31 March 2013.

On 9 May 2013, the Company entered into another assets purchase agreement with BYD for the purchase of production equipment such as milling and drilling center (鉆銑中心), image measuring apparatus (影像

測量儀) and certain equipment for inspection with a consideration of RMB17,228,828, which was determined with reference to the unaudited net asset value of the purchased assets as at 31 March 2013 and subject to a downward adjustment on the day of assets delivery due to the accumulated depreciation before the delivery.

On 20 November 2013, the Company entered into another assets purchase agreement with BYD for the purchase of production equipment such as CNC punching equipment (數控冲孔設備), die casting equipment (壓鑄) and certain equipment for inspection with a consideration of RMB5,567,655, which was determined with reference to the unaudited net asset value of the transferred assets as at 31 October 2013 and subject to a downward adjustment on the day of assets delivery due to the accumulated depreciation before the delivery.

The considerations in relation to the aforesaid acquisitions were financed by internal resources of the Group.

As BYD is the controlling Shareholder of the Company, it is a connected person of the Company and therefore the assets purchases constituted connected transactions of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The purchases conducted in May and November 2013 were aggregated for the purpose of calculating the percentage ratios as stipulated under Rule 14.07 of the Listing Rules. As the applicable percentage ratios calculated on aggregation basis were all more than 0.1% but less than 5%, the purchases were subject to the reporting and announcement requirements but are exempt from the independent Shareholders' approval requirements pursuant to Rule 14A.32 of the Listing Rules.

The purchase of the assets which have not been fully utilized by the BYD Group accommodated the business needs of the Group and minimized short-term capital commitment and transaction costs of the Group. Furthermore, due to the proximity of the location of the Group and the BYD Group, the Group has also benefited from reduced transportation cost and more convenient testing of the assets.

CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Details of the continuing connected transactions are as follows:

A. THE FOLLOWING CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING AND ANNOUNCEMENT REQUIREMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 14A OF THE LISTING RULES

(i) Leasing of factory and premises from the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the lease agreement dated 31 December 2012 between BYD Precision Manufacture Company Ltd.("BYD Precision") and BYD, BYD has agreed to lease to BYD Precision certain factory and office premises situated at Baolong Industrial Park, Longgang, Shenzhen, the PRC during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015. Pursuant to the lease agreement dated 31 December 2012 between Huizhou Electronic and BYD Huizhou, BYD Huizhou has agreed to lease to Huizhou Electronic certain factory buildings situated at Xiangshuihe, Daya Bay Economic and Technology Development Zone, Huizhou ("Daya Bay Site") during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015. Pursuant to the lease agreement dated 31 December 2012 between BYD Precision and Beijing BYD Mould Company Limited ("BYD Beijing"), BYD Beijing has agreed to lease to BYD Precision certain premises at No. 1, Kechuang East Fifth Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are connected persons of the Company. For the year ended 31 December 2013, the annual cap of rental transactions of the Company amounted to RMB31,550,000, the actual aggregate amount was approximately RMB31,546,000.

(ii) Sharing of ancillary services with the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to a comprehensive services master agreement dated 31 December 2012 between the Company and BYD, the BYD Group has agreed to provide to the Group community services (including recreational facilities, security control and cleaning services), telecommunication and computer network services and enterprise resources planning and office automation services (the "Ancillary Services") during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) is the connected person of the Company.

The annual cap of total expenditure for acquiring the ancillary services for the year ended 31 December 2013 is RMB9,940,000, the actual aggregate amount was approximately RMB2,569,000.

(iii) Leasing of electric forklift by the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the Leasing Agreement of Electric Forklift dated 31 December 2012 between the Company and the BYD Group, the BYD Group has agreed to lease the electric forklift to the Group for transporting mobile phones and electronic products and raw materials between factories and premises during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are connected persons of the Company.

The annual cap of expenditure for leasing the electric forklift from the BYD Group is RMB3,638,700 for the year ended 31 December 2013, the actual aggregate amount was approximately RMB168,000.

(iv) Provision of processing services by the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the Processing Services Agreement dated 30 December 2012 between the Company and BYD, the BYD Group has agreed to provide certain processing services for certain products and facilities of the Group during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are connected persons of the Company.

The annual cap of expenditure for acquiring processing services from the BYD Group is RMB40,630,000 for the year ended 31 December 2013, the actual aggregate amount (including value-added tax) was approximately RMB40,025,000.

B. THE FOLLOWING CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING, ANNOUNCEMENT AND INDEPENDENT SHAREHOLDERS' APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 14A OF THE LISTING RULES.

(i) Supplying products to the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the supply agreement dated 31 December 2012 between the Company and BYD, the Company has agreed that the Group will supply to the BYD Group products it required for producing its products such as plastic components, moulds and other types of parts and components used in the production process of motor vehicles and in producing batteries, LCD displays and flexible printed circuit boards, as well as other similar related products at prevailing market prices during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are the connected persons of the Company.

The annual cap set for the total supply of products to the BYD Group for the year ended 31 December 2013 is RMB240,000,000, the actual aggregate amount (including value-added tax) was approximately RMB236,340,000.

(ii) Purchasing products from the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the purchase agreement dated 31 December 2012 between the Company and BYD, BYD has agreed that the BYD Group will supply the Group with certain products such as (i) FPCs and LCDs required for the Group's high-level assembly business and handset modules; (ii) materials used for the Group's production of handset cases, keyboard and chargers; and (iii) certain other related products at prevailing market prices during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are the connected persons of the Company.

The annual cap set for the total purchases of products from the BYD Group for the year ended 31 December 2013 is RMB722,700,000. The actual aggregate amount (including value-added tax) was approximately RMB720,290,000.

(iii) Provision of utility connection and/or utility by the BYD Group (other than the Group)

Pursuant to the utility services master agreement dated 31 December 2012 between the Company and BYD, BYD has agreed to provide to the Group certain utility connection and/or utility (as the case may be), including water and electricity, during the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015.

As BYD is the controlling shareholder of the Company, BYD and its subsidiaries (other than the Group) are connected persons of the Company.

The annual cap set for the total expenditure for acquiring utility connection and/or utility from BYD for the year ended 31 December 2013 is RMB252,570,000, the actual aggregate amount (including value-added tax) was approximately RMB248,825,000.

The independent shareholders of the Company approved the above continuing connected transactions mentioned in Part (B) above at the extraordinary general meetings of the Company held on 27 February 2013.

The Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) have reviewed the above continuing connected transactions and confirmed that the transactions are:

(1) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group;

(2) on normal commercial terms; and

(3) in accordance with the relevant agreements entered into on terms which are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

The auditor of the Company have provided a letter and confirmed that the aforesaid continuing connected transactions:

(1) have been approved by the board of the Directors;

(2) are in accordance with the pricing policies of the Group;

(3) have been entered into in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements governing the transactions; and

(4) have not exceeded the caps allowed by the independent shareholders of the Company.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, the Company did not redeem any shares. During the year, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased or sold any shares of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

No Directors has direct or indirect material interests in any material contracts entered into by the Company or any of its subsidiaries at any time during the year.

SUFFICIENT PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained sufficient public float during the year ended 31 December 2013.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Each Independent Non-executive Director has provided a written statement confirming his independence to the Company pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company assessed that each Independent Non-Executive Director continues to be independent.

INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS

Since the incorporation of the Company, all its financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young. A resolution will be proposed regarding the re-appointment of Ernst & Young as the Company's independent international auditor for 2014 at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By the order of the Board

LI KE
Director

19 March 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Building a better working world

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To the shareholders of BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 30 to 89, which comprise the consolidated and company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 141 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2013, and of the Group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

19 March 2014

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
REVENUE	5	**16,062,179**	14,090,909
Cost of sales		**(14,383,177)**	(12,900,805)
Gross profit		**1,679,002**	1,190,104
Other income and gains	5	**261,870**	250,006
Research and development expenses		**(559,772)**	(529,626)
Selling and distribution expenses		**(132,526)**	(126,149)
Administrative expenses		**(343,369)**	(299,203)
Other expenses		**(146,392)**	(52,304)
Finance costs	6	**(7,248)**	(2,520)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	7	**751,565**	430,308
Income tax expense	10	**(103,160)**	(51,362)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			
Attributable to owners of the parent		**648,405**	378,946
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT			
– Basic and diluted	13	**RMB0.29**	RMB0.17

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**648,405**	378,946
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(68,683)**	4,500
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	**(68,683)**	4,500
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**579,722**	383,446
Attributable to owners of the parent	**579,722**	383,446

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2013

	Notes	**31 December 2013 RMB'000**	31 December 2012 RMB'000 (Reclassified)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	14	**4,209,854**	3,913,812
Prepaid land lease payments	15	**228,964**	134,305
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	16	**65,075**	75,965
Other intangible assets	17	**8,851**	8,360
Loan to the ultimate holding company	30(b)	**400,000**	400,000
Deferred tax assets	24	**173,879**	176,432
Total non-current assets		**5,086,623**	4,708,874
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	19	**1,862,279**	1,738,539
Trade and bills receivables	20	**3,437,408**	2,751,198
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	16	**449,144**	228,241
Due from fellow subsidiaries	31	**63,846**	79,256
Due from the intermediate holding company	31	**109,133**	109,148
Due from the ultimate holding company	31	**206,087**	145,643
Pledged deposits	21	**86,851**	16,532
Short term deposits	21	**200,000**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**2,375,234**	2,111,365
Total current assets		**8,789,982**	7,179,922
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and bills payables	22	**3,833,975**	2,749,953
Other payables	23	**646,762**	632,028
Due to fellow subsidiaries	31	**379,553**	145,162
Due to the ultimate holding company	31	**110,889**	42,580
Tax payable		**71,285**	64,655
Total current liabilities		**5,042,464**	3,634,378
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**3,747,518**	3,545,544
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**8,834,141**	8,254,418
Net assets		**8,834,141**	8,254,418
EQUITY			
Issued capital	25	**216,999**	216,999
Reserves	26(a)	**8,552,301**	8,037,419
Proposed final dividend	12	**64,841**	–
Total equity		**8,834,141**	8,254,418

Director

Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2013

	Issued capital RMB'000 (note 25)	Capital redemption reserve RMB'000	Share premium account RMB'000	Contributed surplus RMB'000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000 (note (a))	Exchange fluctuation reserve RMB'000	Proposed final dividend RMB'000	Retained profits RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2012	216,999	1,670	3,833,559	(46,323)	469,704	(205,410)	120,561	3,600,773	7,991,533
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	378,946	378,946
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	4,500	–	–	4,500
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	4,500	–	378,946	383,446
2011 dividend declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	(120,561)	–	(120,561)
Transfer to statutory surplus	–	–	–	–	48,837	–	–	(48,837)	–
At 31 December 2012 and at 1 January 2013	216,999	1,670*	3,833,559*	(46,323)*	518,541*	(200,910)*	–	3,930,882*	8,254,418
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	648,405	648,405
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	(68,682)	–	–	(68,682)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(68,682)	–	648,405	579,723
Proposed 2013 dividend (note 12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,841	(64,841)	–
Transfer to statutory surplus	–	–	–	–	74,462		–	(74,462)	–
At 31 December 2013	216,999	1,670*	3,833,559*	(46,323)*	593,003*	(269,592)*	64,841	4,439,984*	8,834,141

Notes:

(a) In accordance with the People's Republic of China ("PRC") Company Law and the articles of association of the Company's subsidiaries, each of the Company's subsidiaries registered in the PRC is required to appropriate 10% of the annual statutory net profit after tax (after offsetting any prior years' losses) to its statutory surplus reserve fund. When the balance of such reserve reaches 50% of its capital, any further appropriation is optional. The statutory surplus reserve can be utilised to offset prior years' losses or to increase capital. However, the balance of the statutory surplus reserve must be maintained at a minimum of 25% of capital after such usages.

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB8,552,301,000 (2012: RMB8,037,419,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**751,565**	430,308
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	6	**7,248**	2,520
Interest income	5	**(79,715)**	(63,278)
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	7	**3,168**	4,067
Depreciation	7	**630,753**	691,454
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	**2,170**	4,542
Recognition of prepaid land lease payments	7	**2,872**	2,585
Impairment of trade receivables	7	**5,608**	19,650
Impairment of trade receivables reversed	7	**(14)**	(868)
Impairment of inventories	7	**46,579**	38,893
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	7	**15,373**	9,715
		1,385,607	1,139,588
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		**(170,319)**	2,863
(Increase)/decrease in trade and bills receivables		**(691,804)**	676,362
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**(218,558)**	(16,864)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries		**15,410**	(79,256)
Decrease in an amount due from the intermediate holding company		**15**	–
(Increase)/decrease in an amount due from the ultimate holding company		**(60,444)**	2,233
Increase/(decrease) in trade and bills payables		**1,084,022**	(777,140)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables		**14,734**	(84,246)
Increase/(decrease) in an amount due to the ultimate holding company		**68,309**	(81,504)
Increase/(decrease) in an amount due to fellow subsidiaries		**234,391**	(22,023)
Cash generated from operations		**1,661,363**	760,013
Interest received		**79,715**	63,278
Tax paid		**(93,977)**	(79,590)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1,647,101**	743,701

	Notes	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1,647,101**	743,701
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		**(1,043,723)**	(769,690)
Increase in prepaid land lease payment	15	**(103,721)**	–
Additions to other intangible assets	17	**(2,661)**	(3,571)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		**54,918**	53,422
(Increase)/decrease in a pledged time deposit		**(70,319)**	83,468
Increase in short term deposits		**(200,000)**	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(1,365,506)**	(636,371)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		**(7,248)**	(2,520)
Dividend paid		**–**	(120,561)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(7,248)**	(123,081)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**274,347**	(15,751)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**2,111,365**	2,106,993
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**(10,478)**	20,123
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**2,375,234**	2,111,365
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances		**2,462,085**	2,127,897
Pledged time deposit for banking facilities		**(86,851)**	(16,532)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**2,375,234**	2,111,365

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000 (Reclassified)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments in subsidiaries	18	**1,926,000**	1,926,000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**13**	49
Due from subsidiaries	18	**3,744,821**	3,741,100
Due from fellow subsidiaries	31	**8**	8
Dividend receivable		**142,111**	142,111
Cash and bank balances	21	**3,088**	2,027
Total current assets		**3,890,041**	3,885,295
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payable		**1,600**	1,600
Due to the ultimate holding company		**13**	13
Due to the immediate holding company		**658**	658
Due to subsidiaries	18	**29,291**	19,005
Total current liabilities		**31,562**	21,276
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**3,858,479**	3,864,019
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**5,784,479**	5,790,019
Net assets		**5,784,479**	5,790,019
EQUITY			
Issued capital	25	**216,999**	216,999
Reserves	26(b)	**5,567,480**	5,573,020
Total equity		**5,784,479**	5,790,019

Director

Director

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability on 14 June 2007.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") since 20 December 2007.

The registered office of the Company is located at Unit 1712, 17th Floor, Grand Central Plaza, No. 138 Shatin Rural Committee Road, Shatin, Hong Kong.

The Group was principally engaged in the manufacture, assembly and sale of mobile handset components and modules.

In the opinion of the directors, the parent of the Company is Golden Link Worldwide Limited, an enterprise established in the British Virgin Islands, and the ultimate holding company of the Company is BYD Company Limited, which is incorporated in the PRC.

2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2013. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described in the accounting policy for subsidiaries below. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognizes (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

HKFRS 1 Amendments	Amendments to HKFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards – Government Loans*
HKFRS 7 Amendments	Amendments to HKFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*
HKFRS 10	*Consolidated Financial Statements*
HKFRS 11	*Joint Arrangements*
HKFRS 12	*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12 Amendments	Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12 – *Transition Guidance*
HKFRS 13	*Fair Value Measurement*
HKAS 1 Amendments	Amendments to HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*
HKAS 19 (2011)	*Employee Benefits*
HKAS 27 (2011)	*Separate Financial Statements*
HKAS 28 (2011)	*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
HKAS 36 Amendments	Amendments to HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (early adopted)*
HK(IFRIC)-Int 20	*Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*
Annual Improvements *2009-2011 Cycle*	Amendments to a number of HKFRSs issued in June 2012

Other than as further explained below regarding the impact of HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12, HKFRS 13, HKAS 19 (2011), and amendment to HKAS 1 and HKAS 36, the adoption of the new and revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

The principal effects of adopting these new and revised HKFRSs are as follows:

(a) HKFRS 10 replaces the portion of HKAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements and addresses the issues in HK(SIC)-Int 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. It establishes a single control model used for determining which entities are consolidated. To meet the definition of control in HKFRS 10, an investor must have (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. The changes introduced by HKFRS 10 require management of the Group to exercise significant judgement to determine which entities are controlled.

