

CHINA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS INC
Form 10-K
March 30, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: **000-33123**

CHINA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

33-0885775

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2015, based upon the price of \$ 8.42 that was the closing price of the common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Stock Market under the symbol "CAAS" on such date, was approximately \$67.4 million.

The Company has 32,121,019 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of March 30, 2016.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

CHINA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.

FORM 10-K

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Cautionary Statement

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future financial performance. The Company has attempted to identify forward-looking statements by terminology including "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "can," "continues," "could," "estimates," "expects," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "should" or "will" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including the matters set forth in this Annual Report or other reports or documents the Company files with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the "SEC," from time to time, which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those projected. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company's expectations are as of the date this Form 10-K is filed, and the Company does not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date this Annual Report on Form 10-K is filed to confirm these statements to actual results, unless required by law.

PART I

ITEM 1 . BUSINESS.

COMPANY HISTORY

China Automotive Systems, Inc., “China Automotive” or the “Company,” was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 29, 1999. Through its subsidiary, Great Genesis Holdings Limited, “Genesis,” a corporation organized under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, it owns interests in eight Sino-joint ventures and five wholly-owned subsidiaries in the People’s Republic of China, “China” or the “PRC,” which manufacture power steering systems and/or related products for different segments of the automobile industry. Genesis also owns interests in a Brazil-based trading company, which engages mainly in the import and sales of automotive parts in Brazil.

Henglong USA Corporation, “HLUSA,” which was incorporated on January 8, 2007 in Troy, Michigan, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and mainly engages in marketing of automotive parts in North America, and provides after sales service and research and development support accordingly.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the Company uses the terms “the Company,” “we,” “our” and “us” to refer to Genesis and China Automotive collectively on a consolidated basis.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Company is a holding company and has no significant business operations or assets other than its interest in Genesis. Genesis mainly engages in the manufacture and sale of automotive systems and components through its controlled subsidiaries and the joint ventures, as described below.

Set forth below is an organizational chart as at December 31, 2015.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. [NASDAQ:CAAS]

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100%
Great Genesis Holdings Limited

100%
Henglong USA Corporation

100%
Hubei
Henglong
Automotive
System Group
Co., Ltd.

70%
Shenyang
Jinbei
Henglong
Automotive
Steering
Co., Ltd.

"Hubei
Henglong"¹

"Shenyang"

100%
Jingzhou
Henglong
Automotive
Parts
Co., Ltd.

100%
Shashi
Jiulong
Power
Steering
Gears
Co., Ltd.

83.34%
Universal
Sensor
Application,
Inc.

77.33%
Wuhu
Henglong
Automotive
Steering
System Co.,
Ltd.

85%
Wuhan
Jielong
Electric
Power
Steering Co.,
Ltd.

50%
Beijing
Henglong
Automotive
System Co.,
Ltd.

70%
Chongqing
Henglong
Hongyan
Automotive
System Co.,
Ltd.

80%
CAAS
Brazil's
Imports And
Trade In
Automotive
Parts Ltd.,

51%
Fujian
Qiaolong
Special
Purpose
Vehicle
Co., Ltd.

100%
Hubei
Henglong
Group
Shanghai
Automotive
Electronics
Research
Development
Ltd.,

"Henglong"³

"Jiulong"⁴

"USAI"⁵

"Wuhu"⁶

"Jielong"⁷

"Beijing
Henglong"⁸

"Chongqing
Henglong"⁹

"Brazil
Henglong"¹⁰

"Fujian
Qiaolong"¹²

"Shanghai
Henglong"

100%
Jingzhou
Henglong
Automotive
Technology
(Testing)
Center

85%
Wuhan
Chuguanjie
Automotive
Science
and Technology
Ltd.,

"Testing
Center"¹¹

"Wuhan
Chuguanjie"¹³

1. On March 7, 2007, Genesis established Hubei Henglong, formerly known as Jingzhou Hengsheng Automotive System Co., Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, to engage in the production and sales of automotive steering systems. On July 8, 2012, Hubei Henglong changed its name to Hubei Henglong Automotive System Group Co., Ltd.

2. Shenyang was established in 2002 and focuses on power steering parts for light duty vehicles.

3. Henglong was established in 1997 and mainly engages in the production of rack and pinion power steering gears for cars and light-duty vehicles. On August 11, 2014, the Company entered into a stock exchange agreement, the “Exchange Agreement”, with a third party, Jingzhou Jiulong Machinery Electricity Manufacturing Co., Ltd., “Jiulong Machine”, under which the Company issued 3,260,000 of its common shares in a private placement for the acquisition of the 20% equity interest in Henglong held by Jiulong Machine. On September 26, 2014, the Company obtained the 20% equity interest in Henglong and completed its share registration with the local government administrative bureau. While the Company retained its controlling interest in Henglong, the Company’s acquisition of the non-controlling interest was accounted for as an equity transaction.

4. Jiulong was established in 1993 and mainly engages in the production of integral power steering gears for heavy-duty vehicles. On August 11, 2014, the Company entered into the Exchange Agreement, with Jiulong Machine under which the Company issued 818,000 of its common shares in a private placement for the acquisition of the 19% equity interest in Jiulong held by Jiulong Machine. On September 26, 2014, the Company obtained the 19% equity interest in Jiulong and completed its share registration with the local government administrative bureau. While the Company retained its controlling interest in Jiulong, the Company’s acquisition of the non-controlling interest was accounted for as an equity transaction.

5. USAI was established in 2005 and mainly engages in the production and sales of sensor modules.

6. Wuhu was established in 2006 and mainly engages in the production and sales of automobile steering systems.

7. Jielong was established in 2006 and mainly engages in the production and sales of automobile steering columns.

8. Beijing Henglong was established in 2010 and mainly engages in the design, development and manufacture of both hydraulic and electric power steering systems (EPS) and parts. According to the joint venture agreement, the Company does not have voting control of Beijing Henglong. Therefore, the Company’s consolidated financial statements do not include Beijing Henglong, and such investment is accounted for by the equity accounting method.

9. On February 21, 2012, Hubei Henglong and SAIC-IVECO Hongyan Company, “SAIC-IVECO,” established a Sino-foreign joint venture company, Chongqing Henglong, to design, develop and manufacture both hydraulic and electric power steering systems and parts.

On August 21, 2012, Brazil Henglong was established as a Sino-foreign joint venture company by Hubei Henglong and two Brazilian citizens, Ozias Gaia Da Silva and Ademir Dal' Evedove. Brazil Henglong engages
10. mainly in the import and sale of automotive parts in Brazil. For the purpose of becoming a FIAT supplier in Brazil, the Company resolved to increase its investment in assembly lines to provide better service. During 2015, the Company invested \$3.1 million in Brazil Henglong, and the remaining amount will be invested in 2016.

11. Testing Center was established in 2009 and mainly engages in the research and development of new products.

In the second quarter of 2014, Hubei Henglong acquired a 51.0% ownership interest in Fujian Qiaolong Special Purpose Vehicle Co., Ltd., "Fujian Qiaolong", a special purpose vehicle manufacturer and dealer with automobile
12. repacking qualifications, based in Fujian, China. Fujian Qiaolong mainly manufactures and distributes drainage and rescue vehicles with mass flow, drainage vehicles with vertical downhole operation, crawler-type mobile pump stations, high-altitude water supply and discharge drainage vehicles, long-range control crawler-type mobile pump stations and other vehicles.

13. In May 2014, Jielong formed a subsidiary, Wuhan Chuguanjie Automotive Science and Technology Ltd., “Wuhan Chuguanjie”, which mainly engages in research and development, manufacture and sales of automobile electronic systems and parts. Wuhan Chuguanjie is located in Wuhan, China. The registered capital of Wuhan Chuguanjie is RMB30.0 million, equivalent to approximately \$4.9 million.
14. In January 2015, Hubei Henglong formed Hubei Henglong Group Shanghai Automotive Electronics Research and Development Ltd., “Shanghai Henglong”, which mainly engages in the design and sale of automotive electronics.

The Company has business relationships with more than sixty vehicle manufacturers, including FAW Group and Dongfeng Auto Group Co., Ltd, two of the five largest automobile manufacturers in China; Shenyang Brilliance Jinbei Co., Ltd., the largest light vehicle manufacturer in China; Chery Automobile Co., Ltd, the largest state owned car manufacturer in China, and BYD Auto Co., Ltd and Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd., the largest privately owned car manufacturers in China. The PRC-based joint ventures of General Motors (GM), Volkswagen, Citroen and Fiat Chrysler North America are all key customers of the Company. Starting in 2008, the Company has supplied power steering gears to the Sino-foreign joint ventures established by GM, Citroen and Volkswagen in China. The Company has supplied power steering gear to Fiat Chrysler North America since 2009.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Intellectual Property rights, “IP,” are important in helping the Company maintain its competitive position. Currently, the Company owns IP rights, including two trademarks covering automobile parts, “HL” and “JL,” and more than eighty-five patents registered in China covering power steering technology. The Company is in the process of integrating new advanced technologies such as electronic chips in power steering systems into its current production line and is pursuing aggressive strategies in technology to maintain a competitive edge within the automobile industry. In December 2009, the Company, through Henglong, formed Testing Center and cooperated with Nanyang Ind. Co. Ltd. and Tsinghua University to engage in the research and development of new products, such as EPS, integral rack and pinion power steering and high pressure power steering, to optimize current products design and to develop new, cost-saving manufacturing processes. In January 2015, Hubei Henglong formed Shanghai Henglong, which mainly engages in the design and sale of automotive electronics, to capture the market opportunities for EPS, which were included in traditional hydraulic power steering products by many automobile makers.

STRATEGIC PLAN

The Company’s short to medium term strategic plan is to focus on both domestic and international market expansion. To achieve this goal and higher profitability, the Company focuses on brand recognition, quality control, cost efficiency, research and development and strategic acquisitions. Set forth below are the Company’s programs:

Brand Recognition. Under the brands of Henglong and Jiulong, the Company offers four separate series of power steering sets and 310 models of power steering sets, steering columns and steering hoses.

Quality Control. The Henglong and Jiulong manufacturing facilities obtained the ISO/TS 16949 System Certification in January 2004, a well-recognized quality control system in the auto industry developed by TÜV Rheinland of Germany.

Cost Efficiency. By improving the Company's production ability and enhancing equipment management, optimizing the process and products structure, perfecting the supplier system and cutting production cost, the Company's goal is to achieve a more competitive profit margin.

Research and Development. The Company established Testing Center for the research and development of products and, by partnering with Nanyang Ind. Co. Ltd. and Tsinghua University for the development of advanced steering systems, the Company's objective is to gain increased market share in China.

International Expansion. The Company has entered into agreements with several international vehicle manufacturers and auto parts modules suppliers and carried on preliminary negotiations regarding future development projects. During 2015, Hubei Henglong, one of the Company's subsidiaries, increased its overseas sales in North America by 5.6%.

Acquisitions. The Company is exploring opportunities to create long-term growth through new ventures or acquisitions of other auto component manufacturers. The Company will seek acquisition targets that meet the following criteria:

- companies that can be easily integrated into product manufacturing and corporate management;

- companies that have strong joint venture partners that would become major customers; and
- companies involved with power steering systems.

CUSTOMERS

The Company's ten largest customers represented 69.6% of the Company's total sales for the year ended December 31, 2015. The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's ten largest customers.

Name of Major Customers	Percentage of Total Revenue in 2015	
Fiat Chrysler North America	12.8	%
JAC	9.4	%
Dongfeng Auto Group Co., Ltd.	8.0	%
Chongqing Changan Automobile Co., Ltd	8.0	%
Beijing Henglong (for Beiqi Foton)	7.5	%
Zhejiang Geely Holding Group	6.8	%
Baoding Great Wall Automobile Holding Co., Ltd.	5.2	%
BYD Auto Co., Ltd.	4.4	%
China FAW Group Corporation	3.9	%
Shengyang Brilliance Jinbei Automobile Co., Ltd.	3.6	%
Total	69.6	%

The Company primarily sells its products to the above-mentioned original equipment manufacturing, "OEM", customers; it also has excellent relationships with them, including serving as their first-rank supplier and developer for product development for new models. While the Company intends to continue to focus on retaining and winning this business, it cannot ensure that it will succeed in doing so. It is difficult to keep doing business with the above-mentioned OEM customers as a result of severe price competition and customers' diversification of their supply base. The Company's business would be materially and adversely affected if it loses one or more of these major customers.

SALES AND MARKETING

The Company's sales and marketing team has 137 sales persons, which are divided into an OEM team, a sales service team and a working group dedicated to international business. These sales and marketing teams provide a constant interface with the Company's key customers. They are located in all major vehicle producing regions to represent more

effectively the Company's customers' interests within the Company's organization, to promote their programs and to coordinate their strategies with the goal of enhancing overall service and satisfaction. The Company's ability to support its customers is further enhanced by its broad presence in terms of sales offices, manufacturing facilities, engineering technology centers and joint ventures.

The Company's sales and marketing organization and activities are designed to create overall awareness and consideration of, and therefore to increase sales of the Company's modular systems and components. To achieve that objective, the Company organized delegations to visit the United States, Korea, India and Japan and has supplied power steering gear to Fiat Chrysler North America. Through these activities, the Company has generated potential business interest as a strong base for future development.

DISTRIBUTION

The Company's distribution system covers all of China. The Company has established sales and service offices with certain significant customers to deal with matters related to such customers in a timely fashion. The Company also established distribution warehouses close to major customers to ensure timely deliveries. The Company maintains strict control over inventories. Each of these sales and service offices sends back to the Company through e-mail or fax information related to the inventory and customers' needs. The Company guarantees product delivery in 8 hours for those customers who are located within 200 km from the Company's distribution warehouses, and 24 hours for customers who are located outside of 200 km from the Company's distribution warehouses. Delivery time is a very important competitive factor in terms of customer decision making, together with quality, pricing and long-term relationships.

EMPLOYEES AND FACILITIES

As of December 31, 2015, the Company employed approximately 4,230 persons, including approximately:

- 1,891 by Henglong (including Testing Center formed by Henglong) ;
- 830 by Jiulong;

- 293 by Shenyang;
- 24 by USAI;
- 158 by Wuhu;
- 268 by Jielong;
- 529 by Hubei Henglong;
- 17 by HLUSA;
- 113 by Chongqing Henglong;
- 11 by Brazil Henglong; and
- 96 by Fujian Qiaolong.

As of December 31, 2015, Henglong, Jiulong, Shenyang, Chongqing, Wuhan Chuguanjie, Hubei Henglong, Wuhu and Fujian Qiaolong had a manufacturing and administration area of 111,211 square meters, 39,478 square meters, 35,354 square meters, 57,849 square meters, 53,675 square meters, 177,747 square meters, 83,705 square meters and 34,449 square meters, respectively.

Hubei Province, which is home to Dongfeng, one of the largest automakers in China, provides an ample supply of inexpensive but skilled labor to automotive-related industries. The annual production of one of the Company's main products, power steering gears, was approximately 4.9 million units and 5.0 million units in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Although the production process continues to rely heavily on manual labor, the Company has invested substantially in high-level production machinery to improve capacity and production quality. Approximately \$61.2 million was spent over the last three years to purchase professional-grade equipment and extend workshops.

RAW MATERIALS

The Company purchases various manufactured components and raw materials for use in its manufacturing processes. The principal components and raw materials the Company purchases include castings, finished sub-components, aluminum, steel, fabricated metal electronic parts and molded plastic parts. The most important raw material is steel. The Company enters into purchase agreements with local suppliers. The annual purchase plans are determined at the beginning of the calendar year but are subject to revision every three months as a result of customers' orders. A purchase order is made according to monthly production plans. This protects the Company from building up inventory when the orders from customers change.

The Company's purchases from its ten largest suppliers represented in the aggregate 27.0% of all components and raw materials it purchased for the year ended December 31, 2015, and none of them provided more than 10% of total purchases.

All components and raw materials are available from numerous sources. The Company has not, in recent years, experienced any significant shortages of manufactured components or raw materials and normally does not carry inventories of these items in excess of what is reasonably required to meet its production and shipping schedules.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company owns the Testing Center, a Hubei Provincial-Level technical center, which has been approved by the Hubei Economic Commission. The center has a staff of about 510, including 51 senior engineers, 6 foreign experts and 270 engineers, primarily focusing on steering system R&D, tests, production process improvement and new material and production methodology application.

In addition, the Company has formed Hubei Henglong Group Shanghai Automotive Electronics Research and Development Ltd., “Shanghai Henglong”, to engage in the design and sale of automotive electronics, including key parts of EPS.

The Company believes that its engineering and technical expertise, together with its emphasis on continuing research and development, allow it to use the latest technologies, materials and processes to solve problems for its customers and to bring new, innovative products to market. The Company believes that continued research and development activities, including engineering, are critical to maintaining its pipeline of technologically advanced products. The Company has aggressively managed costs in other portions of its business in order to increase its total expenditures for research and development activities, including engineering, at approximately \$22.3 million and \$23.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2015 and 2014, the sales of such newly developed products accounted for about 20.1 % and 10.7 %, respectively, of total sales.

COMPETITION

The automotive components industry is extremely competitive. The Company’s customers consider criteria including quality, price/cost competitiveness, system and product performance, reliability and timeliness of delivery, new product and technology development capability, excellence and flexibility in operations, degree of global and local presence, effectiveness of customer service and overall management capability. The power steering system market is fragmented in China, and the Company has seven major competitors. Of these competitors, two are Sino-foreign joint ventures while the other five are state-owned. Like many competitive industries, there is pressure on downward selling prices.

