

BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 20-F  
August 15, 2016  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
FORM 20-F

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

OR

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016

OR

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

OR

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

Commission File Number: 0-17601

BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

British Virgin Islands  
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Unit 1404, 14/F, Cheuk Nang Centre,  
9 Hillwood Road, Tsimshatsui  
Kowloon, Hong Kong  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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Unit 1404, 14/F, Cheuk Nang Centre,  
9 Hillwood Road, Tsimshatsui  
Kowloon, Hong Kong  
(Name, Telephone, email and/or fax number and address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None.

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

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$.003

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

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

5,577,639 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value, at March 31, 2016 (including 404,208 shares that are held in treasury)

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Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Yes  No

If the report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer   
] Non-accelerated filer

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

U.S. GAAP  International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other   
by the International Accounting Standards Board

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17  Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.)

Yes  No

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements. A forward-looking statement is a projection about a future event or result, and whether the statement comes true is subject to many risks and uncertainties. These statements often can be identified by the use of terms such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “approximate” or “continue,” or the negative thereof. The actual results or activities of the Company will likely differ from projected results or activities of the Company as described in this Annual Report, and such differences could be material.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results and performance of the Company to be different from any future results, performance and achievements expressed or implied by these statements. In other words, our performance might be quite different from what the forward-looking statements imply. You should review carefully all information included in this Annual Report.

You should rely only on the forward-looking statements that reflect management's view as of the date of this Annual Report. We undertake no obligation to publicly revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. You should also carefully review the risk factors described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The Private Securities Reform Act of 1995 contains a safe harbor for forward-looking statements on which the Company relies in making such disclosures. In connection with the “safe harbor,” we are hereby identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” under Item 3. - Key Information.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CURRENCY PRESENTATION

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and publish our financial statements in United States Dollars.

## REFERENCES

In this Annual Report, “China” refers to all parts of the People's Republic of China other than the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong. The terms “Bonso,” “we,” “our,” “us,” “the Group” and the “Company” refer to Bonso Electronics International Inc. and, where the context so requires or suggests, our direct and indirect subsidiaries. References to “dollars,” “U.S. Dollars” or “US\$” are to United States Dollars, “HK\$” are to Hong Kong Dollars, “Euros” or “euro” are to the European Monetary Union's Currency and “RMB” are to Chinese Renminbi.

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not Applicable to Bonso.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable to Bonso.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data.

The selected consolidated financial data as of March 31, 2015 and 2016 and for each of the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 are derived from the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and expressed in United States Dollars. The selected consolidated financial data set forth below as of March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period ended March 31, 2012 and 2013, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Annual Report. The selected consolidated financial data is qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in the F pages of this Annual Report and Item 5. – “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included in this Annual Report.

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## SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

## Statement of Operations Data

(in 000's US\$ except for shares and per share data)

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net sales	26,682	30,386	31,305	28,944	23,892
Cost of sales	(22,782 )	(25,263 )	(28,631 )	(23,092 )	(16,476 )
Gross profit	3,900	5,123	2,674	5,852	7,416
Rental income	34	45	708	1,453	1,477
Selling expenses	(267 )	(268 )	(389 )	(822 )	(420 )
Salaries and related costs	(2,526 )	(2,627 )	(2,983 )	(3,166 )	(2,961 )
Research and development expenses	(312 )	(396 )	(366 )	(228 )	(200 )
Administration and general expenses	(2,492 )	(2,402 )	(2,964 )	(3,245 )	(3,503 )
Gain from liquidation of subsidiary	1,448	-	-	-	-
Other income	84	120	20	520	256
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14	2	3,595	98	718
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	519
(Loss) / income from operations	(117 )	(403 )	295	462	3,302
Interest income	7	7	64	18	15
Interest expense	(87 )	(68 )	(136 )	(273 )	(113 )
Foreign exchange loss	(703 )	(261 )	(444 )	(134 )	(23 )
(Loss) / income before income taxes	(900 )	(725 )	(221 )	73	3,181
Income tax (expense) / credit	(2 )	(29 )	-	1,037	(310 )
Net (loss) / income	(902 )	(754 )	(221 )	1,110	2,871
Net (loss) / earnings per share - basic and diluted <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (0.17 )	\$ (0.14 )	\$ (0.04 )	\$0.21	\$0.55
Weighted average shares	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,173,431
Diluted weighted average shares	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,246,903	5,173,431

<sup>(1)</sup> The diluted net (loss) / earnings per share was the same as the basic net (loss) / earnings per share for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 as all potential common shares, including the stock options, are anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the computation of diluted net (loss) / earnings per share.

## Balance Sheet Data

(in 000's US\$ except for shares and per share data)

	March 31,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents, and fixed deposits maturing over three months	3,014	2,154	1,165	3,027	3,547
Working capital	2,484	(160 )	(3,769 )	(4,391 )	(530 )
Total assets	23,168	27,123	32,140	25,777	23,021
Current liabilities	9,293	13,942	18,646	13,429	8,137
Non-current financial liabilities at fair value	-	-	208	112	-
Income tax liabilities, non-current portion	2,595	2,595	2,595	-	-
Total liabilities	11,890	16,537	21,518	13,922	8,443
Common stock	17	17	17	17	17
Stockholders' equity	11,278	10,586	10,622	11,855	14,578
Dividends declared per share	-	-	-	-	-

## Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risks, together with all other information included in this Annual Report. The realization of any of the risks described below could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and future prospects.

## Political, Legal, Economic and Other Uncertainties of Operations in China and Hong Kong

We Could Face Increased Currency Risks If China Does Not Maintain The Stability Of The Hong Kong Dollar or the Chinese Renminbi. The Hong Kong Dollar and the United States Dollar have been fixed at approximately 7.80 Hong Kong Dollars to 1.00 U.S. Dollar since 1983. The market exchange rate has not deviated materially from the level of HK\$7.80 to US\$1.00 since the peg was first established. However, in May 2005, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority broadened the trading band from the original rate of HK\$7.80 per U.S. dollar to a rate range of HK\$7.75 to HK\$7.85 per U.S. dollar. The Hong Kong government has stated its intention to maintain the link at that rate. From 1994 until July 2005, the Chinese Renminbi had remained stable against the U.S. Dollar at approximately 8.28 to 1.00 U.S. Dollar. On July 21, 2005, the Chinese currency regime was altered to link the RMB to a "basket of currencies," which includes the U.S. Dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen and Korean Won. Under the rules, the RMB was allowed to move 0.3% on a daily basis against the U.S. Dollar. The People's Bank of China, on May 21 2007, widened the RMB trading band from 0.3% daily movement against the U.S. Dollar to 0.5%. Following the removal of the U.S. Dollar peg, the RMB appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. Dollar over the following three years. Since July 2008, however, the RMB has traded within a narrow range against the U.S. Dollar. As a consequence, the RMB has fluctuated significantly since July 2008 against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. Dollar. On June 20, 2010, the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") announced that the government of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") would further reform the RMB exchange rate regime and increase the flexibility of the exchange rate. Since June 2010, the PRC government has allowed the RMB to appreciate slowly against the U.S. dollar again, though there have been periods when the U.S. dollar has appreciated against the Renminbi as well. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future. As of July 15, 2016, the RMB was valued at 6.6852 per U.S. Dollar. Any significant revaluation of the RMB may materially and adversely affect our cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position and the value of our common shares and any dividends payable to our common shareholders in U.S. Dollars.





The Chinese government in the past has expressed its intention in the Basic Law of the PRC to maintain the stability of the Hong Kong currency after the sovereignty of Hong Kong was transferred to China in July 1997. However, there can be no assurance that the Hong Kong Dollar will remain pegged against the U.S. Dollar. If the current exchange rate mechanism is changed, we will face increased currency risks, which could have a material adverse effect upon the Company.

We Face Significant Risks If The Chinese Government Changes Its Policies, Laws, Regulations Or Tax Structure Or Its Current Interpretations Of Its Laws, Rules And Regulations Relating To Our Operations In China. Our property in Shenzhen and our manufacturing facility in Xinxing are located in China. As a result, our operations and assets are subject to significant political, economic, legal and other uncertainties. Changes in policies by the Chinese government resulting in changes in laws or regulations or the interpretation of laws or regulations, confiscatory taxation, changes in employment restrictions, restrictions on imports and sources of supply, import duties, corruption, currency revaluation or the expropriation of private enterprise could materially and adversely affect us. Over the past several years, the Chinese government has pursued economic reform policies, including the encouragement of private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. If the Chinese government does not continue to pursue its present policies that encourage foreign investment and operations in China, or if these policies are either not successful or are significantly altered, then our business operations in China could be adversely affected. We could even be subject to the risk of nationalization, which could result in the total loss of investment in that country. Following the Chinese government's policy of privatizing many state-owned enterprises, the Chinese government has attempted to augment its revenues through increased tax collection. Continued efforts to increase tax revenues could result in increased taxation expenses being incurred by us. Economic development may be limited as well by the imposition of austerity measures intended to reduce inflation, the inadequate development of infrastructure and the potential unavailability of adequate power and water supplies, transportation and communications. If for any reason we were required to move our manufacturing operations outside of China, our profitability would be substantially impaired, our competitiveness and market position would be materially jeopardized and we might have to discontinue our operations.

Continuing Economic Weakness May Adversely Affect Our Earnings, Liquidity And Financial Position. The Company's business has been challenging recently as a consequence of adverse worldwide economic conditions. In particular, there has been an erosion of global consumer confidence from concerns over declining asset values, price instability, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, rising unemployment and the stability and solvency of financial institutions, financial markets, businesses and sovereign nations. These concerns slowed global economic growth and resulted in recessions in many countries, including in the U.S., Europe and certain countries in Asia. The global economic weakness has negatively impacted our operating results since 2008. Overall, the economic outlook is uncertain as a result of concerns about the general global economy and the decreased rate of growth in China and the European Union. Recessionary conditions may return. If negative economic conditions return, a number of material adverse effects on our business could occur and could have a negative impact upon our results of operations. Further, slower overall growth of the Chinese economy may have a material adverse effect upon the Company and its results of operations. Also, the Company's Shenzhen factory is leased out to a third party whose main business is the manufacture of printing and packaging materials to be sold domestically. Negative economic conditions in China would affect the results of operations of this tenant, which may not be able to pay future rent to the Company in full or on time according to the lease agreement.

The Economy Of China Has Been Experiencing Significant Growth, Leading To Some Inflation and Increased Labor Costs. The economy in China has grown significantly over the past 20 years, which has resulted in inflation and an increase in the average cost of labor, especially in the coastal cities. China's consumer price index, the broadest measure of inflation, rose 2.42% in June 2014 from the level in June 2013, 1.40% between June 2014 and June 2015 and 1.90% between June 2015 and June 2016. China's overall economy and the average wage in the PRC are expected to continue to grow. Continuing inflation and material increases in the cost of labor in China could diminish our competitive advantage. If the government tries to control inflation, it may have an adverse effect on the business climate and growth of private enterprise in the PRC. An economic slowdown may reduce our revenues. If inflation is allowed to proceed unchecked, our costs would likely increase, and there can be no assurance that we would be able to increase our prices to an extent that would offset the increase in our expenses.

Changes To PRC Tax Laws And Heightened Efforts By China's Tax Authorities To Increase Revenues Are Expected To Subject Us To Greater Taxes. Since January 1, 2012, our PRC subsidiaries have been subject to a single PRC enterprise income tax rate of 25%. We base our tax position upon the anticipated nature and conduct of our business and upon our understanding of the tax laws of the various administrative regions and countries in which we have assets or conduct activities. However, our tax position is subject to review and possible challenge by taxing authorities and to possible changes in law, which may have retroactive effect. We cannot determine in advance the extent to which some jurisdictions may require us to pay taxes or make payments in lieu of taxes.

We Face Risks By Operating In China, Because The Chinese Legal System Relating To Foreign Investment And Foreign Operations Such As Bonso's Is Evolving And The Application Of Chinese Laws Is Uncertain. The legal system of China relating to foreign investments is continually evolving, and there can be no certainty as to the application of its laws and regulations in particular instances. The Chinese legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedential value. In 1979, the Chinese government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. Legislation over the past 37 years has significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investment in China. Enforcement of existing laws or agreements may be sporadic and implementation and interpretation of laws inconsistent. The Chinese judiciary is relatively inexperienced in enforcing the laws that exist, leading to a higher than usual degree of uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. Even where adequate law exists in China, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of that law. Further, various disputes may be subject to the exercise of considerable discretion by agencies of the Chinese government, and forces and factors unrelated to the legal merits of a particular matter or dispute may influence their determination. Continued uncertainty relating to the laws in China and the application of the laws could have a material adverse effect upon us and our operations in China.

Controversies Affecting China's Trade With The United States Could Harm Our Results Of Operations Or Depress Our Stock Price. While China has been granted permanent most favored nation trade status in the United States through its entry into the World Trade Organization, controversies between the United States and China may arise that threaten the status quo involving trade between the United States and China. These controversies could materially and adversely affect our business by, among other things, causing our products in the United States to become more expensive, resulting in a reduction in the demand for our products by customers in the United States, which would have a material adverse effect upon us and our results of operations. Further, political or trade friction between the United States and China, whether or not actually affecting our business, could also materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common shares.

If Our Factories Were Destroyed Or Significantly Damaged As A Result of Fire, Flood Or Some Other Natural Disaster, We Would Be Adversely Affected. All of our products are manufactured at our manufacturing facilities located in Xinxing, Guangdong, China. Fire-fighting and disaster relief or assistance in China may not be as developed as in Western countries. We currently maintain property damage insurance aggregating approximately \$31 million covering our stock in trade, goods and merchandise, furniture and equipment and buildings. We do not maintain business interruption insurance. Investors are cautioned that material damage to, or the loss of, our factories due to fire, severe weather, flood or other act of God or cause, even if insured, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects.

Our Results Could Be Harmed If We Have To Comply With New Environmental Regulations. Our operations create some environmentally sensitive waste that may increase in the future depending on the nature of our manufacturing operations. The general issue of the disposal of hazardous waste has received increasing attention from China's national and local governments and foreign governments and agencies and has been subject to increasing regulation. Our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected if we were to increase expenditures to comply with any new environmental regulations affecting our operations.

Enforcement Of The Labor Contract Law, Minimum Wage Increases And Future Changes In The Labor Laws In China May Result In The Continued Increase In Labor Costs. On June 29, 2007, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China enacted the Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Labor Contract Law introduces specific provisions related to fixed-term employment contracts, part-time employment, probation, consultation with labor union and employee assemblies, employment without a written contract, dismissal of employees, severance and collective bargaining, which together represent enhanced enforcement of labor laws and regulations. According to the Labor Contract Law, an employer is obliged to sign an unlimited-term labor contract with any employee who has worked for the employer for 10 consecutive years. Further, if an employee requests or agrees to renew a fixed-term labor contract that has already been entered into twice consecutively, the resulting contract must have an unlimited term, with certain exceptions. The employer must also pay severance to an employee in nearly all instances where a labor contract, including a contract with an unlimited term, is terminated or expires. In addition, the government has continued to introduce various new labor-related regulations after the Labor Contract Law. Among other things, current annual leave requirements mandate that annual leave ranging from 5 to 15 days is available to nearly all employees and further require that the employer compensate an employee for any annual leave days the employee is unable to take in the amount of three times his daily salary, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of these new regulations are still evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practices do not, or will not, violate the Labor Contract Law and other labor-related regulations. Between the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2015, we experienced an increase in the cost of labor caused by the increase in the minimum hourly rate. In accordance with the new minimum wage set by the local authorities, we increased the minimum wage for our labor in Shenzhen from RMB 1,100 (or approximately \$162) per month to RMB 1,320 (or approximately \$206) per month beginning April 1, 2011. The minimum wage was increased to RMB 1,500 (or approximately \$238) per month beginning February 1, 2012. The minimum wage in Shenzhen was increased to RMB 1,600 (or approximately \$254) per month beginning March 1, 2013, and later to RMB 1,808 (or approximately \$293) per month beginning February 1, 2014. We started hiring workers in our Xinxing factory during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and the minimum wage at that time in Xinxing was RMB 1,010 per month (or approximately \$160). Since May 1, 2015, the minimum wage at Xinxing has been RMB 1,210 per month (or approximately \$181 per month). We believe that increased labor costs in China will have a significant effect on our total production costs and results of operations and that we will not be able to continue to increase our production at our manufacturing facilities without substantially increasing our non-production salaries and related costs. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with the enforcement of the Labor Contract Law, disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected. Any future changes in the labor laws in the PRC could result in our having to pay increased labor costs. There can be no assurance that the labor laws will not change, which may have a material adverse effect upon our business and our results of operations.

If We Were To Lose Our Existing Banking Facilities Or Those Facilities Were Substantially Decreased Or Less Favorable Terms Were Imposed Upon Us, The Company Could Be Materially And Adversely Affected. We maintain banking facilities with Hang Seng Bank Limited, which are subject to renewal on an annual basis. We use these banking facilities to fund our working capital requirements. The credit markets in Hong Kong and throughout the world have tightened and experienced extraordinary volatility and uncertainty. We have had discussions with several of our banks and believe that the availability of our banking facilities will continue on terms that are acceptable to us. However, as a result of changes in the capital or other legal requirements applicable to the banks or if our financial position and operations were to deteriorate further, our costs of borrowing could increase or the terms of our banking facility could be changed so as to impact our liquidity. If we are unable to obtain needed capital on terms acceptable to us, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

## Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

We Depend Upon Our Largest Customers For A Significant Portion Of Our Sales Revenue, And We Cannot Be Certain That Sales To These Customers Will Continue. If Sales To These Customers Do Not Continue, Then Our Sales Will Decline And Our Business Will Be Negatively Impacted. We have relied upon three customers for a significant portion of our sales. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, these three customers accounted for approximately 87%, 80% and 82% of sales, respectively. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, 59% of our sales were to a single customer (37% of our sales were to that same customer during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015). We do not enter into long-term contracts with our customers but manufacture based upon purchase orders and therefore cannot be certain that sales to these customers will continue. Our largest customer in 2016, which accounted for 59% of our net sales in that year, represented 37% in 2015 and 33% in 2014. The loss of any of our largest customers would likely have a material negative impact on our sales revenue and our business.

Defects In Our Products Could Impair Our Ability To Sell Our Products Or Could Result In Litigation And Other Significant Costs. Detection of any significant defects in our products may result in, among other things, delay in time-to-market, loss of market acceptance and sales of our products, diversion of development resources, injury to our reputation or increased warranty costs. Because our products are complex, they may contain defects that cannot be detected prior to shipment. These defects could harm our reputation, which could result in significant costs to us and could impair our ability to sell our products. The costs we may incur in correcting any product defects may be substantial and could decrease our profit margins.

Since certain of our products are used in applications that are integral to our customers' businesses, errors, defects or other performance problems could result in financial or other damages to our customers, which would likely result in adverse effects upon our business with these customers. If we were involved in any product liability litigation, even if it were unsuccessful, it would be time-consuming and costly to defend. Further, our product liability insurance may not be adequate to cover claims.

Our Sales Through Retail Merchants Result In Seasonality, Susceptibility To A Downturn In The Retail Economy And Sales Variances Resulting From Retail Promotional Programs. Many of our customers sell to retail merchants. Accordingly, these portions of our customer base are susceptible to downturns in the retail economy. A greater number of our sales of scales products occur between the months of July and October in preparation for the Christmas holiday. Throughout the remainder of the year, our products do not appear to be subject to significant seasonal variation. However, past sales patterns may not be indicative of future performance.

Our Customers Are Dependent On Shipping Companies For Delivery Of Our Products, And Interruptions To Shipping Could Materially And Adversely Affect Our Business And Operating Results. Typically, we sell our products either F.O.B. Hong Kong, Yantian (Shenzhen) or Nansha (Guangzhou), and our customers are responsible for the transportation of products from Hong Kong, Yantian (Shenzhen) or Nansha (Guangzhou) to their final destinations. Our customers rely on a variety of carriers for product transportation through various world ports. A work stoppage, strike or shutdown of one or more major ports or airports could result in shipping delays materially and adversely affecting our customers, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. Similarly, an increase in freight surcharges due to rising fuel costs or general price increases could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Customer Order Estimates May Not Be Indicative Of Actual Future Sales. Some of our customers have provided us with forecasts of their requirements for our products over a period of time. We make many management decisions based on these customer estimates, including purchasing materials, hiring personnel and other matters that may increase our production capacity and costs. If a customer reduces its orders from prior estimates after we have increased our production capabilities and costs, this reduction may decrease our net sales and we may not be able to reduce our costs to account for this reduction in customer orders. Many customers do not provide us with forecasts of their requirements for our products. If those customers place significant orders, we may not be able to increase our production quickly enough to fulfill the customers' orders. The inability to fulfill customer orders could damage our relationships with customers and reduce our net sales.

Pressure By Our Customers To Reduce Prices And Agree To Long-Term Supply Arrangements May Cause Our Net Sales Or Profit Margins To Decline. Our customers are under pressure to reduce prices of their products. Therefore, we expect to experience increasing pressure from our customers to reduce the prices of our products. Continuing pressure to reduce the price of our products could have a material adverse effect upon our business and operating results. Our customers frequently negotiate supply arrangements with us well in advance of placing orders for delivery within a year, thereby requiring us to commit to price reductions before we can determine if we can achieve the assumed cost reductions. We believe we must reduce our manufacturing costs and obtain higher volume orders to offset declining average sales prices. Further, if we are unable to offset declining average sales prices, our gross profit margins will decline, which would have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations.

We Depend Upon Our Key Personnel, And The Loss Of Any Key Personnel, Or Our Failure To Attract And Retain Key Personnel, Could Adversely Affect Our Future Performance, Including Product Development, Strategic Plans, Marketing And Other Objectives. The loss or failure to attract and retain key personnel could significantly impede our performance, including product development, strategic plans, marketing and other objectives. Our success depends to a substantial extent not only on the ability and experience of our senior management, but particularly upon Anthony So, our Chairman of the Board. We do not have key man life insurance on Mr. So. To the extent that the services of Mr. So would be unavailable to us, we would be required to obtain another person to perform the duties Mr. So otherwise would perform. We may be unable to employ another qualified person with the appropriate background and expertise to replace Mr. So on terms suitable to us.

**Contractual Arrangements We Have Entered Into Among Us And Our Subsidiaries May Be Subject To Scrutiny By The Respective Tax Authorities, And A Finding That Bonso And Its Subsidiaries Owe Additional Taxes Could Substantially Reduce Our Consolidated Net Income And The Value Of Your Investment.** We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the respective tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements among our subsidiaries and Bonso do not represent an arm's length price and adjust Bonso's, or any of its subsidiaries', income in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. Bonso did not consider it necessary to make tax provision in this respect. However, there can be no assurance that the assessment performed by the local tax authorities will result in the same position. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction, for tax purposes, of expense deductions recorded by Bonso or any of its subsidiaries, which could in turn increase its tax liabilities. In addition, the tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on our affiliated entities for underpaid taxes. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our affiliated entities' tax liabilities increase or if they are found to be subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

**Increased Prices For Raw Materials May Have A Negative Impact Upon Us.** The price level of raw materials decreased slightly in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, compared to that in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The price of some of the raw materials fluctuates directly with the price of oil. If oil prices were to increase in the future, it will likely result in an increase in the costs of components to us, as well as an increase in our operating expenses, which could have a material adverse effect upon our business and results of operations.

