

NAM TAI ELECTRONICS INC

Form 20-F

March 13, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 20-F**

(Mark One)

**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 December 31, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

or

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 001-31583

Nam Tai Electronics, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

British Virgin Islands
(Jurisdiction of incorporation
or
organization)

Unit A
17 Floor Edificio Comercial
Rodrigues
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(Address of principal executive
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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or
Facsimile number
and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Common Shares, \$0.01 par value per share

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

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

As of December 31, 2008, there were 44,803,735 common shares of the registrant outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (i) 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 (ii) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

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

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

Table of Contents

<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CURRENCY PRESENTATION</u>	3
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	3
<u>PART I</u>	3
<u>ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS</u>	3
<u>ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u>	3
<u>ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u>	21
<u>ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	37
<u>ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u>	37
<u>ITEM 6. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT</u>	52
<u>ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	61
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	62
<u>ITEM 9. THE LISTING</u>	64
<u>ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	65
<u>ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	75
<u>ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	77
<u>PART II</u>	77
<u>ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u>	77
<u>ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	77
<u>ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	77
<u>Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	78
<u>ITEM 16. [RESERVED]</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16 A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16 B. CODE OF ETHICS</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16 C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16 D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u>	81
<u>ITEM 16 E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS</u>	81
<u>ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT</u>	81
<u>ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	81
<u>PART III</u>	82
<u>ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	82
<u>ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	82
<u>ITEM 19. EXHIBITS</u>	83
<u>SIGNATURE</u>	88
<u>EX-4.52</u>	
<u>EX-4.53</u>	
<u>EX-4.54</u>	
<u>EX-4.55</u>	
<u>EX-4.56</u>	
<u>EX-4.57</u>	
<u>EX-4.58</u>	
<u>EX-4.59</u>	
<u>EX-4.60</u>	
<u>EX-4.61</u>	
<u>EX-4.62</u>	
<u>EX-4.63</u>	
<u>EX-12.1</u>	

EX-12.2

EX-13.1

EX-15.1

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This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. 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.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect management's view only as of the date of this Report. The Company undertakes no duty to update any forward-looking statement to conform the statement to actual results or changes in management's expectations. Readers should also carefully review the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to in this Report as the SEC.

2

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CURRENCY PRESENTATION

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and publishes its financial statements in United States dollars.

INTRODUCTION

Except where the context otherwise requires and for purposes of this Annual Report only:

we, us, our company, our, the Company and Nam Tai refer to Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. and, in the of describing our operations, also include our PRC operating companies;

shares refer to our common shares, \$0.01 par value;

China or PRC refers to the People's Republic of China, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao;

Hong Kong refers to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and HK\$ refers to the legal currency of Hong Kong;

Macao refers to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and

all references to Renminbi, RMB or yuan are to the legal currency of China; all references to U.S. dollars, dollars, \$ or US\$ are to the legal currency of the United States.

Note with respect to our use of Bluetooth and Fly Fusion in this Report: The Bluetooth® word mark and logos are owned by the Bluetooth SIG, Inc. and any use of such marks by Nam Tai is under license. FLY Fusion™ used in this Report is the trademark of Leapfrog Enterprises, Inc. Other trademarks and trade names used in this Report, if any, are those of their respective owners.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data

Our historical consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP, and are presented in U.S. dollars. The following selected consolidated statements of income data for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 are derived from our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this Report. The selected consolidated statements of income data for each of the two-year periods ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were derived from our audited financial statements, which are not included in this Report. The following data should be read in conjunction with the Section of the Report entitled Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, and our consolidated financial statements including the related footnotes.

Table of Contents

	Year ended December 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated statements of income data:					
Net sales third parties	\$ 499,680	\$ 791,042	\$ 870,174	\$ 780,822	\$ 622,852
Net sales related party	34,181	6,195			
Total net sales	533,861	797,237	870,174	780,822	622,852
Cost of sales	(457,385)	(704,314)	(783,953)	(693,804)	(552,174)
Gross profit	76,476	92,923	86,221	87,018	70,678
Gain on disposal of asset held for sale			9,258		
Operating costs and expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	(28,053)	(33,057)	(30,668)	(36,550)	(36,057)
Research and development	(5,045)	(7,210)	(7,866)	(9,798)	(10,890)
Impairment of goodwill					(17,345)
Losses arising from the judgment to reinstate redeemed shares			(14,465)		
Total operating expenses	(33,098)	(40,267)	(52,999)	(46,348)	(64,292)
Income from operations	43,378	52,656	42,480	40,670	6,386
Other (expenses) income net	(1,012)	(125)	(1,265)	2,219	6,428
Dividend income received from marketable securities and investment	18,295	579			
Gain on sale of subsidiaries shares	77,320	10,095		390	20,206
Gain on disposal of an affiliated company		3,631			
(Loss) gain on disposal of marketable securities		(3,686)		43,815	
Impairment loss on marketable securities	(58,316)	(6,525)			
Loss on marketable securities arising from split share structure reform			(1,869)		
Interest income	1,110	3,948	8,542	9,163	6,282
Interest expense	(195)	(438)	(602)	(452)	(356)
Income before income tax expenses, minority interests and equity in loss of affiliated companies	80,580	60,135	47,286	95,805	38,946
Income tax expenses	(879)	(651)	(377)	(4,030)	(2,877)
Income before minority interests and equity in loss of affiliated companies	79,701	59,484	46,909	91,775	36,069
Minority interests	(6,010)	(7,992)	(6,153)	(22,272)	(5,434)

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Income after minority interests	73,691	51,492	40,756	69,503	30,635
Equity in loss of affiliated companies	(6,806)	(186)			
Net income	66,885	51,306	40,756	69,503	30,635
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.56	\$ 0.68
Diluted	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.68

At December 31,

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008
(in thousands, except per share data)

Consolidated balance sheet data:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 160,649	\$ 213,843	\$ 221,084	\$ 272,459	\$ 237,017
Working capital (1)	218,243	234,674	238,105	266,306	239,037
Land use right and property, plant and equipment, net	97,441	100,741	105,394	98,599	121,660
Total assets	460,473	520,011	529,235	544,818	514,061
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	4,955	9,400	6,266	6,570	8,199
Long-term debt, less current portion	5,163	2,850	1,100	1,558	
Total debt	10,118	12,250	7,366	8,128	8,199
Shareholders' equity	305,053	310,391	317,094	330,181	322,261
Common shares	426	435	438	448	448
Total dividend per share	0.48	1.32	1.52	0.84	0.88
Total number of common shares issued	42,665	43,506	43,787	44,804	44,804
Total number of common shares to be issued			1,017		

(1) Working Capital represents the excess of current assets over current liabilities.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements. Written forward-looking statements may appear in this document and other documents filed with the SEC, in press releases, in reports to shareholders, on our website, and other documents. 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 this 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. Any such statements are qualified by reference to the following cautionary statements.

We are dependent on a few large customers, the loss of any of which could substantially harm our business and operating results.

Historically, a substantial percentage of our sales have been to a small number of customers. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, sales to our customers accounting for 10% or more of our net sales aggregated approximately 57.6%, 46.9% and 57.7%, respectively, of our net sales. Our four largest customers during the year ended December 31, 2008 were Sharp Corporation, Epson Imaging Device Corporation (formerly known as Sanyo Epson Imaging Device), Sony Computer Entertainment and Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications International AB each of which accounted for more than 10% of our net sales during the year. The loss of any one of our largest customers or a substantial reduction in orders from any of them would adversely impact our sales and decrease our net income or cause us to incur losses unless and until we were able to replace the customer or order with one or more of comparable size.

Our industry's revenue declined in mid-2001 as a result of significant cut backs in customer production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn then affecting the world-wide economic climate. A similar risk currently exists today as consumers and businesses have recently begun to postpone spending in response to tighter credit, negative financial news, declines in income or asset values or general uncertainty about global economic conditions. These economic conditions have had a negative impact on our results of operations during the second half of 2008 and are expected to continue to have a negative impact on our operations over the next several quarters and possibly beyond. We cannot assure you that present or future customers will not terminate their design and production services arrangements with us or significantly change, reduce or delay the amount of services ordered from us. If they do, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, we generate significant account receivables in connection with the electronic manufacturing service (EMS) we provide to our customers. If one or more of our customers were to become insolvent or otherwise were unable to pay for the services provided by us on a timely basis, or at all, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. Such adverse effects could include one or more of the following: a decline in revenue, a charge for bad debts, a charge for inventory write-offs, a decrease in inventory turns, an increase in days in inventory and an increase in days in accounts receivable.

The global economic weakness has adversely affected our earnings, liquidity and financial condition and, until global economic conditions improve, is expected to continue to do so.