The Company's major competitors, including Shanghai ZF, Nexteer and First Auto FKS, "FKS," are component suppliers to specific automobile manufacturers. Shanghai ZF is the joint venture of SAIC and ZF Germany, which is an exclusive supplier to SAIC-Volkswagen and SAIC-GM. FKS is a joint venture between First Auto Group and Japan's Koyo Company and its main customer is FAW-Volkswagen Company.

While the Chinese government limits foreign ownership of auto assemblers to 50%, there is no analogous limitation in the automotive components industry. Thus, opportunities exist for foreign component suppliers to set up factories in China. These overseas competitors employ technology that may be more advanced and may have existing relationships with global automobile assemblers, but they are generally not as competitive as the Company in China in terms of production cost and flexibility in meeting client requirements.

CHINESE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The Company is a supplier of automotive parts and most of its operations are located in China. An increase or decrease in the output and sales of Chinese vehicles could result in an increase or decrease of the Company's results of operations. According to the latest statistics from the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, "CAAM," in 2015, the output and sales volume of vehicles in China have reached 24.5 million and 24.6 million units, respectively, an increase of 3.3% and 4.7% compared to 2014. The output and sales volume of passenger vehicles in 2015 was 21.1 million and 21.1 million units respectively, an increase of 5.8% and 7.3% compared to 2014. The output and sales volume of commercial vehicles in 2015 was 3.4 million and 3.5 million units, respectively, a decrease of 10.0% and 9.0%, respectively, compared to 2014. In 2015, the Company's sales of steering gears for passenger vehicles and commercial vehicles decreased by 3.4% and 16.9%, respectively, compared to 2014. During 2015, hydraulic power steering was replaced by EPS as the Company's main product at a rate that exceeded industry expectations.

CAAM expects that sales volume of vehicles in China will grow by 6% in 2016.

Management believes that the continuing development of the highway system will have a significant positive long-term impact on the manufacture and sale of automobiles in China. Statistics from the Ministry of Transport show that 9,531 kilometers of highway and 12,212 kilometers of expressway were built in 2015. Total highways and expressways in the PRC now amount to 4,365,331 kilometers and 123,662 kilometers, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The Company is subject to the requirements of U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S., including China's, environmental and occupational safety and health laws and regulations. These include laws regulating air emissions, water discharge and waste management. The Company has an environmental management structure designed to facilitate and support its compliance with these requirements globally. Although the Company intends to comply with all such requirements and regulations, it cannot provide assurance that it is at all times in compliance. The Company has made and will continue to make capital and other expenditures to comply with environmental requirements, although such expenditures were not material during the past two years. Environmental requirements are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. Accordingly, the Company cannot assure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that its eventual environmental cleanup costs and liabilities will not be material.

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015, the Company did not make any material capital expenditures relating to environmental compliance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Financial information about sales and long-term assets by major geographic region can be found in Note 31, "Segment Reporting" to the consolidated financial statements in this Report. The following table summarizes the percentage of sales and total assets by major geographic regions:

	Net Sales		Long-term assets					
	Year Ended December 31,		As of December 31					
	2015	2014	2015	2014				
Geographic region:								
United States	13.2	%	12.4	%	0.7	%	0.8	%
China	86.2		87.5		98.9		99.1	
Other foreign countries	0.6		0.1		0.4		0.1	
Total consolidated	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%

WEBSITE ACCESS TO SEC FILINGS

The Company files electronically with, or furnishes to, the SEC its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company makes available free of charge on its web site (www.caasauto.com) all such reports as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed.

The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy information and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is <http://www.sec.gov>. The materials are also available at the SEC's Public Reference Room, located at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information through the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Any investment in the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report, before you make a decision to invest in the Company. The Company's business, financial conditions and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by many risk factors. Because of these risk factors, actual results might differ significantly from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, among others, the following:

RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

The cyclical nature of automotive production and sales could result in a reduction in automotive sales, which could adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company's business relies on automotive vehicle production and sales by its customers, which are highly cyclical and depend on general economic conditions and other factors, including consumer spending and preferences and the price and availability of gasoline. They also can be affected by labor relations issues, regulatory requirements and other factors. In the last two years, the price of automobiles in China has generally declined. Additionally, the volume of automotive production in China has fluctuated from year to year, which gives rise to fluctuations in the demand for the Company's products. Therefore, any significant economic decline could result in a reduction in automotive production and sales by the Company's customers and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. Moreover, if the prices of automobiles keep declining, the selling price of automotive parts also would

decrease, which would result in lower revenues and profitability.

Increasing costs for manufactured components and raw materials may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

The Company uses a broad range of manufactured components and raw materials in its products, including castings, electronic components, finished sub-components, molded plastic parts, fabricated metal, aluminum and steel and resins. Because it may be difficult to pass increased prices for these items on to the Company's customers, a significant increase in the prices of the Company's components and materials could materially increase the Company's operating costs and adversely affect its profit margins and profitability.

Because the Company is a holding company with substantially all of its operations conducted through its subsidiaries, its performance will be affected by the performance of its subsidiaries.

The Company almost has no operations independent of those of Genesis and its subsidiaries, and the Company's principal assets are its investments in Genesis and its subsidiaries and affiliates. As a result, the Company is dependent upon the performance of Genesis and its subsidiaries and will be subject to the financial, business and other factors affecting Genesis as well as general economic and financial conditions. As substantially all of the Company's operations are and will be conducted through its subsidiaries, the Company will be dependent on the cash flow of its subsidiaries to meet its obligations.

Because virtually all of the Company's assets are and will be held by operating subsidiaries, the claims of the Company's stockholders will be structurally subordinate to all existing and future liabilities and obligations, and trade payables of such subsidiaries. In the event of the Company's bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, its assets and those of its subsidiaries will be available to satisfy the claims of the Company's stockholders only after all of its and its subsidiaries' liabilities and obligations have been paid in full.

With the automobile parts markets being highly competitive and many of the Company's competitors having greater resources than it does, the Company may not be able to compete successfully.

The automobile parts industry is a highly competitive business. The Company's customers consider criteria including:

· quality;

- price/cost competitiveness;
- system and product performance;
- reliability and timeliness of delivery;
- new product and technology development capability;
- excellence and flexibility in operations;
- degree of global and local presence;
- effectiveness of customer service; and
- overall management capability.

The Company's competitors include independent suppliers of parts, as well as suppliers formed by spin-offs from the Company's customers, who are becoming more aggressive in selling parts to other vehicle manufacturers. Depending on the particular product, the number of the Company's competitors varies significantly. Many of the Company's competitors have substantially greater revenues and financial resources than it does, as well as stronger brand names, consumer recognition, business relationships with vehicle manufacturers, and geographic presence than it has. The Company may not be able to compete favorably and increased competition may substantially harm its business, business prospects and results of operations.

Internationally, the Company faces different market dynamics and competition. The Company may not be as successful as its competitors in generating revenues in international markets due to the lack of recognition of its products or other factors. Developing product recognition overseas is expensive and time-consuming and the Company's international expansion efforts may be more costly and less profitable than it expects. If the Company is not successful in its target markets, its sales could decline, its margins could be negatively impacted and it could lose market share, any of which could materially harm the Company's business, results of operations and profitability.

Pricing pressure by automobile manufacturers on their suppliers may adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations.

Recently, pricing pressure from automobile manufacturers has been prevalent in the automotive parts industry in China. Virtually all vehicle manufacturers seek price reductions each year. Although the Company has tried to reduce costs and resist price reductions, these reductions have impacted the Company's sales and profit margins. If the Company cannot offset continued price reductions through improved operating efficiencies and reduced expenditures, price reductions will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company's business, revenues and profitability would be materially and adversely affected if it loses any of its large customers.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, approximately 12.8%, 9.4%, 8.0% and 8.0% of the Company's sales were to Fiat Chrysler North America, JAC, Dongfeng Auto Group Co., Ltd., and Chongqing Changan Automobile Co., Ltd., the Company's four largest customers in 2015, respectively. In total, these four largest customers accounted for 38.2% of total sales in 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 11.5%, 8.6%, 8.0% and 7.6% of the Company's sales were to Fiat Chrysler North America, Dongfeng Auto Group Co., Ltd., Beijing Henglong and SAIC Motor, the Company's four largest customers in 2014, respectively. In total, these four largest customers accounted for 35.7% of total sales in 2014. The loss of, or significant reduction in purchases by, one or more of these major customers could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company may not be able to collect receivables incurred by customers.

Although the Company currently sells its products on credit, the Company's ability to receive payment for its products depends on the continued creditworthiness of its customers. The Company's customer base may change if its sales increase because of the Company's expanded capacity. If the Company is not able to collect its receivables, its profitability will be adversely affected.

The Company may be subject to product liability and warranty and recall claims, which may increase the costs of doing business and adversely affect the Company's financial condition and liquidity.

The Company may be exposed to product liability and warranty claims if its products actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected or the use of its products results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury and/or property damage. The Company started to pay some of its customers' increased after-sales service expenses due to consumer rights protection policies of "recall" issued by the Chinese government in 2004, such as the recalling flawed vehicles policy. Beginning in 2004, automobile manufacturers unilaterally required their suppliers to pay a "3-R Guarantees" service charge for repair, replacement and refund in an amount of about 2%–6% of the total amount of parts supplied. Accordingly, the Company has experienced and will continue to experience higher after sales service expenses. Product liability, warranty and recall costs may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

The Company is subject to environmental and safety regulations, which may increase the Company's compliance costs and may adversely affect its results of operations.

The Company is subject to the requirements of environmental and occupational safety and health laws and regulations in China. The Company cannot provide assurance that it has been or will be at all times in full compliance with all of these requirements, or that it will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with these requirements. Additionally, these regulations may change in a manner that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. The capital requirements and other expenditures that may be necessary to comply with environmental requirements could increase and become a material expense of doing business.

Non-performance by the Company's suppliers may adversely affect its operations by delaying delivery or causing delivery failures, which may negatively affect demand, sales and profitability.

The Company purchases various types of equipment, raw materials and manufactured component parts from its suppliers. The Company would be materially and adversely affected by the failure of its suppliers to perform as expected. The Company could experience delivery delays or failures caused by production issues or delivery of non-conforming products if its suppliers fail to perform, and it also faces these risks in the event any of its suppliers becomes insolvent or bankrupt.

The Company's business and growth may suffer if it fails to attract and retain key personnel.

The Company's ability to operate its business and implement its strategies effectively depends on the efforts of its executive officers and other key employees. The Company depends on the continued contributions of its senior management and other key personnel. The Company's future success also depends on its ability to identify, attract and retain highly skilled technical staff, particularly engineers and other employees with mechanics and electronics expertise, and managerial, finance and marketing personnel. The Company does not maintain a key person life insurance policy on Mr. Hanlin Chen or Mr. Qizhou Wu. The loss of the services of any of the Company's key employees or the failure to attract or retain other qualified personnel could substantially harm the Company's business.

The Company's management controls approximately 62.6 % of its outstanding common stock and may have conflicts of interest with the Company's minority stockholders.

As of December 31, 2015, members of the Company's management beneficially own approximately 62.6 % of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. As a result, except for the related party transactions that require approval of the audit committee of the board of directors of the Company, these majority stockholders have control over decisions to enter into any corporate transaction, which could result in the approval of transactions that might not maximize overall stockholders' value. Additionally, these stockholders control the election of members of the Company's board, have the ability to appoint new members to the Company's management team and control the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of the holders of the Company's common stock. The interests of these majority stockholders may at times conflict with the interests of the Company's other stockholders. The Company regularly engages in transactions with entities controlled by one or more of its officers and directors, including those controlled by Mr. Hanlin Chen, the chairman of the board of directors of the Company and its controlling stockholder.

There is a limited public float of the Company's common stock, which can result in the Company's stock price being volatile and prevent the realization of a profit on resale of the Company's common stock or derivative securities.

There is a limited public float of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 37.4 % of the Company's outstanding common stock is considered part of the public float. The term "public float" refers to shares freely and actively tradable on the NASDAQ Capital Market and not owned by officers, directors or affiliates, as such term is defined under the Securities Act. As a result of the limited public float and the limited trading volume on some days, the market price of the Company's common stock can be volatile, and relatively small changes in the demand for or supply of the Company's common stock can have a disproportionate effect on the market price for its common stock. This stock price volatility could prevent a security holder seeking to sell the Company's common stock or derivative securities from being able to sell them at or above the price at which the stock or derivative securities were bought, or at a price which a fully liquid market would report.

The Company is subject to penny stock regulations and restrictions.

The SEC has adopted regulations which generally define so-called "penny stock" as an equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exemptions. As of December 31, 2015, the closing price for the Company's common stock was \$ 4.58. If the Company's stock is a "penny stock", it may become subject to Rule 15g-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the "Penny Stock Rule." This rule imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors," generally, individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1.0 million or annual incomes exceeding \$0.2 million, or \$0.3 million together with their spouses. For transactions covered by Rule 15g-9, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. As a result, this rule may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell the Company's securities and may affect the ability of purchasers to sell any of the Company's securities in the secondary market.

For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure also is required to be made about sales commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stock.

There can be no assurance that the Company's common stock will qualify for exemption from the Penny Stock Rule. In any event, even if the Company's common stock were exempt from the Penny Stock Rule, the Company would remain subject to Section 15(b)(6) of the Exchange Act, which gives the SEC the authority to restrict any person from participating in a distribution of penny stock if the SEC finds that such a restriction would be in the public interest.

Provisions in the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the General Corporation Law of Delaware may discourage a takeover attempt.

Provisions in the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the General Corporation Law of Delaware, the state in which it is organized, could make it difficult for a third party to acquire the Company, even if doing so might be beneficial to the Company's stockholders. Provisions of the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws impose various procedural and other requirements, which could make it difficult for stockholders to effect certain corporate actions and possibly prevent transactions that would maximize stockholders' value.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and the trading price of its shares.

The Company is subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the "SEC," as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management in its annual report that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of such company's internal control over financial reporting.

If the Company fails to maintain the adequacy of its internal controls in the future, it will not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, effective internal controls are necessary for the Company to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. Any failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of the Company's financial statements, which in turn could harm its business and negatively impact the trading price of its common stock.

Furthermore, the Company may need to incur additional costs and use additional management and other resources in

an effort to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other requirements going forward.

The Company generally does not pay cash dividends on its common stock.

Although the Company announced a special cash dividend of \$0.18 per common share to the Company's shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 26, 2014, it does not anticipate paying any other cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, to finance operations and the expansion of its business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will be based upon the Company's financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, plans for expansion, restrictions imposed by any financing arrangements and any other factors that the Company's board of directors deems relevant.

Techniques employed by short sellers may drive down the market price of the Company's common stock.

Short selling is the practice of selling securities that the seller does not own but rather has borrowed from a third party with the intention of buying identical securities back at a later date to return to the lender. The short seller hopes to profit from a decline in the value of the securities between the sale of the borrowed securities and the purchase of the replacement shares, as the short seller expects to pay less in that purchase than it received in the sale. As it is in the short seller's best interests for the price of the stock to decline, many short sellers publish, or arrange for the publication of, negative opinions regarding the relevant issuer and its business prospects in order to create negative market momentum and generate profits for themselves after selling a stock short. These short attacks have, in the past, led to selling of shares in the market.

In the recent past, public companies that have substantially all of their operations in China have been the subject of short selling. Much of the scrutiny and negative publicity has centered around allegations of a lack of effective internal control over financial reporting resulting in financial and accounting irregularities and mistakes, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in many cases, allegations of fraud. As a result, many of these companies are now conducting internal and external investigations into the allegations and, in the interim, are subject to shareholder lawsuits and/or SEC enforcement actions.

It is not clear what effect such negative publicity would have on the Company, if any. If the Company were to become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, the Company could have to expend a significant amount of resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend itself. While the Company would strongly defend against any such short seller attacks, the Company may be constrained in the manner in which it can proceed against the relevant short seller by principles of freedom of speech, applicable state law or issues of commercial confidentiality. Such a situation could be costly and time-consuming, and could distract the Company's management from growing the Company. Even if such allegations are ultimately proven to be groundless, allegations against the Company could severely impact its business operations and stockholders equity, and any investment in the Company's stock could be greatly reduced or rendered worthless.

The Company's secured credit facilities contain certain financial covenants that it may not satisfy, which, if not satisfied, could result in the acceleration of the amounts due under the Company's secured credit facilities and the limitation of the Company's ability to borrow additional funds in the future.

The agreements governing the Company's secured credit facilities subject it to various financial and other restrictive covenants with which the Company must comply on an ongoing or periodic basis. These covenants include, but are not limited to, restrictions on the utilization of the funds and the maintenance of certain financial ratios. If the Company violate any of these covenants, the Company's outstanding debt under the Company's secured credit facilities could become immediately due and payable, the Company's lenders could proceed against any collateral securing such indebtedness and the Company's ability to borrow additional funds in the future may be limited. Alternatively, the Company could be forced to refinance or renegotiate the terms and conditions of the Company's secured credit facilities, including the interest rates, financial and restrictive covenants and security requirements of the secured credit facilities, on terms that may be significantly less favorable to the Company.

RISKS RELATED TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES BESIDES THE UNITED STATES

The Company may face a severe operating environment during times of economic recession.

The sales volume of the Company's core products is largely influenced by the demand for its customers' end products which are mostly sold in the Chinese markets. Future economic crises, either within China or without, may lead to a drastic drop in demand for the Company's products.

Inflation in China could negatively affect the Company's profitability and growth.