    The application of HKFRS 10 does not change any of the consolidation conclusions of the Group in respect of its involvement with investees as at 1 January 2013.

(b) HKFRS 12 sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities previously included in HKAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, HKAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and HKAS 28 Investments in Associates. It also introduces a number of new disclosure requirements for these entities. Details of the disclosures for subsidiaries are included in note 18 to the financial statements.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES *(Continued)*

(c) HKFRS 13 provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across HKFRSs. The standard does not change the circumstances in which the Group is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how fair value should be applied where its use is already required or permitted under other HKFRSs. HKFRS 13 is applied prospectively and the adoption has had no material impact on the Group's fair value measurements. As a result of the guidance in HKFRS 13, the policies for measuring fair value have been amended. Additional disclosures required by HKFRS 13 for the fair value measurements of financial instruments are included in notes 32 to the financial statements.

(d) The HKAS 1 Amendments change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets) are presented separately from items which will never be reclassified (for example, the revaluation of land and buildings). The amendments have affected the presentation only and have had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group. In addition, the Group has chosen to use the new title "statement of profit or loss" as introduced by the amendments in these financial statements.

(e) HKAS 19 (2011) includes a number of amendments that range from fundamental changes to simple clarifications and re-wording. The revised standard introduces significant changes in the accounting for defined benefit pension plans including removing the choice to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses. Other changes include modifications to the timing of recognition for termination benefits, the classification of short term employee benefits and disclosures of defined benefit plans. As the Group does not have any defined benefit plan or employee termination plan and the Group does not have any significant employee benefits that are expected to be settled for more than twelve months after the reporting period, the adoption of the revised standard has had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

(f) The HKAS 36 Amendments remove the unintended disclosure requirement made by HKFRS 13 on the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit which is not impaired. In addition, the amendments require the disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or cash-generating units for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the reporting period, and expand the disclosure requirements regarding the fair value measurement for these assets or units if their recoverable amounts are based on fair value less costs of disposal. The amendments are effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 with earlier application permitted, provided HKFRS 13 is also applied. The Group has early adopted the amendments in these financial statements. The amendments have had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2.3. ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

HKFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*[3]
HKFRS 9, HKFRS 7 and HKFRS 39 Amendments	*Hedge Accounting and amendments to HKFRS 9, HKFRS 7 and HKAS 39*[3]
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (2011) Amendments	Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (2011) – *Investment Entities*[1]
HKAS 19 Amendments	Amendments to HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*[2]
HKAS 32 Amendments	Amendments to HKAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*[1]
HKAS 39 Amendments	Amendments to HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*[1]
HK(IFRIC)-Int 21	*Levies*[1]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
[3] No mandatory effective date yet determined but is available for adoption

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is as follows:

The HKFRS 7 Amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with HKAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with HKAS 32. The Group expects to adopt the amendments from 1 January 2013.

2.3. ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS *(Continued)*

HKFRS 9 issued in November 2009 is the first part of phase 1 of a comprehensive project to entirely replace HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. This phase focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Instead of classifying financial assets into four categories, an entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value, on the basis of both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. This aims to improve and simplify the approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of HKAS 39.

In November 2010, the HKICPA issued additions to HKFRS 9 to address financial liabilities (the "Additions") and incorporated in HKFRS 9 the current derecognition principles of financial instruments of HKAS 39. Most of the Additions were carried forward unchanged from HKAS 39, while changes were made to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option ("FVO"). For these FVO liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. However, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts which have been designated under the FVO are scoped out of the Additions.

In December 2013, the HKICPA added to HKFRS 9 the requirements related to hedge accounting and made some related changes to HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7 which include the corresponding disclosures about risk management activity for applying hedge accounting. The amendments to HKFRS 9 relax the requirements for assessing hedge effectiveness which result in more risk management strategies being eligible for hedge accounting. The amendments also allow greater flexibility on the hedged items and relax the rules on using purchased options and non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments. In addition, the amendments to HKFRS 9 allow an entity to apply only the improved accounting for own credit risk-related fair value gains and losses arising on FVO liabilities as introduced in 2010 without applying the other HKFRS 9 requirements at the same time.

HKAS 39 is aimed to be replaced by HKFRS 9 in its entirety. Before this entire replacement, the guidance in HKAS 39 on impairment of financial assets continues to apply. The previous mandatory effective date of HKFRS 9 was removed by the HKICPA in December 2013 and a mandatory effective date will be determined after the entire replacement of HKAS 39 is completed. However, the standard is available for application now. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 9 from 1 January 2015. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 include a definition of an investment entity and provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity. Investment entities are required to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with HKFRS 9 rather than consolidate them. Consequential amendments were made to HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (2011). The amendments to HKFRS 12 also set out the disclosure requirements for investment entities. The Group expects that these amendments will not have any impact on the Group as the Company is not an investment entity as defined in HKFRS 10.

The HKAS 32 Amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set off" for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments also clarify the application of the offsetting criteria in HKAS 32 to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial position or performance of the Group upon adoption on 1 January 2014.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SUBSIDIARIES

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;

(b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

(c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the Company's statement of profit or loss to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND GOODWILL

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the acquisition date fair value which is the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of HKAS 39 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value either recognised in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of HKAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate HKFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND GOODWILL *(Continued)*

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after reassessment, recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Group measures its investment properties, derivative financial instruments and equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT *(Continued)*

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, financial assets, goodwill and non-current assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued asset.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

RELATED PARTIES

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);

(iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and

(vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. When an item of property, plant and equipment is classified as held for sale or when it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale, it is not depreciated and is accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 5, as further explained in the accounting policy for "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale". The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION *(Continued)*

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal estimated useful lives and residual value used for this purpose are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Residual value
Freehold land	Not depreciated	–
Buildings	50 years	5%
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 5 years	–
Machinery and equipment	5 to 10 years	5%
Office equipment and fixtures	5 years and below	5%
Motor vehicles	5 years	5%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Construction in progress representing plant and machinery under construction is stated at cost less any impairment losses, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

INTANGIBLE ASSETS (OTHER THAN GOODWILL)

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Computer software

Purchased computer software is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is amortised on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of five years.

Research and development costs

All research costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised and deferred only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the project and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Product development expenditure which does not meet these criteria is expensed when incurred.

OPERATING LEASES

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to the statement of profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Group is the lessee, rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Prepaid land lease payments under operating leases are initially stated at cost and subsequently recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements, the entire lease payments are included in the cost of the land and buildings as a finance lease in property, plant and equipment.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INVESTMENT AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial investments, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by HKAS 39.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with positive net changes in fair value presented as other income and gains and negative net changes in fair value presented as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. These net fair value changes do not include any dividends or interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKAS 39 are satisfied.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

INVESTMENT AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS *(Continued)*

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income and gains in the statement of profit or loss. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in other expenses for receivables.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS *(Continued)*

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses individually whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to other expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, amounts due to fellow subsidiaries and an amount due to the ultimate holding company and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Cost of moulds is determined at the actual cost incurred in the production process. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS *(Continued)*

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Term deposits with an initial term of over three months but less than one year were classified as short term deposits on the consolidated statement of financial position. The effective interest rate for the term deposits of the Group with initial term of over three months for the year ended 31 December 2013 was 3.05% (2012: Nil). The carrying value of the short term deposits with an initial term of over three months approximated to their fair value as at 31 December 2013. Term deposits with an initial term of over three months were denominated in RMB and were neither past due nor impaired.

PROVISION

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Provisions for product warranties granted by the Group on certain products are recognised based on sales volume and past experience of the level of repairs and returns, discounted to their present values as appropriate.

INCOME TAX

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

INCOME TAX *(Continued)*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably on the following bases:

(a) from the sale of goods and materials, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold;

(b) from assembly service income, when the underlying services have been rendered; and

(c) interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employees' leave entitlements

Employees' entitlements to annual leave and long service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Employees' entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Retirement benefit obligations

As stipulated by the rules and regulations of the PRC, the Company's subsidiaries registered in the PRC are required to contribute to a state-sponsored retirement plan for all their PRC employees at rates ranging from 11% to 13% of the basic salary predetermined by the local governments. The state-sponsored retirement plan is responsible for the entire retirement benefit obligations payable to retired employees and the Group has no further obligations for the actual retirement benefit payments or other post-retirement benefits beyond the annual contributions.