Global financial and credit markets have been, and continue to be, extremely unstable and unpredictable. Worldwide economic conditions have been weak and may be further deteriorating. The instability of the markets and weakness of the global economy has adversely affected, and could continue to effect adversely, the demand for our customers' products, the amount, timing and stability of their orders to us, the financial strength of our customers and suppliers, their ability or willingness to do business with us, our willingness to do business with them, and/or our suppliers' and customers' ability to fulfill their obligations to us and/or the ability of our customers, our suppliers or us to obtain credit. These factors have and could continue to affect our operations, earnings and financial condition adversely. This instability also could affect the prices at which we could make any such sales, which also could adversely affect our earnings and financial condition. These conditions could also negatively affect our ability to secure funds or raise capital, if needed.

Our quarterly and annual operating results are subject to significant fluctuations as a result of a wide variety of factors.

Substantially all of our sales are made on a purchase order basis, and we are not always able to predict with certainty the timing or magnitude of these orders, especially under the current economic global downturn situation. We cannot guarantee that we will continue to receive any orders from our customers, and our net sales will be harmed if we are unable to obtain a sufficient number of orders from, or ship a sufficient number of products to, customers in each quarter. In addition, our customers may cancel, change or delay product purchase orders with little or no advance notice to us. Also, we believe customers may be increasing the number of vendors upon which they rely for manufacturing. Our quarterly and annual operating results are affected by a wide variety of factors that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results during any period. This could result from any one or a combination of factors, such as:

Table of Contents

the timing, cancellation or postponement of orders;

adverse changes in current macro-economic conditions;

the level of capacity utilization of our manufacturing facilities and associated fixed costs;

the composition of the costs of revenue between materials, labor and manufacturing overhead;

changes in demand for our products or services;

changes in demand in our customers' end markets, which affect the type of product and related margins;

our customers' announcement and introduction of new products or new generations of products;

the efficiencies achieved in managing inventories and fixed assets;

fluctuations in materials costs and availability of materials;

the life cycles of our customers' products;

variability in our manufacturing yields;

long lead times and advance financial commitments for our factories and equipment expenditures;

long lead times and advance financial commitments for components required to complete anticipated customer orders;

our effectiveness in managing manufacturing processes, including, interruptions or slowdowns in production and changes in cost and availability of components;

changes in the specific products or quantities our customers order; and

price reductions caused by competitive pressure.

The volume and timing of orders received during a quarter are difficult to forecast and vary as a consequence of variation in demand for our customers' products; our customers' attempts to manage their inventory; electronic design changes; changes in our customers' manufacturing strategies; and acquisitions of or consolidations among our customers. Customers generally order based on their forecasts. Further, we do not typically operate with any significant backlog in orders, and this makes it difficult for us to forecast our revenues, plan our production and allocate resources for future periods (including for our capital expenditures). If demand falls below such forecasts or if customers do not control inventories effectively, they may reduce, cancel or postpone shipments of orders.

Because of any of the above factors, our operating results 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 shares. Our operating results in future periods may fall below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. This failure to meet expectations could cause the trading price of our common shares to decline.

We face increasing competition, which has had and may continue to have, an adverse effect on our gross margins.

Although there are certain barriers to entry to the EMS industry, including technical expertise, substantial capital requirements, difficulties relating to building customer relationships and a large customer base, the barriers to entry

are comparatively low and we are aware that manufacturers in Hong Kong and China may be developing or have developed the required technical capability and customer base to compete with our existing business.

Competition in the EMS industry is intense, characterized by price erosion, rapid technological change and competition from major international companies. This intense competition has resulted in pricing pressures and lower gross margins percentage in certain years. Over the last several years before 2008, our gross margins percentage declined substantially. Although our gross margins percentage in 2008 were flat when compared with 2007, we may not be able to improve on, or even maintain the percentage level of our 2008 gross margins in the future. From 2004, the percentage of our gross margins has fluctuated as indicated in the chart below:

Table of Contents

In addition, consolidation in our industry results in larger and more geographically diverse competitors who have significant combined resources with which to compete against us may permit the competitors involved to devote significantly greater resources to the expansion of EMS that they offer and the marketing of existing competitive services to their larger installed customer bases or to new customers attracted to larger global manufacturing organizations. We expect that competition will increase substantially because of these and other industry consolidations and alliances, as well as the emergence of new competitors.

If, as a result of these competitive forces, we are compelled to continue to lower our unit prices and are unable to offset the general trend of decreases in our gross margins percentage by increasing our sales volumes, our gross margins percentage will decline. If we cannot stem the decline in our gross margins percentage, our ability to use internal resources to finance planned expansion may be curtailed, dividend payments to our shareholders, which we determined not to declare in 2009 as a consequence of the ongoing global economic turmoil, may not be resumed, our financial position may be harmed and our stock price may fall.

We may not be able to compete successfully with our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources than we do. We will face intense competition when we begin large-scale production of flexible printed circuit, or FPC, boards and FPC subassemblies.

The electronic manufacturing services we provide are available from many independent sources as well as from our current and potential customers with in-house manufacturing capabilities. The following table identifies those companies, which we believe are our principal competitors (listed alphabetically) by category of products or services we provide:

Product/Service	Competitor
EMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Celestica, Inc. Ø Flextronics International Ltd. Ø Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. Ø Jabil Circuit, Inc Ø Sanmina-SCI Corporation
Image capturing devices and their modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Altus Technology Inc (controlled by Foxconn) Ø Lite-On Technology Corporation Ø Logitech International S.A. Ø The Primax Group
Mobile phone accessories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Balda-Thong Fook Solutions Sdn., Bhd. Ø Celestica, Inc. Ø Elcoteq Network Corp. Ø Flextronics International Ltd. Ø Foster Corporation Ø Foxlink Group Ø Merry Electronics Co. Ltd. Ø WKK International (Holdings) Ltd.

Table of Contents

Product/Service	Competitor
Radio Frequency, or RF modules	Ø Wavcom SA Ø WKK International (Holdings) Ltd.
Liquid crystal display, or LCD, panels	Ø Elec & Eltek International Holdings Limited Ø Truly International Holdings Ltd. Ø Varitronix International Ltd. Ø Yeebo (International) Holdings Ltd.
Telecommunication subassemblies and components	Ø Flextronics International Ltd. Ø LG. Philips LCD Co., Ltd. Ø Samsung Electronics Ø Varitronix International Ltd.
Consumer electronic products (calculators, personal organizers and linguistic products)	Ø Computime Limited Ø Inventec Co. Ltd. Ø Kinpo Electronics, Inc. Ø VTech Holdings Limited

Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing, regional shipping capabilities and logistics support and personnel resources than we do and consolidations among our competitors could result in even larger competitors emerging. As a result, we may be unable to compete successfully with these organizations in the future.

When we begin large-scale production of FPC boards and FPC subassemblies in 2009, we expect to face intense competition from large FPC board manufacturers located in Taiwan, China, Korea, Singapore, North America, Japan and Europe such as NOK Corporation, Sony Chemical & Information Device Ltd., Nitto Denko (HK) Co. Ltd and Ichia Technologies Inc as well as from large, established EMS providers, such as Flextronics International Ltd. and Foxconn Electronics, Inc., that have developed or acquired, or, like we have, are developing their own FPC manufacturing capabilities, and have extensive experience in electronics assembly. Furthermore, many companies in our target customer base are moving the design and manufacturing of their products to original design manufacturers (ODMs) in Asia. Such competition could pressure us to provide discounts or lower prices to gain or maintain market share, which could adversely affect our margins and the profitability of our FPC business and could adversely affect our operating results as a whole. In addition, if we are unable to capture ODMs as customers, we may be unable to sustain or grow our FPC business.

Our inability to utilize capacity at facilities that we have planned for expansion could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Apart from our existing facilities in Shenzhen, PRC, the construction of the first of two new factories in Wuxi is on schedule for completion and we expect mass production to be available by the second half of 2009 to produce FPC boards, FPC subassemblies and other products. Because of the current economic global downturn, we have determined to postpone until at least mid-2009 or later moving forward to begin construction of our two other expansion projects, one for second parcel of land in Wuxi and the other in Shenzhen Guangming Hi-Tech Industrial Park (Shenzhen Guangming). Through December 31, 2008, we had spent approximately \$19.3 million on the construction of the first project in Wuxi, which includes land price, construction and all related expenses. In addition, we had paid approximately \$10.0 million to acquire the land where our facilities in Shenzhen Guangming are to be constructed. We have financed the improvements to our existing Shenzhen facilities, and plan to continue financing the planned Wuxi and Shenzhen Guangming factories, from internally generated funds, but cannot guarantee that we will be able to utilize fully the additional capacity that each of these new facilities will provide when they are available for production. Our factory utilization is dependent on our success in providing manufacturing services for FPC boards, FPC subassemblies, LCD modules and other products at a price and volume sufficient to absorb our

increased overhead expenses. Demand for contract manufacturing of these products may not be as great as we expect, and we may fail to realize the expected benefit from our investments in any of our new factories.

Cancellations or delays in orders could materially and adversely affect our gross margins and operating results.