China's economy has experienced rapid growth, much of it due to the issuance of debt over the last few years. This debt-fueled economic growth has led to growth in the money supply, causing rising inflation. If prices for the Company's products rise at a rate that is insufficient to compensate for the rise in the cost of production, it may harm the Company's profitability. In order to control inflation, the Chinese government has imposed controls on bank credit, limits on loans and other restrictions on economic activities. Such policies have led to a slowing of economic growth. Additional measures could further slow economic activity in China, which could, in turn, materially increase the Company's costs while also reducing demand for the Company's products.

The Chinese government's macroeconomic policies could have a negative effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The Chinese government has implemented various measures from time to time to control the rate of economic growth in the PRC. Some of these measures may have a negative effect on the Company over the short or long term. Recently, to cope with high inflation and economic imbalances, the Chinese government has tightened monetary policy and implemented floating exchange rate policy. In addition, in order to alleviate some of the effects of unbalanced growth and social discontent, the Chinese government has enacted a series of social programs and anti-inflationary measures. These, in turn, have increased the costs on the financial and manufacturing sectors, without having alleviated the effects of high inflation and economic imbalances. The Chinese government's macroeconomic policies, even if effected properly, may significantly slow down China's economy or cause great social unrest, all of which would have a negative effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The economic, political and social conditions in China could affect the Company's business.

Most of the Company's business, assets and operations are located in China. The economy of China differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. The economy of China has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the Chinese government.

In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry by imposing industrial policies. It also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Therefore, the Chinese government's involvement in the economy could adversely affect the Company's business operations, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Because the Company's operations are mostly located outside of the United States and are subject to Chinese laws, any change of Chinese laws may adversely affect its business.

Most of the Company's operations are in the PRC, which exposes it to risks, such as exchange controls and currency restrictions, currency fluctuations and devaluations, changes in local economic conditions, changes in Chinese laws and regulations, exposure to possible expropriation or other PRC government actions, and unsettled political conditions. These factors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's international expansion plans subject it to risks inherent in doing business internationally.

The Company's long-term business strategy relies on the expansion of its international sales outside China by targeting markets, such as the United States and Brazil. The Company's net sales outside of China increased from \$ 58.3 million in 2014 to \$ 61.1 million in 2015. Risks affecting the Company's international expansion include challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences, conflicting and changing laws and regulations, foreign laws, international import and export legislation, trading and investment policies, foreign currency fluctuations, the burdens of complying with a wide variety of laws and regulations, protectionist laws and business practices that favor local businesses in some countries, foreign tax consequences, higher costs associated with doing business internationally, restrictions on the export or import of technology, difficulties in staffing and managing international operations, trade and tariff restrictions, and variations in tariffs, quotas, taxes and other market barriers. These risks could harm the Company's international expansion efforts, which could in turn materially and adversely affect its business, operating results and financial condition.

On September 17, 2012, the United States filed a trade case with the World Trade Organization, "WTO," against the PRC with respect to the PRC government's purported provision of subsidies to the automobile and automobile-parts enterprises in the PRC. If the WTO rules against China in this trade case, the cost of sales of the Company could increase due to the imposition of any tariff and/or the Company's ability to export products to the United States could be limited, which could affect the Company's business and operating results.

In addition, under Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the SEC has adopted additional disclosure requirements related to the source of certain "conflict minerals" for issuers for which such "conflict minerals" are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by that issuer. The metals covered by the rules include tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, commonly referred to as "3TG." If these materials are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, the rules require a reasonable country of origin inquiry be conducted to determine if an issuer knows, or has reason to believe, that any of the minerals used in the production process may have originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. In such a case, if an issuer were not able to

determine that the minerals did not originate from a covered country or conclude that there is no reason to believe that the minerals used in the production process may have originated in a covered country, that issuer could be required to perform supply chain due diligence on members of its supply chain. Global supply chains can have multiple layers, thus the costs of complying with these new requirements could be substantial. These new requirements may also reduce the number of suppliers that provide conflict-free metals, and may affect a company's ability to obtain products in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. If the Company was to source such 3TG minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, compliance costs with these rules and/or the unavailability of raw materials could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company faces risks associated with currency exchange rate fluctuations; any adverse fluctuation may adversely affect its operating margins.

Although the Company is incorporated in the State of Delaware, in the United States, the majority of its current revenues are in Chinese currency. Conducting business in currencies other than U.S. dollars subjects the Company to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could have a negative impact on its reported operating results. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies impact the Company's revenues, cost of revenues and operating margins and result in foreign currency translation gains and losses. Historically, the Company has not engaged in exchange rate hedging activities. Although the Company may implement hedging strategies to mitigate this risk, these strategies may not eliminate its exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and involve costs and risks of their own, such as ongoing management time and expertise requirements, external costs to implement the strategy and potential accounting implications.

If relations between the United States and China worsen, the Company's stock price may decrease and the Company may have difficulty accessing the U.S. capital markets.

At various times during recent years, the United States and China have had disagreements over political and economic issues. Controversies may arise in the future between these two countries. Any political or trade controversies between the United States and China could adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock and its ability to access U.S. capital markets.

The Chinese government could change its policies toward private enterprise, which could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's business is subject to political and economic uncertainties in China and may be adversely affected by China's political, economic and social developments. Over the past several years, the Chinese government has pursued economic reform policies including the encouragement of private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. The Chinese government may not continue to pursue these policies or may alter them to the Company's detriment from time to time. Changes in policies, laws and regulations, or in their interpretation or the imposition of confiscatory taxation, restrictions on currency conversion, restrictions or prohibitions on dividend payments to stockholders, devaluations of currency or the nationalization or other expropriation of private enterprises could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. Nationalization or expropriation could result in the total loss of the Company's investment in China.

Government control of currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates may adversely affect the Company's operations and financial results.

The Company receives most of its revenues in Chinese Renminbi, "RMB". A portion of such revenues will be converted into other currencies to meet the Company's foreign currency obligations. Foreign exchange transactions under the Company's capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China. These limitations could affect the Company's ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

The Chinese government controls its foreign currency reserves through restrictions on imports and conversion of RMB into foreign currency. In July 2005, the Chinese government has adjusted its exchange rate policy from "Fixed Rate" to "Floating Rate". Between July 2005 to December 2015, the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar appreciated from RMB1.00 to \$ 0.1205 to RMB1.00 to \$ 0.1540. Any significant appreciation of the RMB is likely to decrease the income of export products and the cash flow of the Company.

Because the Chinese legal system is not fully developed, the Company and its security holders' legal protections may be limited.

The Chinese legal system is based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Although the Chinese government introduced new laws and regulations to modernize its business, securities and tax systems on January 1, 1994, China does not yet possess a comprehensive body of business law. Because Chinese laws and

regulations are relatively new, interpretation, implementation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties and inconsistencies and it may be difficult to enforce contracts. In addition, as the Chinese legal system develops, changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business operations. Moreover, interpretative case law does not have the same precedential value in China as in the United States, so legal compliance in China may be more difficult or expensive.

It may be difficult to serve the Company with legal process or enforce judgments against the Company or its management.

Most of the Company's assets are located in China and twelve of its directors and officers are non-residents of the United States, and all or substantial portions of the assets of such non-residents are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons to originate an action in the United States. Moreover, there is uncertainty that the courts of China would enforce judgments of U.S. courts against the Company, its directors or officers based on the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state, or an original action brought in China based upon the securities laws of the United States or any state.

The Company may be subject to fines and legal sanctions imposed by State Administration of Foreign Exchange, "SAFE", or other Chinese government authorities if it or its Chinese directors or employees fail to comply with recent Chinese regulations relating to employee share options or shares granted by offshore listed companies to Chinese domestic individuals.

On December 25, 2006, the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, issued the Administration Measures on Individual Foreign Exchange Control, and the corresponding Implementation Rules were issued by SAFE on January 5, 2007. Both of these regulations became effective on February 1, 2007. According to these regulations, all foreign exchange matters relating to employee stock holding plans, share option plans or similar plans with Chinese domestic individuals' participation require approval from the SAFE or its authorized branch. On March 28, 2007, the SAFE issued the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, Chinese domestic individuals who are granted share options or shares by an offshore listed company are required, through a Chinese agent or Chinese subsidiary of the offshore listed company, to register with the SAFE and complete certain other procedures. As the Company is an offshore listed company, its Chinese domestic directors and employees who may be granted share options or shares shall become subject to the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, employees stock holding plans, share option plans or similar plans of offshore listed companies with Chinese domestic individuals' participation must be filed with the SAFE. After the Chinese domestic directors or employees exercise their options, they must apply for the amendment to the registration with the SAFE. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has completed such SAFE registration and other related procedures according to PRC law. If the Company or its Chinese domestic directors or employees fail to comply with these regulations in the future, the Company or its Chinese domestic directors or employees may be subject to fines or other legal sanctions imposed by the SAFE or other Chinese government authorities.

Capital outflow policies in China may hamper the Company's ability to declare and pay dividends to its stockholders.

China has adopted currency and capital transfer regulations. These regulations may require the Company to comply with complex regulations for the movement of capital. Although the Company's management believes that it will be in compliance with these regulations, should these regulations or the interpretation of them by courts or regulatory agencies change, the Company may not be able to pay dividends to its stockholders outside of China. In addition, under current Chinese law, the Company's joint-ventures and wholly-owned enterprise in China must retain a reserve equal to 10% of its net income after taxes, not to exceed 50% of its registered capital. Accordingly, this reserve will not be available to be distributed as dividends to the Company's stockholders. The Company presently does not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. The Company's board of directors intends to follow a policy of retaining all of its earnings to finance the development and execution of its strategy and the expansion of its business.

Registered public accounting firms in China, including the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, are not inspected by the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which deprives the Company and its investors of the benefits of such inspection.

Auditors of companies whose shares are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and traded publicly in the United States, including the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, must be registered with the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the "PCAOB," and are required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess their compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards applicable to auditors. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm is located in, and organized under the laws of, the PRC, which is a jurisdiction where the PCAOB, notwithstanding the requirements of U.S. law, is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, which approval has not been granted for auditors such as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. This lack of PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from fully evaluating audits and quality control procedures of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. As a result, the Company and investors in its common stock are deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm's audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors in the Company's stock to lose confidence in its audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of its financial statements.

If additional remedial measures are imposed on the Big Four PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, in administrative proceedings brought by the SEC alleging the

firms' failure to meet specific criteria set by the SEC, we could be unable to timely file future financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

In December 2012, the SEC instituted administrative proceedings against the Big Four PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, alleging that these firms had violated U.S. securities laws and the SEC's rules and regulations thereunder by failing to provide to the SEC the firms' audit work papers with respect to certain PRC-based companies that are publicly traded in the United States. On January 22, 2014, the administrative law judge (ALJ) presiding over the matter rendered an initial decision that each of the firms had violated the SEC's rules of practice by failing to produce audit work papers to the SEC. The initial decision censured each of the firms and barred them from practicing before the SEC for a period of six months. The Big Four PRC-based accounting firms appealed the ALJ's initial decision to the SEC. The ALJ's decision does not take effect unless and until it is endorsed by the SEC. In February 2015, the four China-based accounting firms each agreed to a censure and to pay a fine to the SEC to settle the dispute and avoid suspension of their ability to practice before the SEC and audit U.S.-listed companies. The settlement required the firms to follow detailed procedures and to provide the SEC with access to Chinese firms' audit documents via the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC. If future document productions fail to meet specified criteria, the SEC retains authority to impose a variety of additional remedial measures on the firms depending on the nature of the failure. While we cannot predict whether the SEC will further review the four China-based accounting firms' compliance with specified criteria or if the results of such a review would result in the SEC imposing penalties such as suspensions or restarting the administrative proceedings, if the accounting firms are subject to additional remedial measures, our ability to file our financial statements in compliance with SEC requirements could be impacted. A determination that we have not timely filed financial statements in compliance with SEC requirements could ultimately lead to the delisting of our common stock from NASDAQ or the termination of the registration of our common stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or both, which would substantially reduce or effectively terminate the trading of our common stock in the United States.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company's headquarters are located at No. 1 Henglong Road, Yu Qiao Development Zone, Shashi District, Jing Zhou City Hubei Province, the PRC. Set forth below are the manufacturing facilities operated by each joint venture. The Company has forty-five to fifty years long-term rights to use the lands and buildings (in thousands of USD, except for references to area in square meters).

Name of Entity	Product	Total Area (sq.m.)	Building Area (sq.m.)	Original Cost of Equipment	Site
Henglong	Automotive Parts	97,818	20,226	\$ 55,438	Jingzhou City, Hubei Province
		13,393	13,707	\$ -	Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Jiulong	Power Steering Gear	39,478	23,728	\$ 35,690	Jingzhou City, Hubei Province
Shenyang	Automotive Steering Gear	35,354	10,425	\$ 6,169	Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
Chongqing	Power Steering Gear	57,849	10,413	\$ 2,431	Chongqing City
Jielong ⁽¹⁾	Electric Power Steering	-	-	\$ 4,813	Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Wuhan Chuguanjie	Electric Power Steering	53,675	-	\$ -	Wuhan City, Hubei Province
USAI ⁽¹⁾	Sensor Modular	-	-	\$ 1,021	Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Hubei Henglong	Automotive Steering Gear	177,747	65,749	\$ 17,438	Jingzhou City, Hubei Province
Wuhu	Automotive Steering Gear	83,705	27,288	\$ 4,610	Wuhu City, Anhui Province
Fujian Qiaolong	Special Purpose Vehicle Manufacturer	34,449	6,694	\$ 257	Longyan City, Fujian Province
Total		593,468	178,230	\$ 127,867	

(1) Jielong and USAI do not own land use rights or buildings by themselves. They rent buildings from Jiulong and Henglong, respectively.

The Company is not involved in investments in real estate or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages, and securities of or interests in persons primarily engaged in real estate activities, as all of its land rights are used for production purposes.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company is not a party to any pending or, to the best of the Company's knowledge, any threatened legal proceedings. No director, officer or affiliate of the Company, or owner of record of more than five percent of the securities of the Company, or any associate of any such director, officer or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company in reference to pending litigation.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.****MARKET PRICES OF COMMON STOCK**

The Company's common stock has been traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "CAAS". The high and low bid intra-day prices of the common stock in 2015 and 2014 were reported on NASDAQ for the time periods indicated on the table below. Accordingly, the table below contains the high and low bid closing prices of the common stock as reported on the NASDAQ for the time periods indicated.

	Price Range			
	2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$7.28	\$6.06	\$8.89	\$7.14
Second Quarter	\$8.95	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$7.26
Third Quarter	\$8.22	\$4.92	\$10.58	\$8.36
Fourth Quarter	\$6.26	\$4.58	\$9.61	\$6.73

STOCKHOLDERS

The Company's common shares are issued in registered form. Securities Transfer Corporation in Frisco, Texas is the registrar and transfer agent for the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2015, there were 32,121,019 shares of the Company's common stock (excluding 217,283 shares of the Company's treasury stock) issued and outstanding and the Company had approximately 62 stockholders of record.

DIVIDENDS

On May 27, 2014, the Company announced the payment of a special cash dividend of \$0.18 per common share to the Company's shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 26, 2014. This special dividend was treated as a return of capital. The Company does not anticipate paying any other cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, to finance operations and the expansion of its business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will be based upon the Company's financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, plans for expansion, restrictions imposed by any financing arrangements and any other factors that the Company's board of directors deems relevant.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,200,000	\$ 7.03	1,631,150

The stock option plan was approved at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on June 28, 2005 and extended for ten years at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on September 16, 2014. The maximum common shares for issuance under the plan are 2,200,000. The term of the plan was extended to June 27, 2025.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not Applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and other financial information contained elsewhere in this report.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

China Automotive Systems, Inc., including, when the context so requires, its subsidiaries and the subsidiaries' interests in the Sino-foreign joint ventures described below, is referred to herein as the "Company." The Company, through its Sino-foreign joint ventures, engages in the manufacture and sales of automotive systems and components in the People's Republic of China, the "PRC," or "China." Genesis, a company incorporated on January 3, 2003 under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong as a limited liability company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Henglong USA Corporation, "HLUSA," which was incorporated on January 8, 2007 in Troy, Michigan, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and mainly engages in marketing of automotive parts in North America, and provides after sales service and research and development support accordingly. Furthermore, the Company owns the following aggregate net interests in the following wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures organized in the PRC as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Name of Entity	Aggregate Net Interest			
	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Henglong ⁽¹⁾	100.00	%	100.00	%
Jiulong ⁽²⁾	100.00	%	100.00	%
Shenyang	70.00	%	70.00	%
USAI	83.34	%	83.34	%
Wuhu	77.33	%	77.33	%
Jielong	85.00	%	85.00	%
Hubei Henglong ⁽³⁾	100.00	%	100.00	%
Testing Center	100.00	%	100.00	%
Beijing Henglong	50.00	%	50.00	%
Chongqing Henglong ⁽⁴⁾	70.00	%	70.00	%
Brazil Henglong ⁽⁵⁾	80.00	%	80.00	%
Fujian Qiaolong ⁽⁶⁾	51.00	%	51.00	%
Wuhan Chuguanjie ⁽⁷⁾	85.00	%	85.00	%
Shanghai Henglong ⁽⁸⁾	100.00	%	-	

Henglong was established in 1997 and mainly engages in the production of rack and pinion power steering gears for cars and light-duty vehicles. On August 11, 2014, the Company entered into the Exchange Agreement with Jiulong Machine under which the Company issued 3,260,000 of its common shares in a private placement for the acquisition of the 20% equity interest in Henglong held by Jiulong Machine. On September 26, 2014, the Company obtained the 20% equity interest in Henglong and completed its share registration with the local government administrative bureau. While the Company retained its controlling interest in Henglong, the Company's acquisition of the non-controlling interest was accounted for as an equity transaction. (See Notes 17 and 21).