**We May Face An Increased Shortage Of Factory Workers.** Currently, we have a sufficient number of factory workers at our Xinxing factory and do not expect a significant labor shortage in the next 12 months. However, there can be no assurance that we will not experience an increased need for workers in China in the future or that we will be able to adequately staff our factory in Xinxing in the future. The inability to adequately staff our factories could have a material adverse impact on production, which could lead to delays in shipments or missed sales. In the event that we have delayed or lost sales, we may need to deliver goods by air at our cost to ensure that our products arrive on time, which would likely result in an increase in air freight costs and vendor fines and could result in missed sales, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon our business and our results from operations.

**Recent Changes In The PRC's Labor Law Could Penalize Bonso If It Needs To Make Additional Workforce Reductions.** In June 2007, the National People's Congress of the PRC enacted new labor law legislation called the Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. It formalizes workers' rights concerning overtime hours, pensions, layoffs, employment contracts and the role of trade unions. Considered as one of the strictest labor laws in the world, among other things, this new law requires an employer to conclude an "open-ended employment contract" with any employee who either has worked for the employer for 10 years or more or has had two consecutive fixed-term contracts. An "open-ended employment contract" is in effect a lifetime, permanent contract, which is terminable only in specified circumstances, such as a material breach of the employer's rules and regulations, or for a serious dereliction of duty. Under the new law, downsizing by 20% or more of each individual entity may occur only under specified circumstances, such as a restructuring undertaken pursuant to China's Enterprise Bankruptcy Law, or where a company suffers serious difficulties in production and/or business operations. Also, if we lay off more than 20 employees at one time, we have to communicate with the labor union of our Company and report to the District Labor Bureau. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, we paid severance payments of \$1,194,000 for reducing our full workforce in Shenzhen, PRC as we moved our operations to the new factory in Xinxing, and the accumulated provision was approximately \$317,000 as of March 31, 2016. (2015: \$256,000; 2014: \$156,000). This accrued severance payment allowance is reviewed every year. We may incur much higher costs under China's labor laws if we are forced to downsize again, and accordingly, this new labor law may exacerbate the adverse effect of the economic environment on our financial results and financial condition.





We Face Increasing Competition In Our Industry And May Not Be Able To Successfully Compete With Our Competitors. Our business is in an industry that is becoming increasingly competitive, and many of our competitors, both local and international, have substantially greater technical, financial and marketing resources than we have. As a result, we may be unable to compete successfully with these competitors. We compete with scale manufacturers in the Far East, the United States and Europe. We believe that our principal competitors in the scale market are other original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) and original design manufacturers (“ODMs”), and all companies engaged in the branded, ODM and OEM business. The scale market is highly competitive, and we face pressures on pricing which could result in lower margins. Lower margins may affect our ability to cover our costs, which could have a material negative impact on our operations and our business.

We Are Controlled By Our Management, Whose Interests May Differ From Those Of The Other Shareholders. As of July 15, 2016, Mr. Anthony So, our founder and Chairman, beneficially owned approximately 47.3% of our common stock (44.3% of our issued and outstanding shares) after eliminating 423,208 shares held as treasury stock (“Treasury Stock”). Andrew So, our Chief Operating Officer and President, beneficially owned approximately 13.0% of our common stock (8.8% of our issued and outstanding shares) after eliminating Treasury Stock. Albert So, our Chief Financial Officer, beneficially owned approximately 7.0% of our common stock (4.9% of our issued and outstanding shares) after eliminating Treasury Stock. The record ownership of Mr. Anthony So, Mr. Andrew So and Mr. Albert So aggregates 57.9% of the shares entitled to vote. The other directors of the Company own of record 3.8% of the shares entitled to vote. Accordingly, the existing management and directors of the Company can vote in the aggregate 61.7% of the shares entitled to vote. As a result, the current directors and management of the Company are in a position to elect the Board of Directors and, therefore, to control our business and affairs, including certain significant corporate actions such as acquisitions, the sale or purchase of assets and the issuance and sale of our securities. The current directors and management may be able to prevent or cause a change in control of the Company. We also may be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us without the current directors’ and management’s consent. The interest of our largest shareholders may differ from the interests of other shareholders. There are no agreements, understandings or commitments among the members of the Board to vote their shares in any specific manner or to vote collectively for or against any matter that may come before the shareholders.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which could, if not remediated, result in material misstatements in our financial statements. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As disclosed in Item 15 – “Controls and Procedures,” we have identified, in conjunction with our independent auditors, certain material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting related to our financial closing process, the lack of trained accounting personnel, the failure to enter certain transactions into the accounting records on a timely basis and the failure to properly record stock based compensation in our interim financial statements.

A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result of these material weaknesses, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of March 31, 2016, based on criteria set forth by the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company undertook some remediation measures (as discussed in Item 15) to address certain deficiencies noted in our Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015; however, management believes that additional remediation work must be undertaken in order to properly address the material weaknesses in our internal control identified above.

As discussed in Item 15, we are developing and intend to implement additional remediation plans designed to address these material weaknesses; however, the material weaknesses will not be remediated until the necessary controls have been implemented and are determined to be operating effectively. We do not know the specific time frame needed to fully remediate the material weaknesses identified. We cannot assure you that our efforts to fully remediate these internal control weaknesses will be successful or that similar material weaknesses will not recur. If our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material weaknesses, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we could be required to restate our financial results.

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses, management believes the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows at and for the periods presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Due To Inherent Limitations, There Can Be No Assurance That Our System Of Disclosure And Internal Controls And Procedures Will Be Successful In Preventing All Errors Or Fraud Or In Informing Management Of All Material Information In A Timely Manner. Our disclosure controls and internal controls and procedures may not prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well-conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been or will be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur simply because of error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by circumvention of the internal control procedures. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

There Are Inherent Uncertainties Involved In Estimates, Judgments And Assumptions Used In The Preparation Of Financial Statements In Accordance With U.S. GAAP. Any Changes In Estimates, Judgments And Assumptions Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On Our Business, Financial Position And Results Of Operations. The consolidated financial statements included in the periodic reports we file with the SEC are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP involves making estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets (including intangible assets), liabilities and related reserves, revenues, expenses and income. Estimates, judgments and assumptions are inherently subject to changes in the future, and any such changes could result in corresponding changes to the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and income. Any such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operation.

Compliance Costs With The Securities Laws The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley Act”), The Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”), And Other Regulatory Initiatives Have Increased and May Continue to Increase Our Costs. Changes in corporate governance practices due to the Dodd-Frank Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, changes in the continued listing rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market, new accounting pronouncements and new regulatory legislation, rules or accounting changes have increased our cost of being a U.S. public company and may have an adverse impact on our future financial position and operating results. These regulatory changes and other legislative initiatives have made some activities more time-consuming and have increased financial compliance and administrative costs for public companies, including foreign private issuers like us. In addition, any future changes in regulatory legislation, rules or accounting may cause our legal and accounting costs to further increase. In addition, these new rules and regulations require increasing time commitments and resource commitments from our company, including from senior management. This increased cost could negatively impact our earnings and have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Further, the new rules may increase the expenses associated with our director and officer liability insurance.

During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014, We Inadvertently Violated Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Section 13(k) Of The Securities Exchange Act And May Be Subject To Sanctions For Such Violations.

Section 13(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) provides that it is unlawful for a company such as ours, which has a class of securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act to, directly or indirectly, including through any subsidiary, extend or maintain credit in the form of a personal loan to or for any director or executive officer of the company. Issuers violating Section 13(k) of the Exchange Act may be subject to civil sanctions, including injunctive remedies and monetary penalties, as well as criminal sanctions. The imposition of any of such sanctions on the Company may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, we made loans aggregating approximately \$1,052,000 to our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Anthony So. Management believed at the time that the loans were made that these loans were permissible and did not violate Section 13(k) of the Exchange Act, because Mr. So would be able to repay the full amount by foregoing his salary and accrued annual leave payments until the loans had been paid in full.

We advanced the funds to Mr. So on two separate occasions, and Mr. So directed that his salary payments and accrued annual leave payments be used to offset the amounts that we loaned to him. In addition, Mr. Albert So and Mr. Andrew So, who are officers and directors of the Company, directed the Company to use their accrued annual leave payments to partially satisfy the amounts due to the Company from Mr. Anthony So. On March 31, 2014, the amount due to the Company from Mr. So was \$166,157. On August 7, 2014, Mr. So paid \$166,157 to the Company to fully repay the amounts loaned to him. The loans were non-interest bearing. See “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.”

Notwithstanding Mr. Anthony So’s repayment in full of the loans made to him, those loans constitute a violation of Section 13(k) of the Exchange Act and Section 402(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

As a result of this inadvertent violation, the Board adopted a policy regarding loans or advances to any Executive Officer or Director of the Company. The policy provides that “The Company shall not directly or indirectly, including through any subsidiary, extend or maintain credit to, or arrange for the extension of credit, or renew an extension of credit, in the form of a personal loan to or for any Director or Executive Officer (or equivalent thereof) of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company.”

Our Operating Results And Stock Price Are Subject To Wide Fluctuations. Our quarterly and annual operating results are affected by a wide variety of factors that could materially and adversely affect net sales, gross profit and profitability. This could result from any one or a combination of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of results to be expected in any future period, and fluctuations in operating results may also result in fluctuations in the market price of our common stock.

Our Results Could Be Affected By Changes In Currency Exchange Rates. Changes in currency rates involving the Hong Kong Dollar or Chinese Renminbi could increase our expenses. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, our financial results were affected by currency fluctuations, resulting in a total foreign exchange loss of approximately \$444,000, \$134,000 and \$23,000, respectively. Generally, our revenues are collected in United States Dollars and Chinese Renminbi. Our costs and expenses are paid in United States Dollars, Hong Kong Dollars and Chinese Renminbi. We face a variety of risks associated with changes among the relative value of these currencies. Appreciation of the Chinese Renminbi against the Hong Kong Dollar and the United States Dollar would increase our expenses when translated into United States Dollars and could materially and adversely affect our margins and results of operations. If the trend of Chinese Renminbi appreciation continues against the Hong Kong Dollar and the United States Dollar, our operating costs will further increase and our financial results will be adversely affected. In addition, a significant devaluation in the Chinese Renminbi or Hong Kong Dollar could have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations. If we determined to pass onto our customers through price increases the effect of increases in the Chinese Renminbi relative to the Hong Kong Dollar and the United States Dollar, it would make our products more expensive in global markets, such as the United States and the European Union. This could result in the loss of customers, who may seek, and be able to obtain, products and services comparable to those we offer in lower-cost regions of the world. If we did not increase our prices to pass on the effect of increases in the Chinese Renminbi relative to the Hong Kong Dollar and the United States Dollar, our margins and profitability would suffer.

Protection And Infringement Of Intellectual Property. We have no patents, licenses, franchises, concessions or royalty agreements that are material to our business. We have obtained a trademark registration in Hong Kong for the marks BONSO and MODUS in connection with certain electronic apparatus. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or trademarks or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult. Our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary rights may allow third parties to duplicate our products or develop functionally equivalent or superior technology. In addition, our competitors may independently develop similar technology or design around our proprietary intellectual property.

Further, we may be notified that we are infringing patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by other parties. In the event of an infringement claim, we may be required to spend a significant amount of money to develop a non-infringing alternative or to obtain licenses. We may not be successful in developing such an alternative or obtaining a license on reasonable terms, if at all. Any litigation, even without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Cancellations Or Delays In Orders Could Materially And Adversely Affect Our Gross Margins And Operating Income. Sales to our OEM customers are primarily based on purchase orders we receive from time to time rather than firm, long-term purchase commitments. Although it is our general practice to purchase raw materials only upon receiving a purchase order, for certain customers we will occasionally purchase raw materials based on such customers' rolling forecasts. Further, during times of potential component shortages we have purchased, and may continue to purchase, raw materials and component parts in the expectation of receiving purchase orders for products that use these components. In the event actual purchase orders are delayed, are not received or are canceled, we would experience increased inventory levels or possible write-downs of raw material inventory that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.



We Generally Have No Written Agreements With Suppliers To Obtain Components, And Our Margins And Operating Results Could Suffer From Increases In Component Prices. We are typically responsible for purchasing components used in manufacturing products for our customers. We generally do not have written agreements with our suppliers of components. This typically results in our bearing the risk of component price increases because we may be unable to procure the required materials at a price level necessary to generate anticipated margins from the orders of our customers. Prices of components may increase in the future for a variety of reasons. Accordingly, additional increases in component prices could materially and adversely affect our gross margins and results of operations.

We may encounter difficulties in obtaining approval to redevelop our Shenzhen Factory Land, which could adversely affect our growth and business prospects.

As part of our ongoing business strategy we intend to focus our efforts on redeveloping our Shenzhen factory into a high-end commercial complex containing retail space, office space and some residential space. We anticipate that it will take several years to obtain all necessary governmental approvals for us to redevelop the Shenzhen factory, and we think it is likely that we will obtain the necessary approvals. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain all requisite permits and approvals from relevant government authorities in relation to the redevelopment of the land, and the development of the commercial complex. Our planned real estate project is subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including without limitation the following:

- 1 we do not currently have strong brand recognition or relationships in the real estate development and management business;
- 1 we may not be able to obtain all necessary government approvals or all requisite permits and approvals from relevant government authorities in relation to the redevelopment of the land, or to successfully redevelop the land in a timely manner;
- 1 we face intense competition from real estate developers that are already in the business for years;
  - 1 our experience and expertise gained from our manufacturing business may not be particularly relevant or applicable to a real estate development and management business; and
- 1 we may not be able to generate enough revenues to offset our costs in our real estate development and management business.

If we are not successful in development of our property development project, our growth, business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.



We may not have adequate financing, whether through bank loans or other arrangements, to fund the redevelopment of our Shenzhen factory site, and capital resources may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

Redevelopment of our Shenzhen factory will require us to make a significant investment. Property development is capital intensive, and we do not currently have the necessary capital to fund the redevelopment project. We plan to finance our property redevelopment from our cash on hand, bank facilities and other sources. We cannot assure you that lenders will grant us sufficient financing in the future to fully fund the redevelopment project or that funding will be available from other sources. Further, the financing policies of the PRC government relating to the property development sector have varied. It is possible that the PRC government may further tighten financing policies on PRC financial institutions for the property development sector. These property-related financing policies may limit our ability and flexibility to use bank borrowings to finance our property redevelopment project.

We may fail to obtain, or experience material delays in obtaining, requisite certificates, licenses, permits or governmental approvals for redevelopment of our Shenzhen factory, and as a result our redevelopment plans, business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Property development in the PRC is heavily regulated. Property developers in China must abide by various laws and regulations, including implementation rules promulgated by local governments to enforce these laws and regulations. During various stages of our property redevelopment project, we will be required to obtain and maintain various certificates, licenses, permits, certificates and governmental approvals, including but not limited to qualification certificates, land use rights certificates, construction land planning permits, construction works planning permits, construction works commencement permits, pre-sale permits and completion certificates. Before the government authorities issue any certificate, license or permit, we must also meet specific conditions. We cannot assure you that we will be able to adapt to new PRC land policies that may come into effect from time to time with respect to the property development industry or that we will not encounter other material delays or difficulties in fulfilling the necessary conditions to obtain all necessary certificates, licenses or permits for our property development in a timely manner, or at all, in the future. If we fail to obtain or encounter significant delays in obtaining the necessary certificates, licenses or permits we will not be able to continue with our redevelopment plans, and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

#### Certain Legal Consequences of Foreign Incorporation and Operations

Judgments Against The Company And Management May Be Difficult To Obtain Or Enforce. We are a holding corporation organized as an International Business Company under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”), and our principal operating subsidiaries are organized under the laws of Hong Kong and the laws of the PRC. Our principal executive offices are located in Hong Kong and the PRC. Outside the United States, it may be difficult for investors to enforce judgments obtained against us in actions brought in the United States, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws. In addition, most of our officers and directors reside outside the United States, and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons or to enforce against the Company or these persons judgments predicated upon the liability provisions of United States federal securities laws. Our Hong Kong counsel and our British Virgin Islands counsel have advised that there is substantial doubt as to the enforceability against us or any of our directors or officers in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts in claims for liability based on the civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws.



No treaty exists between Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands and the United States providing for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments. However, the courts of Hong Kong and the British Virgin Islands are generally prepared to accept a foreign judgment as evidence of a debt due. An action may then be commenced in Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands for recovery of this debt. A Hong Kong or British Virgin Islands court will only accept a foreign judgment as evidence of a debt due if:

- the judgment is for a liquidated amount in a civil matter;
- the judgment is final and conclusive;  
the judgment is not, directly or indirectly, for the payment of foreign taxes, penalties, fines or charges of a like nature (in this regard, a Hong Kong court is unlikely to accept a judgment for an amount obtained by doubling, trebling or otherwise multiplying a sum assessed as compensation for the loss or damage sustained by the person in whose favor the judgment was given);
- the judgment was not obtained by actual or constructive fraud or duress;  
the foreign court has taken jurisdiction on grounds that are recognized by the common law rules as to conflict of laws in Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands;  
the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained were not contrary to natural justice (i.e. the concept of fair adjudication);  
the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained, the judgment itself and the enforcement of the judgment are not contrary to the public policy of Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands;
- the person against whom the judgment is given is subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign court; and  
the judgment is not on a claim for contribution in respect of damages awarded by a judgment, which fall under Section 7 of the Protection of Trading Interests Ordinance, Chapter 7 of the Laws of Hong Kong.

Enforcement of a foreign judgment in Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands may also be limited or affected by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, arrangement and moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally, and will be subject to a statutory limitation of time within which proceedings may be brought.

Because We Are Incorporated In The British Virgin Islands, You May Not Have The Same Protections As Shareholders Of U.S. Corporations. We are organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Principles of law relating to matters affecting the validity of corporate procedures, the fiduciary duties of our management, directors and controlling shareholders and the rights of our shareholders differ from, and may not be as protective of shareholders as, those that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction within the United States. Our directors have the power to take certain actions without shareholder approval, including amending our Memorandum or Articles of Association, which are the terms used in the British Virgin Islands for a corporation's charter and bylaws, respectively, and approving certain fundamental corporate transactions, including reorganizations, certain mergers or consolidations and the sale or transfer of assets. In addition, there is doubt that the courts of the British Virgin Islands would enforce liabilities predicated upon United States federal securities laws.

Future Issuances Of Preference Shares Could Materially And Adversely Affect The Holders Of Our Common Shares Or Delay Or Prevent A Change Of Control. Our Memorandum and Articles of Association provide the ability to issue an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in four classes. While no preferred shares are currently issued or outstanding, we may issue preferred shares in the future. Future issuance of preferred shares could materially and adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common shares, dilute the common shareholders' holdings or delay or prevent a change of control.

Our Shareholders Do Not Have The Same Protections Or Information Generally Available To Shareholders Of U.S. Corporations Because The Reporting Requirements For Foreign Private Issuers Are More Limited Than Those Applicable To Public Corporations Organized In The United States. We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). We are not subject to certain provisions of the Exchange Act applicable to United States public companies, including: the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K, the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations with respect to a security registered under the Exchange Act and the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and establishing insider liability for profits realized from any "short-swing" trading transaction (i.e., a purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of the issuer's equity securities within six months or less). Because we are not subject to these rules, our shareholders are not afforded the same protections or information generally available to investors in public companies organized in the United States.

Our Board's Ability To Amend Our Charter Without Shareholder Approval Could Have Anti-Takeover Effects That Could Prevent A Change In Control. As permitted by the laws of the British Virgin Islands, our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be amended by our Board of Directors without shareholder approval. This includes amendments to increase or reduce our authorized capital stock. Our Board's ability to amend our charter documents without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of Bonso, including a tender offer to purchase our common shares at a premium over the current market price.

We Have Not Paid Dividends Since 2007 And May Not Pay Dividends In The Future. We have not paid dividends on our common stock since 2007, and we may not be able to declare dividends, or the Board of Directors may decide not to declare dividends, in the future. We will determine the amounts of any dividends when and if they are declared, in the future at the time of declaration.

#### Item 4. Information on the Company

##### History and Development of the Company

Bonso Electronics International Inc. was formed on August 8, 1988 as a limited liability International Business Company under the laws of the British Virgin Islands under the name “Golden Virtue Limited.” On September 14, 1988, we changed our name to Bonso Electronics International Inc. We operate under the BVI Business Companies Act.

Effective as of May 1, 2001 we acquired 100% of the equity of Korona Haushaltswaren GmbH & Co. KG, a limited liability partnership registered in Germany (“Korona”). Korona marketed consumer scale products throughout Europe to retail merchandisers and distributors. Effective March 31, 2009, we sold certain assets of Korona to Beurer GmbH, including inventories, accounts receivable, toolings and intellectual property rights. Korona completed its liquidation in February 2012.

In April 2007, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Bonso USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Bonso USA”), to focus on the sales of industrial scales in the U.S. market. Bonso USA has been dormant since 2009 and no business activities are being conducted by this subsidiary.

For a description of our current operating subsidiaries, see “Organizational Structure,” below.

Our corporate administrative matters are conducted through our registered agent, HWR Services Limited, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Our principal executive offices are located at Unit 1404, 14/F, Cheuk Nang Centre, 9 Hillwood Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Our telephone number is (852) 2605-5822, our facsimile number is (852) 2691-1724, our e-mail address is info@bonso.com and our website is www.bonso.com.

##### Business Overview

Bonso Electronics International Inc. designs, develops, produces and sells electronic sensor-based and wireless products for private label original equipment manufacturers (individually “OEM” or, collectively, “OEMs”), original brand manufacturers (individually “OBM” or, collectively, “OBMs”) and original design manufacturers (individually, “ODM” or, collectively, “ODMs”).

Since 1989, we have manufactured all of our products in China in order to take advantage of the lower overhead costs and competitive labor rates. From 1989 until 2013, all of our production took place in our Shenzhen factory; however, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 we began production in our Xinxing factory. We moved all production processes from our Shenzhen factory to the Xinxing factory during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, and we rented out the old Shenzhen factory to a third party as a source of rental income.

Our primary business has been the design, development, production and sale of electronic sensor-based and wireless products. Effective with the transfer of manufacturing operations to our new factory in Xinxing we leased our factory in Shenzhen to a third party. This lease marks our entry into the “property” business. The lease with the third party terminates in August 2019. We have engaged consultants to assist us in obtaining the necessary governmental approvals to permit us to redevelop the Shenzhen factory into a high end commercial complex, containing retail space, office space and some residential space. We anticipate completing the approval process in 2018; however, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining all necessary approvals. If we are successful in obtaining the necessary governmental approvals for the redevelopment, we believe that the rental income derived from leasing the redeveloped property will be a significant contributing factor to our profit in the future.

Our principal capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment over the last three years are set forth below:

	2014	2015	2016
Property plant & equipment and land use rights	\$2,898,000	\$1,645,000	\$939,000

Our capital expenditures include construction-in-progress, leasehold improvement and the purchase of machinery used in the production of certain of our products.

All of the foregoing capital expenditures were financed principally from internally generated funds, except for three motor vehicles purchased with capital leases.