Our sales to original equipment manufacturer customers (OEMs), are primarily based on purchase orders that 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

Table of Contents

orders are delayed, are not received or are cancelled, we would experience increased inventory levels or possible write-offs of obsolete inventory, write-downs of raw materials inventory or the underutilization of our manufacturing capacity if, for example, we decline other potential orders because we expect to use our capacity to produce orders that are later delayed, reduced or canceled.

Our customers face numerous competitive challenges, such as rapid technological change and short life cycles for their products, which may materially adversely affect their business, and also ours.

Factors affecting the industries that utilize electronics components in general, and our customers specifically, could seriously harm our customers and, as a result, us. These factors include:

The inability of our customers to adapt to rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards, which result in short product life cycles.

The inability of our customers to develop and market their products, some of which are new and untested, the potential that our customers' products may become obsolete or the failure of our customers' products to gain widespread commercial acceptance.

Recessionary periods in our customers' markets.

Increased competition among our customers and their respective competitors which may result in a loss of business, or a reduction in pricing power, for our customers.

New product offerings by our customers' competitors may prove to be more successful than our customers' product offerings.

If our customers are unsuccessful in addressing these competitive challenges, or any others that they may face, then their business may be materially adversely affected, and as a result, the demand for our services could decline.

Our business has been characterized by a rapidly changing mix of products and customers.

Since 2007, we have targeted markets that we believe offer significant growth opportunities and for which OEMs sell complex products that are subject to rapid technological change. We believe that markets involving complex, rapidly changing products offer us opportunities to produce products with higher margins because these products require higher value-added manufacturing services and may also include advanced components. We expect that our current mix of customers and products will continue to change rapidly, and we believe this to be relatively common in the EMS industry. If the products of our customers that we manufacture become obsolete or less profitable and we are not able to diversify our product offerings or customer base in a timely manner, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

There may not be a sufficient market for new products that our customers or we develop.

Our customers may not develop new products in a timely and cost-effective manner, or the market for products they choose to develop may not grow or be sustained in line with their expectations. This would reduce the overall businesses they outsource, which would seriously affect our business and operating results. Even if we develop capabilities to manufacture new products, there can be no guarantee that a market exists or will develop for such products or that such products will adequately respond to market trends. If we invest resources to develop capabilities to manufacture or expand capabilities for existing and new products, like the investments we made to our existing facilities in Shenzhen and the investments we are making to the new factories we are planning to construct in Wuxi and Guangming Shenzhen, PRC to manufacture FPC boards, FPC subassemblies and other products for which sales do not develop, our business and operating results would be seriously harmed. Even if the market for our services grows, it may not grow at an adequate pace.

We must spend substantial amounts to maintain and develop advanced manufacturing processes and engage additional engineering personnel in order to attract new customers and business.

We operate in a rapidly changing industry. Technological advances, the introduction of new products and new manufacturing and design techniques could materially and adversely affect our business unless we are able to adapt to those changing conditions. As a result, we are continually required to commit substantial funds for, and significant

resources to, engaging additional engineering and other technical personnel and to purchase advanced design, production and test equipment.

Table of Contents

Our future operating results will depend to a significant extent on our ability to continue to provide new manufacturing solutions which, based on time to introduction, cost and performance with the manufacturing capabilities of OEMs and competitive third-party suppliers compare favorably to those offered by our competitors. Our success in attracting new customers and developing new business depends on various factors, including:

utilization of advances in technology;

development of new or improved manufacturing processes for our customers' products;

delivery of efficient and cost-effective services; and

timely completion of the manufacture of new products.

Our business is capital intensive and the failure to generate sufficient cash could require that we curtail capital expenditures.

To remain competitive, we must continue to make investments in capital equipment, facilities and technological improvements. We plan to finance our expansion with capital we generate from operations. If we are unable to generate sufficient funds to conduct existing operations and fund our expansion, we may have to curtail our capital expenditures. Any curtailment of our capital expenditures could result in a reduction in net sales, reduction or elimination of our dividends to shareholders, reduced quality of our products, increased manufacturing costs for our products, harm to our reputation, reduced manufacturing efficiencies or other harm to our business.

We generally have no written agreements with suppliers to obtain components and our margins and operating results could suffer from increases in component prices.

For certain customers, we are responsible for purchasing components used in manufacturing their products. We do not have written agreements with some of 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. Accordingly, increases in component prices could materially and adversely affect our gross margins and operating results.

Our business and operating results would be materially and adversely affected if our suppliers of needed components fail to meet our needs.

At various times, we have experienced and expect to continue to experience, shortages of some of the electronic components that we use, and suppliers of some components lack sufficient capacity to meet the demand for these components. In some cases, supply shortages and delays in deliveries of particular components have resulted in curtailed production, or delays in production, of assemblies using that component, which contributed to an increase in our inventory levels and reduction in our gross margins. We expect that shortages and delays in deliveries of some components will continue. If we are unable to obtain sufficient components on a timely basis, we may experience manufacturing delays, which could harm our relationships with current or prospective customers and reduce our sales. We also depend on a small number of suppliers for certain components that we use in our business. If we were unable to continue to purchase components from these limited source suppliers, our business and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

Recent changes in the PRC's labor law could penalize Nam Tai 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 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 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 employee at one time, we have to communicate with the labor union of our Company and report to the District Labor Bureau, Although we have successfully reduced our headcount from various of our operating subsidiaries by approximately 2,600 in the fourth quarter of 2008 in response to the current economic downturn, we may incur much higher costs under China's labor laws if we are forced to downsize further and accordingly, this new labor law may exacerbate the adverse effect of the economic environment on our financial results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Adverse market conditions in the electronics industry could reduce our future sales and earnings per share.

Recently, the business environment in the electronics industry has become challenging due to adverse worldwide economic conditions. The conditions have resulted, and may result in the future, in our customers delaying purchases of the products we manufacture for them and our customers placing purchase orders for lower volumes of products than previously experienced or anticipated. We cannot accurately predict future levels of demand for our customers electronics products. Consequently, our past operating results, earnings and cash flows may not be indicative of our future operating results, earnings and cash flows, which could be less than past results.

We are exposed to impact of global business trends in the mobile phone industry, which could result in even lower gross margins on the mobile phone components and subassemblies we manufacture.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 65.9% of our sales were derived from subassemblies and components for mobile phones and mobile phone accessories. Accordingly, any fluctuations in the size of the mobile phone market, market trends, increased competition or pricing pressure of mobile phone industry may affect our business and operating results. For example, the mobile phone industry has been experiencing rapid growth, particularly from emerging economies such as India and China. The growth in these markets, however, does not necessarily translate into increased margins or growing profits as mobile phones sold in developing countries are typically stripped down to basic features and sold for low prices. Competition in developing markets is fierce, even more intense than in countries with advanced economies. Accordingly, we expect that our margins and profitability of the components and assemblies we manufacture for use in mobile phones that our customers target for emerging economies to continue to undergo severe pricing pressures, resulting in lower margins on these products than those we have experienced historically.

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.

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 from rising fuel costs or general price increases could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our products are sold internationally and the effect of business, legal and political risks associated with international operations could significantly harm us.

As of December 31, 2008, approximately 99.8% of the net book value of our total property, plant and equipment was located in China. We sell our products to customers in Hong Kong, North America, Europe, Japan, China and Southeast Asia. Our international operations are subject to significant political and economic risks and legal uncertainties, including:

- changes in economic and political conditions and in governmental policies;
- changes in international and domestic customs regulations;
- wars, civil unrest, acts of terrorism and other conflicts;
- changes in tariffs, trade restrictions, trade agreements and taxation;
- limitations on the repatriation of funds because of foreign exchange controls;
- exposure to political and financial instability;
- currency exchange losses, collection difficulties or other country-specific losses;
- exposure to fluctuations in the value of local currencies;

changes in value-added tax, or VAT, reimbursement;

imposition of currency exchange controls; and

delays from customs brokers or government agencies.

Any of these risks could significantly harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Table of Contents**Our operating results could be negatively impacted by seasonality.**

Historically, our sales and operating results have been affected by seasonality. Sales of products and components related to mobile phones have generally been lower in the first quarter after peaking fourth quarter. Sales of educational products and home entertainment devices are often higher during the second and third quarters in anticipation of the start of the school year and the Christmas buying season. Similarly, orders for consumer electronics products have historically been lower in the first quarter from both the closing of our factories in China for the Lunar New Year holidays and the general reduction in sales following the holiday season. These sales patterns may not be indicative of future sales performance in future. For example, in 2008 as a result of the existing turmoil, many of our consumer products customers either postponed or cancelled orders that had been scheduled for delivery for the Christmas holidays, which based on our historical seasonal patterns was unusual.

Our results could be adversely affected with intensifying environmental regulations.