The Group provides no retirement or termination benefits other than those described above.

The costs of employee retirement benefits are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year on an accrual basis.

Medical benefits

The Group's contributions to various defined contribution medical benefit plans organised by the relevant municipal and provincial governments in the PRC are expensed as incurred.

Pension schemes – Mainland China

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries, which operate in Mainland China, are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

Pension schemes – non-China

The Group contributes on a monthly basis to various defined contribution plans organised by the relevant governmental authorities in various areas other than Mainland China. The Group's liability in respect of these plans is limited to the contributions payable at the end of each period. Contributions to these plans are expensed as incurred.

Housing fund – Mainland China

The Group contributes on a monthly basis to a defined contribution housing fund plan operated by the local municipal government. Contributions to this plan by the Group are expensed as incurred.

BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

DIVIDENDS

Final dividends proposed by the directors are classified as a separate allocation of retained profits within the equity section of the statement of financial position, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

These financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group treats specific inter-company loan balances, which are not intended to be repaid in the foreseeable future, as part of its net investment. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than the RMB. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into the presentation currency of the Company at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are translated into RMB at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Deferred tax on withholding tax arising from the distributions of dividends

The Group's determination as to whether to accrue for withholding taxes arising from the distributions of dividends from certain subsidiaries levied in the relevant tax jurisdiction is subject to judgement on the timing of the payment of the dividends. The Group considers that if the earnings will not be probable to be distributed in the foreseeable future, then no deferred tax liabilities on such withholding tax should be provided. Further details are included in note 24 to the financial statements.

ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at the end of each reporting date. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs to sell is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Depreciation and amortisation

The Group calculates the depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or on the unit of production basis and after taking into account their estimated residual value, estimated useful lives or estimated total production quantities, commencing from the date the items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are placed into use. The estimated useful lives or the total production quantities reflect the directors' estimate of the period that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Group's items of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES *(Continued)*

ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY*(Continued)*

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing, and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The carrying value of deferred tax assets relating to recognised tax losses at 31 December 2013 was RMB2,920,000 (2012: RMB30,890,000). Further details are contained in note 24 to the financial statements.

Allowance for doubtful receivables

Management makes provision for doubtful accounts by determining whether there is any objective evidence affecting collectability, like the insolvency of the debtor or the possibility of serious financial difficulties. Management re-estimates the allowance for doubtful receivables at the end of each reporting period.

Write-down of inventories based on the lower of cost and net realizable value

The Group, pursuant to the accounting policy for inventories, writes down inventories from cost to net realisable value and makes reserves for slow-moving items and obsolescence by using the lower of cost and net realisable value rule. The Group re-estimates the allowance to reduce the valuation of inventories to net realisable value item by item at the end of each reporting period.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's primary business is the manufacture, assembly and sale of mobile handset components and modules. For management purposes, the Group is organised into one operating segment based on industry practice and management's vertical integration strategy. Management monitors the results of the Group as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. No further analysis thereof is presented. Segment performance is evaluated based on the revenue and profit before tax which is consistent with the Group's revenue and profit before tax.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

(a) Revenue from external customers

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	**11,839,922**	11,133,970
United States of America	**1,600,313**	310,680
Japan	**921,042**	110,698
India	**792,864**	1,363,427
European Union	**546,502**	716,965
South America	**192,167**	192,925
Other countries	**169,369**	262,244
	16,062,179	14,090,909

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(b) Non-current assets

	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
PRC (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	**4,563,443**	4,135,574
India	**293,038**	360,617
European Union	**49,280**	36,251
	4,905,761	4,532,442

The non-current asset information above is based on the locations of the assets and excludes financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

INFORMATION ABOUT MAJOR CUSTOMERS

Revenue from customers of the corresponding years contributing over 10% of the total sales of the Group is as follows:

	2013 RMB'000
Customer A[1]	**3,136,947**
Customer B[1]	**2,504,585**
Customer C[1]	**2,036,244**
	7,677,776

	2012 RMB'000
Customer A[1]	4,071,432
Customer B[1]	3,346,235
Customer D[1]	1,376,296
	8,793,963

[1] Revenue from major customers from providing assembly services and sale of mobile handset components and modules.

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

Revenue, which is also the Group's turnover, represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowances for returns and trade discounts, and the value of assembly services rendered during the year.

An analysis of revenue, other income and gains is as follows:

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Revenue		
Sale of mobile handset components and modules	**9,056,372**	6,286,688
Assembly services income	**7,005,807**	7,804,221
	16,062,179	14,090,909

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Other income and gains		
Bank interest income	**79,715**	63,278
Sale of scrap and materials	**141,989**	92,043
Compensation from suppliers and customers	**16,126**	56,161
Others	**24,040**	38,524
	261,870	250,006

6. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Interest on factored trade receivables	**7,248**	2,520

7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	**2013 RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Cost of inventories sold		**7,719,675**	5,451,702
Cost of services provided		**6,616,923**	7,410,207
Depreciation	14	**630,753**	691,454
Research and development costs:			
Current year expenditure		**559,772**	529,626
Minimum lease payments under operating leases			
Land and buildings		**6,986**	7,433
Plant and machinery		**55,429**	19,516
Auditors' remuneration		**2,080**	2,413
Recognition of prepaid land lease payments#	15	**2,872**	2,585
Amortisation of intangible assets#	17	**2,170**	4,542
Employee benefit expense (including directors' remuneration (note 8))			
Wages and salaries		**2,462,547**	1,867,047
Retirement benefit scheme contributions		**93,340**	78,374
		2,555,887	1,945,421
Impairment of trade receivables##	20	**5,608**	19,650
Impairment losses of trade receivables reversed##	20	**(14)**	(868)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment##	14	**15,373**	9,715
Impairment of inventories###		**46,579**	38,893
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment##		**3,168**	4,067
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net##		**116,291**	(800)

Included in "Administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Included in "Cost of sales" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules and Section 161 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Fees	**400**	400
Other emoluments:		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**7,453**	5,307
Pension scheme contributions	**46**	33
	7,499	5,340
	7,899	5,740

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Mr. Mampilly, Antony Francis	**200**	200
Mr. Chung Kwok Mo John	**113**	–
Mr. Chan Yuk-tong	**87**	200
	400	400

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2012: Nil).

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (Continued)

(b) Executive directors and non-executive directors

	Fees RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind RMB'000	Performance related bonuses RMB'000	Pension scheme contributions RMB'000	Total remuneration RMB'000
31 December 2013					
Executive directors:					
Ms. Li Ke	**–**	**4,042**	**–**	**22**	**4,064**
Mr. Sun Yi-zao	**–**	**3,411**	**–**	**24**	**3,435**
	–	**7,453**	**–**	**46**	**7,499**
Non-executive directors:					
Mr. Wang Chuan-fu	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mr. Wu Jing-sheng	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
31 December 2012					
Executive directors:					
Ms. Li Ke	–	2,934	–	16	2,950
Mr. Sun Yi-zao	–	2,373	–	17	2,390
	–	5,307	–	33	5,340
Non-executive directors:					
Mr. Wang Chuan-fu	–	–	–	–	–
Mr. Wu Jing-sheng	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the year.

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included two (2012: two) directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration for the year of the remaining three (2012: three) highest paid employees who are neither a director nor chief executive of the Company are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**3,587**	3,028
Pension scheme contributions	**69**	51
	3,656	3,079

The number of non-director, highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2013	2012
RMB1,000,001 to RMB1,500,000	**3**	1
RMB500,001 to RMB1,000,000	**–**	2

10. INCOME TAX

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operate.

BYD Precision Manufacture Company Ltd. was approved to be a high and new technology enterprise and is entitled to enjoy a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2011 to 2013. The HNTE certificates need to be renewed every three years so as to enable those subsidiaries to enjoy the reduced tax rate of 15%.

Huizhou BYD Electronic Co., Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is approved to be a high and new technology enterprise in November 2011, and is entitled to enjoy a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2012 to 2014.

BYD Electronics India Private Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is subject to income tax at a rate of 33.99%.

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided since no assessable profit arose in Hong Kong during the year.

Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions of which the Group operates, based on existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof. No provision has been made for profits tax in Hungary, Romania, the United States of America and Finland as the Group had no assessable profits derived from these countries.

10. INCOME TAX *(Continued)*

The major components of the income tax expense for the year are as follows:

	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Group:		
Current – PRC	**100,607**	83,281
Current – India	**–**	9,285
Deferred (note 24)	**2,553**	(41,204)
Total tax charge for the year	**103,160**	51,362

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate for the jurisdiction in which the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax expense at the effective tax rate, and a reconciliation of the applicable rate (i.e., the statutory tax rate) to the effective tax rate, are as follows:

GROUP

	2013 RMB'000	2013 %	2012 RMB'000	2012 %
Profit before tax	**751,564**		430,308	
Tax at the applicable tax rate	**187,891**	**25.0**	107,577	25.0
Expenses not deductible for tax	**15,020**	**2.0**	27,437	6.4
Lower tax rate for specific provinces or enacted by local authority	**(70,954)**	**(9.4)**	(44,482)	(10.3)
Super-deduction of research and development costs	**(43,275)**	**(5.8)**	(34,569)	(8.0)
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	**(1,405)**	**(0.2)**	(18,649)	(4.3)
Tax losses and deductible differences not recognised	**15,883**	**2.1**	14,048	3.3
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	**103,160**	**13.7**	51,362	11.9

11. PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT

The consolidated profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2013 includes a loss of RMB5,540,000 (2012: loss of RMB16,061,000) which has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company (note 26(b)).

12. DIVIDENDS

	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Proposed final – RMB0.0288 (2012: Nil) per ordinary share	**64,841**	–

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount for the year is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 2,253,204,500 (2012: 2,253,204,500).

No adjustment has been made to the basic earnings per share amounts presented for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 in respect of a dilution as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during those years.

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on:

	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Earnings		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent, used in the basic earnings per share calculation	**648,405**	378,946

	Number of shares	
	2013	2012
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic earnings per share calculation	**2,253,204,500**	2,253,204,500

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP

	Freehold land and buildings* RMB'000	Leasehold improvements RMB'000	Machinery and equipment RMB'000	Office equipment and fixtures RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2013							
At 31 December 2012 and at 1 January 2013:							
Cost	744,780	26,792	4,476,198	865,128	11,147	605,862	6,729,907
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(58,593)	(15,271)	(2,313,095)	(422,804)	(6,332)	–	(2,816,095)
Net carrying amount	686,187	11,521	2,163,103	442,324	4,815	605,862	3,913,812
At 1 January 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	686,187	11,521	2,163,103	442,324	4,815	605,862	3,913,812
Additions	9,496	–	601,462	138,615	171	304,869	1,054,613
Disposals	–	–	(54,593)	(725)	(143)	(2,625)	(58,086)
Impairment**	–	–	(15,373)	–	–	–	(15,373)
Depreciation provided during the year	(24,378)	(450)	(468,672)	(136,102)	(1,151)	–	(630,753)
Exchange realignment	(28,409)	–	(20,119)	(485)	(2)	(5,344)	(54,359)
Transfers	90,395	–	376,373	78,944	39	(545,751)	–
At 31 December 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	733,291	11,071	2,582,181	522,571	3,729	357,011	4,209,854
At 31 December 2013:							
Cost	813,063	26,792	5,225,397	1,069,672	10,286	357,011	7,502,221
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(79,772)	(15,721)	(2,643,216)	(547,101)	(6,557)	–	(3,292,367)
Net carrying amount	733,291	11,071	2,582,181	522,571	3,729	357,011	4,209,854

* The land situated in Hungary with a cost of HUF283,736,000, being equivalent to RMB7,944,000 (2012: equivalent to RMB8,030,000), is freehold and not depreciated

** An impairment provision of RMB15,373,000 was made to certain equipment located in Hungary related to the reporting segment of mobile handset components and assembly services in the year ended 31 December 2013 due to performance of the specific assets not meeting the expectation. The recoverable amount of the equipment based on replacement cost is determined to be Nil because all the equipment is specially designed and not able to be converted to alternative use without significant additional cost.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(Continued)*

GROUP *(Continued)*

	Freehold land and buildings* RMB'000	Leasehold improvements RMB'000	Machinery and equipment RMB'000	Office equipment and fixtures RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Construction in progress RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2012							
At 31 December 2011 and at 1 January 2012:							
Cost	745,918	23,837	4,015,070	634,880	9,992	388,548	5,818,245
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(40,738)	(9,842)	(1,938,206)	(263,870)	(5,386)	–	(2,258,042)
Net carrying amount	705,180	13,995	2,076,864	371,010	4,606	388,548	3,560,203
At 1 January 2012, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	705,180	13,995	2,076,864	371,010	4,606	388,548	3,560,203
Additions	3,494	2,955	494,819	159,992	2,029	463,410	1,126,699
Disposals	–	–	(51,363)	(1,186)	(234)	(4,706)	(57,489)
Impairment	–	–	(9,715)	–	–	–	(9,715)
Depreciation provided during the year	(18,294)	(5,429)	(498,887)	(167,183)	(1,661)	–	(691,454)
Exchange realignment	(5,358)	–	(8,532)	(274)	6	(274)	(14,432)
Transfers	1,165	–	159,917	79,965	69	(241,116)	–
At 31 December 2012, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	686,187	11,521	2,163,103	442,324	4,815	605,862	3,913,812
At 31 December 2012:							
Cost	744,780	26,792	4,476,198	865,128	11,147	605,862	6,729,907
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(58,593)	(15,271)	(2,313,095)	(422,804)	(6,332)	–	(2,816,095)
Net carrying amount	686,187	11,521	2,163,103	442,324	4,815	605,862	3,913,812

* The land situated in Hungary with a cost of HUF283,736,000, being equivalent to RMB8,030,000 (2011: equivalent to RMB7,349,000), is freehold and not depreciated

15. PREPAID LAND LEASE PAYMENTS

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Carrying amount at 1 January	**136,890**	140,991
Additions	**103,721**	–
Recognised	**(2,872)**	(2,585)
Exchange realignment	**(3,845)**	(1,516)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**233,894**	136,890
Current portion included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**(4,930)**	(2,585)
Non-current portion	**228,964**	134,305

The leasehold land situated in Mainland China is held under a medium term lease with a carrying amount of RMB205,694,000 and the leasehold land situated in India is held under a long term lease with a carrying amount of RMB23,270,000.

16. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Non-current portion:		
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	**65,075**	75,965
Current portion:		
Prepayments	**43,477**	41,507
Deposits and other receivables	**405,667**	186,734
	449,144	228,241

None of the financial assets included in the above balances is either past due or impaired. The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP

	Computer software RMB'000
31 December 2013	
Cost at 1 January, net of accumulated amortisation	**8,360**
Additions	**2,661**
Amortisation provided during the year	**(2,170)**
At 31 December 2013	**8,851**
At 31 December 2013:	
Cost	**43,338**
Accumulated amortisation	**(34,487)**
Net carrying amount	**8,851**

	Computer software RMB'000
31 December 2012	
Cost at 1 January, net of accumulated amortisation	9,331
Additions	3,571
Amortisation provided during the year	(4,542)
At 31 December 2012	8,360
At 31 December 2012:	
Cost	40,820
Accumulated amortisation	(32,460)
Net carrying amount	8,360

18. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Unlisted shares, at cost	**1,926,000**	1,926,000

The amounts due from and to subsidiaries included in the Company's current assets and current liabilities of RMB3,744,821,000 (2012: RMB3,741,100,000) and RMB29,291,000 (2012: RMB19,005,000) respectively, are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand. The carrying amounts of the amounts due from and to subsidiaries approximate to their fair values.

18. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES *(Continued)*

Particulars of the principal subsidiaries are as follows:

Company name	Place of incorporation or registration and operations	Nominal value of paid-up/ registered capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Group Direct	Percentage of equity attributable to the Group Indirect	Principal activities
BYD Electronic Company Limited ("BYD Electronic") (比亞迪電子有限公司)	Cayman Islands	HK$1	100	–	Investment holding
Lead Wealth International Limited ("Lead Wealth") (領裕國際有限公司)	British Virgin Islands	US$1	–	100	Investment holding
BYD Precision Manufacture Company Ltd. ("BYD Precision") (比亞迪精密製造有限公司)*	PRC/Mainland China	US$145,000,000	–	100	Manufacture and sale of mobile handset components and modules
BYD (Tianjin) Co., Limited ("BYD Tianjin") (天津比亞迪電子有限公司)*	PRC/Mainland China	US$40,000,000	–	100	High-level assembly and PCB assembly
Huizhou BYD Electronic Co., Limited ("BYD Huizhou") (惠州比亞迪電子有限公司)**	PRC/Mainland China	US$110,000,000	–	100	High-level assembly
BYD Electronics India Private Limited ("BYD India")	India	INR2,407,186,600	–	100	Manufacture and sale of mobile handset components and modules
BYD Electronic Hungary Kft	Hungary	HUF500,000	–	100	Manufacture and sale of mobile handset components

* BYD Precision is registered as wholly-foreign-owned enterprises under PRC law.

** BYD Huizhou is registered as a co-operative joint venture enterprise.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company, which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

19. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	**711,272**	705,419
Work in progress	**22,312**	14,282
Finished goods	**1,090,845**	967,422
Moulds held for production	**37,850**	51,416
	1,862,279	1,738,539

20. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade and bills receivables	**3,483,518**	2,791,899
Impairment	**(46,110)**	(40,701)
	3,437,408	2,751,198

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The credit period is generally two to three months. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise its credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had certain concentration of credit risk as 14% (2012: 28%) and 57% (2012: 78%) of the Group's trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers, respectively. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivables balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

An aged analysis of the trade and bills receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date and net of provisions, is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 90 days	**3,277,515**	2,596,368
91 to 180 days	**138,828**	154,035
181 to 360 days	**21,065**	795
	3,437,408	2,751,198

20. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES *(Continued)*

The movements in the provision for impairment of trade and bills receivables are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January	**40,701**	23,650
Impairment losses recognised (note 7)	**5,608**	19,650
Impairment losses reversed (note 7)	**(14)**	(868)
Amount written off as uncollectible	**(185)**	(1,731)
At 31 December	**46,110**	40,701

Included in the above provision for impairment of trade and bills receivables is a provision for individually impaired trade receivables of RMB38,422,000 (2012: RMB40,701,000) with a carrying amount of RMB50,081,000 (2012: RMB65,307,000).

An aged analysis of the trade and bills receivables that are not considered to be impaired is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**2,690,709**	2,251,533
Less than one year past due	**433,623**	499,120
	3,124,332	2,750,653

The individually impaired trade receivables relate to customers that were in financial difficulties or were in default in principal payments and only a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered.

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to recognised and creditworthy customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, the directors of the Company are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been any significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable.

21. CASH AND BANK BALANCES AND RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

		Group		Company	
		2013	2012	**2013**	2012
		RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Cash and bank balances		**2,067,703**	1,346,550	**3,088**	2,027
Time deposits		**594,382**	781,347	**–**	–
		2,662,085	2,127,897	**3,088**	2,027
Less: Restricted bank deposits:					
Short term deposits	(iii)	**(200,000)**	–	**–**	–
Pledged deposit	(i)	**(86,851)**	(16,532)	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	(ii)	**2,375,234**	2,111,365	**3,088**	2,027

(i) At 31 December 2013, RMB86,851,000 (2012: RMB14,050,000) of the pledged bank deposit was pledged for bills payables of RMB86,851,000 (2012:RMB14,050,000), and no pledged bank deposit (2012: RMB2,482,000) was pledged to the customs department for the operating in bonded zone.

(ii) At the end of the reporting period, the cash and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in RMB amounted to RMB1,948,508,000 (2012: RMB1,854,791,000). The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

(iii) The effective interest rate for the short term deposits of the Group with an initial term of six months for the year ended 31 December 2013 was 3.05% (2012: Nil). The carrying value of the short term deposits with an initial term of six months approximated their fair value as at 31 December 2013. Short term deposits with an initial term of six months were denominated in RMB and were neither past due nor impaired.

(iv) Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The bank balances and pledged deposits are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

22. TRADE AND BILLS PAYABLES

An aged analysis of the trade and bills payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
		(Reclassified)
Within 90 days	**3,464,316**	2,487,353
91 to 180 days	**331,182**	246,762
181 to 360 days	**32,313**	9,727
1 to 2 years	**4,115**	4,862
Over 2 years	**2,049**	1,249
	3,833,975	2,749,953

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on 90-day terms.

23. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000 (Reclassified)	**2013 RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000 (Reclassified)
Other payables	**286,969**	296,862	**–**	–
Accrued payroll	**359,793**	335,166	**–**	–
	646,762	632,028	**–**	–

Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.

24. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Group	Depreciation in excess of depreciation allowance RMB'000	Impairment of inventories RMB'000	Salary payable RMB'000	Tax loss RMB'000	Accruals RMB'000	Undeducted payable RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2013	**93,579**	**18,452**	**20,529**	**30,890**	**11,573**	**1,409**	**176,432**
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	**29,151**	**859**	**1,668**	**(27,923)**	**(5,348)**	**(960)**	**(2,553)**
At 31 December 2013	**122,730**	**19,311**	**22,197**	**2,967**	**6,225**	**449**	**173,879**
At 1 January 2012	73,434	14,730	22,197	17,282	7,585	–	135,228
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to the statement of profit or loss during the year (note 10)	20,145	3,722	(1,668)	13,608	3,988	1,409	41,204
At 31 December 2012	93,579	18,452	20,529	30,890	11,573	1,409	176,432

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	Group	
	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Tax losses	**10,776**	12,632
Deductible temporary differences	**229,981**	228,188
	240,757	240,820

24. DEFERRED TAX *(Continued)*

The above tax losses will expire in two to three years for offsetting against future taxable profits of BYD (Tianjin) Co., Limited in which the losses arose. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the above items as it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the above items can be utilised.

Pursuant to the PRC Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors from the foreign investment enterprises established in Mainland China. The requirement is effective from 1 January 2008 and applies to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is a tax treaty between China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. For the Group, the applicable rate is 10%. The Group is therefore liable for withholding taxes on dividends distributed by those subsidiaries established in Mainland China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008.

At 31 December 2013, no deferred tax has been recognized for withholding taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings that are subject to withholding taxes of the Group's subsidiaries established in Mainland China. In the opinion of the directors, it is not probable that these subsidiaries will distribute such earnings in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in the subsidiaries in Mainland China for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised totalled approximately RMB4,425,526,000 at the end of the reporting period (2012: RMB3,753,828,000).

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

SHARES

	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Authorised:		
4,400,000,000 (2012: 4,400,000,000) ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each	**425,964**	425,964
Issued and fully paid:		
2,253,204,500 (2012: 2,253,204,500) ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each	**216,999**	216,999

26. RESERVES

(A) GROUP

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 33 of the financial statements.

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations for business enterprises, a portion of the profits of the Group's entities which are registered in the PRC has been transferred to the statutory surplus reserve, which is restricted as to use.

26. RESERVES *(Continued)*

(B) COMPANY

	Share premium account RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2012	5,578,523	(21,564)	5,556,959
Loss for the year	–	16,061	16,061
At 31 December 2012	5,578,523	(5,503)	5,573,020
Profit for the year	–	(5,540)	(5,540)
At 31 December 2013	**5,578,523**	**(11,043)**	**5,567,480**

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 11 June 2007, a Hong Kong High Court (the "Court") action (the "June 2007 Action") was commenced by a subsidiary and an affiliate of Foxconn International Holdings Limited (the "Plaintiffs") against the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Group (the "Defendants") for using confidential information alleged to have been obtained improperly from the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs alleged that the Defendants have directly or indirectly through the assistance of certain employees of the Plaintiffs, induced and procured certain former employees of the Plaintiffs (some of whom were subsequently employed by the Group) to breach their contractual and fiduciary duties with their former employer, the Plaintiffs, by disclosing to the Defendants confidential information that such employees have acquired through their employment with the Plaintiffs. In addition, it was alleged that the Defendants knew or ought to have known the confidential nature of such information and that the Defendants allowed or acquiesced its misuse in establishing a handset production system that is highly similar to the Plaintiffs' handset production system and using the Plaintiffs' confidential information with respect to their suppliers and customers. The Plaintiffs discontinued the June 2007 Action on 5 October 2007 with the effect that the June 2007 Action has been wholly discontinued against all the Defendants named in the action and that this finally disposed of the June 2007 Action without any liability to the Defendants. On the same day, the Plaintiffs initiated a new set of legal proceedings in the Court (the "October 2007 Action"). The Defendants named in the October 2007 Action are the same as the Defendants in the June 2007 Action, and the claims made by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action are based on the same facts and the same grounds in the June 2007 Action. In essence, the Plaintiffs alleged that the Defendants have misappropriated and misused confidential information belonging to the Plaintiffs. The remedies sought by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action include an injunction restraining the Defendants from using the alleged confidential information, an order for the disgorgement of profit made by the Defendants through the use of the confidential information, damages based on the loss suffered by the Plaintiffs and exemplary damages. The Plaintiffs have quantified part of their claim for damages, consisting of the estimated cost of producing the alleged confidential information of RMB2,907,000 and an amount of RMB3,600,000 which allegedly represents compensation paid by the Plaintiffs to other parties to whom they owed a duty to keep confidential the alleged confidential information. The damages otherwise sought by the Plaintiffs in the October 2007 Action have not been quantified.