#### Products

Our sensor-based scale products include bathroom, kitchen, office, jewelry, laboratory, postal and industrial scales that are used in consumer, commercial and industrial applications. These products accounted for 95% of revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, 89% for 2015 and 93% for 2016. We believe that our sensor-based scale products will continue to be a major portion of our scales revenue as we are able to secure orders from our major customers.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Company began to produce certain electrical pet care products, including a bark control device. These products accounted for 6% of revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, 10% for 2015 and 4% for 2014.

We also receive revenue from certain customers for the development and manufacture of tooling and molding for scales and pet electronics products although most of the tools and moulds which we produce are used by us for the manufacture of our products. We also generate some sales of scrap materials. These revenues accounted for approximately 1% of net sales for each of the last three fiscal years.

The following table sets forth the percentage of net sales for each of the product lines mentioned above for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016:

Product Line	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
Scales	95 %	89 %	93 %
Pet Electronics Products	4 %	10 %	6 %
Others	1 %	1 %	1 %
Total	100%	100 %	100 %

### Business Strategy

We believe that our future growth depends upon our ability to eliminate or decrease the manufacture and sale of lower margin products, strengthen our customer base by enhancing and diversifying our products, increasing the number of customers and expanding into additional markets while maintaining or increasing sales of our products to existing customers, and focusing upon the production and sale of higher margin products. Our future growth and our ability to become profitable are also dependent upon our ability to control production costs and increase production capacity. Our strategy to achieve these goals is as follows:

**Increased Focus Upon Manufacturing and Selling Higher Margin Products and the Elimination or Decrease in the Production and Sale of Lower Margin Products.** In seeking to return to profitability, we analyzed our product mix and concluded that we were most likely to return to profitability if we eliminated the production and sale of lower margin products that require the employment of larger numbers of workers and the commitment of substantial resources to carry or stock raw materials and components inventory. We advised our largest customer for these low margin electronic scale products that without substantial price increases, we would not be in position to continue manufacturing these products in the calendar year beginning January 1, 2015. That customer did not agree to the price increases that we requested, and has shifted this business to alternative suppliers. With the decrease in the production and sale of lower margin products, the Company increased its gross profit from 20.2% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, to 31.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

**Product Enhancement And Diversification.** We continually seek to improve and enhance our existing products in order to provide a longer product life-cycle and to meet increasing customer demands for additional features. Our research and development staff are currently working on a variety of projects to enhance our existing scale products and in the postal scale/meter area. Further, we are developing certain electrical pet care products. See “Product Research and Development” and “Competition,” below.

**Maintaining And Expanding Business Relations With Existing Customers.** We promote relationships with our significant customers through regular communication, including visiting certain of our customers in their home countries and providing direct access to our manufacturing and quality control personnel. This access, together with our concern for quality, has resulted in a relatively low level of defective products. Moreover, we believe that our emphasis on timely delivery, good service and low cost has contributed, and will continue to contribute, to good relations with our customers and increased orders. Further, we solicit suggestions from our customers for product enhancement and when feasible, attempt to develop and incorporate the enhancements suggested by our customers into our products.





**Controlling Production Costs.** In 1989, recognizing that labor cost was a major factor permitting effective competition in the consumer electronic products industry, we relocated all of our manufacturing operations to China to take advantage of the large available pool of lower-cost manufacturing labor. Continuing this approach and recognizing that labor costs are significantly lower in Xinxing than in Shenzhen, we moved all of our manufacturing from Shenzhen to Xinxing, and there was a reduction in our labor costs as a result. In addition, we have continued to shift production and manufacturing of various parts and components to third party suppliers, including plastic injection molded parts and metal parts. In some cases, we have entered into agreements with third parties in which they lease our equipment from us, and then manufacture parts and components that we use in assembling our final products. Those third parties provide the workers and supervisors, and the necessary raw materials. We lease our machinery or equipment, our dormitory facilities for their workers and supervisory staff and our meals or cafeteria services for the third party's workers and staff. There are other third party contractors that utilize their own equipment and their own facilities in manufacturing specific components or parts for us.

We are actively seeking to control production costs by such means as redesigning our existing products in order to decrease material and labor costs, controlling the number of our employees, increasing the efficiency of workers by providing regular training and tools and redesigning the flow of our production lines.

**New Manufacturing Facility.** In November 2006, Bonso entered into a land purchase agreement to acquire 133,500 square meters of land use right for future expansion in Xinxing, China. In July 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to sell approximately 23,500 square meters of that land use right, leaving the Company with approximately 110,000 square meters. The office building on the Xinxing site was completed in February 2015, and its leasehold renovations were completed in January 2016. All manufacturing operations have been moved from Shenzhen to Xinxing. We intend to carefully monitor our capacity needs and to expand capacity as necessary in the future.

#### Customers and Marketing

We sell our products primarily in the United States and Europe. Customers for our products are primarily OEMs, OBMs and ODMs which market the products under their own brand names. We market our products to OEMs, OBMs and ODMs through our sales staff at trade shows and via e-mail, our website and facsimile.

Net export sales to customers by geographic area constituting 10% or more of total sales of the Company consisted of the following for each of the three years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

	Year ended March 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%
United States of America	25,203	81	21,271	73	14,062	59
Germany	4,688	15	6,210	22	4,568	19
Total	29,891	96	27,481	95	18,630	78

We maintain a marketing and sales team of seven people. Also, our experienced engineering teams work directly with our customers to develop and tailor our products to meet the customers' specific needs. We market our products primarily through a combination of direct contact by our experienced in-house technical sales staff and through trade shows and via e-mail, our website and facsimile. No commission payments were paid to the sales team during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Our major sensor-based electronic scale products and pet electronic products customers and their percentage of sales for the prior three fiscal years are below:

Customers	Percent of Sales – Year ended March 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
Sunbeam Products, Inc.	45%	24%	7%
Fitbit, Inc.	33%	37%	59%
Kern + Sohn GMBH	9%	19%	16%

#### Component Parts and Suppliers

We purchase over 1,000 different component parts from more than 100 major suppliers and are not dependent upon any single supplier for key components. We purchase components for our products primarily from suppliers in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China.

The price of oil and other raw materials increased during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 resulting in an increase of our component part prices. We have taken steps to reduce our exposure to any inability to obtain components by forecasting with an increased buffer rate and placing orders for components earlier to allow for longer delivery lead times. Because of these actions, we do not expect to experience any difficulty in obtaining needed component parts for our products. The price level of raw materials remained stable in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, compared to that in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and decreased slightly in each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016 compared to each of the immediately previous fiscal years.

## Quality Control

We have received ISO 9001:2008 certification from BSI Assurance UK Limited. The ISO 9001:2008 certification was awarded to our subsidiary, Bonso Advanced Technology (Xinxing) Company Limited. ISO 9001 is one of the ISO 9000 series of quality system standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization, a worldwide federation of national standards bodies. ISO 9001 provides a model for quality assurance (and continuous improvement) in product development, manufacturing, installation and servicing that focuses on meeting customer requirements.

The European Union has enacted the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (“RoHS”). RoHS prohibits the use of certain substances, including lead, in certain products. We believe that we are in compliance with RoHS and have a supply of compliant components from suppliers.

The Company provides to certain customers an additional one to two percent of certain products ordered in lieu of a warranty, which are recognized as cost of sales when these products are shipped to customers from our facility. In addition, certain products sold by the Company are subject to a limited product quality warranty. The Company accrues for estimated incurred but unidentified quality issues based upon historical activity and known quality issues if a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. The standard limited warranty period is one to three years. Quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts are recorded net of sales if they are within the warranty period. All sales are based upon firm orders with fixed terms and conditions, which generally cannot be modified. Historically, we have not experienced material differences between our estimated amounts of quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts and the actual results. Our contracts do not contain price protection or similar privileges in relation to the sale of goods.

## Patents, Licenses, Trademarks, Franchises, Concessions and Royalty Agreements

We have obtained a trademark registration in Hong Kong and China for the marks BONSO and MODUS in connection with certain electronic apparatus.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark and trade secret laws, employee and third party non-disclosure agreements and other intellectual property protection methods to protect our proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement or other claims against us with respect to any existing or future products. We cannot assure you that licenses would be available if any of our technology were successfully challenged by a third party, or if it became desirable to use any third-party technology to enhance the Company’s products. Litigation to protect our proprietary information or to determine the validity of any third-party claims could result in a significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is determined in our favor.

While we have no knowledge that we are infringing upon the proprietary rights of any third party, there can be no assurance that such claims will not be asserted in the future with respect to existing or future products. Any such assertion by a third party could require us to pay royalties, to participate in costly litigation and defend licensees in any such suit pursuant to indemnification agreements or to refrain from selling an alleged infringing product or service.



### Product Research and Development

The major responsibility of the product design, research and development personnel is to develop and produce designs to the satisfaction of, and in accordance with, the specifications provided by the OEMs, OBM and ODMs. We believe our engineering and product development capabilities are important to the future success of our business. As an ODM, we take specifications that are provided to us by the customer and design a product to meet those specifications. Some of our product design, research and development activities are customer funded and are under agreements with specific customers for specific products. To reduce costs, we conduct our research and development at our facilities in China. We principally employ Chinese engineers and technicians at costs that are substantially lower than those that would be required in Hong Kong. At March 31, 2016, we employed 11 individuals in Hong Kong and China for our engineering staff, who are at various times engaged in research and development.

### Competition

The manufacture and sale of electronic sensor-based and wireless products is highly competitive. Competition is primarily based upon unit price, product quality, reliability, product features and management's reputation for integrity. Accordingly, reliance is placed on research and development of new products, line extensions and technological, quality and other continuous product improvement. There can be no assurance that we will enjoy the same degree of success in these efforts in the future. Research and development expenses aggregated approximately \$366,000, \$228,000 and \$200,000 during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

### Seasonality

Generally, the first calendar quarter of each year is typically the slowest sales period because our manufacturing facilities in China are closed for two weeks for the Chinese New Year holidays to permit employees to travel to their homes in China. In addition, sales during the first calendar quarter of scales products usually dip following the increase in sales during the Christmas season. A greater number of our sales of scales products occur between the months of July and October for shipment in preparation for the Christmas holiday. Throughout the remainder of the year, our products do not appear to be subject to significant seasonal variation. However, past sales patterns may not be indicative of future performance.

### Transportation

Typically, we sell products either F.O.B. Hong Kong, Yantian (Shenzhen) or Nansha (Guangzhou), which means that our customers are responsible for the transportation of finished products from Hong Kong, Yantian (Shenzhen) or Nansha (Guangzhou) to their final destination. Transportation of components and finished products to and from the point of shipment is by truck. To date, we have not been materially affected by any transportation problems. However, transportation difficulties affecting air cargo or shipping, such as an extended closure of ports that materially disrupts the flow of our customers' products to their destination, mainly the United States and Europe, could materially and adversely affect our sales and margins if, as a result, our customers delay or cancel orders or seek concessions to offset expediting charges they incurred pending resolution of the problems causing the port closures.

### Government Regulation

We are subject to comprehensive and changing foreign, federal, provincial, state and local environmental requirements, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste and the remediation of contamination associated with releases of hazardous substances. We believe that we are in compliance with current environmental requirements. Nevertheless, we use hazardous substances in our operations and, as is the case with manufacturers in general, if a release of hazardous substances occurs on or from our properties we may be held liable and may be required to pay the cost of remediation. The amount of any resulting liability could be material.

### Foreign Operations

Our products are manufactured at our factories located in China. While China has been granted permanent most favored nation trade status in the United States through its entry into the World Trade Organization, controversies between the United States and China may arise that threaten the status quo involving trade between the United States and China. These controversies could materially and adversely affect our business by, among other things, causing our products in the United States to become more expensive, resulting in a reduction in the demand for our products by customers in the United States.

Sovereignty over Hong Kong reverted to China on July 1, 1997. The 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration, the 1990 Basic Law of Hong Kong, the 1992 United States-Hong Kong Policy Act and other agreements provide some indication of the business climate we believe will continue to exist in Hong Kong. Hong Kong remains a Special Administrative Region (“SAR”) of China, with certain autonomies from the Chinese government. Hong Kong is a full member of the World Trade Organization. It has separate customs territory from China, with separate tariff rates and export control procedures. It has a separate intellectual property registration system. The Hong Kong Dollar is legal tender in the SAR, freely convertible and not subject to foreign currency exchange controls by China. The SAR government has sole responsibility for tax policies, though the Chinese government must approve the SAR’s budgets. Notwithstanding the provisions of these international agreements, we cannot be assured of the continued stability of political, legal, economic or other conditions in Hong Kong. No treaty exists between Hong Kong and the United States providing for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments. Accordingly, Hong Kong courts might not enforce judgments predicated on the federal securities laws of the United States, whether arising from actions brought in the United States or, if permitted, in Hong Kong.

## Organizational Structure

We have two wholly-owned Hong Kong subsidiaries, Bonso Electronics Limited (“BEL”) and Bonso Advanced Technology Limited (“BATL”). Both BEL and BATL were organized under the laws of Hong Kong and are responsible for the design, development, manufacture and sale of our products.

BEL has one active Hong Kong subsidiary, Bonso Investment Limited (“BIL”). BIL was organized under the laws of Hong Kong and has been used to acquire and hold our investment properties in Hong Kong and China.

BEL also has one active PRC subsidiary, Bonso Electronics (Shenzhen) Company, Limited (“BESCL”), which is organized under the laws of the PRC and was used to manufacture our products until January 2014. BESCL leased its factory to a third party from August 2013 to August 2019, and is receiving a monthly rental income of approximately \$109,000 as of August 2016. Effective with the transfer of manufacturing operations to Xinxing, we ceased manufacturing in this subsidiary and its principal business today is leasing our former manufacturing facility to a third party.

BATL has two active PRC subsidiaries, Bonso Advanced Technology (Xinxing) Company, Limited (“BATXXCL”), which is organized under the laws of the PRC and is used to acquire and hold our new manufacturing facility in Xinxing, Guangdong, China, and Bonso Technology (Shenzhen) Company Limited (“BTL”), in Shenzhen, PRC, to provide product design and distribution services for the Group. BATL has a PRC subsidiary, Xinxing An Bang Metal and Plastic Manufacturing Company Limited (“ANB”), in Xinxing, Guangdong, PRC, which has ceased its operations since May 2015 and is under de-registration.

We also have a wholly-owned British Virgin Islands subsidiary, Modus Enterprise International Inc. (“Modus”), which owned 100% of Korona until Korona’s liquidation during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and which owns 100% of Bonso USA, which has been dormant since 2009 and does not conduct any business activities. (See “History and Development of the Company,” above.)

## Property, Plant and Equipment

### British Virgin Islands

Our corporate administrative offices are located at Cragmuir Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands and corporate administrative matters are conducted through our registered agent, HWR Services Limited, located at P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

### Hong Kong

We own a residential property in Hong Kong, which is located at Savanna Garden, House No. 27, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong. House No. 27 consists of approximately 2,475 square feet plus a 177 square foot terrace and a 2,308 square foot garden area. The use of House No. 27 is provided as quarters to Mr. Anthony So, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

### China

Our Shenzhen factory in China is located at Shenzhen in the DaYang Synthetical Development District, close to the border between Hong Kong and China. This factory consists of one factory building, which contains approximately 186,000 square feet, two workers' dormitories, containing approximately 103,000 square feet, a canteen and recreation center of approximately 26,000 square feet, an office building, consisting of approximately 26,000 square feet, and two staff quarters for supervisory employees, consisting of approximately 34,000 square feet, for a total of approximately 375,000 square feet. The Company entered into a rental agreement in June 2013 to rent out the Shenzhen factory to a third party from August 2013 to August 2019. We received a monthly rental income of approximately \$99,000 until August 2016, when it increased to approximately \$109,000 until August 2019.

We have engaged consultants to assist us in obtaining the necessary governmental approvals to permit us to redevelop the Shenzhen factory into a high end commercial complex, containing retail space, office space and some residential space. We anticipate completing the approval process in 2018; however, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining all necessary approvals. If we are successful in obtaining the necessary governmental approvals for the redevelopment, we believe that the rental income derived from leasing the redeveloped property will be a significant contributing factor to our profit in the future.

In addition, we own two office units in Beijing, namely Units 12 and 13 on the third floor, Block A of Sunshine Plaza in Beijing, China. Unit 12 consists of 1,102 square feet and Unit 13 consists of 1,860 square feet. One unit is rented to an unaffiliated third party for an aggregate monthly rental of approximately RMB 12,000, or approximately \$2,000, while the other unit is rented to another unaffiliated third party for an aggregate monthly rental of approximately RMB 8,000 or approximately \$1,000.

Our Xinxing factory is located in Xinxing High-Tech Industrial Estate, Xinxing, Yunfu City, Guangdong, China. This factory land area is 1,185,000 square feet, with one factory building consisting of 225,000 square feet, one warehouse consisting of 62,000 square feet, three dormitories consisting of an aggregate of 85,000 square feet and an office building consisting of 49,000 square feet. Leasehold improvements being made to the office building were completed in January 2016.





The Company entered into a rental agreement in July 2013 to rent out approximately 13,000 square feet of the factory building, plus some machines and equipment, to a third party from July 2013 to June 2016. We received a monthly rental income of approximately \$7,000 under that rental agreement.

The Company entered into a rental agreement in January 2015 to rent out approximately 46,000 square feet of the factory building, as well as some machines and equipment, to another third party from January 2015 to December 2020. We receive a monthly rental income of approximately \$4,000 under that rental agreement.

In addition, the Company entered into a rental agreement in September 2015 to rent out approximately 28,000 square feet of the factory building to another third party from September 2015 to February 2019. We receive a monthly rental income of approximately \$4,000 under that rental agreement.

#### Adequacy of Facilities

We believe our manufacturing complex will be adequate for our reasonably foreseeable needs.

#### Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not Applicable to Bonso.

#### Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Item 3. – “Key Information – Selected Financial Data” and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

##### Overview

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company experienced decreased revenues. Our overall sales decreased due to our discontinuation of manufacturing and sales of certain lower margin products.

We derive our revenues principally from the sale of sensor-based scales manufactured in China, which represent 93% of total sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. As mentioned in Item 3. – “Key Information – Risk Factors,” we are dependent upon a limited number of major customers for a significant portion of our revenues. Our revenues and business operation are subject to fluctuation if there is a loss of orders from any of our largest customers. Further, the pricing of our scale products is becoming increasingly competitive, especially to our customers in the United States and Germany, who contributed approximately 78% of our revenue during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

Net sales, income from operations and net (loss) / income were approximately \$31,305,000, \$295,000 and (\$221,000), respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, \$28,944,000, \$462,000 and \$1,110,000, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and \$23,892,000, \$3,302,000 and \$2,871,000, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

Labor costs per worker are increasing in China. In accordance with the new minimum wage set by the local authorities, we increased the minimum wage for our labor in Shenzhen, PRC from RMB 1,320 (or approximately \$206) per month beginning April 1, 2011, to RMB 1,500 (or approximately \$238) per month beginning February 1, 2012, RMB 1,600 (or approximately \$254) per month beginning March 1, 2013, and then to RMB 1,808 (or approximately \$293) per month beginning February 1, 2014 in Shenzhen, PRC. The minimum wage was RMB 1,010 (or approximately \$164) per month in Xinxing, Guangdong, PRC beginning May 1, 2013 and is currently RMB 1,210 (or approximately \$181). We believe that future increases in labor costs in China would have a significant effect on our total production costs and results of operations. Our labor costs represented approximately 12.6% of our total production costs in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, compared to 11.8% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and 14.5% in 2014. Total labor costs decreased from approximately \$2,715,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$2,073,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in overall labor costs was the result of a lower production level required due to reduced revenue. There can be no assurance that labor costs will not increase in the future or that any additional increase in labor costs will not have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations.

We have continued to shift production and manufacturing of various parts and components to third party suppliers, including plastic injection molded parts and metal parts. In some cases, we have entered into agreements with third parties in which they lease our equipment from us, and then manufacture parts and components that we use in assembling our final products. Those third parties provide the workers and supervisors, and the necessary raw materials. We lease our machinery or equipment, our dormitory facilities for their workers and supervisory staff, and our meals or cafeteria services for the third party's workers and staff. There are other third party contractors that utilize their own equipment and their own facilities in manufacturing specific components or parts for us.

We have not experienced significant difficulties in obtaining raw materials for our products, and management does not anticipate any such difficulties in the foreseeable future. Prices of raw materials increased during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, but did not vary significantly during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The price of some of the raw materials utilized by the Company fluctuates directly with the price of oil, and the price of raw materials decreased slightly in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, compared to that in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 and decreased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 compared to 2015. There can be no assurance that raw material costs will not fluctuate or that any additional increase in raw material costs will not have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations.

In seeking to return to profitability, in 2014 we analyzed our product mix and concluded that we were most likely to return to profitability if we eliminated the production and sale of lower margin products that require the employment of larger numbers of workers and the commitment of substantial resources to carry or stock raw materials and components inventory. We advised our largest customer for these low margin electronic scale products that without substantial price increases we would not be in a position to continue manufacturing these products in the calendar year beginning January 1, 2015. That customer did not agree to the price increases that we requested, and has shifted this business to alternative suppliers. With the decrease in the production and sale of lower margin products, the Company increased its gross profit from 20.2% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, to 31.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.



## Operating Results

The following table sets forth selected income data as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

Statement of Operations Data	Year Ended March 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
	%	%	%
Net Sales	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	(91.5 )	(79.8 )	(69.0 )
Gross profit	8.5	20.2	31.0
Rental income	2.2	5.0	6.2
Selling expenses	(1.2 )	(2.8 )	(1.8 )
Salaries and related costs	(9.5 )	(10.9 )	(12.4 )
Research and development expenses	(1.2 )	(0.8 )	(0.8 )
Administration and general expenses	(9.5 )	(11.2 )	(14.7 )
Other income	0.1	1.8	1.1
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11.5	0.3	3.0
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	0.0	0.0	2.2
Income from operations	0.9	1.6	13.8
Interest income	0.2	0.1	0.1
Interest expenses	(0.4 )	(1.0 )	(0.5 )
Foreign exchange loss	(1.4 )	(0.5 )	(0.1 )
(Loss) / income before income taxes	(0.7 )	0.2	13.3
Income tax credit / (expense)	0.0	3.6	(1.3 )
Net (loss) / income	(0.7 )	3.8	12.0

## Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

**Net Sales.** Our sales decreased approximately \$5,052,000, or 17.5%, from approximately \$28,944,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$23,892,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in sales was primarily due to lower customer demand for our existing products, together with the elimination of products with lower profit margins.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to approximately 31.0% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as compared to approximately 20.2% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The higher gross margin was primarily the result of the abandoning of products with lower profit margins.

**Rental Income.** Rental income increased by approximately \$24,000, or 1.7% from approximately \$1,453,000 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$1,477,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 as a result of increased production area being rented out at our Xinxing facility.

**Selling Expenses.** Selling expenses decreased by approximately \$402,000, or 48.9%, from approximately \$822,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$420,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was the result of reduced net sales and a reduction in required air shipments.

**Salaries And Related Costs.** Salaries and related costs decreased by approximately \$205,000, or 6.5%, from approximately \$3,166,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$2,961,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in salaries and related costs was primarily the result of a reduction in the number of employees due to lower net sales.