Our operations create environmentally sensitive waste, which involves the use and disposal of chemicals, solid and hazardous waste and other toxic and hazardous materials used in the manufacturing process. The disposal of hazardous waste has received increasing attention from Chinese national and local governments and foreign governments and agencies and has been subject to increasing regulation. Currently, relevant Chinese environmental protection laws and regulations impose fines on discharge of waste materials and empower certain environmental authorities to close any facility that causes serious environmental problems. The costs of remedying violations or resolving enforcement actions that might be initiated by governmental authorities could be substantial. Any remediation of environmental contamination would involve substantial expense that could harm our operating results. In addition, we cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our operations may be subject or the manner in which existing or future laws will be administered or interpreted. Future regulations may be applied to materials, products or activities that have not been subject to regulation previously. The costs of complying with new or more stringent regulations could be significant. We are not aware of any claims related to environmental contamination, and have not accrued any amounts to cover such claims.

Global environmental legislation continues to emerge. These laws place increased responsibility and requirements on the producers of electronic equipment (*i.e.* the OEMs) and, in turn, their EMS providers and suppliers. On July 1, 2006, the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) came into effect. As a result, the use of lead and certain other specified substances in electronic products is restricted in the European Union. Where appropriate, we have transitioned our manufacturing processes and interfaced with suppliers and customers to review and secure RoHS compliance. In the event we are not in compliance with the RoHS requirements, we could incur substantial costs, including fines and penalties, as well as liability to our customers. In addition, customers who were deemed exempt for certain substances, or beyond the scope of the legislation, are beginning to be impacted by the changing supply chain. In this respect, we may incur costs related to inventories containing restricted substances. There are also European Union requirements with respect to the collection, recycling and management of waste electronic products and components. Under the European Union's Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive, compliance responsibility rests primarily with OEMs rather than with EMS companies. However, OEMs may turn to EMS companies such as Nam Tai for assistance in meeting their WEEE obligations. Failure by our customers to meet the RoHS or WEEE requirements or obligations could have a negative impact on their businesses and revenues which would adversely impact our financial results. Similar restrictions are being proposed or enacted in other jurisdictions, including China. We cannot currently assess the impact of these legislations on our operations.

Power shortages in China could affect our business.

We consume substantial amounts of electricity in our manufacturing processes at our production facilities in China. Certain parts of China, including areas where our manufacturing facilities are located, have been subject to power shortages in recent years. We have experienced a number of power shortages at our production facilities in China to date. We are sometimes given advance notice of power shortages and in relation to this we currently have a backup power system. However, there can be no assurance that in the future our backup power system will be completely effective in the event of a power shortage, particularly if that power shortage is over a sustained period of time and/or we are not given advance notice of it. Any power shortage, brownout or blackout for a significant period of time may disrupt our manufacturing, and as a result, may have an adverse impact on our business.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover the risks related to our operations and losses.

We have not experienced any major accidents in the course of our operations, which have caused significant property damage or personal injuries. However, there is no assurance that we will not experience major accidents in the future. Although we have insurance against various risks, including a business interruption, fidelity and losses or damages to our buildings, machinery, equipment and inventories, the occurrence of certain incidents such as earthquake, war, pandemics, and flood, and the consequences resulting from them, may not be covered adequately, or at all, by the insurance we maintain. We also face exposure to product liability claims in the

Table of Contents

event that any of our products is alleged to have resulted in property damage, bodily injury or other adverse effects. We have only limited product liability insurance covering some of our products. Losses incurred or payments we may be required to make in excess of applicable insurance coverage or for uninsured events or any material claim for which insurance coverage is denied, limited or is not available could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

We could become involved in intellectual property disputes.

We do not have any patents, licenses, or trademarks material to our business. Instead, we rely on trade secrets, industry expertise and our customers sharing of intellectual property with us. However, there can be no assurance that such intellectual property is not in violation of that belonging to other parties. We may be notified that we are infringing patents, 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 materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

We depend on our executive officers and skilled personnel.

Our success depends largely upon the continued services of our executive officers as well as upon our ability to attract and retain qualified technical, manufacturing and marketing personnel. Generally, our executive officers are bound by employment or non-competition agreements. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able retain our executive officers and we could be seriously harmed by the loss of any of our executive officers. The loss of service of any of these officers or key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business growth and operating results. We maintain no key person insurance on our executive officers. As our operations grow, we also need to recruit and retain additional skilled management personnel and if we are not able to do so, our business and our ability to grow could be harmed.

The PRC legal system has inherent uncertainties that could materially and adversely impact our ability to enforce the agreements governing our factories and to do business.

We occupy our manufacturing facilities under China land use agreements with agencies of the PRC government and we occupy other facilities under lease agreements with the relevant landlord. The performance of these agreements and the operations of our factories are dependent on our relationship with the local governments in regions, which our facilities are located. Our operations and prospects would be materially and adversely affected by the failure of the local government to honor these agreements or an adverse change in the law governing them. In the event of a dispute, enforcement of these agreements could be difficult in China. Unlike the United States, China has a civil law system based on written statutes in which judicial decisions have limited precedential value. The government of China has enacted laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. However, its experience in implementing, interpreting and enforcing these laws and regulations is limited, and our ability to enforce commercial claims or to resolve commercial disputes in China is unpredictable. These matters may be subject to the exercise of considerable discretion by agencies of the PRC government, and forces and factors unrelated to the legal merits of a particular matter or dispute may influence their determination.

Political or trade controversies between China and the United States could harm our operating results or depress our stock price.

Differences between the United States and PRC governments on some political issues continue occasionally to color the relationship. These occasional controversies could materially and adversely affect our business and operations. Political or trade friction between the two countries could also materially and adversely affect the market price of our shares, whether or not they adversely affect our business.

The economy of China has been experiencing significant growth, leading to some inflation. If the government tries to control inflation by traditional means of monetary policy or returns to planned economic techniques, our business will suffer a reduction in sales growth and expansion opportunities.

The rapid growth of the PRC economy has historically resulted in high levels of inflation. 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 increase our costs. 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.

Table of Contents**Changes to PRC tax laws and heightened efforts by the China's tax authorities to increase revenues are expected to subject us to greater taxes.**

Under prior PRC law, we have been afforded a number of tax concessions by, and tax refunds from, China's tax authorities on a substantial portion of our operations in China by reinvesting all or part of the profits attributable to our PRC manufacturing operations. However, on March 16, 2007, the Chinese government enacted a new unified enterprise income tax law which became effective on January 1, 2008. Prior to this new income tax law, as a foreign invested enterprise, or "FIE", located in Shenzhen, PRC, our PRC subsidiaries enjoyed a national income tax rate of 15% and were exempted from the 3% local income tax. The preferential tax treatment to our subsidiaries in the PRC of qualifying for tax refunds as a result of reinvesting their profits earned in previous years in the PRC also expired on January 1, 2008. Under the new income tax law, apart from those qualified as high-tech enterprises, most domestic enterprises and FIEs would be subject to a single PRC enterprise income tax rate of 25% in year 2012 and afterward. For information on the new enterprise income tax ("EIT") rates as announced by the PRC's State Council for the transition period until year 2012, please see the table in Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects in this Report.

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.

Payment of dividends by our subsidiaries in the PRC to us is subject to restrictions under PRC law. The new PRC tax law could force us to reduce the amount of dividends we have historically paid to our shareholders or possibly eliminate them or we may decide not pay dividends in the future.

Under PRC law, dividends may be paid only out of distributable profits. Distributable profits with respect to our subsidiaries in the PRC refers to after-tax profits as determined in accordance with accounting principles and financial regulations applicable to PRC enterprises ("China GAAP") less any recovery of accumulated losses and allocations to statutory funds that it is required to make. Any distributable profits that are not distributed in a given year are retained and available for distribution in subsequent years. The calculation of distributable profits under China GAAP differs in many respects from the calculation under U.S. GAAP. As a result, our subsidiaries in PRC may not be able to pay any dividend in a given year as determined under U.S. GAAP. The China's tax authorities may require changes in determining income of the Company that would limit its ability to pay dividends and make other distributions.

Prior to the new EIT law, PRC-organized companies were exempt from withholding taxes with respect to earnings distributions, or dividends, paid to shareholders of PRC companies outside the PRC, such as was the case when our PRC subsidiaries distributed portions of their earnings to our offshore subsidiaries. However, under the new EIT Law, dividends payable to foreign investors which are derived from sources within the PRC will be subject to income tax at the rate of 5% to 15% by way of withholding unless the foreign investors are companies incorporated in countries which have tax treaty agreement with PRC and rate agreed by both parties will be applied. For example, under the terms of a tax treaty between Hong Kong and the PRC that became effective in December 2006, distributions from our PRC subsidiaries to our Hong Kong subsidiary, will be subject to a withholding tax at a rate ranging from 5% to 10%, depending on the extent of ownership of equity interests held by our Hong Kong subsidiary in our PRC enterprises. As a result of this new PRC withholding tax, amounts available to us in earnings distributions from our PRC enterprises will be reduced. Since we derive most of our profits from our subsidiaries in PRC, the reduction in amounts available for distribution from our PRC enterprises could, depending on the income generated by our PRC subsidiaries, force us to reduce, or possibly eliminate, the dividends we have paid to our shareholders historically. For this reason, or other factors, we may decide not to declare dividends in the future. If we do pay dividends, we will determine the amounts when they are declared and even if we do declare dividends in the future, we may not continue them in any future period.