Jiulong was established in 1993 and mainly engages in the production of integral power steering gears for heavy-duty vehicles. On August 11, 2014, the Company entered into the Exchange Agreement with Jiulong Machine under which the Company issued 818,000 of its common shares in a private placement for the acquisition of the 19% equity interest in Jiulong held by Jiulong Machine. On September 26, 2014, the Company obtained the 19% equity interest in Jiulong and completed its share registration with the local government administrative bureau. While the Company retained its controlling interest in Jiulong, the Company's acquisition of the non-controlling interest was accounted for as an equity transaction. (See Notes 17 and 21).

On March 7, 2007, Genesis established Hubei Henglong, formerly known as Jingzhou Hengsheng Automotive System Co., Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, to engage in the production and sales of automotive steering systems. On July 8, 2012, Hubei Henglong changed its name to Hubei Henglong Automotive System Group Co., Ltd.

On February 21, 2012, Hubei Henglong and SAIC-IVECO Hongyan Company, "SAIC-IVECO," established a Sino-foreign joint venture company, Chongqing Henglong, to design, develop and manufacture both hydraulic and electric power steering systems and parts.

On August 21, 2012, Brazil Henglong was established as a Sino-foreign joint venture company by Hubei Henglong and two Brazilian citizens, Ozias Gaia Da Silva and Ademir Dal' Evedove. Brazil Henglong engages mainly in the import and sale of automotive parts in Brazil.

In the second quarter of 2014, the Company acquired a 51.0% ownership interest in Fujian Qiaolong, a special purpose vehicle manufacturer and dealer with automobile repacking qualifications, based in Fujian, China. Fujian Qiaolong mainly manufactures and distributes drainage and rescue vehicles with mass flow, drainage vehicles with vertical downhole operation, crawler-type mobile pump stations, high-altitude water supply and discharge drainage vehicles, long-range control crawler-type mobile pump stations and other vehicles. The consideration was approximately \$3.0 million.

In May 2014, Jielong formed a subsidiary, Wuhan Chuguanjie, which mainly engages in research and development, manufacture and sales of automobile electronic systems and parts. Wuhan Chuguanjie is located in Wuhan, China. The registered capital of Wuhan Chuguanjie is RMB30.0 million, equivalent to approximately \$4.9 million. As of December 31, 2015, Jielong has completed the capital injection of RMB30 million, equivalent

to approximately \$4.9 million.

In January 2015, Hubei Henglong formed Hubei Henglong Group Shanghai Automotive Electronics Research and Development Ltd., “Shanghai Henglong”, which mainly engages in the design and sale of automotive electronics.

(8) The registered capital of Shanghai Henglong is RMB3.0 million, equivalent to approximately \$0.5 million. As of December 31, 2015, Hubei Henglong has completed the capital injection of RMB3.0 million, equivalent to approximately \$0.5 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**2015 Versus 2014 Comparative***Net Sales and Cost of Sales*

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, net sales and cost of sales are summarized as follows (figures are in thousands of USD):

	Net Sales				Cost of sales			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change	
Henglong	\$284,355	\$293,866	\$(9,511)	-3.2 %	\$240,464	\$243,951	\$(3,487)	-1.4 %
Jiulong	69,982	77,281	(7,299)	-9.4	63,889	68,115	(4,226)	-6.2
Shenyang	33,193	41,873	(8,680)	-20.7	27,976	35,980	(8,004)	-22.3
Wuhu	23,151	26,799	(3,648)	-13.6	21,185	23,100	(1,915)	-8.3
Hubei Henglong	57,383	56,653	730	1.3	43,514	45,561	(2,047)	-4.5
Other Sectors	40,129	43,189	(3,060)	-7.1	32,016	35,571	(3,555)	-10.0
Eliminations	(64,660)	(72,888)	8,228	-11.3	(65,058)	(72,979)	7,921	-10.9
Total	\$443,533	\$466,773	\$(23,240)	-5.0 %	\$363,986	\$379,299	\$(15,313)	-4.0 %

Net Sales

Net product sales were \$443.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to \$466.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$23.3 million, or 5.0%. The decrease was mainly due to the economic slowdown in China. The GDP growth rate was 6.9% in 2015, which was the lowest rate since 2009. As the major part of the Company's business is in China, the slower economy in China led to decreased vehicle sales, which correspondingly led to a decreased sales volume of the Company as an auto parts supplier.

The product mix change also caused a decline in the Company's net product sales. With more passenger vehicles assembling EPS, the share of HPS, the Company's traditional products, is shrinking. Though the Company's sales of EPS increased substantially, they only partially offset the decline in sales of HPS due to the low percentage of EPS in the product mix. Net sales of traditional steering products were \$346.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$411.2 million for 2014, representing a decrease of \$64.4 million, or 15.7%. Net sales of EPS were \$89.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$50.0 million for 2014, representing an increase of \$39.2

million, or 78.4%. As a percentage of net sales, the sales of EPS was 20.1% for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 10.7% for 2014.

In order to maintain the share of sales in the commercial vehicle market, most automobile component manufacturers have reduced the price of their products, which led to continuing price decreases of the Company's steering gears for commercial vehicles. As a competitive steering gear vendor, the Company succeeded in raising the selling prices of its improved high quality products, which were offset by the decreased sales volume in 2015.

The depreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar in 2015 also caused a decrease in net sales, as more than 80% of the Company's business is conducted in China.

In summary, the Company had a decrease in sales volume leading to a sales decrease of \$14.2 million, a decrease in average selling price of steering gears leading to a sales decrease of \$1.6 million, and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar, which led to a sales decrease of \$7.5 million.

Further analysis is as follows:

Net sales for Henglong were \$284.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$293.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$9.5 million, or 3.2%, which was mainly due to a decrease in sales of hydraulic power steering gears, partially offset by the increase in sales of EPS. A decrease in sales volume led to a sales decrease of \$0.7 million, a decrease in selling price led to a sales decrease of \$4.5 million, and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar led to a sales decrease of \$4.3 million.

Net sales for Jiulong were \$70.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$77.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$7.3 million, or 9.4%, which was mainly due to Chinese sales volume of commercial vehicles in 2015 decreasing by approximately 10.0%. A decrease in sales volume led to a sales decrease of \$8.4 million, the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar led to a sales decrease of \$0.9 million, and an increase in selling price led to a sales increase of \$2.0 million.

Net sales for Shenyang were \$33.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$41.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$8.7 million, or 20.8%. The products of Shenyang are mainly sold to Shenyang Brilliance Jinbei Automobile Co., LTD, "Jinbei", which increasingly uses EPS on its passenger vehicles, while Shenyang mainly engages in the production and sale of hydraulic power steering gears for passenger vehicles, so the sales volumes of Shenyang decreased accordingly. The net sales decrease was mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes with a sales decrease of \$6.5 million, the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar, which led to a sales decrease of \$0.4 million, and a decrease in selling price, which led to a sales decrease of \$1.8 million.

Net sales for Wuhu were \$23.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$26.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$3.6 million, or 13.4%. The products of Wuhu are mainly sold to Chery Automobile Co., Ltd. "Chery". Sales volumes of Chery have decreased continuously since 2012. Therefore, Wuhu's ability to increase its sales is limited. An increase in selling prices led to a sales increase of \$0.9 million, the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar led to a sales decrease of \$0.4 million and a decrease in sales volumes led to a sales decrease of \$4.1 million.

Net sales for Hubei Henglong were \$57.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$56.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing an increase of \$0.7 million, or 1.2%. All of Hubei Henglong's products were sold to the United States. The net product sales increase was mainly due to the growth of automotive market demand in North America. An increase in sales volumes led to a sales increase of \$1.6 million, a decrease in selling price led to a sales decrease of \$0.1 million, and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar led to a sales decrease of \$0.8 million.

Net sales for Other Sectors were \$40.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$43.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$3.1 million, or 7.2%, primarily due to Chongqin Henglong's net sales decreasing by \$3.6 million, which was partly offset by Fujian Qiaolong's increase in net sales.

Cost of Sales

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the cost of sales was \$364.0 million, compared with \$379.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$15.3 million, or 4.0%. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to a net decrease in sales volumes with a cost of sales decrease of \$5.7 million, a decrease in unit cost with a cost of sales decrease of \$3.3 million and the depreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar with a cost of sales decrease of \$6.3 million. The decrease in the unit cost of sales was primarily due to a decrease in the costs of raw materials, such as steel. Further analysis is as follows:

Cost of sales for Henglong was \$240.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$244.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$3.5 million, or 1.4%. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes and the lower unit cost. A decrease in sales volumes resulted in a cost of sales decrease of \$0.5 million, a decrease in unit material and subcomponents costs led to a cost of sales decrease of \$1.3 million and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar led to a cost of sales decrease of \$1.7 million.

Cost of sales for Jiulong was \$63.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$68.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$4.2 million, or 6.2%. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$7.9 million, an increase in unit cost resulting in a cost of sales increase of \$4.6 million and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$0.9 million.

Cost of sales for Shenyang was \$28.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$36.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$8.0 million, or 22.2%. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$5.2 million, a decrease in unit cost resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$2.4 million and the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$0.4 million.

Cost of sales for Wuhu was \$21.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$23.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$1.9 million, or 8.2%. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$2.0 million and which were offset by the effect of foreign currency translation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$0.4 million, which were offset by an increase in unit cost resulting in a cost of sales increase of \$0.5 million.

Cost of sales for Hubei Henglong was \$43.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$45.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 4.6%. The net decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to an increase in sales volumes resulting in a cost of sales increase of \$1.5 million, a decrease in unit cost resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$3.0 million and the appreciation of the RMB against U.S. dollar resulting in a cost of sales decrease of \$0.6 million.

Cost of sales for Other Sectors was \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$35.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$3.6 million, or 10.1%. The decrease in cost of sales for Other Sectors was mainly due to the decrease in cost of sales of Chongqing and offset by the increase in cost of sales of Qiaolong.

Gross margin was 17.9% for the year ended December 31, 2015, representing a 0.8% decrease from 18.7% for the year ended December 31, 2014, which was primarily due to the product mix change and the overall revenue decrease in 2015.

Gain on Other Sales

Gain on other sales mainly consisted of net amount retained from sales of materials, property, plant and equipment, land use rights and scraps. For the year ended December 31, 2015, gain on other sales amounted to \$4.4 million, as compared to \$11.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$7.4 million, or 62.7%, which was mainly due to the Company's sale of land use rights in 2014, while there was no such gain in 2015.

Selling Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, selling expenses are summarized as follows (figures are in thousands of USD):

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage	
	2015	2014			
Transportation expense	\$ 6,003	\$ 6,802	\$ (799))	-11.8 %
Salaries and wages	3,811	3,680	131		3.6
Office expense	2,519	2,926	(407))	-13.9
Rent expense	2,330	2,043	287		14.1
Other expense	340	285	55		19.3
Total	\$ 15,003	\$ 15,736	\$ (733))	-4.7 %

Selling expenses were \$15.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. As compared to \$15.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, there was a decrease of \$0.7 million, or 4.5%, which was mainly due to the Company's switch to a more competitive transportation provider in 2015, which resulted in a decrease in transportation expenses of \$0.8 million.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, general and administrative expenses are summarized as follows (figures are in thousands of USD):

Year Ended December 31,

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	2015	2014	Increase/(Decrease)	Percentage
Salaries and wages	\$ 5,822	\$ 5,589	\$ 233	4.2 %
Labor insurance expenses	2,898	2,356	542	23.0
Maintenance and repair expenses	783	692	91	13.2
Property and other taxes	1,978	1,834	144	7.9
Provision for bad debts	(146)	96	(242)	-252.1
Office expense	2,046	1,858	188	10.1
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,226	971	255	26.3
Listing expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,225	2,525	(300)	-11.9
Others expenses	138	240	(102)	-42.5
Total	\$ 16,970	\$ 16,161	\$ 809	5.0 %

Listing expenses consisted of the costs associated with legal, accounting and auditing fees for operating a public (1) company. The expenses also included share-based compensation expense for options granted to independent directors.

General and administrative expenses were \$17.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing an increase of \$0.8 million, or 5.0%.

The analysis of expense items with significant fluctuation is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase in labor insurance expenses mainly because of the Company's improvement in welfare benefits for the management, improvement of certain labor protection facilities and an increase in the number of subsidiaries.

There was an increase in depreciation and amortization expense, which was mainly due to an increase in office equipment and an increase in the number of subsidiaries.

There was a decrease in listing expenses in 2015, which was mainly due to the decreased investor relations activities and professional service fees.

There was a decrease in provision for bad debts in 2015, which was mainly due to the Company's collection of doubtful accounts in 2015.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses, "R&D" expenses, were \$22.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$0.7 million, or 3.0%, which was mainly due to a decrease in external technical support fees by \$1.3 million, an increase in salaries and wages expenses of research and development related staff by \$0.7 million, and a decrease in material consumption by \$0.1 million.

The global automotive parts industry is highly competitive; winning and maintaining new business requires suppliers to rapidly produce new and innovative products on a cost-competitive basis. In 2015, remaining foreign OEMs significantly increased their demand for EPS, but the related technology in China was still in the research, development and testing stage. In order to expand into the market for EPS, the Company continued its investment in the research and development of EPS in 2015, including assigning the Company's senior technicians and advanced manufacturing equipment to EPS, establishing the EPS trial-production department, hiring technologists and purchasing advanced technology and testing equipment. At present, the Company has developed several types of EPS suitable for small-engine cars, and has sold certain quantities of EPS.

Income from Operations

Income from operations was \$29.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$44.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$14.7 million, or 33.1%, which mainly consisted of a decrease of \$8.0 million, or 9.1%, in gross profit and a decrease of \$7.4 million, or 62.6%, in gain on other sales, offset by a decrease in operating expenses of \$0.7 million, or 1.1%.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net was \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$0.2 million, or 20.0%, primarily as a result of a decrease in the unspecified purpose subsidies being recognized in 2015.

The Company's government subsidies consisted of specific subsidies and other subsidies. Specific subsidies are the subsidies that the Chinese government has specified its purpose for, such as product development and renewal of production facilities. Other subsidies are the subsidies that the Chinese government has not specified its purpose for and are not tied to future trends or performance of the Company. Receipt of such subsidy income is not contingent upon any further actions or performance of the Company and the amounts do not have to be refunded under any circumstances. The Company recorded specific purpose subsidies as advances payable when received. For specific purpose subsidies, upon government acceptance of the related project development or asset acquisition, the specific purpose subsidies will be recognized to reduce related R&D expenses or cost of asset acquisition. The unspecific purpose subsidies are recognized as other income upon receipt as future performance by the Company is not required.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 27.8 %, primarily as a result of the decreased bank and government loans.

Financial Income, Net

Financial income, net was \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$0.5 million, or 20.8%, primarily as a result of an increase in interest income of \$0.5 million.

Income Before Income Tax Expenses and Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies

Income before income tax expenses and equity in earnings of affiliated companies was \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared with \$46.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$14.1 million, or 30.6%, including a decrease in income from operations of \$14.7 million, a decrease in other income of \$0.2 million, a decrease in interest expenses of \$0.5 million, and an increase in financial income of \$0.5 million.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$2.3 million, or 33.8%, which was mainly due to a decrease in income before tax and a decrease in effective tax rate. The effective tax rate decreased from 14.7% for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 14.0% for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to an increase in income before tax

of certain low effective tax rate subsidiaries.

Net Income

Net income was \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared with net income of \$39.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$11.7 million, or 29.6%, mainly due to a decrease in income before income tax expenses and equity in earnings of affiliated companies of \$14.1 million, offset by a decrease in income tax expenses of \$2.3 million.

Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests

The Company recorded net income attributable to non-controlling interests of \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$5.6 million, or 91.8%, mainly due to the Company having completed the acquisition of the non-controlling interests of Henglong and Jiulong, the Company's subsidiaries, on September 26, 2014.

The Company owns different equity interests in eight non-wholly owned subsidiaries established in the PRC and Brazil, through which it conducts its operations. Except for Beijing Henglong, which is accounted for under the equity method, all of the operating results of these non-wholly owned subsidiaries were consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded \$0.5 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, for the non-controlling interests' share in the earnings of the consolidated non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

Net Income Attributable to Parent Company

Net income attributable to parent company was \$27.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. As compared to \$33.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, there was a decrease of \$6.1 million, or 18.2%, due to a decrease in net income of \$11.7 million and a decrease in net income attributable to non-controlling interests of \$5.6 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Resources and Use of Cash

The Company has historically financed its liquidity requirements from a variety of sources, including short-term borrowings under bank credit agreements, bankers' acceptances, issuances of capital stock and notes and internally generated cash. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments (excluding pledged short-term investment) of \$90.9 million, compared with \$109.5 million as of December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$18.6 million, or 17.0%.

The Company had working capital of \$177.8 million as of December 31, 2015, compared with \$198.1 million as of December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$20.3 million, or 10.2%.

The Company intends to indefinitely reinvest the funds in subsidiaries established in the PRC.

The Company believes that, in view of its current cash position as of December 31, 2015, the cash expected to be generated from the operations and funds available from bank borrowings will be sufficient to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements (including the repayment of bank loans) for at least twelve months commencing from December 31, 2015.