Regarding the October 2007 Action, the Company has given an indemnity in favour of other Defendants for all liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses (if any) incurred arising out of or in connection with the October 2007 Action. The indemnity given by the Company to the indemnified parties will not cover loss of future profit and revenue as well as any obligation, such as ceasing to use certain information, on the part of the indemnified parties to comply with any injunction order or any court order to deliver up documents. The service of writs on all of the Defendants has been duly acknowledged.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES *(Continued)*

On 2 November 2007, the Company and its subsidiary, BYD Hong Kong Limited ("BYD Hong Kong "), which had been served with the writ at that time, applied for a stay of the legal proceedings. The hearing of the stay application took place on 11 and 12 June 2008 and the judgement in respect of the stay application was handed down on 27 June 2008. The stay application was turned down and an order was issued, of which the legal cost for the application of stay by the Plaintiffs is to be borne by the Company and BYD Hong Kong. The legal cost, if not agreed, will be determined by the Court. On 2 September 2009, the above-mentioned Plaintiffs made an amendment to the writ with the Court for inclusion of Foxconn Precision Component (Beijing) Co., Ltd. as a plaintiff.

On 2 October 2009 the Defendants instituted a counter-action against Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd, Foxconn International Holdings Limited, Shenzhen Futaihong Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Hongfujin Precision Industry (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. for their intervention, by means of illegal measures, in the operations involving the Company and its subsidiary, which is the holding company, collusions, written and verbal defamation, and the economic loss as a result of the said activities, and made requests in respect of the action as follows: The Company requested the Court to issue an injunction banning Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd and Foxconn International Holdings Limited from spreading, releasing and procuring the release of statements against the Company or any similar wording to discredit the Company. Requests were also made to order Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd to compensate for the damage (including aggravated damages and punitive damages) arising from its written and oral defamation, to order Foxconn International Holdings Limited to compensate for the damage (including aggravated damages and punitive damages) arising from its written defamation, and to order Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd, Foxconn International Holdings Limited, Shenzhen Futaihong Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Hongfujin Precision Industry (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. to compensate for the losses due to unlawful interference with the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the loss, interest, costs and other relief caused by their collusion.

On 21 January 2010, the Plaintiffs based on no reasonable cause of action and other reasons applied to the court for rejecting the contents of some paragraphs in the defendant's counterclaim. On 24 August 2010, the court made a judgement dismissing the application for elimination. On 28 September 2010, the Plaintiffs appealed against the aforesaid judgement. On 31 December 2010, the Court granted leave for the appeal application. In response to the appeal application, the court held hearings on 16 September 2011 and 24 May 2012. On 20 June 2012, the court handed down the judgement to dismiss the appeal relating to the elimination request from the appellant.

On 30 January 2012, the Plaintiffs filed an application to the High Court requesting it to send a letter of request to the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court for copying information in the mobile hard drive maintained in the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court. On 13 April 2012, the Defendants made a reply to the application, requesting that apart from the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court, the letter of request should also be sent to the Supreme People's Court of the PRC, the Shenzhen Bao'an District People's Court and the Shenzhen Longgang District People's Court through which the letter of request should be passed to the Baoan Branch of the Shenzhen Public Security Bureau and the Beijing JZSC Intellectual Property Rights Forensic Center, requesting the aforesaid authorities or units to assist in the transfer or disclosure of evidence materials such as computers, copies of mobile hard disks and case files of parties closely related to this case. On 11 October 2012, the Hong Kong High Court decided to postpone the hearing for the above application originally scheduled to be held on 18 October 2012 to a time to be further decided.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES *(Continued)*

On 6 June 2013, Hong Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd, Foxconn International Holdings Limited, Shenzhen Futaihong Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and Hongfujin Precision Industrial (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (defendants of the counterclaim) replied to the counterclaim from the Defendants and argued that the alleged intervention in the operations of the Defendants and the collusions were not actionable pursuant to the PRC laws, and the alleged charges of written and verbal defamation were legal disclosures under Taiwanese laws, therefore, the counterclaim made by the Defendants against them was groundless. On 27 June 2013, the Defendants made an application to the High Court for raising a defence against the reply from the defendants of the counterclaim. On 6 December 2013, BYD submitted a response against the above-mentioned defence of Foxconn.

Based on legal opinions issued by the Group's litigation legal counsels, the ultimate outcome of the litigation is not yet determinable given the early stage of the proceedings. Accordingly, whether the litigation may lead to compensation obligations on the part of the Group is uncertain. Moreover, if the litigation may lead to compensation obligations, the amount cannot be measured reliably and no estimated liabilities have been recorded by the Group.

28. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

AS LESSEE

The Group leases certain of its production plants, staff quarters and warehouses under operating lease arrangements. Leases for these properties are negotiated for terms from three to five years.

There are no contingent rentals, renewal or purchase options, escalation clauses or any restrictions imposed on dividends, additional debt and further leasing within the lease arrangements.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	Group	
	2013 **RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Within one year	**7,268**	2,378
In the second year	**7,103**	–
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**89**	–
	14,460	2,378

29. COMMITMENTS

In addition to the operating lease commitments detailed in note 28 above, the Group had the following capital commitments at the end of the reporting period:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Plant and machinery	**95,259**	271,720
Building	**59,067**	81,194
	154,326	352,914

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had no significant commitments.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

			Year ended 31 December	
Nature of transactions	**Notes**	**Related parties**	**2013 RMB'000**	2012 RMB'000
Purchases of land use right	(i)	Fellow subsidiaries	**100,029**	–
Sales of plant and machinery	(ii)	Ultimate holding company	**1,269**	1,367
		Fellow subsidiaries	**35,992**	20,446
Purchases of plant and machinery	(ii)	Ultimate holding company	**629**	18
		Fellow subsidiaries	**127,662**	172,971
Purchases of inventories	(iii)	Ultimate holding company	**170,484**	116,062
		Fellow subsidiaries	**549,806**	442,947
Sales of inventories	(iii)	Ultimate holding company	**188,786**	90,816
		Fellow subsidiaries	**47,554**	118,860
Leasing and ancillary expenses paid	(iv)	Ultimate holding company	**160,655**	163,074
		Fellow subsidiaries	**122,453**	72,111
Exclusive processing services received	(v)	Ultimate holding company	**3,017**	2,714
		Fellow subsidiaries	**37,007**	33,006
Provision of inspection services	(vi)	Fellow subsidiaries	**55**	93

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*

(a) (Continued)

Notes:

(i) The purchases of land use right are made at net book values.

(ii) The sales and purchases of plant and machinery are made at net book values.

(iii) The sales and purchases of inventories were conducted at the then prevailing market prices in accordance with prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties. In the opinion of the directors, the transactions were conducted in the ordinary and usual course of business.

(iv) The expenses were charged on an actually incurred basis or in accordance with terms mutually agreed between the parties. In the opinion of the directors, the transactions were conducted in the ordinary and usual course of business.

(v) The processing service fees were charged for the depreciation of the relevant machinery and equipment during the year ended 31 December 2013.

(vi) The inspection service fees were charged for the inspection of the relevant machinery and equipment during the year ended 31 December 2013.

(b) Outstanding balances with related parties:

Except for the entrusted loan to ultimate holding company of RMB400,000,000, balances with related parties are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

(c) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Short term employee benefits	**13,144**	10,162
Pension scheme contributions	**162**	117
	13,306	10,279

Further details of directors' emoluments are included in note 9 to the financial statements.