We appear to have been a passive foreign investment company for 2008 and based on our current operations and market conditions, we may be a passive foreign investment company for 2009, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to some U.S. investors.

Based upon an analysis of the book value of our assets and the total market value, or market cap, of our shares at the end of each quarter during 2008, we appear to be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, by the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The determination of whether we are a PFIC in any taxable year is made on an annual basis and depends on the composition of our income and assets. Specifically, we will be classified as a PFIC if, after applying relevant look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of subsidiaries, either (i) 75% or more of our gross income for such taxable year is passive income, or (ii) 50% or more of the average percentage of our assets during such taxable year either produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income (the PFIC asset test). Accordingly, we could be classified as a PFIC.

Table of Contents

We have not conducted an appraisal of the actual fair market value of our assets. If we conducted such appraisal, it might not result in a fair market value of our assets being sufficiently greater than the aggregate value of our market cap to avoid our classification as a PFIC, and, even if it did so result, such appraisal may not be enough to establish to the satisfaction of the IRS that the fair market value of our assets was sufficiently greater than the aggregate value of our market cap in order to avoid our classification as a PFIC. Our characterization as a PFIC during any year could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences for U.S. investors. For example, if we were a PFIC in 2008 or in any other taxable year, U.S. investors who owned our common shares generally would be subject to increased U.S. tax liabilities and reporting requirements, and pledges of our common shares would be considered sales for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Given the complexity of the issues regarding our classification as a PFIC, U.S. investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors for guidance as to our PFIC status. For further discussion of the adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences of from the classification as a PFIC see Taxation United States Federal Income Tax Consequences beginning on page 71 of this Report.

Changes in foreign exchange regulations of China could adversely affect our operating results.

Some of our earnings are denominated in yuan, the base unit of the RMB. The People's Bank of China and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) regulate the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies. Under the current unified floating exchange rate system, the People's Bank of China publishes a daily exchange rate for RMB based on the previous day's dealings in the inter-bank foreign exchange market. Financial institutions may enter into foreign exchange transactions at exchange rates within an authorized range above or below the exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China according to the market conditions. Since 1996, the PRC government has issued a number of rules, regulations and notices regarding foreign exchange control designed to provide for greater convertibility of RMB. Under such regulations, any FIE must establish a current account and a capital account with a bank authorized to deal in foreign exchange. Currently, FIEs are able to exchange RMB into foreign exchange currencies at designated foreign exchange banks for settlement of current account transactions, which include payment of dividends based on the board resolutions authorizing the distribution of profits or dividends of the company concerned, without the approval of SAFE. Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies for capital account transactions, which include the receipt and payment of foreign exchange for loans and capital contributions, continues to be subject to limitations and requires the approval of SAFE. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain sufficient foreign exchange to make relevant payments or satisfy other foreign exchange requirements in the future.

Changes in currency exchange rates involving the Japanese yen or renminbi have and could continue to significantly affect our financial results.

Our financial results have been affected by currency fluctuations, resulting in total foreign exchange gains during each of our last three fiscal years as indicated in the following chart:

Table of Contents

We sell most of our products in U.S. dollars and pay our expenses in U.S. dollars, Japanese yen, Hong Kong dollars and RMB. While we face a variety of risks associated with changes among the relative value of these currencies, we believe the most significant exchange risk presently results from material purchases we make in Japanese yen and expenses we pay in RMB.

Approximately 11%, 8% and 12% of our material costs have been in Japanese yen during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively, but sales made in Japanese yen accounted for only 9%, 7% and 9% respectively, of our sales for each of the last three years. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the exchange rate of the Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar fluctuated above the rate at December 31, 2007 and had increased approximately 24% from the level at the end of December 31, 2007. This fluctuation resulted in an increase in our material costs during 2008 but it did not have a material net impact on our 2008 financial results. A future appreciation of the Japanese yen against U.S. dollars would increase our costs when translated into U.S. dollars and could adversely affect our margins unless we made sufficient sales in Japanese yen to offset against material purchases we made in Japanese yen.

Approximately 9%, 13% and 16% of our total costs and expenses and 2%, 4% and 6% of our material costs were in RMB during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Between 1994 and July 2005, the market and official RMB rates were unified and the value of the RMB was essentially pegged to the U.S. dollar and was relatively stable. On July 21, 2005, the People's Bank of China adjusted the exchange rate of RMB to the U.S. dollar by linking the RMB to a basket of currencies and simultaneously setting the exchange rate of RMB to U.S. dollars, from 1:8.27, to a narrow band of around 1:8.11, resulting in an approximate 2.4% appreciation in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollars at the end of 2005 from the July 21, 2005. Subsequent to the end of year 2006, 2007 and 2008, there were approximately 3.3%, 6.4% and 6.6% further appreciation in each respective year. In year 2008, this RMB appreciation to the U.S. dollars resulted in an increase in our total costs and expenses of approximately 1.1% based on the difference between our sales made in RMB versus our total costs and expenses incurred in RMB.

The following chart illustrates the appreciation of the RMB to the US dollar from July 21, 2005 by showing the exchange ratio at the end of each quarter in the period from July 21, 2005 to December 31, 2008.

(1) RMB (yuan) to US dollar data presented in this chart were derived from the historical currency converter available at <http://forex-history.net>.

(2) If the end of a quarter fell on a Saturday or Sunday, datum is provided as of the previous Friday.

If the trend of RMB appreciation to the U.S. dollar continues, our operating costs would further increase and our financial results would be adversely effected.

If we determined to pass onto our customers through price increases the effect of increases in the RMB and Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollars, it would make our products more expensive in global markets, such as the United States and the European Union. This

Table of Contents

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 RMB and Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollars, our margins and profitability would suffer.

We are exposed to intangible asset risk

We have recorded intangible assets, which are mainly represented by goodwill, which are attributable to business acquisitions and reorganization. We are required to perform goodwill impairment test at least on an annual basis and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from estimated future cash flows. In 2008, after performing an impairment analysis, we have written off about \$17.3 million goodwill in the fourth quarter. As of December 31, 2008, goodwill with approximately \$3.0 million remains on our books, which continues to be subject to annual and periodic evaluations. We may determine that further write-down may be necessary, which could be adverse to our operating results and financial position.

The market price of our shares will likely be subject to substantial price and volume fluctuations.

The markets for equity securities have been volatile and the price of our common shares has been and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to variations in operating results, news announcements, trading volume, sales of common shares by our officers, directors and our principal shareholders, customers, suppliers or other publicly traded companies, general market trends both domestically and internationally, currency movements and interest rate fluctuations. Other events, such as the issuance of common shares upon the exercise of our outstanding stock options could also materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common shares.

Further, the stock markets have often experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices of equity securities of many companies and that have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of such companies. These fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

The concentration of share ownership in our senior management allows them to control or substantially influence the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval.

On February 28, 2009, members of our senior management and Board of Directors as a group beneficially owned approximately 25.5% of our common shares. As a result, acting together, they may be able to control and substantially influence the outcome of all matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This ability may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Nam Tai, or causing a change in control of Nam Tai that may not be favored by our other shareholders.

Implementation of a new enterprise resource planning system could disrupt our operations and cause unanticipated increases in our costs.

During 2008, several of our subsidiaries that are engaged in manufacturing began installing a new enterprise resource planning, or ERP, software system which the Company acquired from SAP Hong Kong Co., Ltd. The ERP software system includes related integrated applications for managing worldwide procurement and logistics business processes, customer relationships, product life-cycle and supplier relationships.

We have invested, and will continue to invest, significant capital and human resources in the implementation of the ERP system, which may be disruptive to our underlying business. Any disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the design and implementation of the new ERP system, particularly any disruptions, delays or deficiencies that impact our operations, could adversely affect our ability to process customer orders, ship products, provide services and support to our customers, bill and track our customers, fulfill contractual obligations, file SEC reports in a timely manner and otherwise run our business. Further, as we are dependent upon our ability to gather and transmit accurate information to key decision makers, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected if our database infrastructure does not allow us to transmit accurate information, even for a short period of time. Even if we do not encounter these adverse effects, the implementation of the new ERP system may be much more costly than we anticipated. If we are unable to successfully implement the new ERP system as planned during 2009, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

We have experienced a number of challenges during the implementation of this project that have caused delays and affected our operations. Although to date our financial results have not been materially affected by the implementation

of our new ERP system, future disruptions caused by its implementation could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Regulatory initiatives in the United States, such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has increased, and may continue to increase the time and costs of certain activities; and any further changes would likely further increase our costs.