Capital Source

The Company's capital source is multifaceted, such as bank loans and banks' acceptance facilities. In financing activities and operating activities, the Company's banks require the Company to sign line of credit agreements and repay such facilities within one year. On the condition that the Company can provide adequate mortgage security and has not violated the terms of the line of credit agreement, such one year facilities can be extended for another year.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had short-term bank loans of \$40.9 million and bankers' acceptances of \$71.1 million (see Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements in this Report).

The Company currently expects to be able to obtain similar bank and government loans, i.e., RMB loans, and bankers' acceptance facilities in the future if it can provide adequate mortgage security following the termination of the above-mentioned agreements, see the table under "Bank Arrangements" below for more information. If the Company is not able to do so, it will have to refinance such debt as it becomes due or repay that debt to the extent it has cash available from operations or from the proceeds of additional issuances of capital stock. Owing to depreciation, the value of the mortgages securing the above-mentioned bank loans and banker's acceptances will be reduced by approximately \$10.3 million over the next 12 months. If the Company wishes to obtain the same amount of bank loans and banker's acceptances, it will have to provide additional mortgages of \$10.3 million as of the maturity date of such line of credit agreements, see the table under "Bank Arrangements" below for more information. The Company can still obtain a reduced line of credit with a reduction of \$8.2 million, which is 79.6%, the mortgage ratio, of \$10.3 million, if it cannot provide additional mortgages. The Company expects that the reduction in bank loans will not have a material adverse effect on its liquidity.

Bank Arrangements

As of December 31, 2015, the principal outstanding under the Company's credit facilities and lines of credit was as follows (figures are in thousands of USD)

	Bank	Due Date	Amount Available (4)	Amount Used	Assessed Mortgage Value (6)
1. Comprehensive credit facilities	Bank of China ⁽⁵⁾	Feb 2016	\$21,714	\$ -	\$32,340
2. Comprehensive credit facilities	Jingzhou Commercial Bank	Sep 2017	27,720	18,478	57,433
3. Comprehensive credit facilities	Industrial and Commercial Bank	Aug 2016	10,780	-	-
4. Comprehensive credit facilities	Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	Sep 2016	20,020	11,696	8,907
5. Comprehensive credit facilities	China CITIC Bank ⁽¹⁾	Sep 2016	61,599	7,312	9,460
	China CITIC Bank	Jul 2016	4,620	-	5,695

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6. Comprehensive credit facilities	China Everbright Bank	Sep 2016	4,620	3,716	7,885
7. Comprehensive credit facilities	China Huaxia Bank ^{(1) (5)}	Jan 2016	24,640	16,572	-
8 Comprehensive credit facilities	Fujian Haixia Bank	Mar 2016	2,618	2,601	3,687
9. Comprehensive credit facilities	ICBC Macau	May 2016	30,000	30,000	31,938
10. Comprehensive credit facilities	HSBC (China) Company Limited	Jul 2016	5,000	5,000	5,082
Total			\$213,331	\$ 95,375	(2) \$162,427 (3)

Henglong's comprehensive credit facility provided by China CITIC Bank and China Hua Xia Bank and each of Henglong and Jiulong also provided a guarantee for these credit facilities in addition to the above pledged assets.

(1) As at the date of this Report, the Company is in the process of negotiating the renewal of the credit facilities with these banks. As the Company has obtained sufficient comprehensive lines of credit from other banks, the Company does not anticipate any significant adverse impact on its financial position if the Company fails to renew these credit facilities.

The amount used includes bank loans of \$37.1 million and notes payable of \$58.3 million as of December 31, (2)2015. The remainder of \$3.9 million of government loans and \$12.5 million of notes payable was 100% secured by bank notes and time deposits without utilization of credit lines.

In order to obtain lines of credit, the Company needs to pledge certain assets to banks. As of December 31, 2015, (3)the pledged assets included \$64.3 million accounts and notes receivable, \$5.1 million of long-term time deposits and other pledged assets with assessed value of \$93.0 million.

The amount available is used for the drawdown of bank loans and issuance of bank notes. For the drawdown of (4) bank loans, this amount represents the amount that the Company can borrow immediately; for issuance of bank notes, the Company needs to pledge additional collateral in order to utilize these bank facilities.

As at the date of this Report, the Company is in the process of negotiating the renewal of the credit facilities with these banks. As the Company has obtained sufficient comprehensive lines of credit from other banks, the (5) Company does not anticipate any significant adverse impact on its financial position if the Company fails to renew these credit facilities.

(6) The pledged cash, which is disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in this Report, was not included in the assessed mortgage value.

The Company may request the banks to issue notes payable or bank loans within its credit line using a 365-day revolving line.

The Company renewed its existing short-term bank loans and borrowed new bank and government loans during 2015 at annual interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 8.03% (depending on the type of currency, credit rating of different subsidiaries and other factors), and loan terms of eleven to twelve months. Pursuant to the comprehensive credit line arrangement the Company pledged and guaranteed:

1. Accounts receivable with an assessed value of approximately \$32.3 million as security for its comprehensive credit facility with the Bank of China;
2. Equipment with an assessed value of approximately \$57.4 million as security for its revolving comprehensive credit facility with Jingzhou Commercial Bank;
4. Land use rights and buildings with an assessed value of approximately \$8.9 million as security for its comprehensive credit facility with Shanghai Pudong Development Bank;
5. Land use rights and buildings with an assessed value of approximately \$15.2 million as security for its comprehensive credit facility with China CITIC Bank; and
6. Land use rights and buildings with an assessed value of approximately \$7.9 million as security for its comprehensive credit facility with China Everbright Bank.

7. Henglong's comprehensive credit facility with China Hua Xia Bank is guaranteed by Jiulong, another subsidiary of the Company.
8. Land use rights and buildings with an assessed value of approximately \$3.7 million are pledged as security for the comprehensive credit facility with Fujian Haixia Bank.

On May 18, 2012, the Company entered into a credit facility agreement, the "Credit Agreement," with ICBC Macau to obtain a non-revolving credit facility in the amount of \$30.0 million, the "Credit Facility". The Credit Facility would have expired on November 3, 2012 unless the Company drew down the line of credit in full prior to such expiration date, and the maturity date for the loan drawdown was the earlier of (i) 18 months from the drawdown or (ii) 1 month before the expiry of the standby letter of credit obtained by Henglong from ICBC Jingzhou as security for the Credit Facility, the "Henglong Standby Letter of Credit". The interest rate of the Credit Facility was calculated based on a three-month LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum, subject to the availability of funds and fluctuation at ICBC Macau's discretion. The interest was calculated daily based on a 360-day year and it was fixed one day before the first day of each interest period. The interest period was defined as three months from the date of drawdown. As security for the Credit Facility, the Company was required to provide ICBC Macau with the

9. Henglong Standby Letter of Credit for a total amount not less than \$31.6 million if the Credit Facility is fully drawn.

On May 22, 2012, the Company drew down the full amount of \$30.0 million under the Credit Facility and provided the Henglong Standby Letter of Credit for an amount of \$31.6 million in favor of ICBC Macau. The Henglong Standby Letter of Credit issued by ICBC Jingzhou is collateralized by Henglong's notes receivable of RMB207.1 million (equivalent to approximately \$31.9 million). The Company also paid an arrangement fee of \$0.1 million to ICBC Macau and \$0.1 million to ICBC Jingzhou. The original maturity date of the Credit Facility was May 22, 2013.

On May 7, 2013, ICBC Macau agreed to extend the maturity date of the Credit Facility to May 13, 2014. The interest rate of the Credit Facility under the extended term is revised as the three-month LIBOR plus 2.0% per annum, except for the above, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the Credit Agreement remain unchanged.

On May 13, 2014, ICBC Macau agreed to extend the maturity date of the Credit Facility to May 12, 2015. The interest rate of the Credit Facility under the extended term is revised as the three-month LIBOR plus 2.55% per annum. Except for the above, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the Credit Agreement remain unchanged. As of May 13, 2015, the interest rate of the Credit Facility was 2.81 % per annum.

On May 8, 2015, ICBC Macau agreed to extend the maturity date of the Credit Facility to May 13, 2016. The interest rate of the Credit Facility under the extended term is revised as the three-month LIBOR plus 1.40% per annum. Except for the above, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the Credit Agreement remain unchanged. As of December 31, 2015, the interest rate of the Credit Facility was 2.01% per annum. As of December 31, 2015, the Henglong Standby Letter of Credit issued by ICBC Jingzhou is collateralized by Henglong's notes receivable of RMB207.4 million (equivalent to approximately \$31.9 million).

On July 16, 2014, Great Genesis entered into a credit facility agreement with HSBC HK to obtain a non-revolving credit facility in the amount of \$5.0 million, the "HSBC Credit Facility". The HSBC Credit Facility expired on July 1, 2015, and the maturity date was extended to July 1, 2016, with an annual interest rate of 1.7%. Interest is paid on the twentieth day of each month and the principal repayment is at maturity. As security for the HSBC Credit Facility, the Company's subsidiary Hubei Henglong was required to provide HSBC HK with the Standby Letter of Credit for a total amount of not less than \$5.3 million if the HSBC Credit Facility is fully drawn.

10. On July 22, 2014, Great Genesis drew down a loan amounting to \$5.0 million provided by HSBC HK and Hubei Henglong provided a Standby Letter of Credit for an amount of \$5.4 million in favor of HSBC HK. Hubei Henglong's Standby Letter of Credit was issued by HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited Wuhan branch and is collateralized by short-term investments of Hubei Henglong of RMB33.0 million (equivalent to approximately \$5.4 million).

On October 6, 2015, HSBC HK agreed to extend the maturity date of the Credit Facility to July 1, 2016. Hubei Henglong provided a Standby Letter of Credit for an amount of \$5.1 million in favor of HSBC HK. The Standby Letter of Credit was issued by HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited Wuhan branch and is collateralized by long-term time deposits of Hubei Henglong of RMB33.0 million (equivalent to approximately \$5.1 million). The interest rate of the Credit Facility under the extended term is revised as 1.5% per annum. Except for the above, all other terms and conditions as stipulated in the Credit Agreement remained unchanged.

Cash Requirements

The following table summarizes the Company's expected cash outflows resulting from financial contracts and commitments. The Company has not included information on its recurring purchases of materials for use in its manufacturing operations. These amounts are generally consistent from year to year, closely reflecting the Company's levels of production, and are not long-term in nature (being less than three months in length).

	Payment Due Dates (in thousands of USD)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 Years
Short-term loan including interest payable	\$41,906	\$ 41,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable ⁽¹⁾	71,131	71,131	-	-	-
Obligation for investment contract ⁽²⁾	5,390	3,080	2,310	-	-
Other contractual purchase commitments, including service agreements	26,381	24,980	1,401	-	-
Total	\$144,808	\$ 141,097	\$ 3,711	\$ -	\$ -

(1) Notes payable do not bear interest.

On September 22, 2014, Hubei Henglong entered into an agreement with other parties to establish the Venture Fund, under which Hubei Henglong has committed to make investments of RMB50.0 million (equivalent to approximately \$7.8 million) into the Venture Fund in three installments. As of December 31, 2015, Hubei Henglong has completed a capital contribution of RMB 15 million, equivalent to approximately \$2.4 million, representing 16.1% of the Venture Fund's shares. The remaining capital commitment of RMB 35.0 million (equivalent to approximately \$5.4 million) will be paid upon capital calls received from the Venture Fund.

In January 2016, the Company announced a share repurchase program of up to \$5 million of its outstanding common shares periodically over the next 12 months, which was approved by the board of directors in December 2015. Repurchases will be made in open market transactions at prevailing market prices subject to applicable laws, regulations and approvals. The timing of the share repurchases will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions. As of March 30, 2016, no repurchases have yet been made under the program.

Short-term Bank Loans

The following table summarizes the contract information of short-term borrowings between the banks and the Company as of December 31, 2015 (figures are in thousands of USD).

Bank / PRC Government	Purpose	Borrowing Date	Borrowing Term (Months)	Annual Interest Rate	Date of Interest Payment	Due Date	Amount Payable on Due Date
ICBC Macau ⁽¹⁾	Working Capital	May 13, 2015	12	2.13%	Pay quarterly	13 May 2016	\$30,000
Fujian Haixia Bank	Working Capital	Mar 20, 2015	12	8.03%	Pay quarterly	Mar 20, 2016	2,002
Fujian Haixia Bank	Working Capital	Apr 28, 2015	12	8.03%	Pay quarterly	Apr 28, 2016	46
Fujian Haixia Bank	Working Capital	May 12, 2015	12	7.65%	Pay quarterly	May 12, 2016	31
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	Working Capital	Jul 01, 2015	12	1.50%	Pay monthly	30 Jun 2016	5,000
Financial Bureau of Jingzhou Development Zone	Working Capital	Mar 31, 2015	12	2.50%	Pay upon maturity	Apr 20, 2016	3,850
Total							\$40,929

(1) The original borrowing date and maturity date of this loan was May 22, 2012 and May 22, 2013, respectively. The original maturity date was extended to May 13, 2016.

The Company must use the bank loans for the purpose described in the table. If the Company fails to do so, it will be charged a penalty interest at 100% of the specified loan rate listed in the table above. Except for the loan granted by ICBC Macau as disclosed in the section "Bank Arrangements" above, the Company has to pay interest at the interest rate described in the table on the 20th of each month. If the Company fails to do so, it will be charged compound interest at the specified rate in the above table. The Company has to repay the principal outstanding on the specified date in the table. If it fails, it will be charged a penalty interest at 50% of the specified loan rate.

Management believes that the Company had complied with such financial covenants as of December 31, 2015, and will continue to comply with them.

Notes Payable

The following table summarizes the contract information of issuing notes payable between the banks and the Company as of December 31, 2015 (figures are in thousands of USD):

Purpose	Term (Month)	Due Date	Amount Payable on Due Date
Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	3-6	Jan 2016	\$ 9,122
Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	3-6	Feb 2016	11,427
Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	3-6	Mar 2016	18,883
Working Capital	3-6	Apr 2016	10,826
Working Capital	3-6	May 2016	12,635
Working Capital	3-6	Jun 2016	8,238
Total			\$ 71,131

(1) The notes payable were repaid in full on their respective due dates.

The Company must use notes payable for the purpose described in the table. If it fails to do so, the banks will no longer issue the notes payable, and it may have an adverse effect on the Company's liquidity and capital resources. The Company has to deposit sufficient cash in the designated account of the bank on the due date of notes payable for payment to the suppliers. If the bank has advanced payment for the Company, it will be charged a penalty interest at 50% of the loan rate that is published by the People's Bank of China in the same period.

Management believes that the Company had complied with such financial covenants as of December 31, 2015, and will continue to comply with them.

Cash flows

(a) Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$39.3 million, compared with net cash provided of \$45.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a decrease of \$6.4 million, which was mainly due to the lower net income and cash outflows from movements of operating assets and liabilities by \$13.0 million, partially offset by the adjustment to net income related to gain on disposal of fixed assets of \$7.5 million and other noncash operating adjustments. The cash outflows from movements of operating assets and liabilities were largely driven by the decrease of both accounts and notes receivable and payable as well as the lower increase in inventories.

(b) Investing Activities

The Company used net cash of \$32.3 million in investment activities during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$21.8 million in 2014, representing an increase of \$10.5 million, which was mainly due to the increased long-term investments of \$0.8 million, an increase in purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$23.5 million, a decrease in cash used for purchase of short-term investments and long-term time deposits by \$34 million, a decrease in cash received from maturities of short-term investments and long-term time deposits by \$15.7 million and a decrease in cash received from property, plant and equipment sales by \$6.3 million. (See Note 7).

(c) Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company used net cash of \$1.8 million in financing activities, compared to net cash of \$9.1 million used by financing activities for 2014, representing a decrease of \$7.3 million, which was mainly due to the net effect of: (1) decreased proceeds of \$8.5 million from bank and government loans, (2) a decrease of \$3.7 million of repayments of bank/government loans, (3) the decrease in dividends paid to common stockholders of \$3.2 million and (4) the payment to the non-controlling shareholders of joint ventures of \$9.3 million in 2014, while there were no such payments in 2015.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not have any transactions, obligations or relationships that could be considered off-balance sheet arrangements.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2015, the Company did not enter into any other commitments except those cash requirements disclosed in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section.

INFLATION AND CURRENCY MATTERS

China's economy has experienced rapid growth recently, mostly through the issuance of debt. Debt-induced economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rising inflation. If prices for the Company's products rise at a rate that is insufficient to compensate for the rise in the cost of supplies, it may harm the Company's profitability. In order to control inflation in the past, the Chinese government has imposed controls on bank credit, limits on loans for fixed assets and restrictions on state bank lending. Such policies can lead to a slowing of economic growth. Rises in interest rates by the central bank would likely slow economic activity in China which could, in turn, materially increase the Company's costs and also reduce demand for the Company's products.