**Research And Development Expenses.** Research and development expenses decreased approximately \$28,000, or 12.3%, from approximately \$228,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$200,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease in research and development was primarily the result of a decrease in the number of engineers employed. Research and development expenses account for 0.8% of net revenue for both the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Administration And General Expenses.** Administration and general expenses increased by approximately \$258,000, or 8.0%, from approximately \$3,245,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$3,503,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The increase was primarily the result of a one-time compensation expense of approximately \$801,000 due to stock options granted during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

**Other Income.** Other income decreased approximately \$264,000 or 50.8%, from approximately \$520,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$256,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily the result of decreased gain from revaluation of forward contracts. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a gain from revaluation of forward contract of approximately \$36,000, while the Company recorded a gain on valuation of forward contracts of approximately \$131,000 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. In addition, the Company recorded approximately \$194,000 for the reduction of aged accounts payable for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, as compared to \$nil during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

**Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment.** Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment increased approximately \$620,000, or 632.7%, from \$98,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$718,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The gain on disposal of approximately \$718,000 was the result of the sale of a residential property in Shenzhen to a third party.

**Gain on Disposal of Intangible Assets.** Gain on disposal of intangible assets was approximately \$519,000 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as compared to \$nil during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily the result of gain on disposal of a land use right of part of the land at our Xinxing facility.

**Income From Operations.** As a result of the factors described above, income from operations increased by 614.7% from a profit of approximately \$462,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to a profit of approximately \$3,302,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

**Interest Income.** Interest income decreased to approximately \$15,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as compared to approximately \$18,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, due to lower interest rates on deposit accounts. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the Company earned 0.25% per annum, or approximately \$3,000, from a fixed deposit in RMB for which the interest rate was pegged to the appreciation rate of RMB against USD. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company did not enter into similar fixed deposit arrangement.

**Interest Expense.** Interest expense decreased approximately \$160,000, or 58.6%, from approximately \$273,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$113,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily the result of less utilization of banking facilities since the Company's operating activities generated positive net cash flows during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 .

**Foreign Exchange Loss.** Foreign exchange loss decreased approximately \$111,000, or 82.8%, from approximately \$134,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$23,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. This decrease was primarily the result of reduced foreign exchange activities with the increased usage of Chinese Renminbi for both payments received and expenses paid.

**Income Tax Credit / (Expense).** Income tax expense was approximately \$310,000 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as compared to an income tax credit of \$1,037,000 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase in income tax expense was the result of an increase in income before tax generated during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Net Income.** As a result of the factors described above, net income increased from approximately \$1,110,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$2,871,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, an increase in income of approximately \$1,761,000, or 158.6%.

**Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments.** Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax, decreased from a gain of approximately \$123,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to a loss of approximately \$850,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, a decrease of approximately \$973,000, or 791.1%. The decreased foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax, was primarily the result of depreciation of assets denominated in Chinese Renminbi after translation to US Dollars.

**Comprehensive Income.** As a result of the factors described above, comprehensive income increased from approximately \$1,233,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to approximately \$2,021,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, an increase of approximately \$788,000 or 63.9%.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

**Net Sales.** Our sales decreased approximately \$2,361,000, or 7.5%, from approximately \$31,305,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$28,944,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The decrease in sales was primarily due to our strategic decision to give up orders of certain lower margin electronic scale products.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to approximately 20.2% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, as compared to approximately 8.5% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The higher gross margin was primarily the result of a higher percentage of sales being of higher margin products.

**Rental Income.** Rental income increased approximately \$745,000 or 105.2%, from approximately \$708,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$1,453,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily the result of a full year of rental income generated from the Shenzhen factory during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, as compared to partial rental income generated since August 1, 2013 from the Shenzhen factory during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

**Selling Expenses.** Selling expenses increased by approximately \$433,000, or 111.3%, from approximately \$389,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$822,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was the result of air freight costs incurred due to a delay in production of certain orders of lower margin electronic scale products.

**Salaries And Related Costs.** Salaries and related costs increased by approximately \$183,000, or 6.1%, from approximately \$2,983,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$3,166,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase in salaries and related costs was primarily the result of an increase in employee insurance and pension expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Research And Development.** Research and development expenses decreased approximately \$138,000, or 37.7%, from approximately \$366,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$228,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The decrease in research and development was primarily the result of a reduction in engineers for lower margin electronic scale products. Research and development expenses account for 0.8% of net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, and for 1.2% of net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.



**Administration And General Expenses.** Administration and general expenses increased by approximately \$281,000, or 9.5%, from approximately \$2,964,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$3,245,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in depreciation and local tax payments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Other Income.** Other income increased approximately \$500,000 or 2,500.0%, from approximately \$20,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$520,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$132,000 gain on valuation of forward contracts and an increase of \$194,000 for the reduction of aged accounts payable for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment.** Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment decreased approximately \$3,497,000, or 97.3%, from \$3,595,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$98,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The gain of \$3,595,000 for the disposal of property, plant and equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 was related to the Shenzhen factory, and was recorded when we transferred all production processes to the Xinxing factory and leased out the Shenzhen factory for rental income. However, no such large gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment was realized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Income From Operations.** As a result of the factors described above, income from operations increased by 56.6% from a profit of approximately \$295,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to a profit of approximately \$462,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Interest Income.** Interest income decreased to approximately \$18,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, as compared to approximately \$64,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, due to lower interest rates on saving accounts and fixed deposit accounts. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company earned 6% per annum, or approximately \$62,000, from a fixed deposit in RMB with the interest rate pegged to the appreciation rate of RMB against USD. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the Company earned 0.25% per annum, or approximately \$3,000, from a similar fixed deposit in RMB for which the interest rate was pegged to the appreciation rate of RMB against USD.

**Interest Expense.** Interest expense increased approximately \$137,000, or 100.7%, from approximately \$136,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$273,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in bank borrowings obtained in the PRC with higher interest rates.

**Foreign Exchange Loss.** Foreign exchange loss decreased approximately \$310,000, or 69.8%, from approximately \$444,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$134,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily the result of decrease in magnitude of the appreciation of Chinese Yuan against the United States Dollars during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

**Income Tax Credit / (Expense).** Income tax credit was approximately \$1,037,000 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, as compared to \$nil during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The increase in income tax credit was the result of the reversal of over-provision of the prior years' uncertain income tax liability. The tax review was concluded and confirmed with local tax authorities during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

Net (Loss) / Income. As a result of the factors described above, net income increased from a loss of approximately \$221,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to income of approximately \$1,110,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, an increase in income of approximately \$1,331,000, or 602.3%.

Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments. Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax, decreased from approximately \$257,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to approximately \$123,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, a decrease of approximately \$134,000, or 52.1%. The decreased foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax, was primarily the result of reduced fluctuation of the Chinese Renminbi against the United States Dollar.

Comprehensive (Loss) / Income. As a result of the factors described above, comprehensive gain increased from an income of approximately \$36,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to an income of approximately \$1,233,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, an increase of approximately \$1,197,000 or 3,325%.

#### Impact of Inflation

We believe that inflation had an impact on our business during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The minimum wage in Shenzhen, PRC, increased from RMB 1,100 (or approximately \$162) per month beginning July 1, 2010 to RMB 1,320 (or approximately \$206) per month beginning April 1, 2011, and was later increased to RMB 1,500 (or approximately \$238) per month beginning February 1, 2012, RMB 1,600 (or approximately \$254) per month beginning March 1, 2013 and then to RMB 1,808 (or approximately \$293) per month beginning February 1, 2014. We believe that the impact of inflation on our business was minimal during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 due to the lower price of oil. However, the minimum wage in Xinxing, PRC was increased from RMB 1,010 per month (or approximately \$160) to RMB 1,210 per month (or approximately \$181) as of May 1, 2015. Although the minimum wage in Xinxing did not increase between May 31, 2015 and May 31, 2016, we believe that inflation will continue to increase our operating costs and cost of raw materials and have a significant impact upon us in the future. We have generally been able to modify and improve our product designs so that we could either increase the prices of our products or lower the production costs in order to keep pace with inflation. Oil prices have been volatile in recent years. If oil prices increase, it will likely result in an increase in the cost of components to us, as well as an increase in our operating expenses, which will have a material adverse effect upon our business and results of operations. Further, the increase in labor costs and operating costs in the PRC has had a material impact on our profitability.

#### Taxation

The companies comprising the Group are subject to tax on an entity basis on income arising in, or derived from, Hong Kong and the PRC. The current rate of taxation of the subsidiary operating in Hong Kong is 16.5%. The Group is not subject to income taxes in the British Virgin Islands.

The tax rate for our subsidiary in the PRC was 25% in 2012 and beyond. There is no tax payable in Hong Kong on offshore profit or on dividends paid to Bonso Electronics Limited by its subsidiaries or to us by Bonso Electronics Limited. Therefore, our overall effective tax rate may be lower than that of most United States corporations; however, this advantage could be materially and adversely affected by changes in the tax laws of the British Virgin Islands, Hong Kong or China.

Efforts by the Chinese government to increase tax revenues could result in decisions or interpretations of the tax laws by the Chinese tax authorities that are unfavorable to us and which increase our future tax liabilities or deny our expected refunds. Changes in Chinese tax laws or their interpretation or application may subject us to additional Chinese taxation in the future.

No reciprocal tax treaty regarding withholding taxes exists between the United States and the British Virgin Islands. Under current British Virgin Islands law, dividends, interest or royalties paid by us to individuals are not subject to tax as long as the recipient is not a resident of the British Virgin Islands. If we were to pay a dividend, we would not be liable to withhold any tax, but shareholders would receive gross dividends, irrespective of their residential or national status.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, certain of our subsidiaries were, and continue to be, subject to inquiries from the local tax authorities. Upon the adoption of ASC 740 "Income Taxes", the Company recorded a provision of approximately \$2,595,000 in relation to uncertain tax positions as of April 1, 2007. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the tax review case was closed and confirmed with the local tax authorities and the final tax and interest payable were approximately \$1,545,000. After offsetting with the tax reserve certificates purchased for approximately \$1,710,000, the Company obtained a refund of approximately \$165,000.

Contractual arrangements we have entered into among us and our subsidiaries in different locations may be subject to scrutiny by respective tax authorities, and a finding against the Company and its subsidiaries may result in additional tax liabilities that could substantially reduce our consolidated net income. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if respective tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements among our subsidiaries and Bonso do not represent an arm's length price and adjust Bonso's or its subsidiaries' income. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our affiliated entities' tax liabilities increase.

Dividends, if any, paid to any United States resident or citizen shareholder are treated as dividend income for United States federal income tax purposes. Such dividends are not eligible for the 70% dividends-received deduction allowed to United States corporations on dividends from a domestic corporation under Section 243 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). Various Internal Revenue Code provisions impose special taxes in certain circumstances on non-United States corporations and their shareholders. You are urged to consult your tax advisor with regard to such possibilities and your own tax situation.

In addition to United States federal income taxation, shareholders may be subject to state and local taxes upon their receipt of dividends.

## Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We sell most of our products to international customers. Our principal export markets are North America (mainly the United States), Europe (mainly Germany) and Asia. Other markets are other European countries (such as the United Kingdom), Australia and Africa. Sales to international customers are made directly by us to our customers. We sell all of our products in United States Dollars and Chinese Renminbi and pay for our material components principally in United States Dollars, Hong Kong Dollars and Chinese Renminbi. Most factory expenses incurred are paid in Chinese Renminbi. Because the Hong Kong Dollar is pegged to the United States Dollar, in the past our only material foreign exchange risk arose from potential fluctuations in the Chinese Renminbi and a devaluation in United States Dollars. For the reasons discussed in the paragraphs below, management believes that it may be possible that there will be some fluctuation in the coming year. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we experienced a foreign currency exchange loss of approximately \$23,000.

A summary of our debts from our banking facilities utilized as at March 31, 2015 and 2016 which were subject to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016
	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands
Hong Kong dollars and Chinese Yuan	5,206	1,743

The amount above is due within one year.

Fluctuations in the value of the Hong Kong Dollar have not been significant since October 17, 1983, when the Hong Kong government tied the value of the Hong Kong Dollar to that of the United States Dollar. However, there can be no assurance that the value of the Hong Kong Dollar will continue to be tied to that of the United States Dollar. China adopted a floating currency system on January 1, 1994, unifying the market and official rates of foreign exchange. China approved current account convertibility of the Chinese Renminbi on July 1, 1996, followed by formal acceptance of the International Monetary Fund's Articles of Agreement on December 1, 1996. These regulations eliminated the requirement for prior government approval to buy foreign exchange for ordinary trade transactions, though approval is still required to repatriate equity or debt, including interest thereon. From 1994 until July 2005, the Chinese Renminbi had remained stable against the United States Dollar at approximately 8.28 to 1.00 United States Dollar. On July 21, 2005, the Chinese currency regime was altered to link the RMB to a "basket of currencies," which includes the United States Dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen and Korean Won. Under the rules, the RMB was allowed to move 0.3% on a daily basis against the United States Dollar. The People's Bank of China, on May 21 2007, widened the RMB trading band from 0.3% daily movement against the United States Dollar to 0.5%. On June 20, 2010, the People's Bank of China increased the flexibility of the exchange rate and between June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2013, the value of the Renminbi appreciated approximately 12.0% against the United States Dollar, although the value of the Renminbi depreciated approximately 2.5% against the United States Dollar in 2014. In August 2015, the People's Bank of China changed the way it calculates the mid-point price of Renminbi against the United States Dollar, requiring the market-makers who submit for reference rates to consider the previous day's closing spot rate, foreign-exchange demand and supply as well as changes in major currency rates. As a result, in 2015, the value of the Renminbi depreciated approximately 5.8% against the United States Dollar, and from December 31, 2015 through May 20, 2016, the value of the Renminbi further depreciated approximately 1.1% against the United States Dollar. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in greater fluctuations of the Renminbi against the United States Dollar. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi

and the United States Dollar in the future. As of July 15, 2016, the RMB was valued at 6.6852 per United States Dollar as compared to 6.1089 per United States Dollar as of July 15, 2015.

To manage our exposure to foreign currency and translation risks, we may purchase currency exchange forward contracts, currency options or other derivative instruments, provided such instruments may be obtained at suitable prices.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our growth and cash needs to date primarily from internally generated funds and bank debt. We do not use off-balance sheet financing arrangements, such as securitization of receivables or obtaining access to assets through special purpose entities, as sources of liquidity. Our primary uses of cash have been to fund expansions and upgrades of our manufacturing facilities.

Operating activities generated approximately \$3,855,000 of net cash for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as compared to approximately \$2,647,000 of net cash for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. This increase in the amount of cash generated by operating activities was primarily attributable to increased net income and reduction in inventory.

As of March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$3,547,000 in cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits maturing over three months, as compared to approximately \$3,027,000 in cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits maturing over three months as of March 31, 2015. Working capital at March 31, 2016 was approximately negative \$530,000, as compared to approximately negative \$4,391,000 at March 31, 2015. The increase in working capital was the result of increased net income. We believe there are no material restrictions (including foreign exchange controls) on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans, advances or product/material purchases. We believe our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements.

As of March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$913,000 in net trade receivables, as compared to approximately \$1,306,000 as of March 31, 2015. This decrease of \$393,000 was primarily attributable to reduced net sales.

As of March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$1,823,000 in inventories, as compared to approximately \$3,121,000 as of March 31, 2015. This decrease of \$1,298,000 was primarily attributable to the reduction in stock levels required for the manufacturing of our products.

As of March 31, 2016, we had a total of approximately \$3,738,000 in notes and accounts payable, as compared to approximately \$6,621,000 as of March 31, 2015. The decrease of \$2,883,000 was primarily attributable to lower net sales and efforts to provide earlier repayments to banks and suppliers.

As of March 31, 2016, we had in place general banking facilities with one financial institution with amounts available aggregating approximately \$6,189,000 (2015: \$9,438,000 from two financial institutions). Such facilities include the ability to obtain overdrafts, letters of credit, short-term notes payable, factoring, short-term loans, long-term loans and financial instruments including forward contracts. As of March 31, 2016, we had utilized approximately \$1,743,000 from these general banking facilities. Interest on this indebtedness fluctuates with the prime rate and the Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate as set by the Hong Kong Bankers Association, and the People's Bank of China's loan benchmark interest rate. The bank credit facilities are collateralized by our bank guarantee and an investment property of the Company. Our bank credit facilities are due for renewal annually. We anticipate that the banking facilities will be renewed on substantially the same terms and our utilization in the next year will remain at a similar level as that in the current year. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, we paid a total of approximately \$273,000 and \$113,000, respectively, in interest on indebtedness.

Our current ratio increased from 0.67 as of March 31, 2015 to 0.93 as of March 31, 2016. Our quick ratio increased from 0.44 as of March 31, 2015 to 0.71 as of March 31, 2016.

The minimum wage was increased to RMB 1,320 (or approximately \$206) beginning April 1, 2011, and was later increased to RMB 1,500 (or approximately \$238) per month beginning February 1, 2012, RMB 1,600 (or approximately \$254) per month beginning March 1, 2013, and then to RMB 1,808 (or approximately \$293) per month beginning February 1, 2014 in Shenzhen, PRC. The minimum wage was RMB 1,010 (or approximately \$164) per month beginning May 1, 2013 in Xinxing, Guangdong, PRC, and was later increased to RMB 1,210 (or approximately \$181) beginning May 1, 2015. Our entire manufacturing operation was moved to Xinxing during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, and the overall labor costs have been reduced with the operation in Xinxing.

We expect to spend approximately \$48,000 on additional leasehold improvements and new machinery in our Xinxing manufacturing facility.

We believe that our cash flows from operations, our current cash balance and funds available under our working capital and credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs and planned capital expenditures for at least the next 12 to 24 months. However, a decrease in the demand for our products or increase in our costs of goods sold or expenses may affect our internally generated funds, and we would further look to our banking facilities to meet our working capital demands.

#### Commitments

The following table sets forth information with respect to our commitments as of March 31, 2016:

	Total \$ in thousands	Payments due by Period			
		Within 1 year \$ in thousands	2 to 3 years \$ in thousands	4 to 5 years \$ in thousands	More than 5 years \$ in thousands
Notes payable and bank overdrafts and loans <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	1,764	1,620	144	-	-
Operating leases	235	117	118	-	-
Capital leases <sup>(2)</sup>	165	54	78	33	-
Construction in Xinxing	48	48	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	317	317	-	-	-
Total	2,529	2,156	340	33	-

(1) Represents amounts due under our banking facilities agreements, without considering the repayment on demand clause.

(2) Includes interest payment.

For a discussion of interest rates on our notes payable and bank loans, see Item 11. – “Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” below.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. The SEC has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require us to make our most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, our most critical policies include valuation of inventories, revenue recognition, impairment of long-lived assets, stock-based compensation, allowance for trade receivables and income and deferred income taxes.

Below, we discuss these policies further, as well as the estimates and judgments involved. We believe that our other policies either do not generally require us to make estimates and judgments that are as difficult or as subjective, or it is less likely that they would have a material impact on our reported results of operations for a given period. For a discussion of all our significant accounting policies, see footnote 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.



### Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value with cost determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of completion and disposal. The Company continuously reviews slow-moving and obsolete inventory and assesses any inventory obsolescence based on inventory levels, material composition and expected usage as of that date.

### Revenue Recognition

No revenue is recognized unless there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, delivery has occurred and collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss transfers to the customer, which is generally when the product is leaving the port of Hong Kong, Shenzhen or Guangzhou as designated by our customers. Shipping costs billed to our customers are included within revenue. Associated costs are classified in cost of sales.

The Company provides to certain customers an additional one to two percent of certain products ordered in lieu of a warranty, which are recognized as cost of sales when these products are shipped to customers from our facilities. In addition, certain products sold by the Company are subject to a limited product quality warranty. The Company accrues for estimated incurred but unidentified quality issues based upon historical activity and known quality issues if a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. The standard limited warranty period is one to three years. Quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts are recorded net of sales if they are within the warranty period. All sales are based upon firm orders with fixed terms and conditions, which generally cannot be modified. Historically, we have not experienced material differences between our estimated amounts of quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts and the actual results.

Rental income is recognized according to the rental agreements. Rental income for non-uniform rent payments is recognized on a straight-line basis throughout the lease term.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets

Long-lived assets held and used by the Company and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. The Company evaluates recoverability of assets to be held and used by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to future net undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets calculated using a discounted future cash flows analysis.

### Stock-based Compensation

The Company follows the guidance of ASC 718, "Accounting for Stock Options and Other Stock-Based Compensation." ASC 718 requires companies to record compensation expense for share-based awards issued to employees and directors in exchange for services provided. The amount of the compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of the awards on their grant dates and is recognized over the required service periods. Our share-based awards include stock options and restricted stock awards. The estimated fair value underlying our calculation of compensation expense for stock options is based on the Black-Scholes pricing model. Forfeitures of share-based awards are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if our estimates change based on the actual amount of forfeitures we have experienced.

### Trade Receivables

Allowance is made against trade receivables to the extent that collection is considered to be doubtful. This allowance is primarily determined from our monthly aging analysis. It also requires judgment regarding the collectability of certain receivables, as certain receivables may be identified as collectible that are subsequently uncollectible and which could result in a subsequent write-off of the related receivable to the statement of operations. Most of the Company's trade receivables are generally unsecured. To determine the necessity of a provision, the Company analyzes the age of the receivables and the customer's ability to pay based on past payment history, financial statements and various information of the customer. Any change in the collectability of accounts receivable that were not previously provided for could significantly change the calculation of such provision and the results of our operations.

### Income and Deferred Income Taxes

The Company complies with ASC 740 which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Only tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date may be recognized or continue to be recognized upon adoption of ASC 740. The Company's accounting policy is to treat interest and penalties as a component of income taxes.