In the United States, there have been regulatory changes especially in corporate governance practices of public bodies, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, changes in the continued listing rules of the New York Stock Exchange, new accounting pronouncements and there may be new regulatory legislation, rule and accounting changes, which 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 of the companies that are subject to them, including foreign private issuers like Nam Tai having securities traded in the United States and thereby subject to legislative and regulatory changes in the U.S. capital markets. While these costs are no longer increasing, they may in fact increase in the future. In addition, any future changes in new regulatory legislation and rule and accounting may cause our legal and financial accounting costs to increase.

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 management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls and procedures will prevent all error 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 management override of the control.

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 and condensed 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.

It may be difficult to serve us with legal process or enforce judgments against our management or us.

We are a British Virgin Islands holding corporation with subsidiaries in Hong Kong, Macao and China. Substantially, all of our assets are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and executive officers reside within the PRC or Hong Kong, and substantially all of the assets of these persons are located within the PRC or Hong Kong. It may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside the PRC or Hong Kong upon our directors, or executive officers, including effecting service of process with respect to matters arising under United States federal securities laws or applicable state securities laws. The PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States and many

other countries. As a result, recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court in the United States or many other jurisdictions in relation to any matter, including securities laws, may be difficult or impossible. Furthermore, an original action may be brought in the PRC against our assets and our subsidiaries, our directors and executive officers only if the actions are not required to be arbitrated by PRC law and only if the facts alleged in the complaint give rise to a cause of action under PRC law. In connection with any such original action, a PRC court may award civil liability, including monetary damages.

No treaty exists between Hong Kong, the British Virgin Islands or Macao 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

Table of Contents

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 and has not been stayed or satisfied in full;

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 or British Virgin Islands 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 the Hong Kong or the British Virgin Islands court; and

the judgment is not on a claim for contribution in respect of damages awarded by a judgment, which does not satisfy the criteria stated previously.

Similarly, the courts of Macao are generally prepared to accept a foreign judgment as evidence of a debt due. An action may then be commenced in Macao for recovery of this debt. A Macao court will only accept a foreign judgment as evidence of a debt due if:

there is no doubt to the authenticity of the judgment documents and the understanding of the judgment;

pursuant to the law of the place of judgment, the judgment is final and conclusive;

the judgment was not obtained by fraud or the matter in relation to the judgment is not within the exclusive jurisdiction of Macao courts;

the judgment will not be challenged on the ground that the relevant matter has been adjudicated by the Macao court, except matters which have first been adjudicated by courts outside Macao;

pursuant to the law of the place of the judgment, the defendant has been summoned and the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained were not contrary to natural justice; and

the enforcement of the judgment will not cause any orders that may result in apparent public disorder.

Enforcement of a foreign judgment in Hong Kong, the British Virgin Islands or Macao 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.

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 Board of Directors may amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association without shareholder approval to create from time to time, and issue, one or more classes of preference shares (which are analogous to preferred stock of corporations organized in the United States). While we have never issued any preference shares and we have none outstanding, we could issue preference shares in the

Table of Contents

future. Future issuance of preference shares could materially and adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common shares, or delay or prevent a change of control.

We will incur substantial costs and expenses in our efforts to privatize Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited. If the privatization is successful, it may require a number of years to realize the benefits expected from owning 100 percent of NTEEP.

In February 2009, we announced our intent to seek to privatize Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited, or NTEEP, our Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiary, in which we hold 74.88% of the issued share capital, by making a cash offer aggregating approximately \$43 million for the shares of NTEEP we do not own. Completion of the privatization of NTEEP is conditioned upon our acquiring at least 90% of the NTEEP shares owned by its minority shareholders. If our privatization of NTEEP is successful, in addition to the price to be paid for the NTEEP shares we will acquire from its minority holders, we expect to incur a financial adviser fee, a legal adviser fee, printing and other expenses of the transaction in amount we currently estimate to be approximately \$0.8 million. If we are not successful in our efforts to privatize NTEEP, we estimate that our expenses incurred will amount to approximately \$0.5 million. Although we expect that our future financial results will benefit if we are successful in acquiring the outstanding minority shares of NTEEP because of cost savings and the elimination of sharing of NTEEP's profits with the minority shareholders, the primary benefit expected on our financial results will occur only to the extent NTEEP's operations remain profitable. Even if NTEEP's future operating results remain profitable, a number of years may be required before the net income from NTEEP's operations that was attributable to the minority interests that we acquire and the overhead costs saved from NTEEP's privatization total to an amount that equals the costs and expenses of acquiring that interest.

Our status as a foreign private issuer in the United States exempts us from certain of the reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and corporate governance standards of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE limiting the protections and information afforded to investors.

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As such, we are exempt from certain provisions applicable to United States public companies including:

the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K or annual reports on Form 10-K;

the sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or disclosures required in a proxy statement in accordance with rules therefor promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

the provisions of Regulation FD aimed at preventing issuers from making selective disclosures of material information; and

the sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 less than six months).

In addition, because the Company is a foreign private issuer, certain corporate governance standards of the NYSE that are applied to domestic companies listed on that exchange may not be applicable to us. For information regarding whether our corporate governance standards differ from those applied to US domestic issuers, see the discussion under NYSE listed Company Manual Disclosure in Item 6, Directors and Senior Management of this Report.

Because of these exemptions, investors are not afforded the same protections or information generally available to investors holding shares in public companies organized in the United States or traded on the NYSE. See footnote 1 on page 55 of this Report for information and risks associated with disclosures we have made in this Report or may make in our proxy statements regarding compensation we have paid to our directors and senior managers on an individual basis.

We have determined not to pay dividends for 2009 and may not pay dividends in the future.

Although we have declared dividends during each of the last fifteen years, we may not be able to declare them or may decide not to declare them in the future. For example, on February 9, 2009, we determined not to declare dividends for 2009 in order to maintain cash reserves during the continuing economic turmoil. If dividends are to be declared in the future, we will determine the amounts and when they are to be declared. Even if dividends are declared in the future, we may not continue them in any future period.

Table of Contents**ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY****Corporate Information**

Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. was founded in 1975 and moved its manufacturing facilities to China in 1980 to take advantage of lower overhead costs, lower material costs and competitive labor rates available and subsequently relocated to Shenzhen, China in order to capitalize on opportunities offered in southern China. We were reincorporated as a limited liability International Business Company under the laws of the British Virgin Islands in August 1987 (which was amended in 2004 as The British Virgin Islands Business Companies Act, 2004). Our principal manufacturing and design operations are currently based in Shenzhen, China, approximately 30 miles from Hong Kong. Our PRC headquarters are located in Macao, which, like Hong Kong, is a Special Administrative Region of the PRC. Certain of our subsidiaries' offices are located in Macao and Hong Kong, which provide us access to Macao's and Hong Kong's infrastructure of communication and banking facilities. Our corporate administrative matters are conducted in the British Virgin Islands through our registered agent, McNamara Corporate Services Limited, McNamara Chambers, P.O. Box 3342, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. In 1978, Mr. Koo, the founder of the Company, began recruiting operating executives from the Japanese electronics industry. These executives brought years of experience in Japanese manufacturing methods, which emphasize quality, precision, and efficiency in manufacturing. Senior management currently includes Japanese professionals who provide technical expertise and work closely with both our Japanese component suppliers and customers.

Major Events during 2008 to Date*Developments in Planned Expansion*

We have nearly completed construction of our new manufacturing facility in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, near the East Coast of China, approximately 80 miles Northwest of Shanghai. Completion of this expansion project is on schedule and we expect that it will be available for mass production of FPC boards, FPC subassemblies and other products by the second half of 2009. Because of the current economic global downturn, our current plan is to postpone construction of two other new manufacturing facilities in Shenzhen Guangming and on a second parcel we hold in Wuxi until at least mid-2009 or later.

Our 2008 Sale of J.I.C. Technology Company Limited (JIC Technology)

In March 2008, the Company sold its entire equity interest in JIC Technology to an independent third party. In this transaction, Nam Tai sold 572,594,978 shares of JIC Technology, representing 74.99% of its outstanding share capital for cash consideration of approximately \$51 million, which resulted in a gain on disposal of approximately \$20 million.

2009 Offer Seeking to Privatize NTEEP

In February 2009, Nam Tai announced its intent to seek to privatize NTEEP, its Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiary (Stock Code: 2633), in which it holds 74.88% of the issued share capital, by making a cash offer aggregating approximately \$43 million for the shares of NTEEP it does not own. Completion of that offer and the resulting privatization of NTEEP are conditioned upon Nam Tai acquiring at least 90% of the NTEEP shares in which it does not own. If that condition is satisfied, Nam Tai intends to exercise compulsory acquisition rights available under Hong Kong law to acquire any remaining NTEEP shares that it did not acquire in the offer and then withdraw the listing of NTEEP from the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. It is expected that the results of the cash offer will be known around April 2009.