The related party transactions in respect of items set out in (a) above also constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

2013

Financial assets

	Group
	Loans and receivables RMB'000
Loan to the ultimate holding company	**400,000**
Trade and bills receivables	**3,437,408**
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 16)	**60,447**
Due from fellow subsidiaries	**63,846**
Due from the intermediate holding company	**109,133**
Due from the ultimate holding company	**206,087**
Short-term deposits	**200,000**
Pledged deposits	**86,851**
Cash and bank balances	**2,375,234**
	6,939,006

Financial liabilities

	Group
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000
Trade and bills payables	**3,833,975**
Financial liabilities included in other payables (note 23)	**202,515**
Due to fellow subsidiaries	**379,553**
Due to the ultimate holding company	**110,889**
	4,526,932

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY *(Continued)*

2012

Financial assets

	Group
	Loans and receivables RMB'000
Loan to the ultimate holding company	400,000
Trade and bills receivables	2,751,198
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 16)	44,865
Due from the intermediate holding company	109,148
Due from the ultimate holding company	145,643
Pledged deposits	16,532
Cash and bank balances	2,111,365
	5,578,751

Financial liabilities

	Group
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000 (Reclassified)
Trade and bills payables (note 22)	2,749,953
Financial liabilities included in other payables (note 34)	213,970
Due to fellow subsidiaries	145,162
Due to the ultimate holding company	42,580
	3,151,665

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY *(Continued)*

2013

Financial assets

	Company
	Loans and receivables RMB'000
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	13
Due from subsidiaries	3,744,821
Due from fellow subsidiaries	8
Cash and bank balances	3,088
	3,747,930

Financial liabilities

	Company
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000
Trade payable	1,600
Due to the ultimate holding company	13
Due to the immediate holding company	658
Due to subsidiaries	29,291
	31,562

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY *(Continued)*

2012

Financial assets

	Company
	Loans and receivables RMB'000
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	49
Due from subsidiaries	3,741,100
Due from fellow subsidiaries	8
Cash and bank balances	2,027
	3,743,184

Financial liabilities

	Company
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000 (Reclassified)
Trade payable	1,600
Due to the ultimate holding company	13
Due to the immediate holding company	658
Due to subsidiaries	19,005
	21,276

32. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, are as follows:

Group

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Financial assets				
Loan to the ultimate holding company	**400,000**	400,000	**400,000**	400,000

Management has assessed that the fair values of short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, pledged deposits, trade and bills receivables, trade and bills payables, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, amounts due from/to subsidiaries, amounts due from/to the ultimate holding company and the immediate holding company approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments:

Assets for which fair values are disclosed:

Group

As at 31 December 2013

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**	**RMB'000**
Loan to the ultimate holding company	**–**	**400,000**	**–**	**400,000**

32. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

As at 31 December 2012

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RMB'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Loan to the ultimate holding company	–	400,000	–	400,000

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 (2012: Nil).

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise bank loans, balances with related companies and cash and bank balances. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than the units' functional currencies. In addition, certain portions of the bank loans and loans from related companies are denominated in currencies other than the RMB. The Group tends to accept foreign currency exchange risk avoidance or allocation terms when arriving at purchase and sale contracts. The Group takes rolling forecast on the foreign currency revenue and expenses and matches the currency and the amount incurred so as to alleviate the impact on business due to exchange rate fluctuations.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK *(Continued)*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in the United States dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair values of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity.

	Group		
	Increase/ (decrease) in United States dollar exchange rate %	**Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax RMB'000**	**Increase/ (decrease) in equity* RMB'000**
2013			
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	**5**	**87,582**	**–**
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	**(5)**	**(87,582)**	**–**
2012			
If RMB weakens against United States dollar	5	34,508	–
If RMB strengthens against United States dollar	(5)	(34,508)	–

* Excluding retained profits and exchange fluctuation reserve

CREDIT RISK

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy customers. Concentrations of credit risk are managed and analysed by customer. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had certain concentrations of credit risk as 14% (2012: 28%) and 57% (2012: 78%) of the Group's trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customers and the five largest customers, respectively. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The credit risk of the Group's other financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

Since the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral for other financial assets such as prepayments, deposits and other receivables.

Further quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade and bills receivables are disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Group policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents or have available funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities from banks and related companies to meet its commitments over the foreseeable future in accordance with its strategic plan. At the end of the reporting period, all of the Group's financial instruments would mature in less than one year.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Group		2013		
	On demand RMB'000	**Less than 3 months RMB'000**	**3 to less than 12 months RMB'000**	**Total RMB'000**
Trade and bills payables (note 22)	**6,164**	**3,464,316**	**363,495**	**3,833,975**
Other payables	**30,736**	**146,450**	**25,329**	**202,515**
Due to fellow subsidiaries	**379,553**	**–**	**–**	**379,553**
Due to the ultimate holding company	**110,889**	**–**	**–**	**110,889**
	527,342	**3,610,766**	**388,824**	**4,526,932**

Group		2012		
	On demand RMB'000	Less than 3 months RMB'000 (Reclassified)	3 to less than 12 months RMB'000	Total RMB'000 (Reclassified)
Trade and bills payables (note 22)	6,111	2,487,352	256,490	2,749,953
Other payables (note 34)	29,345	166,791	17,834	213,970
Due to fellow subsidiaries	145,162	–	–	145,162
Due to the ultimate holding company	42,580	–	–	42,580
	223,198	2,654,143	274,324	3,151,665

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES *(Continued)*

Company

	2013		
	On demand RMB'000	**Less than 3 months RMB'000 (Reclassified)**	**Total RMB'000 (Reclassified)**
Trade and bills payables (note 22)	**–**	**1,600**	**1,600**
Due to the ultimate holding company	**13**	**–**	**13**
Due to the immediate holding company	**658**	**–**	**658**
Due to a fellow subsidiary	**29,291**	**–**	**29,291**
	29,962	**1,600**	**31,562**

Company

	2012		
	On demand RMB'000	Less than 3 months RMB'000 (Reclassified)	Total RMB'000 (Reclassified)
Trade and bills payables (note 22)	–	1,600	1,600
Due to the ultimate holding company	13	–	13
Due to the immediate holding company	658	–	658
Due to a fellow subsidiary	19,005	–	19,005
	19,676	1,600	21,276

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. The Group's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio as low as possible. Net debt includes interest-bearing bank borrowings, less cash and bank balances. Equity represents equity attributable to owners of the parent. As the Group did not have any interest-bearing bank borrowings, the gearing ratio was zero as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012.

34. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation and accounting treatment. The reclassification provides better information of the financial data. The accrual amount of RMB 59,097,000 in other payables and accruals has been reclassified to trade and bills payables in comparative figures.

35. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 March 2014.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

RESULTS

	Year ended 31 December				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
REVENUE	**16,062,179**	14,090,909	15,868,300	16,647,129	11,198,670
Cost of sales	**(14,383,177)**	(12,900,805)	(14,137,932)	(14,577,138)	(9,636,887)
Gross profit	**1,679,002**	1,190,104	1,730,368	2,069,991	1,561,783
Other income and gains	**261,870**	250,006	259,253	216,718	130,414
Research and development costs	**(559,772)**	(529,626)	(614,448)	(577,978)	(423,214)
Selling and distribution costs	**(132,526)**	(126,149)	(130,841)	(110,484)	(92,151)
Administrative expenses	**(343,369)**	(299,203)	(444,780)	(352,334)	(281,865)
Other expenses	**(146,392)**	(52,304)	(124,926)	(106,797)	(99,667)
Finance costs	**(7,248)**	(2,520)	(213)	(516)	(594)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**751,565**	430,308	674,373	1,138,600	794,706
Tax	**(103,160)**	(51,362)	(71,567)	(100,764)	(35,850)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY	**648,405**	378,946	602,806	1,037,836	758,856
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
TOTAL ASSETS	**13,876,605**	11,888,796	12,577,848	11,485,108	10,276,740
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**5,042,464**	3,634,378	4,586,315	3,962,985	3,648,796
Total equity	**8,834,141**	8,254,418	7,991,533	7,522,123	6,627,944

比亞迪電子(國際)有限公司
BYD ELECTRONIC (INTERNATIONAL) COMPANY LIMITED