Foreign operations are subject to certain risks inherent in conducting business abroad, including price and currency exchange controls, and fluctuations in the relative value of currencies. During 2015, the Company supplied products to North America and settled in cash in U.S. dollars. As a result, appreciation or currency fluctuation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would increase the cost of export products, and adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

In July 2005, the Chinese government adjusted its exchange rate policy from "Fixed Rate" to "Floating Rate." During December 2014 to December 2015, the exchange rate between RMB and U.S. dollar depreciated from RMB1.00 to \$0.1634 to RMB1.00 to \$0.1540. The depreciation of the RMB may continue. Significant depreciation of the RMB is likely to decrease the Company's income generated from China.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as a new Topic, Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606. The new revenue recognition standard provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. The core principle is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU originally was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. This ASU shall be applied retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), deferring the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. We can elect to adopt the provisions of ASU 2014-09 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The FASB also agreed to allow entities to choose to adopt the standard as of the original effective date. Management is currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 and the effect of the standard on the Company’s ongoing financial reporting.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-3, "Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs," which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the associated debt liability. For the Company, the standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The new guidance will be applied on a retrospective basis and early adoption is permitted. The Company expects that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" (“ASU 2015-11”) which applies to inventory that is measured using the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) or average cost method. Under the updated guidance, an entity should measure inventory that is within scope at the lower of cost and net realizable value, which is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory that is measured using the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method. This ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied prospectively with early adoption permitted at the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company expects that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments.” Under this ASU, an acquirer must recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment

amounts are determined. The effect on earnings of changes in depreciation or amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed as of the acquisition date, must be recorded in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined rather than retrospectively. This standard is effective for annual reporting periods, including interim reporting periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim reporting periods within those annual periods. The Company expects that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes." This guidance was issued to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes. The amendments in this ASU require deferred tax liabilities and assets to be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. This ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied prospectively with early adoption permitted at the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 "Leases". Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize a lease liability and a lease asset for all leases, including operating leases, with a term greater than 12 months on its balance sheet. The update also expands the required quantitative and qualitative disclosures surrounding leases. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Management periodically evaluates the estimates and judgments made. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates as a result of different assumptions or conditions. The following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company considers an accounting estimate to be critical if:

it requires the Company to make assumptions about matters that were uncertain at the time it was making the estimate; and

changes in the estimate or different estimates that the Company could have selected would have had a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The table below presents information about the nature and rationale for the Company critical accounting estimates:

Balance Sheet Caption	Critical Estimate Item	Nature of Estimates Required	Assumptions/Approaches Used	Key Factors
Accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities	Warranty obligations	Estimating warranty requires the Company to forecast the resolution of existing claims and expected future claims on products sold. OEMs are increasingly seeking to hold suppliers responsible for product warranties, which may impact the Company's exposure to these costs.	The Company bases its estimate on historical trends of units sold and payment amounts, combined with its current understanding of the status of existing claims and discussions with its customers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·OEM sourcing ·OEM policy decisions regarding warranty claims
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	Valuation of long-lived assets and investments	The Company is required from time-to-time to review the recoverability of certain of its assets based on projections of anticipated future cash flows, including future profitability assessments of various product lines.	The Company estimates cash flows using internal budgets based on recent sales data, independent automotive production volume estimates and customer commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Future production estimates ·Customer preferences and decisions
Inventory	Provision for inventory impairment	The Company is required from time to time to review the cashability of inventory based on projections of anticipated future cash flows, including provision of inventory impairment for over market price and undesirable inventories.	The Company estimates cash flows using internal budgets based on recent sales data, independent automotive production volume estimates and customer commitments..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Future production estimates ·Customer preferences and decisions
Deferred income taxes	Recoverability of deferred tax assets	The Company is required to estimate whether recoverability of its deferred tax assets is more likely than not based on forecasts of taxable earnings in the related tax jurisdiction.	The Company uses historical and projected future operating results, based upon approved business plans, including a review of the eligible carry forward period, tax planning opportunities and other relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Tax law changes ·Variances in future projected profitability, including by taxing entity

considerations.

<p>Convertible notes payable, warrant liabilities, compound derivative liabilities</p>	<p>Warrant liabilities and compound derivative liabilities</p>	<p>The Company is required to estimate the fair value of warrant liabilities and compound derivative liabilities at conception and completion of each reporting period.</p>	<p>The Company uses Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine fair value of warrant; uses Monte Carlo simulation (“MCS”) valuation techniques to determine fair value of compound derivative liabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Expected volatility ·Risk-free rate ·Interest market risk ·Credit risk ·Redemption activities before maturity
<p>Uncertain tax</p>	<p>Uncertain tax positions</p>	<p>The Company is required to determine and assess all material positions, including all significant uncertain positions in all tax years that are still subject to assessment or challenge under relevant tax statutes.</p>	<p>The Company applies a more likely than not threshold and a two-step approach for tax position measurement and financial statement recognition. For the two-step approach, the first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon settlement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·An allocation or a shift of income between jurisdictions ·The characterization of income or a decision to exclude reporting taxable income in a tax return ·A decision to classify a transaction, entity, or other position in a tax return as tax exempt

In addition, there are other items within the Company's financial statements that require estimation, but are not as critical as those discussed above, including write-down of accounts and notes receivable. Although not significant in recent years, changes in estimates used in these and other items could have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. For purposes of specific risk analysis, the Company uses sensitivity analysis to determine the effects that market risk exposures may have.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and the majority of its revenues will be settled in RMB and U.S. dollars. The Company's currency exchange rate risks come primarily from the sales of products to international customers. Most of the Company's assets are denominated in RMB except for part of cash and accounts receivable. As a result, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as its revenues and results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the RMB.

The value of the RMB fluctuates and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. In addition, the RMB is not readily convertible into U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the Bank of China or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rate quoted by the People's Bank of China. The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies such as the U.S. dollar has been generally based on rates set by the People's Bank of China, which are set daily based on the previous day's interbank foreign exchange market rates and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. On December 31, 2015 and 2014, the exchange rates of RMB against U.S. dollar were RMB1.00 to \$0.1540 and RMB1.00 to \$0.1640, respectively. Significant appreciation of the RMB is likely to decrease the amount of export products, thus decreasing the Company's income generated from overseas.

In order to mitigate the currency exchange rate risk, the Company has inserted a currency exchange rate fluctuation compensation provision in its sales contracts with its international customers to the effect that both parties will bear 50% of such loss when the fluctuation is over 8% within that contract year.

CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support client receivables since most of its customers are large, well-established companies. The Company's credit risk is also mitigated because its customers are all selected enterprises supported by the local government. One customer, Fiat Chrysler North America, accounted for more than 10% (12.8%) of the Company's consolidated revenues in 2015. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for any potential credit losses related to its trade receivables. The Company does not use foreign exchange contracts to hedge the risk in receivables denominated in foreign currencies and the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates results primarily from its credit facility borrowings. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had \$30.0 million of outstanding indebtedness, which is subject to interest rate fluctuations. Based on the amount of such borrowings as of December 31, 2015, it is expected that a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in the then current LIBOR rate would increase the Company's interest expense by \$0.3 million on an annual basis.

The Company's level of outstanding indebtedness fluctuates from time to time and may result in additional payable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

- (a) The financial statements required by this item begin on page 49.
- (b) Selected quarterly financial data for the past two years are summarized in the following table (figures are in thousands of USD, except those for items headed "Basic" and "Diluted"):

	Quarterly Results of Operations							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net sales	\$123,443	\$114,306	\$109,167	\$115,476	\$90,845	\$101,735	\$120,078	\$135,256
Gross profit	21,671	21,337	21,793	21,583	15,912	20,583	20,171	23,971
Income from operations	9,363	9,770	8,260	16,526	4,950	8,806	7,079	9,330
Net income	8,392	8,311	7,628	13,586	4,381	8,026	7,496	9,671
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(118)	1,537	(31)	2,580	93	1,293	565	642
Net income attributable to parent company's common shareholders	8,510	6,774	7,659	11,006	4,288	6,733	6,931	9,029
Net income attributable to parent company's common shareholders per share-								
Basic	\$0.26	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.39	\$0.13	\$0.24	\$0.22	\$0.28
Diluted	\$0.26	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.39	\$0.13	\$0.24	\$0.22	\$0.28

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, under the supervision and with the participation of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, Messrs. Wu Qizhou and Li Jie, respectively, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015, the end of the period covered by this Report. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports, such as this Form 10-K, that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, Messrs. Wu and Li concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act, is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- a. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- b. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorization of the Company's management and board of directors; and
- c. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management, under the supervision and with the participation of the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)."

Management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 and determined that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The following table and text set forth the names and ages of all directors and executive officers of the Company as of December 31, 2015. The Board of Directors is comprised of only one class. All of the directors will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. Also provided herein are brief descriptions of the business experience of each director and executive officer during the past five years and an indication of directorships held by each director in other companies subject to the reporting requirements under the federal securities laws.

Name	Age	Position(s)
Hanlin Chen	58	Chairman of the Board
Robert Tung	59	Director
Guangxun Xu	65	Director
Arthur Wong	56	Director
Qizhou Wu	51	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Jie Li	46	Chief Financial Officer
Andy Tse	45	Senior Vice President
Yijun Xia	53	Vice President
Daming Hu	57	Chief Accounting Officer
Haimian Cai	52	Vice President

BIOGRAPHIES OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Directors

Hanlin Chen has served as the chairman of the board of directors and an executive officer since March 2003. Since January 2013, Mr. Chen has been a standing committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice president of Foreign Investors Association of Hubei Province. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Chen was the general manager of Shashi Jiulong Power Steering Gears Co., Ltd. Since 1997, he has been the chairman of the Board of Henglong Automotive Parts, Ltd. Mr. Hanlin Chen is the brother-in-law of the Company's senior vice president, Mr. Andy Tse.

Qizhou Wu has served as a director since March 2003 and as the chief executive officer of the Company since September 2007. He served as chief operating officer from 2003 to 2007. He was the executive general manager of Shashi Jiulong Power Steering Gears Co., Ltd. from 1993 to 1999 and the general manager of Henglong Automotive Parts Co., Ltd. from 1999 to 2002. Mr. Wu graduated from Tsinghua University in Beijing with a Master's degree in automobile engineering.

Arthur Wong has been an independent director of the Company since May 2012 and is the chairman of the audit committee and a member of the compensation and nominating committees of the Board of Directors. Mr. Wong is currently the chief financial officer of Beijing Radio Cultural Transmission Company Limited, a music production and music data management service company, an independent director and chairman of the audit committees of the following companies: YOU On Demand Holdings, Inc., (NASDAQ:YOD); VisionChina Media Inc. (NASDAQ:VISN), Daqo New Energy Corp. (NYSE: DQ), Petroking Oilfield Services Limited (HKSE: 2178), Sky Solar Holdings, Ltd. (NASDAQ: SKYS) and China Maple Leaf Educational Systems Limited (HKSE: 1317). He is also an independent director and the chairman of Compensation Committee of Xueda Education Group (NYSE:XUE). Mr. Wong was formerly the chief financial officer of GreenTree Inns Hotel Management Group, Nobao Renewable Energy, and Asia New-Energy. Prior to that, he worked at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu from 1982 to 2008, in that firm's San Jose, Hong Kong and Beijing offices, and most recently as a partner in the Beijing office. Mr. Wong received a Bachelor of Science in Applied Economics degree from the University of San Francisco and was awarded a Higher Diploma of Accountancy from Hong Kong Polytechnic. His professional affiliations include being a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

Robert Tung has been an independent director of the Company since September 2003. He is a member of the audit and nominating committees, and the chairman of the compensation committee of the Board of Directors. At present, Mr. Tung is the China operation vice president of Iraq Development Company of Canada, a leading North American corporation engaging in oilfield and infrastructure development in the Republic of Iraq. In addition, Mr. Tung holds

the Grand China sales representative position of TRI Products, Inc., a well-known North American scrap metals, scrap plastics, and spent battery supplier. Mr. Tung also acts as the managing director of North-South Resource International Ltd. which consults on the trading of crude oil, fuel oil, diesel and jet fuels. In addition, Mr. Tung is currently developing the produce distribution channel for selling "green" food in Northern Taiwan.

Guangxun Xu has served as an independent director of the Company since December 2009. He is a member of the audit and compensation committees, and the chairman of the nominating committee of the Board of Directors. Mr. Xu has been the Chief Representative of NASDAQ in China and a managing director of the NASDAQ Stock Market International, Asia for over 10 years. With a professional career in the finance field spanning over 25 years, Mr. Xu's practice focuses on providing package services on U.S. and U.K. listings, advising on and arranging for private placements, PIPEs, IPOs, pre-IPO restructuring, M&A, corporate and project finance, corporate governance, post-IPOIR compliance, and risk control.

Executive Officers

Jie Li has served as the chief financial officer since September 2007. Prior to that position he served as the corporate secretary from December 2004. Prior to joining the Company in September 2003, Mr. Li was the assistant president of Jingzhou Jiulong Industrial Inc. from 1999 to 2003 and the general manager of Jingzhou Tianxin Investment Management Co. Ltd. from 2002 to 2003. Mr. Li has a Bachelor's degree from the University of Science and Technology of China. He also completed his graduate studies in economics and business management at the Hubei Administration Institute.

Andy Tse has served as a senior vice president of the Company since March 2003. He has also served as chairman of the board of Shenyang. He was the vice GM of Jiulong from 1993 to 1997 and the vice GM of Henglong. Mr. Tse has over 10 years of experience in automotive parts sales and strategic development. Mr. Tse has an MBA from the China People University. He is brother in-law to Hanlin Chen .

Yijun Xia has served as a vice president of the Company since December 2009. He also served as the general manager of Henglong from April 2005 to December 2011. Prior to that position he served as the Vice-G.M. of Henglong from December 2002. Mr. Xia graduated from Wuhan University of Water Transportation Engineering with a bachelor degree in Metal Material and Heat Treatment.

Haimian Cai was an independent director of the Company from September 2003 to December 2009, and also a member of the Company's Audit, Compensation and Nominating Committees. Dr. Cai is a technical specialist in the automotive industry. Prior to that, Dr. Cai was a staff engineer in ITT Automotive Inc. Dr. Cai has written more than fifteen technical papers and co-authored a technical book regarding the Powder Metallurgy industry for automotive application. Dr. Cai has more than ten patents including pending patents. Dr. Cai holds a B.S. Degree in Automotive Engineering from Tsinghua University and a M.S. and Ph. D. in manufacturing engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Since December 2009, Mr. Cai has not served as independent director and a member of the Company's Audit Committee, Compensation and Nominating Committees, because he was nominated as vice president of the Company.

Daming Hu has served as the chief accounting officer since September 2007 and had overall charge of the financial report. During March 2003 to August 2007, he served as Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Mr. Hu was the Finance Manager of Jiulong from 1996 to 1999 and Finance Manager of Henglong from 1999 to 2002. Mr. Hu graduated from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law with bachelor's degree in accounting.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND COMMITTEES

Audit Committee and Independent Directors

The Company has a standing Audit Committee of the Board of Directors established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act, as amended. The Audit Committee is operated under a written charter. The Audit Committee consists of the following individuals, all of whom the Company considers to be independent, as defined under the SEC's rules and regulations and the Nasdaq's definition of independence: Mr. Robert Tung, Mr. Guangxun Xu and Mr. Arthur Wong. Mr. Arthur Wong is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Arthur Wong is the audit committee financial expert, as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K, serving on the Company's Audit Committee.

Compensation Committee

The Company has a standing Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee is responsible for determining compensation for the Company's executive officers. Three of the Company's independent directors, as defined under the SEC's rules and regulations and the Nasdaq's definition of independence, Mr. Robert Tung, Mr. Guangxun Xu and Mr. Arthur Wong serve on the Compensation Committee. Since July 8, 2010, Mr. Robert Tung has been the Chairman of the Compensation Committee. The Board has determined that all members of the Compensation Committee are independent directors under the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market, as applicable. The Compensation Committee administers the Company's benefit plans, reviews and administers all compensation arrangements for executive officers, and establishes and reviews general policies relating to the compensation and benefits of the Company's officers and employees. The Compensation Committee operates under a written charter that is made available on the Company's website, www.caasauto.com.

The Company's Compensation Committee is empowered to review and approve the annual compensation and compensation procedures for the executive officers of the Company. The primary goals of the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors with respect to executive compensation are to attract and retain the most talented and dedicated executives possible and to align executives' incentives with stockholder value creation. The Compensation Committee evaluates individual executive performance with a goal of setting compensation at levels the committee believes are comparable with executives in other companies of similar size and stage of development operating in similar industry while taking into account the Company's relative performance and its strategic goals.

The Company has not retained a compensation consultant to review its policies and procedures with respect to executive compensation. The Company conducts an annual review of the aggregate level of its executive compensation, as well as the mix of elements used to compensate its executive officers. The Company compares compensation levels with amounts currently being paid to executives in its industry and most importantly with local practices in China. The Company is satisfied that its compensation levels are competitive with local conditions.

Nominating Committee

The Company has a standing Nominating Committee of the Board of Directors. Director candidates are nominated by the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee will consider candidates based upon their business and financial experience, personal characteristics, and expertise that are complementary to the background and experience of other Board members, willingness to devote the required amount of time to carry out the duties and responsibilities of Board membership, willingness to objectively appraise management performance, and any such other qualifications the Nominating Committee deems necessary to ascertain the candidates' ability to serve on the Board. The Nominating Committee will not consider nominee recommendations from security holders, other than the recommendations received from a security holder or group of security holders that beneficially owned more than five (5) percent of the Company's outstanding common stock for at least one year as of the date the recommendation is made. Three of the Company's independent directors, as defined under the SEC's rules and regulations and the Nasdaq's definition of independence, Mr. Robert Tung, Mr. Guangxun Xu and Mr. Arthur Wong, serve on the Nominating Committee. Since December 17, 2009, Mr. Guangxun Xu has been the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Stockholder Communications

Stockholders interested in communicating directly with the Board of Directors, or individual directors, may email the Company's independent director Mr. Arthur Wong at arthurltwong@yahoo.com. Mr. Wong will review all such correspondence and will regularly forward to the board of directors of the Company copies of all such correspondence that deals with the functions of the Board or committees thereof or that he otherwise determines requires their attention. Directors may at any time review all of the correspondence received that is addressed to members of the board of directors of the Company and request copies of such correspondence. Concerns relating to accounting, internal controls or auditing matters will immediately be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and handled in accordance with procedures established by the Audit Committee with respect to such matters.