Capital Expenditures

Our principal capital expenditures and divestitures in each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 include those shown in the following chart (\$ in thousands):

Table of Contents

Our major capital expenditures in 2008 included:

\$3.6 million for machinery and system improvements for our LCD factory;

\$18.5 million for new factory construction in Wuxi;

\$1.4 million for a new enterprise resource planning system; and

\$3.9 million for other capital equipment.

Our major capital expenditures in 2007 included:

\$4.8 million for machinery used mainly for bonding and testing;

\$4.0 million for machinery used mainly for LCD products;

\$2.4 million for project of FPC board manufacturing in existing site; and

\$2.6 million for other capital equipment.

Our major capital expenditures in 2006 included:

\$1.4 million for machinery used mainly for COG products;

\$7.2 million for machinery used mainly for production of LCD modules;

\$11.7 million for project of FPC board manufacturing in existing site; and

\$3.5 million for other capital equipment.

Capital expenditures we currently have planned for 2009 include:

\$3.5 million for machinery used mainly for SMT, COB and testing equipments;

\$25.0 million for new factory construction in Wuxi;

Table of Contents

\$10.5 million for machinery mainly used for FPC board manufacturing in Wuxi; and

\$3.5 million for other capital equipment.

Our plans for capital expenditures are subject to change from time to time and could result from, among other things, our consummation of any significant acquisition or strategic investment opportunities, which we regularly explore, the successful consummation of our efforts to privatize NTEEP, which is in process, and prevailing economic conditions.

Business Overview

We are an electronics manufacturing and design services provider to a select group of the world's leading OEMs of telecommunications and consumer electronic products. Through our electronics manufacturing services operations, we manufacture electronic components and subassemblies, including FPC board, FPC board subassemblies, LCD panels, LCD modules, TFT display module, RF modules, DAB modules, internet radio subassemblies, CMOS imaging sensors modules and PCB subassemblies. The components, modules and subassemblies are used in numerous electronic products, including mobile phones, IP phones, notebook computers, digital cameras, electronic toys, and handheld video game devices, and learning devices. We also manufacture finished products, including mobile phone accessories, home entertainment products, and educational products. We assist our OEM customers in the design and development of their products and furnish full turnkey manufacturing services that utilize advanced manufacturing processes and production technologies. Our services include software, firmware, and hardware development, mechanical design, parts and components source and purchasing, product industrialization, and assembly into finished products or electronic subassemblies with full quality testing and assurance. These services are value-added and assist us in obtaining new business but do not represent a material component of our revenues. We also provide ODM services, in which we design and develop proprietary products that are sold by our OEM customers using their brand name.

Our Customers

Historically, we have had substantial recurring sales from existing customers. Approximately 99.6% of our 2008 net sales came from customers that also used our services in 2007. While we seek to diversify our customer base, a small number of customers currently generate a significant portion of our sales. Sales to our 10 largest customers accounted for 89.4%, 84.4% and 85.5% of our net sales during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. Sales to customers accounting for 10% or more of our net sales in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 or 2008 (listed in order of our net sales during 2008) were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Epson Imaging Device Corporation ⁽¹⁾	16.3%	15.9%	16.5%
Sony Computer Entertainment Europe Ltd.	*	*	15.4%
Sharp Corporation	18.8%	20.2%	15.3%
Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications International AB	*	*	10.5%
Wuxi Sharp Electronic Components Co., Ltd.	22.5%	*	*
GN Netcom	*	10.8%	*

* Less than 10% of our total net sales.

(1) Formerly known as Sanyo Epson Imaging Device

Our 10 largest OEM customers based on net sales during 2008 were the following (listed alphabetically):

Customer

Epson Imaging Device Corporation⁽¹⁾
GN Netcom

Hikari Alphax Co., Ltd.
Ryoyo Electro Hong Kong Limited
Sharp Corporation
Sony Computer Entertainment Europe Ltd.
Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB

Tech-Pro (Shanghai) Computer Ltd.
Texas Instruments Incorporated
Vtech Communications Ltd.

(1) Formerly known
as Sanyo Epson
Imaging Device

Products

LCD modules for cellular phones and FPC subassemblies
Headset accessory containing Bluetooth wireless
technology
LCD modules
LCD panels
FPC subassemblies, calculators, PDAs and dictionaries
Home entertainment products
Mobile phone digital camera accessories, headset
accessory containing Bluetooth wireless technology and
flashlight for mobile phone
CMOS sensor modules for notebook computer
Calculators
LCD modules

Table of Contents

At any given time, different customers account for a significant portion of our business. Percentages of net sales to customers vary from quarter to quarter and year to year and fluctuate depending on the timing of production cycles for particular products.

Sales to our OEM customers are based primarily on purchase orders we receive from time to time rather than firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. 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. Uncertain economic conditions and our general lack of long-term purchase commitments with our customers make it difficult for us to predict revenue accurately over the longer term. Even in those cases where customers are contractually obligated to purchase products from us or repurchase unused inventory from us, we may elect not to immediately enforce our contractual rights because of the long-term nature of our customer relationships and for other business reasons, and instead may negotiate accommodations with customers regarding particular situations.

Our Products

Our operations are organized into three reportable segments, consisting of consumer electronics and communication products (CECP), telecommunication components assembly (TCA), and LCD products (LCDP). The dollar amounts and percentages of our net sales by reportable segment and product category for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,					
	2006		2007		2008	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
CECP	178,320	21	283,757	36	271,365	44
TCA	627,199	72	413,198	53	274,953	44
LCDP	64,655	7	83,867	11	76,534	12
Total	870,174	100	780,822	100	622,852	100

Please refer to Note 16 Segment Information of our consolidated financial statements and Item 8 Financial Information Export Sales which sets forth the information of net sales to customers by geographical area.

Consumer Electronic and Communication Products

The consumer electronic and communication products we manufacture are focusing on high growth and mass volume products segments of consumer electronics and communications sectors, and include:

Mobile phone accessories such as headsets containing Bluetooth wireless technology, snap-on portable music speaker, phone cradle, snap-on FM radio adaptors, and snap-on GPS adaptors;

Entertainment devices such as USB web cam for interactive games, USB microphone and converter box Karaoke, and a buzzer device for quiz games both in wire, and wireless design with an infrared solution;

Educational products such as digital pens, calculators and electronic dictionaries; and

Optical devices such as CMOS imaging sensor modules for notebook computers, portable media players and recording cameras for the automotive industry.

Telecommunication Component Assembly

We manufacture the following subassemblies and components:

Color and monochrome LCD modules to display information as part of telecommunication products such as PDA phone, smart phone and traditional mobile phones and telephone systems. These modules are also used in most other hand-held consumer electronic devices, such as electronic games, MP3, automotive products and digital cameras;

Table of Contents

RF modules for integration into mobile phones. RF modules are partially finished circuits that can be incorporated into larger products or components. Each module includes receivers, transmitters, and transceivers, and can be manufactured for use in most other hand-held consumer electronic products, such as PDAs, laptop computers and other products with wireless connectivity;

DAB modules are digital audio broadcasting components that are used in digital radio products such as home tuners, kitchen radios, in-car receivers, CD players, clock radios, boom boxes, midi-systems and handheld portable devices;

FPC subassemblies for integration into various LCD modules and electronic devices;

FPC board manufacturing for vertical integration to FPC subassembly business, this could be used for mobile phone, PDAs, office automation, laptop computers and other products which require a portable product design;

Front light panels for handheld video game devices;

Back light panels for handheld video game devices; and

1.9 high-frequency cordless telephones and home feature phones.

LCD Products

We manufacture the following customized LCD products:

Super thin (0.3-0.5mm glass substrates) LCD panels for application in watches and medical instruments;

Irregular shaped LCD panels for applications in bicycles and industrial applications;

Super high contrast monochrome vertical aligned Twisted Nematic LCD for applications in automotive parts and major appliances;

Black masked color LCD for applications in car audio systems;

Wide temperature monochrome dye doped enhanced Super-Twisted Nematic (STN) LCD for application in major appliances;

1.5 Color and monochrome STN LCD modules for application of hand held products, such as cordless phones;

5 -7 monochrome high resolution STN LCD modules with touch screens for applications of VoIP phones, medical instruments and major appliances; and

8.5 TFT color LCD modules for office automation applications, *i.e.* varied computer machinery used to digitally create, collect, store, manipulate, and relay office information needed for accomplishing basic tasks and goals.

Our Manufacturing and Assembly Capabilities

We utilize the following production techniques:

Chip On Film, or COF is an assembly method for bonding integrated circuit chips and other components onto a flexible printed circuit. This process allows for greater compression of the size of a product when assembled enabling the production and miniaturization of

small form factor devices like cellular phones, PDAs, digital cameras and notebook PCs. As of December 31, 2008, we had 16 COF machines. These machines connect the bump of large scale integrated, or LSI, driver onto FPC pattern with anisotropic conductive film, or ACF. These COF machines have the ability to pitch fine to 38 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 4,400,000 chips per month.