Amounts in the consolidated financial statements related to income taxes are calculated using the principles of ASC 740 and ASU 2013-11 "Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists." ASC 740 requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Future tax benefits, such as net operating loss carry forwards, are recognized as deferred tax assets. Recognized deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

### Trend Information

Although we are optimistic about our future in the manufacture and sale of sensor-based scales products, we are dependent upon a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues, and the loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect upon us and our results of operations. As of March 31, 2016, our backlog of manufacturing orders was \$3,864,000 as compared to \$4,581,000 as of March 31, 2015. We expect that the demand for our products will decrease in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, compared with that in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 as a result of an expected lower overall demand for our products.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The new accounting pronouncements in the United States that may be relevant to the Group are as follows:

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"). The objective of this Update is to remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements, and to simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number requirements to which an entity must refer. The new standard supersedes virtually all present U.S. GAAP guidance on revenue recognition and requires the use of more estimates and judgments than the present standards, as well as additional disclosures. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date", deferring the effective date for one year to interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is also permitted as of the original effective date (interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016) and retrospective application is required. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this Update will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period" ("ASU 2014-12"). The amendments in ASU 2014-12 require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted. Companies may use either a prospective or a retrospective approach to adopt this ASU and the Company is currently evaluating which transition approach to use. The adoption of ASU 2014-12 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, “Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” which provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going-concern uncertainties in the financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. The ASU applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this Update will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, “Income Statement - Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items” (“ASU 2015-01”). The amendments in ASU 2015-01 eliminate from U.S. GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. Companies may use either a prospective or a retrospective approach to adopt this ASU and the Company is currently evaluating which transition approach to use. The adoption of ASU 2015-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, “Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis” (“ASU 2015-02”). The amendments in ASU 2015-02 change the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in this ASU using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. A reporting entity also may apply the amendments retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, “Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs,” (“ASU 2015-03”) which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. ASU 2015-03 requires an entity to present such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-03 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, "Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement" ("ASU 2015-05") (an update to Subtopic 350-40, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software), which provides guidance on accounting for cloud computing fees. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the arrangement should be accounted for as a service contract. This ASU is effective for arrangements entered into, or materially modified, in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is permitted but not required. The adoption of ASU 2015-05 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, "Fair Value Measurement: Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)" ("ASU 2015-07"), which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The ASU also removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. This ASU is effective for arrangements entered into, or materially modified, in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is permitted but not required. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements. The adoption of ASU 2015-07 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" ("ASU 2015-11"), which states an entity should measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. This amendment applies to all inventory that is measured using the average costs or first-in first-out (FIFO) methods. This supersedes prior guidance which allowed entities to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market, where market could be replacement cost, net realizable value or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied prospectively and earlier application is permitted. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes" ("ASU 2015-17"). The amendments in this update require that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have to its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"). The amendments in this update supersede the guidance to classify equity securities with readily determinable fair values into different categories (that is trading or available-for-sale) and require equity securities (including other ownership interests, such as partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, and limited liability companies) to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have to its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Lease (Subtopic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"): This Update is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. For public business entities, this Update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have to its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, "Derivatives and Hedging: Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships" ("ASU 2016-05"), which states that a change in counterparty to a derivative instrument does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge account criteria continue to be met. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied on either a prospective basis or a modified retrospective basis and earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"), which provides guidance on several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification on the statement of cash flows. Most notably, the Company will be required to recognize all excess tax benefits and shortfalls as income tax expense or benefit in the statement of earnings within the reporting period in which they occur. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and early addition is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"), which improves financial reporting by providing timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The ASU requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Forward-looking information will now be used to better inform credit loss estimates. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and early addition is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

We believe there is no additional new accounting guidance adopted, but not yet effective that is relevant to the readers of our financial statements. However, there are numerous new proposals under development which, if and when enacted, may have a significant impact on our financial reporting.



## Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

## Directors and Senior Management

Our Board of Directors and executive officers are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position with Bonso</u>
Anthony So	72	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Andrew So	30	Deputy Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Albert So	38	Director, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Financial Controller and Secretary
Kim Wah Chung	58	Director, Director of Engineering and Research and Development
Woo-Ping Fok	67	Director
Henry F. Schlueter	65	Director and Assistant Secretary

ANTHONY SO is the founder of Bonso. He has been our Chairman of the Board of Directors since July 1988. He was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and President on November 16, 2006, and served in those capacities until March 20, 2015 when Andrew So was appointed President. Mr. So received his BSE degree in civil engineering from National Taiwan University in 1967 and a Master degree in Business Administration (“MBA”) from the Hong Kong campus of the University of Hull, Hull, England in 1994. Mr. So has been Chairman of the Hong Kong GO Association since 1986 and also served as Chairman of the Alumni Association of National Taiwan University for the 1993-1994 academic years. Mr. So has served as a trustee of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, New Asia College since 1994.

ANDREW SO joined the Company in August 2009 and has been a director since February 25, 2012. Mr. So currently holds the position of Chief Operating Officer and oversees the Company’s daily operations, and has also held the positions of Deputy Chairman of the Board and President since March 20, 2015. Mr. So graduated with distinctions in 2008 from the University of Toronto, Canada, with a Bachelor of Commerce degree (BComm). From 2008 to 2009, prior to his employment with the Company, Mr. So worked as a Derivatives Analyst at State Street Trust Company Canada, Toronto, Canada. Mr. So graduated from the MBA Program of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in the Fall of 2014.



ALBERT SO was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company on March 27, 2009. He was appointed Treasurer and Financial Controller of the Company on March 20, 2015. Mr. So was previously employed as the Financial Controller of the Company in January 2008 and as a management trainee of the Company in November 2004. Mr. So has been a director since March 1, 2013. Prior to his employment as a management trainee of the Company, Mr. So was a student. Mr. So is a Certified Management Accountant and Financial Risk Manager, and received a Master degree in Business Administration from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, and a Bachelor degree in Mathematics from Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

KIM WAH CHUNG has been a director since September 21, 1994. Mr. Chung has been employed by us since 1981 and currently holds the position of Director of Engineering and Research and Development. Mr. Chung is responsible for all research projects and product development. Mr. Chung's entire engineering career has been spent with Bonso, and he has been involved in all of our major product developments. Mr. Chung graduated with honors in 1981 from the Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Science degree in electronics.

WOO-PING FOK was elected to our Board of Directors on September 21, 1994. Mr. Fok has practiced law in Hong Kong since 1991 and is a Consultant with Messrs. C.K. Mok & Co. Mr. Fok's major areas of practice include conveyancing and real property law, corporations and business law, commercial transactions and international trade with a special emphasis in China trade matters. Mr. Fok was admitted to the Canadian Bar as a Barrister & Solicitor in December 1987 and was a partner in the law firm of Woo & Fok, a Canadian law firm with its head office in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. In 1991, Mr. Fok was qualified to practice as a Solicitor of England & Wales, a Solicitor of Hong Kong and a Barrister & Solicitor of Australian Capital Territory.

HENRY F. SCHLUETER has been a director since October 2001 and has been our Assistant Secretary since October 6, 1988. Since 1992, Mr. Schlueter has been the Managing Director of Schlueter & Associates, P.C., a law firm, practicing in the areas of securities, mergers and acquisitions, finance and corporate law. Mr. Schlueter has served as our United States corporate and securities counsel since 1988. From 1989 to 1991, prior to establishing Schlueter & Associates, P.C., Mr. Schlueter was a partner in the Denver, Colorado office of Kutak Rock (formerly Kutak, Rock & Campbell), and from 1984 to 1989, he was a partner in the Denver office of Nelson & Harding. Mr. Schlueter is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations and the Wyoming State Bar. Mr. Schlueter is registered with the Hong Kong Law Society as a Foreign Lawyer.

Anthony So, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors is the father of Andrew So, the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer, and Albert So, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary.

No arrangement or understanding exists between any such director or officer and any other persons pursuant to which any director or executive officer was elected as a director or executive officer. Our directors are elected annually and serve until their successors take office or until their death, resignation or removal. The executive officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

## Compensation

The aggregate amount of compensation paid by us and our subsidiaries during the year ended March 31, 2016 to all directors, former directors and officers as a group for services in all capacities was \$1,517,000. Total compensation for the benefit of Anthony So was \$857,000, for the benefit of Kim Wah Chung was \$170,000, for the benefit of Andrew So was \$249,000, for the benefit of Albert So was \$181,000 and for the benefit of Henry F. Schlueter was an aggregate of \$60,000. The \$60,000 listed as having been paid for the benefit of Mr. Schlueter was paid to his law firm, Schlueter & Associates, P.C., for legal services rendered. The amount for the year ended March 31, 2016, included unpaid vacation payments of \$57,000, \$10,000, and \$12,000 for Mr. Anthony So, Mr. Kim Wah Chung, and Mr. Albert So, respectively.

We did not set aside or accrue any amounts to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors and officers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, other than contributions to our Provident Fund Plan, which aggregated \$18,000 for officers and directors.

## Employment Agreements

We have employment agreements with Anthony So and Kim Wah Chung. Mr. So's employment agreement provides for a maximum yearly salary of approximately \$800,000 per year plus bonus, and Mr. Chung's employment agreement provides for a maximum yearly salary of approximately \$200,000 per year plus bonus. The initial term of the employment agreements expired on March 31, 2013 ("Initial Term"); however, the employment agreements have been renewed under a provision in the agreements that provides for automatic renewal for successive one year periods, unless at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the Initial Term or any renewal term, either party gives written notice to the other party specifically electing to terminate the agreement. One of the properties of the Group in Hong Kong is also provided to Mr. So as part of his compensation. Mr. So's employment agreement contains a provision under which the Company will be obligated to pay Mr. So all compensation for the remainder of his employment agreement and five times his annual salary and bonus compensation if a change of control, as defined in his employment agreement, occurs. Both employment agreements with Anthony So and Kim Wah Chung were renewed automatically, and the respective employment agreements will expire on March 31, 2017, unless automatically renewed.

## Options of Directors and Senior Management

The following table provides information concerning options owned by the directors and senior management at July 15, 2016.

Name	Number of Common Shares Subject to Stock Options	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration Date
Anthony So	150,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	150,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025
Andrew So	125,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	125,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025
Albert So	60,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	60,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025
Kim Wah Chung	40,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	40,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025
Woo-Ping Fok	25,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	25,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025
Henry F. Schlueter	25,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
	25,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025

## Directors

Except as mentioned above, our directors do not receive any additional monetary compensation for serving in their capacities. All directors are reimbursed for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their services as a director.

Employee retirement benefits

With effect from January 1, 1988, BEL, a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary of the Company in Hong Kong, implemented a defined contribution plan (the “Plan”) with a major international assurance company to provide life insurance and retirement benefits for its employees. All permanent full time employees who joined BEL before (a) December 2000, excluding factory workers, are eligible to join the provident fund plan. Eligible employees of the Plan are required to contribute 5% of their monthly salary, while BEL is required to contribute from 5% to 10% based on the eligible employee’s salary, depending on the number of years of the eligible employee’s service.

The Mandatory Provident Fund (the “MPF”) was introduced by the Hong Kong Government and commenced in December 2000. BEL joined the MPF by implementing a plan with a major international assurance company. All permanent Hong Kong full time employees who joined BEL on or after December 2000, excluding factory workers, are eligible to join the MPF. Eligible employees’ and the employer’s contributions to the MPF are both at 5% of the eligible employee’s monthly salary and are subject to a maximum mandatory contribution of HK\$1,000 (US\$128) monthly. The maximum mandatory contribution was increased to HK\$1,250 (US\$160) monthly starting from June 1, 2012. The maximum mandatory contribution was increased to HK\$1,500 (US\$192) per month starting from June 1, 2014.

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, the Group is required to make contributions for each employee, at rates based upon the employee’s standard salary base as determined by the local Social Security Bureau, to a defined contribution retirement scheme organized by the local Social Security Bureau in respect of the retirement benefits for the Group’s employees in the PRC.

The contributions to each of the above schemes are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due and are charged to the consolidated statement of income (loss). The Group's total contributions to the above schemes (b) for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 amounted to approximately \$758,000, \$693,000 and \$293,000, respectively. The Group has no other obligation to make payments in respect of retirement benefits of the employees.

#### Board Practices

All directors hold office until our next annual meeting of shareholders or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or their positions are earlier vacated by resignation or otherwise. All executive officers are appointed by the Board and serve at the pleasure of the Board. There are no director service contracts providing for benefits upon termination of employment or directorship.

#### NASDAQ Exemptions and Home Country Practices

NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350 provides that foreign private issuers may elect to follow certain home country corporate governance practices so long as they provide NASDAQ with a letter from outside counsel in its home country certifying that the issuer's corporate governance practices are not prohibited by home country law.

On July 19, 2005, we submitted a letter to NASDAQ certifying that certain of Bonso's corporate governance practices are not prohibited by the relevant laws of the British Virgin Islands. We will follow British Virgin Island law in respect to the following requirements:

§ A majority of Bonso's Board of Directors will not be independent;

§ Bonso will not have a nominating committee;

§ Bonso will not have a compensation committee;

§ Bonso's independent directors will not meet in executive session; and

§ Bonso's audit committee may have only one member.

#### Audit Committee

Mr. Woo-Ping Fok is the sole member of the Audit Committee and Mr. Schlueter serves as an ad hoc member. Mr. Fok is "independent" as defined in the NASDAQ listing standards, and Mr. Schlueter may not be considered "independent" since his law firm serves as Bonso's United States counsel.

The Audit Committee was established to: (i) review and approve the scope of audit procedures employed by our independent auditors; (ii) review and approve the audit reports rendered by our independent auditors; (iii) approve the audit fee charged by the independent auditors; (iv) report to the Board of Directors with respect to such matters; (v) recommend the selection of independent auditors; and (vi) discharge such other responsibilities as may be delegated to it from time to time by the Board of Directors. Effective as of June 30, 2015, the Board of Directors adopted an amended charter for its Audit Committee.

## Employees

At March 31, 2016, we employed a total of 415 persons, as compared to 528 persons at March 31, 2015 and 663 persons at March 31, 2014; 8 employees in Hong Kong (8 in 2015 and 12 in 2014) and 407 employees in China (520 in 2015 and 651 in 2014). Employees are not covered by collective bargaining agreements. We consider our global labor practices and employee relations to be good.

## Share Ownership

The following table shows the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by our directors and executive officers as of July 15, 2016:

Name	Shares of Common Stock Owned of Record	Options Held	Total Number of Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Beneficial Ownership	
Anthony So	2,281,770 <sup>(1)</sup>	300,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,581,770	47.3	%
Andrew So	453,000	250,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	703,000	13.0	%
Albert So	250,000	120,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	370,000	7.0	%
Kim Wah Chung	93,700	80,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	173,700	3.3	%
Woo-Ping Fok	66,507	50,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	116,507	2.2	%
Henry F. Schlueter	34,000	50,000 <sup>(7)</sup>	84,000	1.6	%
All Directors and Officers as a group (6 persons)	3,178,977	850,000	4,028,977	67.1	%

Note: The number of shares outstanding is 5,154,431 shares, with 5,577,639 total number of shares issued, of which 423,208 shares are held in treasury. The calculations above are based upon the number of shares outstanding of 5,154,431.

(1) Includes 1,143,421 shares of common stock owned of record by a corporation that is wholly owned by a trust of which Mr. So is the sole beneficiary.

(2) Includes options to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and options to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2025.

(3) Includes options to purchase 125,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and, options to purchase 125,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2025.

(4) Includes options to purchase 60,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and options to purchase 60,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2025.

(5) Includes options to purchase 40,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and options to purchase 40,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2025.

(6) Includes options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2025.

(7) Includes options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share expiring on March 31, 2020 and options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share

expiring on March 31, 2025.

## Stock Option and Bonus Plans

### The 1996 Stock Option Plan

In October 1996, our stockholders adopted the 1996 Stock Option Plan (the “Employees’ Plan”), which provided for the grant of options to purchase an aggregate of not more than 400,000 shares of our common stock. In January 2000, our shareholders approved the proposal of the Board of Directors to increase from 400,000 to 900,000 in the aggregate the number of options to purchase common stock under the Employees’ Plan. The purpose of the Employees’ Plan is to make options available to management and employees in order to encourage them to secure or increase on reasonable terms their stock ownership and to encourage them to remain with the Company.

The Employees’ Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors which determines the persons to be granted options under the Employees’ Plan, the number of shares subject to each option, the exercise price of each option and the option period, subject to the requirement that no option may be exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant. The exercise price of an option may be less than the fair market value of the underlying shares of common stock. No options granted under the Employees’ Plan are transferable by the optionee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and each option will be exercisable during the lifetime of the optionee only by such optionee.

The exercise price of an option granted pursuant to the Employees’ Plan may be paid in cash, by the surrender of options, in common stock, in other property, including the optionee’s promissory note, or by a combination of the above, at our discretion.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, no options were granted under the Employees’ Plan and as of July 15, 2016, there were no options outstanding which were issued under that plan.

### The 2004 Stock Option Plan

On March 23, 2004, our stockholders adopted the 2004 Stock Option Plan (the “2004 Plan”), which provided for the grant of up to six hundred thousand (600,000) shares of the Company’s common stock in the form of stock options, subject to certain adjustments as described in the 2004 Plan. At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on March 20, 2015, the shareholders approved an amendment to the 2004 Plan to increase the number of shares that could be granted from 600,000 to 850,000.

The purpose of the 2004 Plan is to secure key employees to remain in the employ of the Company and to encourage such employees to secure or increase on reasonable terms their common stock ownership in the Company. The Company believes that the 2004 Plan promotes continuity of management and increased incentive and personal interest in the welfare of the Company.



The 2004 Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, which consists of at least two but not more than three members of the Board, one of whom shall be a non-employee of the Company. The committee members currently are Anthony So and Woo-Ping Fok. The committee determines the specific terms of the options granted, including the employees to be granted options under the plan, the number of shares subject to each option grant, the exercise price of each option and the option period, subject to the requirement that no option may be exercisable more than 10 years after the date of grant. The exercise price of an option may be less than the fair market value of the underlying shares of common stock. No options granted under the plan will be transferable by the optionee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and each option will be exercisable during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee.

The exercise price of an option granted pursuant to the 2004 Plan may be paid in cash, by the surrender of options, in common stock, in other property, including a promissory note from the optionee, or by a combination of the above, at the discretion of the Committee.

As of March 31, 2016, 850,000 options, all with an exercise price of \$1.50 per share, had been granted to officers and directors of the Company under the 2004 Plan, all of which remained outstanding as of July 15, 2016.

#### 2004 Stock Bonus Plan

On September 7, 2004, our stockholders adopted the 2004 Stock Bonus Plan (the "Stock Bonus Plan"), which authorizes the issuance of up to five hundred thousand (500,000) shares of the Company's Common Stock in the form of a stock bonus.

The purpose of this Stock Bonus Plan is to: (i) induce key employees to remain in the employ of the Company or of any subsidiary of the Company; (ii) encourage such employees to secure or increase their stock ownership in the Company; and (iii) reward employees, non-employee directors, advisors and consultants for services rendered, or to be rendered, to or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The Company believes that the Stock Bonus Plan will promote continuity of management and increased incentive and personal interest in the welfare of the Company.

The Stock Bonus Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors which consists of at least two but not more than three members of the Board, one of whom shall be a non-employee of the Company. The Committee members currently are Anthony So and Woo-Ping Fok. The Committee has the authority, in its sole discretion: (i) to determine the parties to receive bonus stock, the times when they shall receive such awards, the number of shares to be issued and the time, terms and conditions of the issuance of any such shares; (ii) to construe and interpret the terms of the Stock Bonus Plan; (iii) to establish, amend and rescind rules and regulations for the administration of the Stock Bonus Plan; and (iv) to make all other determinations necessary or advisable for administering the Stock Bonus Plan.

As of March 31, 2016, no shares had been granted under the Stock Bonus Plan.

## Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

## Major shareholders

We are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any foreign government or by another corporation. The following table sets forth, as of July 15, 2016, beneficial ownership of our common stock by each person, to the best of our knowledge, known to own beneficially 5% or more of our common stock outstanding as of such date. Except as otherwise indicated, all shares are owned directly and hold equal voting rights.

Name	Shares of Common Stock Owned	Options to Purchase Common Stock	Percent of Beneficial Ownership <sup>(1)</sup>	
Anthony So	2,281,770 <sup>(2)</sup>	300,000	47.3	%
Andrew So	453,000	250,000	13.0	%
Albert So	250,000	120,000	7.0	%
CAS Corporation	290,654 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	5.6	%

The number of shares outstanding is 5,154,431 shares, with 5,577,639 total number of shares issued, of which (1) 423,208 shares are held in treasury. The calculations above are based upon the number of shares outstanding of 5,154,431.

(2) Includes 1,143,421 shares of common stock owned of record by a corporation that is wholly owned by a trust of which Mr. So is the sole beneficiary.

(3) According to the Schedule 13D filed by CAS Corporation on December 11, 2007.

There are no arrangements known to us which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.

## Related Party Transactions

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, we paid Schlueter & Associates, P.C. an aggregate of \$84,000, \$55,000 and \$60,000, respectively, for legal fees. Mr. Henry F. Schlueter, a director of the Company, is the Managing Director of Schlueter & Associates, P.C.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, Anthony So, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, made an interest-free loan to Bonso Advanced Technology Limited, a subsidiary of Bonso Electronics International Inc., in the principal amount of HK\$4,200,000 (approximately US\$538,000 as of the date of the loan). The loan is payable in 48 equal monthly installments of HK\$87,500 each (approximately US\$11,000), which commenced on October 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had repaid approximately \$201,000 to Mr. Anthony So, and the balance of the loan due to Mr. Anthony So was approximately \$337,000.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, one of our subsidiaries in Shenzhen, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and shareholder, Mr. Anthony So, for three apartment units located in Shenzhen, PRC for office usage. Mr. Anthony So is the sole owner of these three apartment units. The monthly rental payment is approximately \$2,000, and the total rent paid to Mr. Anthony So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$24,000 (2015: \$10,000).



During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, one of our subsidiaries in Xinxing, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and shareholder, Mr. Andrew So, for an apartment unit located in Xinxing, PRC for staff quarters. Mr. Andrew So is the sole owner of this apartment unit. The monthly rental payment is approximately \$480, and the total rent paid to Mr. Andrew So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was approximately \$5,000.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, one of the subsidiaries in Shenzhen, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and stockholder, Mr. Anthony So, for one apartment unit located in Shenzhen, PRC for staff quarters. Mr. Anthony So is the sole owner of this apartment unit. The monthly rental payment is approximately \$350, and the total rental payment paid to Mr. Anthony So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$2,000.

#### Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not Applicable to Bonso.

#### Legal Proceedings

Not Applicable to Bonso.

#### Item 8. Financial Information

##### Financial Statements

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are set forth under Item 18. – “Financial Statements.”

#### Item 9. The Offer and Listing

##### Offer and Listing Details

Our common stock is traded only in the United States over-the-counter market. It is quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the trading symbol “BNSO.” The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low closing sales prices per share reported by NASDAQ. The quotations represent prices between dealers and do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for each of the last five years:

Period	High	Low
April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012	\$2.80	\$1.07
April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013	\$1.88	\$0.88
April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014	\$2.94	\$1.33
April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015	\$2.10	\$1.11
April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016	\$3.25	\$1.00

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices during each of the quarters in the two-year period ended June 30, 2015.

Period	High	Low
July 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014	\$2.02	\$1.31
October 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014	\$1.88	\$1.11
January 1, 2015 to March 31, 2015	\$1.57	\$1.24
April 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015	\$1.84	\$1.25
July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015	\$1.89	\$1.16
October 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	\$3.25	\$1.00
January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	\$1.49	\$1.14
April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016	\$1.80	\$1.23

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices during each of the most recent six months.

Period	High	Low
January 2016	\$1.49	\$1.22
February 2016	\$1.40	\$1.25
March 2016	\$1.43	\$1.14
April 2016	\$1.51	\$1.29
May 2016	\$1.50	\$1.30
June 2016	\$1.80	\$1.23

On July 15, 2016, the closing price of our common stock was \$1.34. Of the 5,577,639 shares of common stock issued as of June 30, 2016, 5,154,431 shares were outstanding, 2,412,370 shares were held in the United States by 152 holders of record and 423,208 shares were held by the Company as treasury stock. We have 165 shareholders of record.

#### Transfer and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock is Computershare, 1745 Gardena Avenue #200, Glendale, California 91204.

## Item 10. Additional Information

## Share Capital

Our authorized capital is \$170,000, consisting of 23,333,334 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value per share, and 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, divided into 2,500,000 shares each of class A preferred stock, class B preferred stock, class C preferred stock and class D preferred stock. Information with respect to the number of shares of common stock outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the last three fiscal years is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 included herein in Item 18.

At July 15, 2016, there were 5,577,639 shares of our common stock issued, 5,154,431 shares were outstanding, and 423,208 shares were held by the Company in treasury. All shares were fully paid. In addition, we had outstanding 850,000 options to purchase common stock as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price per Share	Expiration Date
425,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2020
425,000	\$ 1.50	March 31, 2025

At July 15, 2016, there were no shares of our preferred stock outstanding.