Family Relationships

Mr. Hanlin Chen and Mr. Andy Tse are brothers-in-law.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

The Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct which is applicable to all officers, directors and employees. The Code of Ethics and Conduct was filed as an exhibit to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires the Company's executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of common stock and other of the Company's equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by Commission regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. To the best of the Company's knowledge, based solely upon a review of the Form 3, 4 and 5 filed, no officer, director or 10% beneficial shareholder failed to file on a timely basis any reports required by Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In 2003, the Board of Directors established a Compensation Committee consisting only of independent Board members, which is responsible for setting the Company's policies regarding compensation and benefits and administering the Company's benefit plans. At the end of fiscal year 2015, the Compensation Committee consisted of Mr. Robert Tung, Mr. Guangxun Xu and Mr. Arthur Wong. The members of the Compensation Committee approved the amount and form of compensation paid to executive officers of the Company and set the Company's compensation policies and procedures during these periods.

The primary goals of the Company's compensation committee with respect to executive compensation are to attract and retain highly talented and dedicated executives and to align executives' incentives with stockholder value creation.

The Compensation Committee will conduct an annual review of the aggregate level of the Company's executive compensation, as well as the mix of elements used to compensate the Company's executive officers. The Company compares compensation levels with amounts currently being paid to executives at similar companies in the same area and the same industry. Most importantly, the Company compares compensation levels with local practices in China. The Company believes that its compensation levels are competitive with local conditions.

Elements of Compensation

The Company's executive compensation consists of the following elements:

Base Salary

Base salaries for the Company's executives are established to be amounts of compensation that are similar to those paid by other companies to executives in similar positions and with similar responsibilities. Base salaries are adjusted from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience. The Compensation Committee established a salary structure to determine base salaries and is responsible for initially setting executive officer compensation in employment arrangements with each individual. The base salary amounts are intended to reflect the Company's philosophy that the base salary should attract experienced individuals who will contribute to the success of the Company's business goals and represent cash compensation that is commensurate with the compensation of individuals at similarly situated companies.

The Company's Board of Directors and Compensation Committee have approved the current salaries for executives: RMB2.5 million (equivalent to approximately \$0.38 million) for the Chairman, RMB1.6 million (equivalent to approximately \$0.25 million) for the CEO, and RMB1.0 million (equivalent to approximately \$0.15 million) individually for other officers in 2015.

Performance Bonus

- a. Grantees: Mr. Hanlin Chen, Mr. Qizhou Wu, Mr. Andy Tse, Mr. Jie Li, Mr. Yijun Xia, and Mr. Daming Hu.
- b. Conditions: based on the Company's consolidated financial statements, (i) the year over year growth rate of sales for 2015 must exceed 5%; and (ii) the year over year growth rate of sales for 2015 must exceed 10%;
Bonus: If condition (i) is satisfied 25% of each officer's annual salary in 2015.
- c. If condition (ii) is satisfied 50% of each officer's annual salary in 2015.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company did not accrue performance bonuses for Named Executive Officers since the above conditions for awarding performance bonuses were not met.

Stock Option Awards

The stock options plan proposed by management, which aims to incentivize and retain core employees, to meet employees' benefits, the Company's long term operating goals and stockholder benefits, was approved at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on June 28, 2005, and extended for ten years at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on September 16, 2014. The maximum common shares available for issuance under the plan is 2,200,000. The term of the plan was extended to June 27, 2025.

There were no stock options granted to management in 2015.

Other Compensation

Other than the base salary for the Company's Named Executive Officers, the performance bonus and the stock option awards referred to above, the Company does not have any other benefits and perquisites for its Named Executive Officers. However, the Compensation Committee in its discretion may provide benefits and perquisites to these

executive officers if it deems advisable to do so.

Compensation Tables

Executive Officers

The compensation that Named Executive Officers received for their services for fiscal years ended 2015 and 2014 were as follows (figures are in thousands of USD):

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (1)	Bonus (2)	Option Awards (3)	Total
Hanlin Chen (Chairman)	2015	\$ 246	\$ 0	\$ -	\$246
	2014	\$ 237	\$ 119	\$ -	\$356
Qizhou Wu (CEO)	2015	\$ 164	\$ 0	\$ -	\$164
	2014	\$ 158	\$ 79	\$ -	\$237
Jie Li (CFO)	2015	\$ 98	\$ 0	\$ -	\$98
	2014	\$ 95	\$ 47	\$ -	\$142
Haimian Cai (Vice President)	2015	\$ 150	\$ 0	\$ -	\$150
	2014	\$ 150	\$ 0	\$ -	\$150

(1) Salary – Please refer to Base Salary disclosed under “Elements of compensation” section above for further details.

(2) Bonus – Please refer to Performance Bonus disclosed under “Elements of compensation” section above for further details.

(3) Option Awards – Please refer to Stock Option Awards disclosed under “Elements of compensation” section above for further details.

For detailed information on option exercises and stock vested, please see Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in this report.

Compensation for Directors

Based on the number of the board of directors' service years, workload and performance, the Company decides on their pay. The management believes that the pay for the members of the Board of Directors was appropriate as of December 31, 2015. The compensation that directors received for serving on the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 was as follows (figures are in thousands of USD):

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash	Option awards ⁽¹⁾	Total
Robert Tung	\$ 48	\$ 35	\$ 83
Guangxun Xu	\$ 44	\$ 35	\$ 79
Arthur Wong	\$ 50	\$ 35	\$ 85

Other than the cash payment based on the number of a director's service years, workload and performance, the Company grants 7,500 option awards to each director every year. In accordance with *ASC Topic 718*, the cost of (1) the above mentioned stock options issued to directors was measured on the grant date based on their fair value. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and certain assumptions. Please see Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in this Report.

The cost of the above-mentioned compensation paid to directors was measured based on investment, operating, technology, and consulting services they provided. All other directors did not receive compensation for their service on the Board of Directors.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

As used in this section, the term beneficial ownership with respect to a security is defined by Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as consisting of sole or shared voting power, including the power to vote or direct the vote, and/or sole or shared investment power, including the power to dispose of or direct the disposition of, with respect to the security through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, subject to community property laws where applicable. The percentage ownership is based on 32,121,019 shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2015 (exclusive of 217,283 shares of treasury stock).

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Name/Title	Total Number of Shares	Percentage Ownership	
Hanlin Chen, Chairman ⁽¹⁾	17,849,014	55.57	%
Li Ping Xie ⁽¹⁾	17,849,014	55.57	%
Wiselink Holdings Limited, “Wiselink” ^(*)	17,849,014	55.57	%
Qizhou Wu, CEO and Director	1,325,136	4.13	%
Robert Tung, Director	7,500	0.02	%
Haimian Cai, Director	-	-	%
Jie Li, CFO ⁽²⁾	83,403	0.26	%
Daming Hu, CAO	-	-	%
Tse Andy, Sr. VP	400,204	1.25	%
Yijun Xia, VP	17,200	0.05	%
All Directors and Executive Officers (8 persons)	19,682,457	61.28	%

These 17,849,014 shares of common stock include: (i) 13,322,547 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Hanlin Chen; (ii) 1,502,925 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Ms. Liping Xie, Mr. Hanlin Chen’s wife; and (iii) 3,023,542 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Wiselink, a company controlled by Mr. Hanlin Chen.

Includes 50,000 shares held as nominee for Jiulong Machinery Electricity. On October 13, 2014, the Company issued 4,078,000 of its common shares in a private placement to nominee holders of Jiulong Machinery Electricity for the acquisition of the 19.0% and 20.0% equity interest in Jiulong and Henglong held by Jiulong Machinery Electricity, respectively. All of the nominee holders of Jiulong Machinery Electricity are unrelated parties except for Mr. Jie Li (CFO).

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

For the information required by Item 13 please refer to Note 2 (Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions) and Note 28 (Related Party Transactions) to the consolidated financial statements in this Report.

The Company's Audit Committee's charter provides that one of its responsibilities is to review and approve related party transactions defined as those transactions required to be disclosed under Item 404 of Regulation S-K of the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act. The Company has a formal written set of policies and procedures for the review, approval or ratification of related party transactions. Where a related party transaction is identified, the Audit Committee reviews and, where appropriate, approves the transaction based on whether it believes that the transaction is at arm's length and contains terms that are no less favorable than what the Company could have obtained from an unaffiliated third party.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for professional audit services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, and fees billed for other services for the fiscal years 2015 and 2014. The Audit Committee has approved all of the following fees (figures are in thousands of USD):

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	2015	2014
Audit Fees	\$ 723	\$ 863
Audit-Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
Total Fees Paid	\$ 723	\$ 863

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S PRE-APPROVAL POLICY

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors adopted policies and procedures for the pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services to be provided by the Company's independent auditor and for the prohibition of certain services from being provided by the independent auditor. The Company may not engage the Company's independent auditor to render any audit or non-audit service unless the service is approved in advance by the Audit Committee or the engagement to render the service is entered into pursuant to the Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures. On an annual basis, the Audit Committee may pre-approve services that are expected to be provided to the Company by the independent auditor during the fiscal year. At the time such pre-approval is granted, the Audit Committee specifies the pre-approved services and establishes a monetary limit with respect to each particular pre-approved service, which limit may not be exceeded without obtaining further pre-approval under the policy. For any pre-approval, the Audit Committee considers whether such services are consistent with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission on auditor independence.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP
2. Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014
3. Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
4. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
5. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
6. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014
7. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) EXHIBITS

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Where so indicated by footnote, exhibits that were previously filed are incorporated by reference.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1(i)	Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference from the filing on Form 10KSB File No. 000-33123)
3.1(ii)	Bylaws (incorporated by reference from the Form 10KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002)
10.5	Joint-venture Agreement, dated March 31, 2006, as amended on May 2, 2006, between Great Genesis Holdings Limited and Wuhu Chery Technology Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Form 10-Q Quarterly Report on May 10, 2006)
10.20	Translation of the Equity Transfer Agreement dated March 31, 2008 in English (incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2008)
10.21	English Translation of the Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Contract dated January 24, 2010 between Great Genesis Holdings Limited and Beijing Hainachuan Auto Parts Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed on March 25, 2010)
21	Schedule of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements of the Company in this Annual Report on Form 10-K)
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP*
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification*
32.2	Section 1350 Certification*
101*	The following materials from the China Automotive Systems, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, filed on March 30, 2016, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL):
	(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets;
	(ii) Consolidated Statements of Income;
	(iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income;
	(iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity;
	(v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and
	(vi) Related notes.

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHINA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Qizhou Wu*

Name: Qizhou Wu

Title: Chief Executive Officer and President

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Qizhou Wu his attorney-in-fact and agent, with the power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact, or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Hanlin Chen*
Name: Hanlin Chen
Title: Chairman and Director

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Qizhou Wu*
Name: Qizhou Wu
Title: Chief Executive Officer, President and Director

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Jie Li*
Name: Jie Li
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Daming Hu*
Name: Daming Hu
Title: Chief Accounting Officer

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Robert Tung*
Name: Robert Tung
Title: Director

Dated: March 30, 2016 */s/ Guangxun Xu*
Name: Guangxun Xu
Title: Director

Dated: March 30, 2016 /s/ Arthur Wong

Name: Arthur Wong

Title: Director

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF

CHINA AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS, INC.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Automotive Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Company") at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in management's report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers ZhongTian LLP
Shanghai, People's Republic of China
March 30, 2016

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands of USD, except share and per share amounts)*

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$69,676	\$68,505
Pledged cash	31,402	33,633
Short-term investments	21,209	41,017
Accounts and notes receivable, net - unrelated parties	254,397	282,348
Accounts and notes receivable, net - related parties	21,918	22,760
Advance payments and others - unrelated parties	4,381	2,124
Advance payments and others - related parties	544	741
Inventories	65,570	64,419
Current deferred tax assets	6,962	7,078
Total current assets	476,059	522,625
Non-current assets:		
Long-term time deposits	5,082	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	84,151	82,466
Intangible assets, net	2,793	3,419
Other receivables, net - unrelated parties	3,882	1,619
Other receivables, net - related parties	14	76
Advance payment for property, plant and equipment - unrelated parties	15,192	6,755
Advance payment for property, plant and equipment - related parties	8,863	2,085
Long-term investments	6,152	4,575
Goodwill	608	645
Non-current deferred tax assets	4,899	4,896
Total assets	\$607,695	\$629,161
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Bank and government loans	\$40,929	\$43,988
Accounts and notes payable - unrelated parties	197,105	213,090
Accounts and notes payable - related parties	6,363	4,857
Customer deposits	1,613	1,885
Accrued payroll and related costs	6,332	7,554
Accrued expenses and other payables	31,383	35,429
Accrued pension costs	4,664	5,586
Taxes payable	9,284	11,557
Amounts due to shareholders/directors	345	380
Current deferred tax liabilities	194	189

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Total current liabilities	298,212	324,515
Long-term liabilities:		
Advances payable	1,922	6,156
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	266	321
Total liabilities	300,400	330,992
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 29)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value - Authorized - 80,000,000 shares Issued -32,338,302 and 32,338,302 shares at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	64,627	64,522
Retained earnings-		
Appropriated	10,379	10,178
Unappropriated	206,622	179,435
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18,412	36,119
Treasury stock -217,283 and 217,283 shares at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total parent company stockholders' equity	299,043	289,257
Non-controlling interests	8,252	8,912
Total stockholders' equity	307,295	298,169
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$607,695	\$629,161

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Income***(In thousands of USD, except share and per share amounts)*

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net product sales (\$38,948 and \$50,442 sold to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014)	\$443,533	\$466,773
Cost of products sold (\$25,294 and \$23,506 purchased from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014)	363,986	379,299
Gross profit	79,547	87,474
Net gain on other sales	4,417	11,821
Operating expenses:		
Selling expenses	15,003	15,736
General and administrative expenses	16,970	16,161
Research and development expenses	22,339	22,966
Total operating expenses	54,312	54,863
Operating income	29,652	44,432
Other income, net	844	1,021
Interest expense	(1,337) (1,788
Financial income, net	2,888	2,416
Income before income tax expenses and equity in earnings of affiliated companies	32,047	46,081
Less: Income taxes	4,490	6,785
Add: Investment income, net	340	298
Net income	27,897	39,594
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	509	6,052
Net income attributable to parent company's common shareholders	27,388	33,542
Net income attributable to parent company's common shareholders per share –		
Basic	\$0.85	\$1.15
Diluted	\$0.85	\$1.15
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding –		
Basic	32,121,019	29,062,519
Diluted	32,134,866	29,082,809

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income***(In thousands of USD unless otherwise indicated)*

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 27,897	\$ 39,594
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation loss	(18,557)	(1,057)
Comprehensive income	9,340	38,537
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(343)	5,680
Comprehensive income attributable to parent company	\$ 9,683	\$ 32,857

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity***(In thousands of USD, except share and per share amounts)*

	2015	2014
Common Stock		
Balance at January 1, 2015 and 2014 - 32,338,302 and 28,260,302 shares, respectively	\$3	\$3
Issuance of 4,078,000 shares in a private placement on October 13, 2014	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015 and 2014 - 32,338,302 and 32,338,302 shares, respectively	\$3	\$3
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at January 1	\$64,522	\$39,565
Stock-based compensation	105	193
Return of common shareholders' investment cost	-	(5,047)
Acquisition of the non-controlling interests in Henglong and Jiulong	-	(7,502)
Issuance of 4,078,000 shares in a private placement on October 13, 2014	-	37,313
Balance at December 31	\$64,627	\$64,522
Retained Earnings— Appropriated		
Balance at January 1	\$10,178	\$10,048
Appropriation of retained earnings	201	130
Balance at December 31	\$10,379	\$10,178
Unappropriated		
Balance at January 1	\$179,435	146,023
Net income attributable to parent company	27,388	33,542
Appropriation of retained earnings	(201)	(130)
Balance at December 31	\$206,622	\$179,435
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at January 1	\$36,119	32,061
Other comprehensive income related to the non-controlling interests acquired by the Company	-	4,743
Net foreign currency translation adjustment attributable to parent company	(17,707)	(685)
Balance at December 31	\$18,412	\$36,119
Treasury Stock		
Balance at January 1, 2015 and 2014 - 217,283 and 217,283 shares, respectively	(1,000)	(1,000)
Balance at December 31, 2015 and 2014 - 217,283 and 217,283 shares, respectively	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total parent company stockholders' equity	\$299,043	\$289,257
Non-controlling Interest		

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Balance at January 1	\$8,912	\$45,071
Net foreign currency translation adjustment attributable to non-controlling interest	(852)	(372)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	509	6,052
Fair value of the non-controlling interests arising from the acquisition of Fujian Qiaolong	-	2,793
Acquisition of the non-controlling interests in Henglong and Jiulong	-	(29,812)
Other comprehensive income related to the non-controlling interests acquired by the Company	-	(4,743)
Distribution of retained earnings	(317)	(10,077)
Balance at December 31	\$8,252	\$8,912
Total stockholders' equity	\$307,295	\$298,169

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(In thousands of USD unless otherwise indicated)*