## Memorandum and Articles of Association

We are registered in the British Virgin Islands and have been assigned company number 9032 in the register of companies. Our registered agent is HWR Services Limited at Craigmuir Chambers, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The object or purpose of the Company is to engage in any act or activity that is not prohibited under British Virgin Islands law as set forth in Paragraph 4 of our Memorandum of Association. As an International Business Company, we are prohibited from doing business with persons resident in the British Virgin Islands, owning real estate in the British Virgin Islands or acting as a bank or insurance company. We do not believe that these restrictions materially affect our operations.

Paragraph 57(c) of our Amended Articles of Association (the "Articles") provides that a director may be counted as one of a quorum in respect of any contract or arrangement in which the director is materially interested; however, if the agreement or transaction cannot be approved by a resolution of directors without counting the vote or consent of any interested director, the agreement or transaction may only be validated by approval or ratification by a resolution of the members. Paragraph 53 of the Articles allows the directors to vote compensation to themselves in respect of services rendered to the Company. Paragraph 66 of the Articles provides that the directors may by resolution exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertakings and property or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of ours or of any third party. Such borrowing powers can be altered by an amendment to the Articles. There is no provision in the Articles for the mandatory retirement of directors. Directors are not required to own shares of the Company in order to serve as directors.

Our authorized share capital is \$170,000, divided into 23,333,334 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value, and 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value. Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each whole share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders, including the election of directors. Holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All of our common shares are equal to each other with respect to liquidation and dividend rights. Holders of our common shares are entitled to receive dividends if and when declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor under British Virgin Islands law. In the event of our liquidation, all assets available for distribution to the holders of our common stock are distributable among them according to their respective holdings. Holders of our common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase any additional unissued common shares. No shares of our preferred stock have been issued; however, the Board of Directors has the ability to determine the rights, preferences and restrictions of the preferred stock at their discretion.

Paragraph 7 of the Memorandum of Association provides that without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the directors may from time to time determine.

Paragraph 10 of the Memorandum of Association provides that if at any time the authorized share capital is divided into different classes or series of shares, the rights attached to any class or series may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of any other class or series of shares which may be affected by such variation.

Paragraph 105 of the Articles of Association provides that our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be amended by a resolution of members or a resolution of directors. Thus, our Board of Directors without shareholder approval may amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association. This includes amendments to increase or reduce our authorized capital stock. Our ability to amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of the Company, including a tender offer to purchase our common shares at a premium over the then current market price.

Provisions in respect of the holding of general meetings and extraordinary general meetings are set out in Paragraphs 68 through 77 of the Articles and under the International Business Companies Act. The directors may convene meetings of the members at such times and in such manner and places as the directors consider necessary or desirable, and they shall convene such a meeting upon the written request of members holding more than 30% of the votes of our outstanding voting shares.

British Virgin Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles of Association impose no limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to hold or vote our securities. There are no provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

A copy of our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended, was filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form F-2 (SEC File No. 333-32524).

#### Material Contracts

The following summarizes each material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which Bonso or any subsidiary of Bonso is a party, for the two years immediately preceding the filing of this report:

We signed a Banking Facility Letter dated February 2, 2016 with Hang Seng Bank for an approximately HK\$48.3 million (or approximately US\$6.2 million) letter of credit, trust receipt facility, export D/P bills, export trade loan, factoring, overdraft facility and financial instruments including forward contracts. A copy of this Banking Facilities Letter is attached to this Annual Report on Form 20-F as Exhibit 4.1 and is incorporated herein by this reference.

#### Exchange Controls

There are no exchange control restrictions on payments of dividends on our common stock or on the conduct of our operations either in Hong Kong, where our principal executive offices are located, or the British Virgin Islands, where we are incorporated. Other jurisdictions in which we conduct operations may have various exchange controls. Taxation and repatriation of profits regarding our China operations are regulated by Chinese laws and regulations. With respect to our PRC subsidiaries, with the exception of a requirement that approximately 11% of profits be reserved for future developments and staff welfare, there are no restrictions on the payment of dividends and the removal of dividends from China once all taxes are paid and assessed and losses, if any, from previous years have been made good. To date, these controls have not had, and are not expected to have, a material impact on our financial results. There are no material British Virgin Islands laws that impose foreign exchange controls on us or that affect the payment of dividends, interest or other payments to holders of our securities who are not residents of the British Virgin Islands. British Virgin Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles of Association impose no limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to hold or vote our securities.

#### Taxation

No reciprocal tax treaty regarding withholding exists between the United States and the British Virgin Islands. Under current British Virgin Islands law, dividends, interest or royalties paid by us to individuals are not subject to tax as long as the recipient is not a resident of the British Virgin Islands. If we were to pay a dividend, we would not be liable to withhold any tax, but shareholders would receive gross dividends, if any, irrespective of their residential or national status.



Dividends, if any, paid to any United States resident or citizen shareholder are treated as dividend income for United States federal income tax purposes. Such dividends are not eligible for the 70% dividends-received deduction allowed to United States corporations on dividends from a domestic corporation under Section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code. Various Internal Revenue Code provisions impose special taxes in certain circumstances on non-United States corporations and their shareholders. You are urged to consult your tax advisor with regard to such possibilities and your own tax situation.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for United States federal income tax purposes if, after applying relevant look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of subsidiaries, 75% or more of its gross income consists of certain types of passive income or 50% or more of the gross value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. We presently believe that we are not a PFIC and do not anticipate becoming a PFIC. This is, however, a factual determination made on an annual basis and is subject to change. If we were to be classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, (i) U.S. holders would generally be required to treat any gain on sales of our shares held by them as ordinary income and to pay an interest charge on the value of the deferral of their United States federal income tax attributable to such gain and (ii) distributions paid by us to our United States holders could also be subject to an interest charge. In addition, we would not provide information to our United States holders that would enable them to make a “qualified electing fund” election under which, generally, in lieu of the foregoing treatment, our earnings would be currently included in their United States federal income.

In addition to United States federal income taxation, shareholders may be subject to state and local taxes upon their receipt of dividends.

#### Documents on Display

You may read and copy documents referred to in this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You can also obtain copies of our SEC filings by going to the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” the information we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a certain level of interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk primarily arises from our bank borrowings and our general banking facilities. As at March 31, 2016, we had utilized approximately \$1,743,000 of our total banking facilities of \$6,189,000. Based on the maturity profile and composition of our long-term debt and general banking facilities, including the fact that our banking facilities are at variable interest rates, we estimate that changes in interest rates will not have a material impact on our operating results or cash flows. We intend to manage our interest rate risk through appropriate borrowing strategies. We have not entered into interest rate swap or risk management agreements; however, it is possible that we may do so in the future.

A summary of our debts as at March 31, 2016 which were subject to variable interest rates is as below:

	March 31, 2016	Interest Rate
Notes payable	\$ 1,237,000	HIBOR <sup>(1)</sup> + 2.5%
Long term loans <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 506,000	HIBOR <sup>(1)</sup> + 2.25%

<sup>(1)</sup> HIBOR is the Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate.

<sup>(2)</sup> A clause in the banking facilities states that the term loans are subject to review any time and also subject to the bank's overriding right of repayment on demand, including the right to call for cash cover on demand for prospective and contingent liabilities. Therefore, all long-term loans were classified as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

A change in the interest rate of 1% will increase or decrease the interest expense of the Company by approximately \$32,000.

For further information concerning our banking facilities, the interest rates payable and repayment terms, please see Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

For a discussion of our Foreign Currency Exchange Risk, See Item 5. – “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Foreign Currency Exchange Rates.”

Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities

Not applicable to Bonso.

## PART II

### Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

### Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

### Item 15. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of Andrew So, its Chief Operating Officer, and Albert So, its Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in paragraph (e) of Rule 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, as of March 31, 2016. Our Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer 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. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurances with respect to financial statement preparation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In making this assessment, management used the criteria established in 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the assessment, the Company's management, including its Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have concluded that, as of March 31, 2016, there were certain material weaknesses in our internal controls, over financial reporting related to our financial closing process, the lack of trained accounting personnel and the failure to enter certain transactions into the accounting records on a timely basis, and the failure to properly record stock based compensation in our interim financial statements. Three of these weaknesses were identified in the Form 20-F that we filed during the previous year, and the fourth arose during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

We have not maintained effective internal control over the financial closing process to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements (including our interim financial statements) are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).



· We did not have:

- a sufficient number of experienced personnel in our accounting and finance departments to provide reasonable assurance that transactions were being recorded, and adequate supervisory reviews and monitoring activities over financial reporting matters and controls performed, as necessary to permit the preparation of the financial statements (including our interim financial statements) in accordance with GAAP;
- timely and accurate preparation and review of period-end account analyses and timely disposition of any required adjustments; and
- adequate training of and communication to employees regarding their duties and control responsibilities within the accounting and finance organization to ensure that processes and control activities were being carried out appropriately.

These material weaknesses resulted in material post-closing adjustments reflected in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2015. These adjustments resulted in changes to assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, income and expenses.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, we identified additional material weaknesses, relating to the conduct of our year end inventory count, and the approval of loans to an officer and director in violation of Section 13(k) adopted under the Exchange Act as more particularly described below. We have taken certain remedial actions to address these matters and management does not believe that these material weaknesses exist as of March 31, 2016.

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses, management believes the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows at and for the periods presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

#### Remediation Efforts

In response to the material weaknesses described above, management intends to do the following:

- Provide further training and communication to its accounting staff with regard to the recording of transactions in the accounting records, and closing procedures and practices.
- Increase supervisory review and monitoring activities over financial reporting matters and controls.
- Consider hiring either an additional experienced accountant with U.S. GAAP experience or outside consultants to work with the Company and its accounting staff.

If the remedial measures described above are insufficient to address any of the identified material weaknesses or are not implemented effectively, or additional deficiencies arise in the future, material misstatements in our interim or annual financial statements may occur in the future. We are currently working to implement enhanced controls, as discussed above, to address the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and to remedy the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. A key element of our remediation effort is the ability to recruit and retain qualified individuals to support our remediation efforts. While our Audit Committee and Board of Directors have been supportive of our efforts by supporting the hiring of various individuals in finance, as well as funding efforts to improve our financial reporting system, improvement in internal control will be hampered if we cannot recruit and retain more qualified professionals. Among other things, any unremediated material weaknesses could result in material post-closing adjustments in future financial statements. Furthermore, any such unremediated material weaknesses could have the effects described above in the Risk Factor captioned "We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which could, if not remediated, result in material misstatements in our financial statements." Management believes that the remediation items listed above, if executed, will ensure that data and reports can be relied upon for the purpose of accurately and timely recording transactions in

accordance with GAAP.

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### Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls during the period covered by this Report that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

### Item 16. Reserved

#### Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Henry F. Schlueter is an ad hoc member of the Company's Audit Committee and is deemed to be a financial expert. Mr. Schlueter, the Company's outside securities counsel, may not be deemed to be "independent" within the definition of "independence" published by NASDAQ.

#### Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We intend to disclose any changes in, or waivers from, our code of ethics by filing a Form 6-K. Stockholders may request a free copy in print form from our Chief Financial Officer at:

Bonso Electronics International, Inc.  
Unit 1404, 14/F, Cheuk Nang Centre  
9 Hillwood Road, Tsimshatsui  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Committee's Pre-approval Policies and Procedure

The Audit Committee must pre-approve the audit and non-audit services performed by the independent auditor in order to assure that the provision of such services does not impair the auditor's independence. Before the Company or any of its subsidiaries engage the independent auditor to render a service, the engagement must be either:

- (1) specifically approved by the Audit Committee; or
- (2) entered into pursuant to this Pre-Approval Policy.

The term of any pre-approval is 12 months from the date of pre-approval, unless the Audit Committee specifically provides for a different period. The Audit Committee may periodically revise the list of pre-approved services.

The Audit Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to one or more of its members. The member or members to whom such authority is delegated shall report any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. The Audit Committee may not delegate to management the Audit Committee's responsibilities to pre-approve services performed by the independent auditor.

The Audit Committee must specifically pre-approve the terms of the annual audit services engagement. The Audit Committee shall approve, if necessary, any changes in terms resulting from changes in audit scope, Company structure or other matters. In addition to the annual audit services engagement approved by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee may grant pre-approval for other audit services, which are those services that only the independent auditor reasonably can provide.

The Audit Committee may grant pre-approval to those permissible non-audit services classified as other services that it believes would not impair the independence of the auditor, including those that are routine and recurring services.

The Audit Committee may consider the amount or range of estimated fees as a factor in determining whether a proposed service would impair the auditor's independence. Where the Audit Committee has approved an estimated fee for a service, the pre-approval applies to all services described in the approval. However, in the event the invoice in respect of any such service is materially in excess of the estimated amount or range, the Audit Committee must approve such excess amount prior to payment of the invoice. The Audit Committee expects that any requests to pay invoices in excess of the estimated amounts will include an explanation as to the reason for the overage. The Company's independent auditor will be informed of this policy.

The Company's management shall inform the Audit Committee of each service performed by the independent auditor pursuant to this Pre-Approval Policy. Requests or applications to provide services that require separate approval by the Audit Committee shall be submitted to the Audit Committee by both the independent auditor and the Chief Financial Officer and must include a joint statement as to whether, in their view, the request or application is consistent with the SEC's and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)'s rules on auditor independence.

The Audit Fees indicated below were pre-approved by the Audit Committee before the auditor commenced their work.





Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by Moore Stephens CPA Limited for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$190,000 for each year.

Audit Related Fees

There were no fees billed by Moore Stephens CPA Limited for professional services rendered for assurance and related services that were reasonably related to the performance of the audit and are not reported above under "Audit Fees" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$4,800 and \$3,600 respectively.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Pursuant to NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(a), a foreign private issuer may follow its home country practice in lieu of Rule 4350, which sets forth the qualitative Listing Requirements for NASDAQ listed companies. Rule 4350 requires, among other things, that a listed company have at least three members on its audit committee. The Company currently has an audit committee consisting of two directors, one of whom is deemed to be "independent" as defined in NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4200. The Company has obtained a letter from independent counsel in the British Virgin Islands certifying that having a single member audit committee is not prohibited by British Virgin Island law. See "NASDAQ Exemptions and Home Country Practices."

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

In August of 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a program for the Company to repurchase up to \$500,000 of its common stock. This repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares or acquire shares over any specified period of time. On November 16, 2006 and on September 17, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized an additional \$1,000,000 and an additional \$1,500,000, respectively, for the Company's repurchase of its common stock under the same repurchase program. These two authorizations to repurchase shares, together, increased the amount authorized for repurchase from \$500,000 to \$3,000,000. The following table contains the Company's purchases of equity securities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or

				Programs
December 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	8,300	\$ 1.40	8,300	\$ 1,523,000
January 1, 2016 to January 31, 2016	26,430	\$ 1.38	26,430	\$ 1,486,000
February 1, 2016 to February 29, 2016	16,017	\$ 1.31	16,017	\$ 1,465,000
March 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	22,725	\$ 1.32	22,725	\$ 1,435,000
TOTAL	73,472	\$ 1.35	73,472	\$ 1,435,000

\* In April 2016, the Company repurchased an additional 19,000 shares of its common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$27,000.

As of July 15, 2016, the Company (through its subsidiary) had repurchased an aggregate of 423,208 shares of its common stock. The Company may from time to time repurchase additional shares of its Common Stock under this program.

Item 16F. Changes in Registrant’s Certifying Accountants.

Not applicable to Bonso.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

For a discussion of the ways in which the Company’s corporate governance differs from those followed by domestic companies under the NASDAQ Marketplace listing requirements, see “NASDAQ Exemptions and Home Country Practices” above.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure.

Not applicable to Bonso.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

Not applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The following Financial Statements are filed as part of this Annual Report:

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and 2016	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016	F-5
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-6 to F-42

Item 19. Exhibits

4.1 Banking Facility Letter, dated February 2, 2016 between Bonso and the Hang Seng Bank Limited

12.1 Certification of Officer Pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

12.2 Certification of Officer Pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

13.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

13.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURE

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

BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.

Dated: August 12, 2016

/s/ Anthony So

Anthony So, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dated: August 12, 2016

/s/ Albert So

Albert So, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands)

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2016

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Bonso Electronics International Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Bonso Electronics International Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2015 and 2016 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2015 and 2016, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Moore Stephens CPA Limited

Moore Stephens CPA Limited  
Certified Public Accountants  
Hong Kong  
August 12, 2016

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Note	March 31,	
		2015	2016
		\$ in	\$ in
		thousands	thousands
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,027	3,547
Trade receivables, net	2	1,306	913
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments		1,154	1,180
Inventories, net	3	3,121	1,823
Financial instruments at fair value	9	391	144
Income tax recoverable		39	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>9,038</b>	<b>7,607</b>
Investment in life insurance contract	10	136	140
Other receivables - non-current portion		-	265
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Buildings		17,056	16,403
Construction-in-progress		427	821
Plant and machinery		9,847	9,862
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		1,325	1,323
Motor vehicles		572	685
		29,227	29,094
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment		(16,743)	(17,377 )
<b>Property, plant and equipment, net</b>	4	<b>12,484</b>	<b>11,717</b>
Intangible assets, net	6	4,119	3,292
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>25,777</b>	<b>23,021</b>
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Notes payable - secured	7	1,830	1,237
Bank loans - secured	7	3,376	506
Accounts payable		4,791	2,501
Accrued charges and deposits		3,117	3,153
Income tax liabilities	8	7	317
Payable to affiliated parties	15	66	79
Financial instruments at fair value	9	84	160

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Current portion of capital lease obligations	11	(a)	23	49
Loan from affiliated party - current portion	15		135	135
Total current liabilities			13,429	8,137
Financial instruments at fair value - non current portion	9		112	-
Capital lease obligations - non current portion	11	(a)	45	104
Loan from affiliated party - non current portion	15		336	202
Commitments and contingent liabilities	12			
Stockholders' equity				
Common stock par value \$0.003 per share				
- authorized shares - 23,333,334				
- issued shares: March 31, 2015 and 2016 - 5,577,639,				
- outstanding shares: March 31, 2015: 5,246,903; March 31, 2016: 5,173,431.			17	17
Additional paid-in capital			21,765	22,566
Treasury stock at cost: March 31, 2015: 330,736; March 31, 2016: 404,208.			(1,462 )	(1,561 )
Accumulated deficit			(11,699)	(8,828 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income			3,234	2,384
			11,855	14,578
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			25,777	23,021

See notes to these consolidated financial statements

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Note	Years ended March 31,		
		2014	2015	2016
		\$ in	\$ in	\$ in
		thousands	thousands	thousands
Net sales	19	31,305	28,944	23,892
Cost of sales		(28,631 )	(23,092 )	(16,476 )
Gross profit		2,674	5,852	7,416
Rental income		708	1,453	1,477
Selling expenses		(389 )	(822 )	(420 )
Salaries and related costs		(2,983 )	(3,166 )	(2,961 )
Research and development expenses		(366 )	(228 )	(200 )
Administration and general expenses		(2,964 )	(3,245 )	(3,503 )
Other income		20	520	256
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment		3,595	98	718
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		-	-	519
Income from operations	19	295	462	3,302
Interest income		64	18	15
Interest expense		(136 )	(273 )	(113 )
Foreign exchange loss		(444 )	(134 )	(23 )
(Loss) / income before income taxes		(221 )	73	3,181
Income tax credit / (expense)	8	-	1,037	(310 )
Net (loss) / income		(221 )	1,110	2,871
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax		257	123	(850 )
Comprehensive income		36	1,233	2,021
Net (loss) / income attributable to common shareholders		(221 )	1,110	2,871
Net (loss) / earnings per share	18			
- basis and diluted		\$ (0.04 )	\$0.21	\$0.55
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculating net				
(loss) / earnings per share	18			
- basic and diluted		5,246,903	5,246,903	5,173,431

See notes to these consolidated financial statements

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Common stock			Treasury stock			Accumulated other comprehensive income-foreign currency	Total
	Shares Issued	Amount outstanding \$ in thousands	Additional paid-in capital \$ in thousands	Shares held	Amount outstanding \$ in thousands	Accumulated deficit \$ in thousands	adjustments	stockholders' equity \$ in thousands
Balance, April 1, 2013	5,577,639	17	21,765	330,736	(1,462 )	(12,588 )	2,854	10,586
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(221 )	-	(221 )
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	257
Balance, March 31, 2014	5,577,639	17	21,765	330,736	(1,462 )	(12,809 )	3,111	10,622
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	1,110	-	1,110
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	123
Balance, March 31, 2015	5,577,639	17	21,765	330,736	(1,462 )	(11,699 )	3,234	11,855
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	-	2,871
Share-based compensation (Note 14(f))	-	-	801	-	-	-	-	801
Shares repurchased (Note 13(a))	-	-	-	73,472	(99 )	-	-	(99 )
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(850 )	(850 )
Balance, March 31, 2016	5,577,639	17	22,566	404,208	(1,561 )	(8,828 )	2,384	14,578

See notes to these consolidated financial statements

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands	thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) / income	(221 )	1,110	2,871
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) / income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	1,086	1,082	1,047
Amortization	289	294	288
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,595)	(98 )	(718 )
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	-	-	(519 )
Write-down of inventories	874	687	30
Write off of property, plant and equipment	1,511	192	-
Change in cash surrender value of life insurance contract	(4 )	(5 )	(4 )
Change in fair value of financial instruments	419	(132 )	(46 )
Compensation expense for stock options granted	-	-	801
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	279	1,174	393
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	(166 )	380	336
Receivable from affiliated party	(166 )	-	-
Repayment from affiliated party	-	166	-
Inventories	(2,959)	3,737	1,268
Income tax recoverable	-	-	39
Accounts payable	2,620	(5,622 )	(2,290 )
Accrued charges and deposits	268	520	36
Payable to affiliated parties	10	56	13
Income tax liabilities	-	(894 )	310
Net cash provided by operating activities	245	2,647	3,855
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	40	314	805
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,778)	(1,105 )	(823 )
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	-	342
Acquisition of financial instruments at fair value	-	(390 )	(134 )
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value	-	-	391
Acquisition of fixed deposits	(1,049)	-	-
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits	1,014	1,049	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(2,773)	(132 )	581
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital lease payments	(28 )	(24 )	(31 )

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Advance from notes payable	7,313	6,275	4,370
Repayment of notes payable	(7,062)	(6,972)	(4,963)
Advance from bank overdrafts	630	-	-
Repayment of bank overdrafts	(180)	(630)	-
Advance from bank loans	963	2,927	-
Repayment of bank loans	-	(1,871)	(2,870)
Advance from affiliated party	-	538	-
Payment to affiliated party	-	(67)	(134)
Stock repurchase	-	-	(99)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	1,636	176	(3,727)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(892)	2,691	709
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(132)	220	(189)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,140	116	3,027
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	116	3,027	3,547
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	136	273	113
Income tax	-	13	-
Income tax refund received	-	165	39
Non-cash investing activities:			
Property plant and equipment acquired under capital lease	120	-	116
Non-cash financing activities:			
Compensation expense for stock options granted	-	-	801
See notes to these consolidated financial statements			

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies

Bonso Electronics International Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company” or “Group”) are engaged in the designing, manufacturing and selling of a comprehensive line of electronic scales and weighing instruments, pet electronics products and other products.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in United States dollars and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates made by management include valuation of inventories, allowance for trade receivables, stock based compensation and the impairment of long-lived assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company had operating income of approximately \$295,000, \$462,000 and \$3,302,000 in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Notwithstanding the negative working capital as of March 31, 2015 and 2016, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. With the unutilized banking facilities of approximately \$4,446,000 (refer to note 7) available as of March, 31, 2016 and the increase of gross profit percentage from 20.2% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to 31.0% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, management believes the Company will have sufficient working capital to meet its financing requirements based upon their experience and their assessment of the Company’s projected performance, credit facilities and banking relationships.