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 27,897	\$ 39,594
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	105	193
Depreciation and amortization	15,273	15,523
Deferred income taxes	(655)	(1,684)
Inventory write downs	2,554	3,908
Reversal of provision for doubtful accounts	(144)	96
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(311)	(260)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	(7,475)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Pledged cash	364	195
Accounts and notes receivable	11,835	(18,712)
Advance payments and other	(3,176)	1,272
Inventories	(7,626)	(10,156)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts and notes payable	(2,578)	11,940
Customer deposits	(225)	207
Accrued payroll and related costs	(867)	526
Accrued expenses and other payables	(739)	2,057
Accrued pension costs	(620)	969
Taxes payable	(1,813)	4,231
Advances payable	-	3,273
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,274	45,697
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments and long-term time deposits	(12,395)	(46,419)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	25,133	40,828
Increase in other receivables	(1,420)	(43)
Cash received from property, plant and equipment sales	729	7,048
Cash paid to acquire property, plant and equipment (including \$13,490 and \$2,293 paid to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	(41,704)	(18,038)
Cash paid to acquire intangible assets	(978)	(1,376)
Acquisition of Fujian Qiaolong, net of cash acquired	-	(2,976)
Purchase of long-term investments	(1,636)	(817)

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Net cash used in investing activities	(32,271)	(21,793)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from bank and government loans	11,420	19,922
Repayment of bank and government loans	(11,822)	(15,501)
Dividends paid to the holders of the Company's common stock	-	(4,291)
Dividends paid to the non-controlling interest holders of joint venture companies	(1,121)	(9,316)
Decrease (increase) in amounts due to shareholders/directors	(252)	69
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,775)	(9,117)
Cash and cash equivalents affected by foreign currency	(4,057)	(261)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,171	14,526
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	68,505	53,979
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 69,676	\$ 68,505

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)***(In thousands of USD unless otherwise indicated)***SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,214
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 8,072	\$ 5,877

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH ACTIVITIES:

Non-cash investing activities:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Advance payments for acquiring property, plant and equipment	\$ 8,125	\$ 4,492
Accounts payable for acquiring property, plant and equipment	\$ 571	\$ 1,569
Accounts receivable for the sale of land use rights	\$ -	\$ 1,890
Accounts payable for purchasing patented technology	\$ -	\$ 817

Non-cash financing activities:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Non-controlling interests arising as a result of acquisition of Fujian Qiaolong	\$ -	\$ 2,793
Issuance of common stock for the acquisition of non-controlling interests in Henglong and Jiulong	\$ -	\$ 37,314
Dividends payable to the Company's shareholders	\$ -	\$ 757

Dividend payable to non-controlling interest shareholders of joint-ventures	\$ -	\$ 817
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

China Automotive Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Business

China Automotive Systems, Inc., “China Automotive,” was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 29, 1999 under the name of Visions-In-Glass, Inc. China Automotive, including, when the context so requires, its subsidiaries and the subsidiaries’ interests in the Sino-foreign joint ventures described below, is referred to herein as the “Company.” The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of automotive systems and components, as described below.

Great Genesis Holdings Limited, a company incorporated on January 3, 2003 under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong as a limited liability company, “Genesis,” is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Henglong USA Corporation, “HLUSA,” which was incorporated on January 8, 2007 in Troy, Michigan, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and mainly engages in marketing of automotive parts in North America, and provides after-sales service and research and development support accordingly.

The Company owns the following aggregate net interests in the following Sino-foreign joint ventures, wholly-owned subsidiary and joint ventures organized in the PRC and Brazil as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Name of Entity	Aggregate Net Interest	
	2015	2014
Jingzhou Henglong Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., “ Henglong ¹ ”	100.00 %	100.00 %
Shashi Jiulong Power Steering Gears Co., Ltd., “ Jiulong ² ”	100.00 %	100.00 %
Shenyang Jinbei Henglong Automotive Steering System Co., Ltd., “ Shenyang ³ ”	70.00 %	70.00 %
Universal Sensor Application Inc., “ USAI ⁴ ”	83.34 %	83.34 %
Wuhu Henglong Auto Steering System Co., Ltd., “ Wuhu ⁵ ”	77.33 %	77.33 %
Wuhan Jielong Electric Power Steering Co., Ltd., “ Jielong ⁶ ”	85.00 %	85.00 %
Hubei Henglong Automotive System Group Co., Ltd, “ Hubei Henglong ⁷ ”	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jingzhou Henglong Automotive Technology (Testing) Center, “ Testing Center ⁸ ”	100.00 %	100.00 %
Beijing Hainachun Henglong Automotive Steering System Co., Ltd, “ Beijing HengLong ⁹ ”	50.00 %	50.00 %
Chongqing Henglong Hongyan Automotive System Co., Ltd, “ Chongqing Henglong ¹⁰ ”	70.00 %	70.00 %
CAAS Brazil’s Imports And Trade In Automotive Parts Ltd., “ Brazil Henglong ¹ ”	80.00 %	80.00 %
Fujian Qiaolong Special Purpose Vehicle Co., Ltd., “ Fujian Qiaolong ² ”	51.00 %	51.00 %

Wuhan Chuguanjie Automotive Science and Technology Ltd., “ Wuhan Chuguanjie ” ³	85.00	%	85.00	%
Hubei Henglong Group Shanghai Automotive Electronics Research and Development Ltd., “ Shanghai Henglong ” ⁴	100.00	%	-	

1. Henglong was established in 1997 and mainly engages in the production of rack and pinion power steering gears for cars and light duty vehicles.

2. Jiulong was established in 1993 and mainly engages in the production of integral power steering gears for heavy-duty vehicles

3. Shenyang was established in 2002 and focuses on power steering parts for light duty vehicles.

4. USAI was established in 2005 and mainly engages in the production and sales of sensor modules.

5. Wuhu was established in 2006 and mainly engages in the production and sales of automobile steering systems.

6. Jielong was established in 2006 and mainly engages in the production and sales of automobile steering columns.

7. On March 7, 2007, Genesis established Hubei Henglong, formerly known as Jingzhou Hengsheng Automotive System Co., Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, to engage in the production and sales of automotive steering systems. On July 8, 2012, Hubei Henglong changed its name to Hubei Henglong Automotive System Group Co., Ltd.

8. In December 2009, Henglong, a subsidiary of Genesis, formed the Testing Center, which mainly engages in the research and development of new products.

9. Beijing Henglong was established in 2010 and mainly engages in the design, development and manufacture of both hydraulic and electric power steering systems and parts. According to the joint venture agreement, the Company does not have voting control of Beijing Henglong. Therefore, the Company’s consolidated financial statements do not include Beijing Henglong, and such investment is accounted for by the equity accounting method.

On February 21, 2012, Hubei Henglong and SAIC-IVECO Hongyan Company, “SAIC-IVECO,” established a
10. Sino-foreign joint venture company, Chongqing Henglong, to design, develop and manufacture both hydraulic and electric power steering systems and parts.

On August 21, 2012, Brazil Henglong was established as a Sino-foreign joint venture company by Hubei
11. Henglong and two Brazilian citizens, Ozias Gaia Da Silva and Ademir Dal’ Evedove. Brazil Henglong engages mainly in the import and sale of automotive parts in Brazil.

In the second quarter of 2014, the Company acquired a 51.0% ownership interest in Fujian Qiaolong Special
12. Purpose Vehicle Co., Ltd., “Fujian Qiaolong”, a special purpose vehicle manufacturer and dealer with automobile repacking qualifications, based in Fujian, China. Fujian Qiaolong mainly manufactures and distributes drainage and rescue vehicles with mass flow, drainage vehicles with vertical downhole operation, crawler-type mobile pump stations, high-altitude water supply and discharge drainage vehicles, long-range control crawler-type mobile pump stations and other vehicles.

In May 2014, together with Hubei Wanlong, Jielong formed a subsidiary, Wuhan Chuguanjie Automotive Science
13. and Technology Ltd., “Wuhan Chuguanjie”, which mainly engages in research and development, manufacture and sales of automobile electronic systems and parts. Wuhan Chuguanjie is located in Wuhan, China.

In January 2015, Hubei Henglong formed Hubei Henglong Group Shanghai Automotive Electronics Research and
14. Development Ltd., “Shanghai Henglong”, which mainly engages in the design and sale of automotive electronics.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation - For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are described in Note 1. Significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The Company has no voting control in Beijing Henglong, thus such investment was accounted for using the equity method.

Shenyang was formed in 2002, with 70% owned and controlled by the Company, and 30% owned by Shenyang Automotive Industry Investment Corporation, “JB Investment.” The highest authority of the joint venture is Shenyang’s board of directors, which is comprised of seven directors, four of whom, 57%, are appointed by the Company, and three of whom, 43%, are appointed by JB Investment. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by more than two-thirds of the members of such board of directors, 67%, is required. The chairman of the board of directors is appointed by the Company. In March 2003, the Company and Jinbei entered into an act-in-concert agreement, under which the directors appointed by Jinbei agree to act in concert with the directors appointed by the Company. As a result, the Company obtained control of Shenyang in March 2003. The general manager of Shenyang is appointed by the Company.

USAI was formed in 2005. At December 31, 2015, 83.34% of USAI was owned by the Company, and 16.66% of USAI was owned by Hubei Wanlong Investment Inc., “Hubei Wanlong.” The highest authority of the joint venture is USAI’s board of directors, which is comprised of three directors, two of whom, 67%, are appointed by the Company, one of whom, 33%, is appointed by Hubei Wanlong. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. The chairman of such board of directors is appointed by the Company. The general manager of USAI is appointed by the Company.

Jielong was formed in April 2006. As at December 31, 2015, 85% of Jielong was owned by the Company, and 15% of Jielong was owned by Hubei Wanlong. The highest authority of the joint venture is Jielong’s board of directors, which is comprised of three directors, two of whom, 67%, are appointed by the Company, and one of whom, 33%, is appointed by Hubei Wanlong. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. Both the chairman of such board of directors and the general manager of Jielong are appointed by the Company.

Wuhu was formed in May 2006, with 77.33% owned by the Company, and 22.67% owned by Wuhu Chery Technology Co., Ltd., “Chery Technology.” The highest authority of the joint venture is Wuhu’s board of directors, which is comprised of five directors, three of whom, 60%, are appointed by the Company, and two of whom, 40%, are appointed by Chery Technology. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. The directors of the Company and Chery Technology executed an “Act in Concert” agreement, resulting in the Company having voting control in the joint venture. The chairman of such board of directors is appointed by the Company. The general manager of Wuhu is appointed by the Company.

Chongqing Henglong was formed in 2012, with 70% owned by the Company and 30% owned by SAIC-IVECO. The highest authority of the joint venture is Chongqing Henglong's board of directors, which is comprised of five directors, three of whom, 60%, are appointed by the Company, and two of whom, 40%, are appointed by SAIC-IVECO. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. In February 2012, the Company and SAIC-IVECO signed an "Act in Concert" agreement. According to the agreement, the directors appointed by SAIC-IVECO agreed to execute the "Act in Concert" agreement with the directors designated by the Company. The chairman of such board of directors and the general manager of Chongqing Henglong are both appointed by the Company.

Brazil Henglong was formed in 2012, with 80% owned by the Company and 20% owned by Mr. Ozias Gaia Da Silva and Mr. Ademir Dal' Evedove. The highest authority of the joint venture is Brazil Henglong's board of directors. In making operational decision, approval by voting rights representing at least 3/4 of the capital, 75%, is required and 80% of voting rights were owned by the Company. The chairman of such board of directors is appointed by the Company. The general manager is Mr. Ozias Gaia Da Silva.

Beijing Henglong was formed in 2010, with 50% owned by the Company and 50% owned by Beijing Hainachuan Auto Parts Co. Ltd., "Hainachuan." The highest authority of the joint venture is Beijing Henglong's board of directors, which is comprised of seven directors, four of whom, 57%, are appointed by the Company, and three of whom, 43%, are appointed by Hainachuan. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. The chairman of such board of directors is appointed by Hainachuan. The general manager of Beijing Henglong is appointed by the Company. The Company has no voting control in Beijing Henglong, thus such investment was accounted for using the equity method.

In 2014, the Company acquired a 51.0% ownership interest in Fujian Qiaolong. The remaining 49.0% ownership interest of Fujian Qiaolong is owned by Longyan Huanyu Emergency Equipment Technology Co., Ltd. and Mr. Lin lilun. The highest authority of the joint venture is the board of directors, which is comprised of five directors, three of whom, 60%, are appointed by the Company, and two of whom, 40%, are appointed by Longyan Huanyu. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least three members of such board of directors is required. The chairman of such board of directors is appointed by the Company. The general manager of Fujian Qiaolong is appointed by Longyan Huanyu.

In 2014, Jielong formed a subsidiary, Wuhan Chuguanjie, with 85% owned by the Company and 15% owned by Hubei Wanlong. The highest authority of the joint venture is the board of directors, which is comprised of three directors, two of whom, 67%, are appointed by the Company, and one of whom, 33%, is appointed by Hubei Wanlong. As for day-to-day operating matters, approval by at least two-thirds of the members of such board of directors is required. Both the chairman of such board of directors and the general manager of Chuguanjie are appointed by the Company.

The minority partners of each of the joint ventures are all private companies not controlled, directly or indirectly, by any PRC municipal government or other similar government entity.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The Company is of the opinion that the significant estimates related to impairment of long term assets and investment, the realizable value of accounts receivable and inventories, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, the amounts of accruals, warranty liabilities and deferred tax assets and the determination of fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired through business combinations. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents include all highly-liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Pledged Cash - Pledged as guarantee for the Company's notes payable and restricted to use. The Company regularly pays some of its suppliers by bank notes. The Company has to deposit a cash deposit, equivalent to 30%-100% of the face value of the relevant bank note, in order to obtain the bank note.

Short-term Investments - Short-term investments are comprised of time deposits with terms of three months or more which are due within one year. The carrying values of time deposits approximate fair value because of their short maturities. The interest earned is recognized in the consolidated statements of income over the contractual term of the deposits.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - In order to determine the value of the Company's accounts receivable, the Company records a provision for doubtful accounts to cover estimated credit losses. Management reviews and adjusts this allowance periodically based on historical experience and its evaluation of the collectability of outstanding accounts receivable. The Company evaluates the credit risk of its customers utilizing historical data and estimates of future performance.

Inventories - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated on the moving-average basis and includes all costs to acquire and other costs to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. The Company evaluates the net realizable value of its inventories on a regular basis and records a provision for loss to reduce the computed moving-average cost if it exceeds the net realizable value.

Advance Payments - These amounts represent advances to acquire various assets to be utilized in the future in the Company's normal business operations, such as machine equipment, raw materials and technology. Such amounts are paid according to their respective contract terms. Advance payment for machinery and equipment is classified as advance payment for property, plant and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet and advance payment of raw materials and technology are classified as advance payments and others in the consolidated balance sheet.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized; minor replacements and maintenance and repairs are charged to operations. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Category	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Land use rights and buildings:	
Land use rights	45 -50
Buildings	25
Machinery and equipment	6
Electronic equipment	4
Motor vehicles	8

Assets under Construction - represent buildings under construction and plant and equipment pending installation— are stated at cost. Cost includes construction and acquisitions, and interest charges arising from borrowings used to finance assets during the period of construction or installation and testing. No provision for depreciation is made on assets under construction until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for their intended commercial use.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income on the date of disposal.

Interest Costs Capitalized - Interest costs incurred in connection with borrowings for the acquisition, construction or installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalized (if significant) and depreciated as part of the asset's total cost when the respective asset is placed into service. Interest costs capitalized for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$0.2 million. No interest costs were capitalized for the year ended December 31, 2014 since they were not significant.

Intangible Assets - Intangible assets, representing patents and technical know-how acquired, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on the straight-line method over the

estimated useful life of 5 to 15 years.

Long-term Time Deposits - Long-term time deposits are comprised of time deposits with terms of more than one year. The carrying values of time deposits approximate fair value because changes in fair value, after considering the discount rate, are immaterial. The interest earned is recognized in the consolidated statements of income over the contractual term of the deposits.

Long-Lived Assets - The Company has adopted the provisions of *ASC Topic 360*, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." Property, plant and equipment and definite life intangible assets are reviewed periodically for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. If required, an impairment loss is recognized as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the assets.

In assessing long-lived assets for impairment, management considered the Company's product line portfolio, customers and related commercial agreements, labor agreements and other factors in grouping assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent. The Company considers projected future undiscounted cash flows, trends and other factors in its assessment of whether impairment conditions exist. Whilst the Company believes that its estimates of future cash flows are reasonable, different assumptions regarding such factors as future automotive production volumes, customer pricing, economics and productivity and cost saving initiatives, could significantly affect its estimates. In determining fair value of long-lived assets, management uses appraisals, management estimates or discounted cash flow calculations.

Long-term Investments - Investments in corporations which the Company does not have the ability to exert significant influence are stated at cost (if they have no readily determinable fair value), and are reviewed periodically for realization; investments in corporations which the Company has the ability to exert significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in limited partnerships which the Company has virtually no influence are stated at cost (if they have no readily determinable fair value), and are reviewed periodically for realization; investments in limited partnerships which the Company has more than virtually no influence are accounted for using the equity method.

The Company continually reviews its investment to determine whether a decline in fair value below the carrying value is other than temporary. The primary factors the Company considers in its determination are the length of time that the fair value of the investment is below the Company's carrying value and the financial condition, operating performance and near term prospects of the investee. In addition, the Company considers the reason for the decline in fair value, including general market conditions, industry-specific or investee-specific reasons, changes in valuation subsequent to the balance sheet date and the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in fair value. If the decline in fair value is deemed