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of inter-company accounts and transactions.

Acquisitions of companies have been consolidated from the date on which control of the net assets and operations was transferred to the Company.

Acquisitions of companies are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company has no cash equivalents as of March 31, 2015 and 2016.

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, as determined on a first-in, first-out basis, or market. Costs of inventories include purchase and related costs incurred in bringing the products to their present location and condition. Market value is determined by reference to the selling price after the balance sheet date or to management estimates based on prevailing market conditions. The Company routinely reviews its inventories for their salability and for indications of obsolescence to determine if inventory carrying values are higher than market value. Some of the significant factors the Company considers in estimating the market value of its inventories include the likelihood of changes in market and customer demand and expected changes in market prices for its inventories.

(d) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount, net of allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing trade receivables. Bad debt expense is included in the administrative and general expenses.

The Company recognizes an allowance for doubtful receivables to ensure accounts and other receivables are not overstated due to uncollectibility. Allowance for doubtful receivables is maintained for all customers based on a variety of factors, including the length of time the receivables are past due, significant one-time events and historical experience. An additional allowance for individual accounts is recorded when the Company becomes aware of customers' or other debtors' inability to meet their financial obligations, such as bankruptcy filings or deterioration in the customer's or other debtor's operating results or financial position. If circumstances related to customers or debtors change, estimates of the recoverability of receivables will be further adjusted.

(e) Income taxes and deferred income taxes

Amounts in the consolidated financial statements related to income taxes are calculated using the principles of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740 and Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") 2013-11 "Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists". ASC 740 requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Future tax benefits, such as net operating loss carry forwards, are recognized as deferred tax assets. Recognized deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company complies with ASC 740 "Income Taxes" for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company's accounting policy is to treat interest and penalties as components of income taxes. The Company's income tax returns through the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Lease prepayments and intangible assets

Lease prepayments represent the cost of land use rights in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Land use rights held by the Company are included in intangible assets. The granted useful life of the land use rights is 50 years. They are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of a maximum of 30 years, in accordance with the business licenses of 30 years.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Leasehold land and buildings are (i) depreciated on a straight-line basis over 15 to 50 years, representing the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the expected useful life to the Company.

(ii) Other categories of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their expected useful lives to the Company. The principal estimated useful lives for depreciation are:

Plant and machinery - 10 years

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	- 5 to 10 years
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Motor vehicles	- 5 years
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(iii) Assets under construction are not depreciated until construction is completed and the assets are ready for their intended use.

(iv) The cost of major improvements and betterments is capitalized, whereas the cost of maintenance and repairs is expensed in the year when it is incurred.

(v) Any gain or loss on disposal is included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Impairment of long-lived assets including intangible assets

Long-lived assets held and used by the Company and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. The Company evaluates recoverability of assets to be held and used by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to future net undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets calculated using a discounted future cash flows analysis. Provisions for impairment made on other long-lived assets are disclosed in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company has transferred all its production process to the factory in Xinxing, PRC, and the factory in Shenzhen was leased out to a third party. As a result, the Company performed an assessment of the value of the land, buildings and intangible assets of the factories in Shenzhen and Xinxing, PRC, and no provision for impairment was made by the Company (2015: \$nil; 2014: \$nil) based on the assessment.

(i) Capital and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Leasing agreements, which transfer to the Company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset, are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in property, plant and equipment ("capital leases") and the capital element of the lease commitments is shown as an obligation under capital leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligation and the interest element is charged against profit so as to give a consistent periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance outstanding at the end of each accounting period. Assets held under capital leases are depreciated over the useful lives of the equivalent owned assets or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

(j) Revenue recognition

No revenue is recognized unless there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, delivery has occurred and collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss are transferred to customers, which is generally the point at which products are leaving the ports of Hong Kong, or Shenzhen or Nansha (Guangzhou) as designated by our customers. Shipping costs billed to the Company's customers are included within revenue. Associated costs are classified as part of cost of sales.

The Company provides to certain customers an additional one to two percent of the quantity of certain products ordered in lieu of a warranty, which is recognized as cost of sales when these products are shipped to customers from the Company's facilities. In addition, certain products sold by the Company are subject to a limited product quality warranty. The Company accrues for estimated incurred but unidentified quality issues based upon historical activity and known quality issues if a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded \$nil for such accrual (2015: \$nil, 2014: \$nil). The standard limited warranty period is one to three years. Quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts are recorded net of sales at the time of sale and estimated based on past history. All sales are based upon firm orders with fixed terms and conditions, which generally cannot be modified. Historically, the Company has not experienced material differences between its estimated amounts of quality returns, refunds, rebates and discounts and the actual results. In all contracts, there is no price protection or similar privilege in relation to the sale of goods.

Rental income is recognized according to the rental agreements. Rental income for non-uniform rent payments is recognized on a straight-line basis throughout the lease term.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Research and development costs

Research and development costs include salaries, utilities and contractor fees that are directly attributable to the conduct of research and development progress primarily related to the development of new design of products. Research and development costs are expensed in the financial period in which they are incurred.

(l) Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included within selling expenses. Advertising costs were approximately \$16,000, \$9,000 and \$12,000 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

(m) Foreign currency translations

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries where the United States dollar is the functional currency and which have transactions denominated in non-United States dollar currencies are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rates existing on that date. The translation of local currencies into United States dollars creates transaction adjustments which are included in net income / (loss). Exchange differences are recorded in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, where non-United States dollar currencies are the functional currencies, are translated into United States dollars using exchange rates in effect at period end for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates during each reporting period for statement of operations. Adjustments resulting from translation of these financial statements are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income.

(n) Stock options and warrants

Stock options have been granted to employees, directors and non-employee directors. Upon exercise of the options, a holder can acquire shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price determined by the board of directors. The options are exercisable based on the vesting terms stipulated in the option agreements or plan.

The Company follows the guidance of ASC 718, "Accounting for Stock Options and Other Stock-Based Compensation." ASC 718 requires companies to record compensation expense for share-based awards issued to employees and directors in exchange for services provided. The amount of the compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of the awards on their grant dates and is recognized over the required service periods. Our share-based awards include stock options and restricted stock awards. The estimated fair value underlying our calculation of compensation expense for stock options is based on the Black-Scholes pricing model. Forfeitures of share-based awards are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if our estimates change based on the actual amount of forfeitures we have experienced.

(o) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, net, other receivables, deposits and prepayments, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued charges and deposits, other

current liabilities approximate fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value based on prevailing borrowing rates currently available for loans with similar terms and maturities.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"). The objective of this Update is to remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements, and to simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number requirements to which an entity must refer. The new standard supersedes virtually all present U.S. GAAP guidance on revenue recognition and requires the use of more estimates and judgments than the present standards, as well as additional disclosures. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date", deferring the effective date for one year to interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is also permitted as of the original effective date (interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016) and retrospective application is required. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this Update will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period" ("ASU 2014-12"). The amendments in ASU 2014-12 require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted. Companies may use either a prospective or a retrospective approach to adopt this ASU and the Company is currently evaluating which transition approach to use. The adoption of ASU 2014-12 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern", which provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going-concern uncertainties in the financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The ASU applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this Update will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, "Income Statement – Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items" ("ASU 2015-01"). The amendments in ASU 2015-01 eliminate from U.S. GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within that reporting period, with early application permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. Companies may use either a prospective or a retrospective approach to adopt this ASU and the Company is currently evaluating which transition approach to use. The adoption of ASU 2015-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis" ("ASU 2015-02"). The amendments in ASU 2015-02 change the analysis that a reporting entity must perform

to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in this ASU using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. A reporting entity also may apply the amendments retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Recent accounting pronouncements (Continued)

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs," ("ASU 2015-03") which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. ASU 2015-03 requires an entity to present such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-03 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, "Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement" ("ASU 2015-05") (an update to Subtopic 350-40, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software), which provides guidance on accounting for cloud computing fees. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the arrangement should be accounted for as a service contract. This ASU is effective for arrangements entered into, or materially modified, in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is permitted but not required. The adoption of ASU 2015-05 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, "Fair Value Measurement: Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)" ("ASU 2015-07"), which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The ASU also removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. This ASU is effective for arrangements entered into, or materially modified, in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is permitted but not required. The adoption of ASU 2015-07 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" ("ASU 2015-11"), which states an entity should measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. This amendment applies to all inventory that is measured using the average cost or first-in first-out (FIFO) methods. This supersedes prior guidance which allowed entities to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market, where market could be replacement cost, net realizable value or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied prospectively and earlier application is permitted. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes" ("ASU 2015-17"). The amendments in this update require that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and

interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have on its consolidated financial statements.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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1 Description of business and significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Recent accounting pronouncements (Continued)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"). The amendments in this update supersede the guidance to classify equity securities with readily determinable fair values into different categories (that is trading or available-for-sale) and require equity securities (including other ownership interests, such as partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, and limited liability companies) to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Lease (Subtopic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"): This Update is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. For public business entities, this Update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the new pronouncement to determine the impact it may have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, "Derivatives and Hedging: Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships" ("ASU 2016-05"), which states that a change in counterparty to a derivative instrument does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge account criteria continue to be met. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied on either a prospective basis or a modified retrospective basis and earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"), which provides guidance on several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification on the statement of cash flows. Most notably, the Company will be required to recognize all excess tax benefits and shortfalls as income tax expense or benefit in the statement of earnings within the reporting period in which they occur. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and early addition is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"), which improves financial reporting by providing timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The ASU requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Forward-looking information will now be used to better inform credit loss estimates. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and early addition is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

We believe there is no additional new accounting guidance adopted, but not yet effective that is relevant to the readers of our financial statements. However, there are numerous new proposals under development which, if and when enacted, may have a significant impact on our financial reporting.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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2 Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$1,415,000 as of March 31, 2015 and 2016. The Company believed that the recoverability was doubtful, and continued to include this amount in allowance for doubtful accounts as of March 31, 2015 and 2016.

Most of the Company's trade receivables are generally unsecured.

3 Inventories

The components of inventories as of March 31, 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands
Raw materials	1,978	684
Work in progress	676	430
Finished goods	467	709
	3,121	1,823

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, based upon material composition and expected usage, provision for inventories of approximately \$874,000, \$687,000 and \$30,000, respectively, were charged to the consolidated statements of operations under cost of sales.

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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#### 4 Property, plant and equipment, net

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, depreciation expenses charged to the consolidated statements of operations amounted to approximately \$1,086,000, \$1,082,000 and \$1,047,000 respectively. As at March 31, 2015 and 2016, fully depreciated assets that were still in use by the Company amounted to \$9,550,000 and \$9,195,000, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment in Shenzhen and Xinxing were assessed for impairment according to the policy described in note 1(h). The Company concluded that no impairment to property, plant and equipment in Shenzhen and Xinxing were required for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.

#### 5 Interests in subsidiaries

Particulars of principal subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

Name of company	Place of incorporation and kind of legal entity	Particulars of issued capital/ registered capital	Percentage of capital held by the Company		Principal activities
			2015	2016	
Bonso Electronics Limited * ("BEL")	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK5,000,000 (US\$641,026)	100%	100%	Investment holding, providing management and administrative support to the Group companies
Bonso Investment Limited ("BIL")	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK3,000,000 (US\$384,615)	100%	100%	Investment holding and property investment
Bonso Electronics (Shenzhen) Company, Limited ("BESCL")	PRC, limited liability company	US\$12,621,222	100%	100%	Investment holding and property rental
Bonso Advanced Technology Limited * ("BATL")	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK1,000,000 (US\$128,205)	100%	100%	Investment holding, and trading of scales and pet electronics products
Bonso Advanced Technology (Xinxing) Company, Limited ("BATXXCL")	PRC, limited liability company	US\$10,000,000	100%	100%	Production of scales and pet electronics products
	PRC,	HK\$200,000	100%	100%	Product development



Bonso Technology      limited liability  
(Shenzhen) Company,    company  
Limited  
("BTL")

\* Shares directly held by the Company

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are analyzed as follows:

	March 31,	
	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands
Cost	6,939	6,159
Less: accumulated amortization	(2,820)	(2,867)
	4,119	3,292

The components of intangible assets are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands
Land use right of factory land in Shenzhen, Guangdong, PRC	1,880	1,599
Land use right of factory land in Xinxing, Guangdong, PRC	2,239	1,652
Golf club membership	-	41
	4,119	3,292

Amortization expense in relation to other intangible assets was approximately \$289,000, \$294,000 and \$288,000 for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

As of March 31, 2016, future minimum amortization expenses in respect of other intangible assets are as follows:

Year ending March 31,	\$ in thousands
2017	284
2018	284
2019	284
2020	284
2021	284
Thereafter	1,872
Total	3,292



Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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7 Banking facilities

As of March 31, 2016, the Company had general banking facilities for bank overdrafts, letters of credit, notes payable, factoring and term loans. The facilities are interchangeable with total amounts available of \$6,189,000 (2015: \$9,438,000). The general banking facilities utilized by the Company are denominated in United States dollars, Hong Kong dollars and Chinese Yuan.

The Company's general banking facilities, expressed in United States dollars, are further detailed as follows:

	Amount available		Amount utilized		Amount unutilized		Terms of banking facilities as of	
	March 31, 2015	2016	March 31, 2015	2016	March 31, 2015	2016	Interest rate	Repayment terms
	\$ in thousands		\$ in thousands		\$ in thousands			
Import and export facilities								
Combined limit	2,564	2,564	1,830	1,237	734	1,327		
Including sub-limit of:								
Notes payable	2,308	2,308	1,830	1,237	478	1,071	HIBOR* +2.5%	Repayable in full within 120 days
Bank overdrafts	641	641	-	-	641	641	Prime rate + 1%	Repayable on demand
Factoring	2,400	2,400	-	-	2,400	2,400	HIBOR* +1.5%	Repayable in 60 days
Other facilities								
Export Documentary Credits	641	641	-	-	641	641		
Short Term Loans	3,547	1,923	1,026	-	2,521	1,923	(Note A)	Revolving loan repayable in 30 days
Long Term Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	2,686	1,061	2,350	506	336	555	(Note A)	Term loans repayable monthly over 3 years.
	9,438	6,189	5,206	1,743	4,232	4,446		

Note A: HIBOR\* +2.25% for loans in Hong Kong. People's Bank of China's loan benchmark interest rate times 110% for loans in PRC.

(1) A clause in the banking facilities states that the term loans are subject to review any time and also subject to the bank's overriding right of repayment on demand, including the right to call for cash cover on demand for prospective and contingent liabilities. Therefore, all long-term loans were classified as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

\* HIBOR is the Hong Kong Interbank Offer Rate

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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7 Banking facilities (Continued)

As of March 31, 2016, a treasury product facility of approximately \$25,738,000 (2015: \$25,738,000) was made available to the Company for transactions of financial instruments including forward contracts, and approximately \$1,000,000 (2015: \$2,000,000) of the facility was utilized.

One of the properties of the Company located in Hong Kong with a net book value of approximately \$977,000, the rental assignment over such property, and the rights, interests and benefits of a life insurance contract with a book value of approximately \$140,000 are arranged as securities to the banks for the banking facilities arrangement.

The Prime Rate, HIBOR and Peoples' Bank of China loan benchmark interest rate were 5.00%, 0.89% and 4.75% per annum, respectively, as of March 31, 2016. The Prime Rate is determined by the Hong Kong Bankers Association and is subject to revision from time to time. Interest rates are subject to change if the Company defaults on the amount due under the facility or draws in excess of the facility amounts, or at the discretion of the banks.

The weighted average interest rates of borrowings of the Company are as follows:

	During the fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2015	2016
Bank overdrafts	6.00%	6.00%
Notes payable	2.92%	2.94%
Term Loan in Hong Kong	2.47%	2.50%
Term Loan in PRC	6.77%	6.77%
Factoring	1.74%	1.74%

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#### 8 Income tax

(a) The subsidiaries comprising the Group are subject to tax on an entity basis on income arising in or derived from Hong Kong and the PRC. The Company is not subject to income taxes in the British Virgin Islands.

#### Hong Kong Tax

The subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong are subject to the Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5% (2015 and 2014: 16.5%). BIL and BEL have no assessable profits for the year ended March 31, 2016. BATL has assessable profits for the year ended March 31, 2016. Therefore, current year provision for taxation has been made for the year ended March 31, 2016 (2015: \$nil).

Since December 2005, BEL was under tax review by the local tax authorities for the profits tax assessment for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2000 to 2005. During the tax years under review, BEL was reporting profits tax with tax benefit of 50% reduction in tax payment due to import processing. However, the local tax authorities later believed that BEL was not entitled to this tax benefit as the PRC factory setup was no longer considered an import processing activity. Also, during the tax years under review, the local tax authorities believed that some profits of BEII were generated within the territory of Hong Kong and should be taxable in Hong Kong. After review and discussion between the Company and the local tax authorities, both parties agreed that the tax benefit of 50% reduction was not applicable and certain profits of BEII were taxable in Hong Kong during the tax years in review.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the tax review case was closed and confirmed with the local tax authorities and the final tax and interest payable were approximately \$1,545,000. After offsetting with the tax reserve certificates purchased for approximately \$1,710,000, the Company obtained a refund of approximately \$165,000.

#### PRC Tax

All subsidiaries registered in the PRC are subject to a tax rate of 25% (2015 and 2014: 25%).

Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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8 Income tax (Continued)

- (b) Income is subject to taxation in the various countries in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate. The (loss) / income before income taxes by geographical location is analyzed as follows:

	2014		2015		2016
	\$ in		\$ in		\$ in
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Hong Kong	(1,495	)	(55	)	3,933
PRC	1,337		148		(167 )
Others	(63	)	(20	)	(585 )
Total	(221	)	73		3,181

Others mainly include the (loss) / income from BVI.

- (c) Income tax credit / (expense) comprises the following:

	2014		2015		2016
	\$ in		\$ in		\$ in
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Current income tax expense	-		(13	)	(310 )
Income tax credit	-		1,050		-
Total income tax credit / (expense)	-		1,037		(310 )

The components of the income tax credit / (expense) by geographical location are as follows:

	2014		2015		2016
	\$ in		\$ in		\$ in
	thousands		thousands		thousands
Hong Kong	-		1,050		(310 )
PRC	-		(13	)	-
Total	-		1,037		(310 )

At the end of the accounting period, the income tax liabilities are as follows:

	2015		2016
	\$ in		\$ in
	thousands		thousands



Non-current	-	-
Current	7	317
Total	7	317

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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## 8 Income tax (Continued)

(d) Deferred tax assets comprise the following:

	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands
Tax loss carry forwards	4,459	4,459
Less: Valuation allowance	(4,459 )	(4,459 )
	-	-

As of March 31, 2015 and 2016, the Company had accumulated tax losses amounting to approximately \$25,327,000 and \$25,327,000 (the tax effect thereon is \$4,459,000 and \$4,459,000), respectively, subject to the final agreement by the relevant tax authorities, which may be carried forward and applied to reduce future taxable income which is earned in or derived from Hong Kong and other countries. Realization of deferred tax assets associated with tax loss carry forwards is dependent upon generating sufficient taxable income prior to their expiration. A valuation allowance is established against such tax losses when management believes it is more likely than not that a portion may not be utilized. As of March 31, 2016, the Company's accumulated tax losses of \$1,593,000 will expire in 2018.

(e) Changes in valuation allowance are as follows:

	2014	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	thousands	thousands
Balance, April 1	700	853	4,459
Charged to income tax expense	153	3,606	-
Balance, March 31	853	4,459	4,459

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## 8 Income tax (Continued)

The actual income tax credit / (expense) attributable to earnings for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 (f) and 2016 differed from the amounts computed by applying the Hong Kong statutory tax rate in accordance with the relevant income tax law as a result of the following:

	2014 \$ in thousands	2015 \$ in thousands	2016 \$ in thousands
(Loss) / income before income taxes	(221 )	73	3,181
Income tax benefit / (expense) on pretax income at statutory rate	36	(12 )	(525 )
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(28 )	(233 )	(95 )
Profit not subject to income tax	1,129	542	387
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	(1,137 )	(336 )	(255 )
Increase in valuation allowance	153	3,606	-
Reversal of provision from conclusion of tax review with tax authorities	-	2,595	-
Tax expense from conclusion of tax review with tax authorities	-	(1,545 )	-
Utilization of tax losses not previously recognized / (tax losses not yet recognized)	(153 )	(3,580 )	178
Total income tax (expense) / credit	-	1,037	(310 )

The statutory rate of 16.5% used above is that of Hong Kong, where the Company's main business is located.

(g) The Company complies with ASC 740 and assessed the tax position during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and concluded that such prior year uncertain income tax liability was no longer required.

The Company's accounting policy is to treat interest and penalties as components of income taxes. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had no accrued penalties related to uncertain tax positions (2015: \$nil).

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9 Financial instruments at fair value

The Company complies with ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements” (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date.

Level 2-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3-Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The Company entered into forward contracts with a bank, and the bank will pay the Company if the Chinese Yuan appreciates against the USD. If the Chinese Yuan depreciates against the USD, the Company will need to pay the bank, but will be able to buy more Chinese Yuan as a result.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, based on our valuation of the existing forward contracts, we recorded a gain of approximately \$36,000 (2015: \$132,000) for the change in valuation, resulting in a liability of approximately \$160,000 (2015: \$196,000).

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the Company purchased an investment product for approximately \$390,000 through Ping An Bank, and the fair value at March 31, 2015 was approximately \$391,000. Such investment product has been redeemed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company purchased listed shares in Hong Kong for approximately \$134,000. A revaluation gain of approximately \$10,000 was recorded.

At the end of the accounting period, the fair value of the following assets / (liabilities) were as follows:

\$ in thousands	March 31, 2015				March 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Forward contracts (1)	-	(196)	-	(196)	-	(160)	-	(160)
Investment product (2)	-	-	391	391	-	-	-	-
Equity investment (3)	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	144

The fair value of forward contracts was determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows (1) considering the risks involved, and using discount rates appropriate for the respective maturities. Observable level 2 inputs are used to determine the present value of expected future cash flows.

(2)

Observable inputs for the fair value of financial instruments were not assessable. The fair value is determined based on valuation and projection provided by Ping An Bank. On July 8, 2015, the investment product has been redeemed for approximately \$397,000 for a net gain of approximately \$6,000.

(3) The fair value of equity investment is determined based on quoted price in active markets.

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10 Investment in life insurance contract

Investment in life insurance contract represents the carrying amount (surrender value) of the contract if it is to be terminated by the Company. There is one life insurance contract as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, with a carrying amount of approximately \$140,000 and \$136,000, respectively. All premiums of this contract have already been paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The face amount (death benefit) of this contract is \$1,000,000. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we recorded a gain of approximately \$4,000 for the change in valuation (2015: \$5,000).

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11 Leases

(a) Capital leases

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company entered into capital lease obligations amounting of approximately \$123,000 for two motor vehicles. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company did not enter into additional capital lease obligations. During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company entered into additional capital lease obligations amounting to approximately \$116,000 for one motor vehicle.

Future minimum payments under capital leases as of March 31, 2016 with an initial term of more than one year are as follows:

Future minimum payments under capital leases for the years ended March 31,	Principal repayment \$ in thousands	Interest payment \$ in thousands	Total obligations \$ in thousands
2017	49	5	54
2018	44	4	48
2019	28	2	30
2020	27	1	28
2021	5	0	5
	153	12	165

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11 Leases (Continued)

(b) Operating leases

As of March 31, 2016, the Company leases a factory in Shenzhen, two commercial units in Beijing and part of production facilities in Xinxing under rental agreements to third parties. The Company will need to pay a cancellation fee of approximately \$71,000 if the Company decides to terminate all the rental agreements before their expiry.

The Shenzhen factory was rented out to a third party from August 1, 2013 to August 1, 2019. Part of the production facilities in Xinxing were rented to various third parties up to December 31, 2020. The expected future rental payments to be received are as follows:

Year ending March 31,	\$ in thousands
2017	1,318
2018	1,312
2019	1,312
2020	437
	4,379

As of March 31, 2016, the future minimum lease commitment payables in respect of non-cancellable operating leases for two offices in Shenzhen, a staff quarter in Shenzhen and a staff quarter in Xinxing are as follows:

Year ending March 31,	\$ in thousands
2017	117
2018	100
2019	18
	235

Rental expenses for all operating leases of two office premises in Shenzhen, a staff quarter in Shenzhen and a staff quarter in Xinxing amounted to approximately \$51,000, \$100,000 and \$119,000 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.





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12 Commitments and contingent liabilities

(a) Commitments

Capital expenditures contracted at the balance sheet date but not yet provided for are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2015	2016
	\$ in	\$ in
	thousands	
Construction in Xinxing, Guangdong, PRC	301	48

As of March 31, 2016, the Company entered into contractor agreements on leasehold improvements on the manufacturing facility in Xinxing, the PRC for total consideration of \$629,000. As of March 31, 2016, \$581,000 has been paid, and the remaining balance of \$48,000 is to be paid in accordance with the progress of the construction.

(b) Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with a director, Anthony So. Mr. So's employment agreement provides for a maximum yearly salary of approximately \$800,000 per year plus bonus. The initial term of the employment agreement expired on March 31, 2013 ("Initial Term"); however, the employment agreement has been renewed under a provision in the agreement that provides for automatic renewal for successive one year periods, unless at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the Initial Term or any renewal term, either party gives written notice to the other party specifically electing to terminate the agreement. Mr. So's employment agreement contains a provision under which the Company will be obligated to pay Mr. So all compensation for the remainder of his employment agreement and five times his annual salary and bonus compensation if a change of control, as defined in his employment agreement occurs. The employment agreement was renewed automatically, and will expire on March 31, 2017, unless automatically renewed.

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13 Stockholders' equity

(a) Repurchase of common stock

In August of 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a program for the Company to repurchase up to \$500,000 of its common stock. This repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares or acquire shares over any specified period of time. No stock had been repurchased when, on November 16, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors authorized another \$1,000,000 for the Company to repurchase its common stock under the same repurchase program. This authorization to repurchase shares increased the amount authorized for repurchase from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000. The Board of Directors believed that the common stock was undervalued and that the repurchase of common stock would be beneficial to the Company's stockholders. The Company (through its subsidiary) has repurchased an aggregate of 404,208 shares of its common stock, including 73,472 (\$99,000) shares that were repurchased during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. No shares were repurchased during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015. The Company may from time to time repurchase shares of its common stock under this program.

(b) Preferred stock

The Company has authorized share capital of \$100,000 for 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with par value of \$0.01 each, divided into 2,500,000 shares each of class A preferred stock, class B preferred stock, class C preferred stock and class D preferred stock. Shares may be issued within each class from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors in its sole discretion without the approval of the stockholders, with such designations, power, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitation and restrictions as the Board of Directors shall fix and as have not been fixed in the Company's Memorandum of Association. The Company has not issued any shares of preferred stock as of March 31, 2016.

(c) Dividends

No dividends were declared by the Company for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

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14 Stock option and bonus plans

(a) 1996 Stock Option  
Plan

In October 1996, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 1996 Stock Option Plan and 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan. Under the 1996 Stock Option Plan, the Company may grant options of common stock to certain employees and directors of the Company for a maximum of 900,000 shares. The 1996 Stock Option Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors which determines the terms of options granted, including the exercise price, the option periods and the number of shares to be subject to each option. The exercise price of options granted under the 1996 Stock Option Plan may be less than the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant. The maximum term of options granted under the 1996 Stock Option Plan is 10 years. The right to acquire the common shares is not assignable except for certain conditions stipulated in the 1996 Stock Option Plan.

Under the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, the non-employee directors were automatically granted stock options on the third business day following the day of each annual general meeting of the Company to purchase shares of common stock. The maximum number of authorized shares under the 1996 Non-Employee Director's Stock Option Plan was 600,000. The exercise price of all options granted under the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan shall be one hundred percent of the fair market value per share of the common shares on the date of grant. The maximum term of options granted under the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan is 10 years. No stock option may be exercised during the first six months of its term except for certain conditions provided in the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan. The right to acquire the common shares is not assignable except for under certain conditions stipulated in the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan.

In April 2003, the Company issued options to certain directors and non-employee directors of the Company to purchase an aggregate of 372,500 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$1.61. The exercise prices of these options were equal to the fair market value at the time of grant. The options expired on March 31, 2013. No such options were exercised during the ten year term ended March 31, 2013.

In March 2004, the Company issued options to certain non-employee directors of the Company to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$6.12. The exercise prices of these options were equal to the fair market value at the time of grant. The options expired on March 25, 2014. No such options were exercised during the ten year term ended March 31, 2014.

In September 2004, the Company issued options to certain non-employee directors of the Company to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$6.20. The exercise prices of these options were equal to the fair market value at the time of grant. The options expired on September 12, 2014. No such options were exercised up to September 12, 2014.

In December 2005, the Company issued options to certain non-employee directors of the Company to purchase an aggregate of 30,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$4.50. The exercise prices of these options were equal to the fair market value at the time of grant. The options expired on December 4, 2015. No such options were exercised up to December 4, 2015.

On November 16, 2006, the Board of Directors of the Company voted to rescind the Company's 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "Non-Employee Directors' Plan"). All options previously granted under the Non-Employee Directors' Plan continue in full force and effect pursuant to their terms of grant.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, no shares or share options were granted under the 1996 Stock Option Plan.

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Bonso Electronics International Inc.  
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14 Stock option and bonus plans (Continued)

(b) 2004 Stock Bonus Plan

On September 7, 2004, the Company's stockholders adopted the 2004 Stock Bonus Plan (the "Stock Bonus Plan") which authorizes the issuance of up to five hundred thousand (500,000) shares of the Company's common stock in the form of stock bonus.

The purpose of this Stock Bonus Plan is to (i) induce key employees to remain in the employment of the Company or of any subsidiary of the Company; (ii) encourage such employees to secure or increase their stock ownership in the Company; and (iii) reward employees, non-employee directors, advisors and consultants for services rendered or to be rendered to or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The Company believes that the Stock Bonus Plan will promote continuity of management and increase incentive and personal interest in the welfare of the Company.

The Stock Bonus Plan shall be administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors which consists of at least two but not more than three members of the Board, one of whom shall be a non-employee of the Company. The existing Committee members are Mr. Anthony So and Mr. Woo Ping Fok. The Committee has the authority, in its sole discretion: (i) to determine the parties to receive bonus stock, the times when they shall receive such awards, the number of shares to be issued and the time, terms and conditions of the issuance of any such shares; (ii) to construe and interpret the terms of the Stock Bonus Plan; (iii) to establish, amend and rescind rules and regulations for the administration of the Stock Bonus Plan; and (iv) to make all other determinations necessary or advisable for administering the Stock Bonus Plan.

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14 Stock option and bonus plans (Continued)

(c) 2004 Stock Option  
Plan

On March 23, 2004, the Company's stockholders adopted the 2004 Stock Option Plan (the "2004 Plan") which provides for the grant of up to six hundred thousand (600,000) shares of the Company's common stock in the form of stock options, subject to certain adjustments as described in the Plan. At the Annual meeting of stockholders held on March 20, 2015, the stockholders approved an amendment to the 2004 Plan to increase the number of shares that could be granted from 600,000 to 850,000.

The purpose of the 2004 Plan is to secure key employees to remain in the employment of the Company and to encourage such employees to secure or increase on reasonable terms their common stock ownership in the Company. The Company believes that the 2004 Plan promotes continuity of management and increased incentive and personal interest in the welfare of the Company.

The 2004 Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors which consists of at least two but not more than three members of the Board, one of whom shall be a non-employee of the Company. The current committee members are Mr. Anthony So and Mr. Woo Ping Fok. The committee determines the specific terms of the options granted, including the employees to be granted options under the plan, the number of shares subject to each option grant, the exercise price of each option and the option period, subject to the requirement that no option may be exercisable more than 10 years after the date of grant. The exercise price of an option may be less than the fair market value of the underlying shares of Common Stock. No options granted under the plan will be transferable by the optionee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and each option will be exercisable during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee.

The exercise price of an option granted pursuant to the 2004 Plan may be paid in cash, by the surrender of options, in common stock, in other property, including a promissory note from the optionee, or by a combination of the above, at the discretion of the Committee.

On July 15, 2015, 850,000 options, all with an exercise price of \$1.50 per share, had been granted to officers and directors of the Company under the 2004 Plan, all of which remained outstanding as of March 31, 2016. The options for 425,000 shares will expire on March 31, 2020, and options for 425,000 shares will expire on March 31, 2025. Options granted under the stock option plans vest immediately and may contain such other terms as the Board of Directors or a committee appointed to administer the plan may determine.

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14 Stock option and bonus plans (Continued)

(d) A summary of the stock options activity is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, March 31, 2014	70,000	\$ 5.47
Expired	(40,000 )	\$ 6.20
Balance, March 31, 2015	30,000	\$ 4.50
Expired	(30,000 )	\$ 4.50
Granted	850,000	\$ 1.50
Balance, March 31, 2016	850,000	\$ 1.50

The following table summarizes information about all stock options of the Company outstanding as at March 31, (e) 2016:

Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding at March 31, 2016	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Exercisable shares at March 31, 2016
\$ 1.50	850,000	6.5	850,000

The intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable was \$nil on March 31, 2016. The intrinsic value represents the pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the closing stock price of the Company's common stock on the balance sheet date and the exercise price for both the outstanding and exercisable options) that would have been received by the option holders if all options had been exercised on March 31, 2016.

New shares will be issued by the Company upon future exercise of stock options.





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14 Stock option and bonus plans (Continued)

(f) Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the respective vesting periods, or at the time of option granting if there is no vesting periods. The fair value of the option granted was estimated on the date of granting using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants during the applicable periods:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016	
Risk-free interest rate <sup>(1)</sup>	1.63%	to 2.36%
Expected life (years) <sup>(2)</sup>	4.71	to 9.71
Expected dividend yield <sup>(3)</sup>	0	%
Volatility <sup>(4)</sup>	73.63	%
Fair value of options at grant date per share	\$0.81 to \$1.08	

Risk-free interest rate

(1) Risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based upon the interest rate on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bond issued with remaining terms similar to the expected term of the options granted.

Expected life (years)

(2) Assumption of the expected term were based on the vesting and contractual terms and employee demographics.

Expected dividend yield

(3) The dividend yield was estimated by the Company based on its expected dividend policy over the expected term of the options.

Volatility

(4) The volatility assumption was estimated based on historical volatility of the Company's share price applying the guidance provided by ASC 718.

The Company recorded the related compensation expense of approximately \$nil, \$nil and \$801,000 during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The following table summarizes the share based compensation expense:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31,	
	2015	2016
\$	\$ in	\$ in
in	thousands	thousands
thousands		

Administration and general	-	-	801
Total	-	-	801

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15 Related party transactions

(a) The Company paid emoluments, commissions and/or consultancy fees to its directors and officers as follows:

Year ended March 31,	Mr. Anthony So	Mr. Kim Wah Chung	Mr. Woo-Ping Fok	Mr. Andrew So
	Director, Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director	Director and Chief Operating Officer
		\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands
2014	\$857 (i), (iii)	\$161 (iii)	Nil	\$ 128
2015	\$857 (i), (iii)	\$160 (iii)	Nil	\$ 124
2016	\$857 (i), (iii)	\$170 (iii)	Nil	\$ 249

Year ended March 31,	Mr. Henry Schlueter	Mr. Albert So
	Director and Assistant Secretary	Director, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands
2014	\$84 (ii)	\$ 125
2015	\$55 (ii)	\$ 109
2016	\$60 (ii)	\$ 181

The emoluments paid to the Company's directors and officers were included in the salaries and related costs, while the consultancy fees or professional fees paid to Schlueter & Associates, P.C., were included in the administration and general expenses.

(i) Apart from the emoluments paid by the Company as shown above, one of the properties of the Company in Hong Kong is also provided to Mr. Anthony So for his accommodation.

(ii) The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 represented professional fees paid to Schlueter & Associates, P.C., the Company's SEC counsel, in which Mr. Henry Schlueter is one of the principals.

(iii) The amount for the year ended March 31, 2014, included unpaid vacation payments of \$10,000, for Mr. Kim Wah Chung. The amount for the year ended March 31, 2014 included vacation payment of \$57,000 for Mr. Anthony So. The amount for the year ended March 31, 2015, included unpaid vacation payments of \$57,000 and \$9,000

for Mr. Anthony So and Mr. Kim Wah Chung, respectively. The amount for the year ended March 31, 2016, included unpaid vacation payments of \$57,000, \$10,000, and \$12,000 for Mr. Anthony So, Mr. Kim Wah Chung, and Mr. Albert So, respectively.

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15 Related party transactions (Continued)

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, one of the subsidiaries in Hong Kong borrowed an interest-free loan of approximately \$538,000 from a director and stockholder, Mr. Anthony So, to provide working capital. This loan was to be repaid by installments in 48 months. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had repaid a total of approximately \$201,000 to Mr. Anthony So, and the balance of loan due to Mr. Anthony So was approximately \$337,000.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, one of the subsidiaries in Shenzhen, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and stockholder, Mr. Anthony So, for three apartment units located in Shenzhen, PRC for office usage. Mr. Anthony So is the sole owner of these three apartment units. The monthly rental payment was approximately \$2,000, and the total rental payment paid to Mr. Anthony So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$24,000 (2015: \$10,000).

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, one of the subsidiaries in Xinxing, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and stockholder, Mr. Andrew So, for an apartment unit located in Xinxing, PRC for staff quarters. Mr. Andrew So is the sole owner of this apartment unit. The monthly rental payment was approximately \$480, and the total rental payment paid to Mr. Andrew So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$5,000 (2015: \$2,000).

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, one of the subsidiaries in Shenzhen, PRC entered into a rental agreement with a director and stockholder, Mr. Anthony So, for one apartment unit located in Shenzhen, PRC for staff quarters. Mr. Anthony So is the sole owner of this apartment unit. The monthly rental payment was approximately \$350, and the total rental payment paid to Mr. Anthony So during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was approximately \$2,000 (2015: \$nil).

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16 Concentrations and credit risk

The Company operates principally in the PRC (including Hong Kong) and grants credit to its customers in this geographic region. Although the PRC is economically stable, it is always possible that unanticipated events in foreign countries could disrupt the Company's operations.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash and trade receivables. The Company does not require collateral to support financial instruments that are subject to credit risk.

At March 31, 2015 and 2016, the Company had credit risk exposure of uninsured cash and deposits with maturities of less than one year in banks of approximately \$3,027,000 and \$3,547,000, respectively.

A substantial portion, 45%, 37% and 59% of revenue, was generated from sales to one customer for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

The net sales to customers representing at least 10% of net total sales are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%
Sunbeam Products, Inc.	14,080	45	6,879	24	1,738	7
Fitbit, Inc.	10,396	33	10,593	37	14,145	59
Kern + Sohn GMBH	2,762	9	5,424	19	3,874	16
	27,238	87	22,896	80	19,757	82

The following customers had balances greater than 10% of the total trade receivables at the respective balance sheet dates set forth below:

	March 31,			
	2015		2016	
	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%
Sunbeam Products, Inc.	101	8	87	10
Fitbit, Inc.	324	25	378	41
Kern + Sohn GMBH	224	17	204	22
Pitney Bowes Inc.	355	27	145	16
		77		89

At March 31, 2015 and 2016, these customers accounted for 77% and 89%, respectively, of net trade receivables. The trade receivables have repayment terms of not more than twelve months.

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17 Employee retirement benefits and severance payment allowance

With effect from January 1, 1988, BEL, a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary of the Company in Hong Kong, implemented a defined contribution plan (the “Plan”) with a major international insurance company to provide life insurance and retirement benefits for its employees. All permanent full time employees who joined BEL before (a) December 2000, excluding factory workers, are eligible to join the Plan. Each eligible employee that chooses to participate in the Plan is required to contribute 5% of their monthly salary, while BEL is required to contribute from 5% to 10% depending on the eligible employee’s salary and number of years in service.

The Mandatory Provident Fund (the “MPF”) was introduced by the Hong Kong Government and commenced in December 2000. BEL joined the MPF by implementing a plan with a major international insurance company. All permanent Hong Kong full time employees who joined BEL on or after December 2000, excluding factory workers, must join the MPF, except for those who joined the Plan before December 2000. Both the employee’s and employer’s contributions to the MPF are 5% of the eligible employee’s monthly salary and are subject to a maximum mandatory contribution of HK\$1,000 (US\$128) per month. Both the maximum mandatory employee’s and employer’s contributions per month increased to HK\$1,250 (US\$160) since June 1, 2012, and then later to HK\$1,500 (US\$192) since June 1, 2014.

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, the Company is required to make contributions for each employee, at rates based upon the employee’s standard salary base as determined by the local Social Security Bureau, to a defined contribution retirement scheme organized by the local Social Security Bureau in respect of the retirement benefits for the Company’s employees in the PRC.

The contributions to each of the above schemes are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due and are charged to the consolidated statement of operations. The Company’s total contributions and accruals to the (b) above schemes for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 amounted to \$758,000, \$693,000 and \$293,000, respectively. The Company has no other obligation to make payments in respect of retirement benefits of the employees.

According to the New Labor Law in the PRC which was effective on January 1, 2008, a company is required to provide one month’s salary for each year of service as a severance payment. As such, the Company paid (c) \$1,194,000 for severance payment in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to the terminated staff when production was moved from the Shenzhen factory to the Xinxing factory. The Company recognized a total provision of \$317,000 as of March 31, 2016 for severance payments for staff in the PRC (2015: \$256,000, 2014: \$156,000). The accrued severance payment allowance is reviewed every year.

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18 Net (loss) / earnings per share

Basic (loss) / earnings per share is computed by dividing net (loss) / earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed in a manner consistent with that of basic earnings per share while giving effect to all potentially dilutive shares of common stock that were outstanding during the period, including stock options.

The diluted net (loss) / earnings per share was the same as the basic net (loss) / shares per share for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, as all potential common shares (70,000 shares on March 31, 2014, 30,000 shares on March 31, 2015 and 850,000 shares on March 31, 2016) from the exercise of stock options are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the computation of diluted net (loss) / earnings per share.

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19 Business segment information

The Company is organized based on the products it offers. Under this organizational structure, the Company's (a) operations can be classified into three business segments, Scales, Pet Electronics Products and Others for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.

Scales operations principally involve production and marketing of sensor-based scales products. These include bathroom, kitchen, office, jewelry, laboratory, postal and industrial scales that are used in consumer, commercial and industrial applications. Revenue from scale products was 93% (2015: 89%) of overall revenue of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and the Company expects that the revenue from scale products will continue to contribute a similar level of revenue for the next 12 months.

Pet Electronics Products principally involve development and production of pet-related electronics products that are used in consumer applications. Revenue from pet electronics products was 6% (2015: 10%) of overall revenue of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and the Company expects that the revenue from pet electronics products will continue to contribute a similar level of revenue for the next 12 months.

The "Others" segment is a residual, which principally includes the activities of (i) tooling and mould charges for scales and pet electronics products, and (ii) sales of scrap materials.

The following table sets forth the percentage of net sales for each of the product lines mentioned above for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015, and 2016:

Product Line	Year ended March		
	2014	2015	2016
Scales	95 %	89 %	93 %
Pet Electronics Products	4 %	10 %	6 %
Others	1 %	1 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The accounting policies of the Company's reportable segments are the same as those described in the description of business and significant accounting policies.

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## 19 Business segment information (Continued)

(a)(Continued)

Summarized financial information by business segment as of March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 is as follows:

	Net sales	Operating income	Identifiable assets as of March 31	Depreciation and amortization	Capital expenditure
	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands
2014					
Scales & Others	29,837	281	23,279	1,035	2,762
Pet Electronics Products	1,468	14	1,145	51	136
Total operating segments	31,305	295	24,424	1,086	2,898
Corporate	-	-	7,716	289	-
Group	31,305	295	32,140	1,375	2,898
2015					
Scales & Others	25,911	414	16,172	968	1,472
Pet Electronics Products	3,033	48	1,893	114	173
Total operating segments	28,944	462	18,065	1,082	1,645
Corporate	-	-	7,712	294	-
Group	28,944	462	25,777	1,376	1,645
2016					
Scales & Others	22,378	3,094	14,896	981	880
Pet Electronics Products	1,514	208	1,002	66	59
Total operating segments	23,892	3,302	15,898	1,047	939
Corporate	-	-	7,123	288	-
Group	23,892	3,302	23,021	1,335	939

Operating income by segment equals total operating revenues less expenses directly attributable to the generation of the segment's operating revenues. Identifiable assets by segment are those assets that are used in the operation of that segment. Corporate assets consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, investment in life insurance contracts, intangible assets, and other identifiable assets not related specifically to individual segments.

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19 Business segment information (Continued)

The Company primarily operates in Hong Kong and the PRC. The manufacture of components and their assembly (b) into finished products and research and development are carried out in the PRC. As the operations are integrated, it is not practicable to distinguish the net income derived among the activities in Hong Kong, and the PRC.

Total property, plant and equipment, net by geographical areas are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016
	\$ in thousands	\$ in thousands
Hong Kong	1,194	1,159
The PRC	11,290	10,558
Total property, plant and equipment	12,484	11,717

The following is a summary of net export sales by geographical areas, which are defined by the final shipment (c) destination, constituting 10% or more of total sales of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016:

	Year ended March 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%
United States	25,203	81	21,271	73	14,062	59
Germany	4,688	15	6,210	22	4,568	19
	29,891	96	27,481	95	18,630	78

(d) The following is a summary of net export sales by customers, constituting 10% or more of total sales of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016:

Customers	Segment	Year ended March 31,					
		2014		2015		2016	
		\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%	\$ in thousands	%
Sunbeam Products, Inc.	Scales & Pet Electronics Products	14,080	45	6,879	24	1,738	7
Fitbit, Inc.	Scales	10,396	33	10,593	37	14,145	59
Kern + Sohn GMBH	Scales	2,762	9	5,424	19	3,874	16



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20 Subsequent events

In April 2016, the Company repurchased an additional 19,000 shares of its common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$27,000.