Table of Contents

Chip On Glass, or COG	is a process that connects integrated circuits directly to LCD panels without the need for wire bonding. We apply this technology to produce advanced LCD modules for high-end electronic products, such as cellular phones and PDAs. As of December 31, 2008, we had 23 COG lines in our principal manufacturing facilities. These machines provide an LCD of dimension of up to 200 millimeters (length)x 150 (width)x 2.2 (height), a process time of five seconds per chip, a pin pitch fine to 38 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 4,200,000 chips per month. During 2005, our subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (Jetup) also started manufacturing COG LCD modules. As of December 31, 2008, Jetup had 18 COG lines and is capable of bonding 5 million units of COG LCD modules a month. They are able to bond LCD panels up to sizes of 200 millimeters x 200 millimeters x 2.2 millimeters thick, with an accuracy of five microns tolerance, in a cycle time of 12-15 seconds per piece.
Chip On Board, or COB	is a technology that utilizes wire bonding to connect large-scale integrated circuits directly to printed circuit boards. As of December 31, 2008, we had 53COB aluminum bonding machines which provide a high speed chip bonding time of 0.25 second per 2 millimeters wire, a bond pad fine to 75 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 3,829,000 (150 wires/board) per month. We use COB aluminum bonding in the assembly of consumer products such as digital pen, calculators, electronic dictionaries, , audio products. We also had 3COB gold ball bonding machines which provide a high speed chip bonding time of 0.072 second per 2 millimeters wire, a bond pad fine to 50 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 500,000 (150 wires/board) per month. We use COB gold ball bonding in the CMOS camera module, which use in USB camera, notebook computer, mobile phone and digital pen.
Outer Lead Bonding, or OLB	is an advanced technology used to connect PCBs and large-scale integrated circuits with a large number of connectors. We use this technology to manufacture complex miniaturized products, such as high-memory PDAs. As of December 31, 2008, we had three OLB machines. The machines include multi-pinned tape carrier packaged large scale integrated circuit, or TCP LSIC, bonding which is up to 280 pins, which also provide ultra thin assembly with module thickness to around one millimeter and high accuracy bonding with pin pitch to 100 micrometers. The total production capacity is 12,000 units per month.
Tape Automated Bonding With Anisotropic Conductive Film, or TAB With ACF	is an advanced heat sealing technology that connects a liquid crystal display component with an integrated circuit in very small LCD modules, such as those used in cellular phones and pagers. As of December 31, 2008, we had 28 systems of TAB with ACF machines. The machines provide process time of 10 to 25 seconds per component, a pin pitch fine up to 150 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 5,876,000 components per month. Since 2005, Jetup also started manufacturing TAB LCD modules. As of December 31, 2008, Jetup had four TAB lines and is capable of bonding 2,000,000 pieces of TAB LCD modules a month. They are able to bond LCD panels up to sizes of 120 millimeters x 120 millimeters x 2.2 millimeters thick, with an accuracy of 10 microns tolerance in a cycle time of 20-25 seconds per piece.

Fine Pitch Heat Seal
Technology, or FPHS
Technology

allows us to connect LCD displays to PCBs produced by COB and outer lead bonding that enables very thin connections. This method is highly specialized and is used in the production of finished products such as PDAs. As of December 31, 2008, we had eight machines utilizing FPHS technology. The machines provide a pin pitch fine to 260 micrometers and a total production capacity of up to 268,000 units per month.

Table of Contents

Surface Mount Technology, or SMT is a process by which electronic components are mounted directly on both sides of a printed circuit board, increasing board capacity, facilitating product miniaturization and enabling advanced automation of production. We use SMT for products such as mobile display module and electronic linguistic devices. As of December 31, 2008, we had 37 SMT production lines. The production time per chip ranges from 0.055 second per chip to 0.8 second per chip and high precision ranging from +/-0.05 millimeter to +/-0.1 millimeter. The components size ranges from 0.4 millimeter (length)x 0.2 millimeter (width) to 55 millimeters (length)x 55 millimeters (width). Ball grid array, or BGA, ball pitch is 0.4 millimeter and ball diameter is 0.2 millimeter. Flip Chip, our smallest lead/bump pitch, is 250/240UM and our smallest components spacing is 0.15 micrometers. The total production capacity is over 1 billion resistor capacitor chips per month.

Super-Twisted Nematic, or STN, Displays is a type of monochrome passive matrix LCD capable of providing higher information content to display systems and are typically found in applications such as cordless phones, mobile phones, MP3 players, pocket games and PDAs. Our Jetup began producing STN LCDs in 2002. Since 2005, our Jetup upgraded its two existing twisted nematic, or TN type, LCD lines to STN LCD lines. TN displays rotate the director of the liquid crystal by 90°, but STN LCD displays employ up to a 270°rotation. This extra rotation gives the crystal a much steeper voltage-brightness response curve and also widens the angle at which the display can be viewed before losing much contrast. As of December 31, 2008, our Jetup was using three automated STN lines capable of producing both TN and STN type LCDs with capacity of 150,000 pairs of glass (each sheet of glass of 360 millimeters x 400 millimeters in size) panels per month.

LCD Back-End is a main manufacturing process for LCD panels, and is regarded as part of the process for its finished product LCD modules. It includes the precise pure water cleaning process, scribing of LCD glass, liquid crystal insertion, sealing process and breaking process, then turns the LCD mother glass into LCD panels. Our machines can cope with 0.2millimeters + 0.2millimeters LCD mother glass up to dimension 550 millimeters x 670 millimeters, with cutting tolerance +/-0.1 millimeters. Nam Tai started mass production from September 2006, with monthly maximum production capacity of 1,800,000 units.

As of December 31, 2008, we had eight clean rooms at our principal manufacturing facilities, which housed COB, COF, COG and Chip Scale Package capabilities for CMOS sensor modules, electronic calculators, digital camera accessories, LCD modules manufacturing. At the same date, we also have four clean rooms at another of our factories in Shenzhen, which we use to manufacture LCD panels and modules.

A cleanroom is an environment, typically used in manufacturing or scientific research, which has a low level of environmental pollutants such as dust, airborne microbes, aerosol particles and chemical vapors. In other words, a cleanroom has a controlled level of contamination that is specified by the number of particles per cubic meter at a specified particle size. Of our 12 clean rooms at December 31, 2008, four were class ten thousand, six were class thousand and two were class one hundred with one of them use for cleaning the clothes to be used in clean room.

FPC boards and FPC Subassemblies

Flexible Printed Circuit Subassemblies. We began manufacturing FPC subassemblies in March 2003 for integration into various LCD modules. FPC subassemblies are FPC board enhanced by attaching electronic components, such as connectors, switches, resistors, capacitors, light emitting devices, integrated circuits, cameras and optical sensors, to the circuit. The reliability of FPC component assemblies is dependent upon proper assembly design

and the use of appropriate fixtures to protect the flex-to-connector interface. Connector selection is also important in determining the signal integrity of the overall assembly and is very important to devices that rely upon high system speed to function properly.

Flexible Printed Circuits. Flexible printed circuits, which consist of copper conductive patterns that have been etched or printed while affixed to flexible substrate materials such as polyimide or polyester, are used to provide connections between electronic components and as a substrate to support these electronic devices. The circuits are manufactured by subjecting the base materials to

Table of Contents

multiple processes, such as drilling, screening, photo imaging, etching, plating and finishing. Single-sided flexible printed circuits, which have an etched conductive pattern on one side of the substrate, are normally less costly and more flexible than double-sided flexible printed circuits because their construction consists of a single patterned conductor layer. Double-sided flexible printed circuits, which have conductive patterns or materials on both sides of the substrate that are interconnected by a drilled or copper-plated hole, can provide either more functionality than a single-sided flexible printed circuit by containing conductive patterns on both sides, or greater shielding of components against electromagnetic interference than a single-sided flexible printed circuit by covering one side of the circuit with a shielding material rather than a circuit pattern.

Currently we buy a portion of FPC boards from suppliers and attach electronic components to them in accordance with our customer's specifications and produce FPC subassemblies. Since 2007, we also began manufacturing of these devices in our existing facility in Shenzhen to vertically integrate this process by producing FPC boards internally

Quality Control

We maintain strict quality control programs for our products, including the use of total quality management, systems and advanced testing and calibration equipment. Our quality control personnel test the quality of incoming raw materials and components. During the production stage, our quality control personnel also test the quality of work-in-progress at several points in the production process. Finally, after the assembly stage, we conduct testing of finished products. In addition, we provide office space at our principal manufacturing facilities for representatives of our major customers to permit them to monitor production of their products and we provide them with direct access to our manufacturing personnel.

All of our existing manufacturing facilities are certified under ISO 9001 quality standards, the International Organization for Standardization, or ISO's, highest standards. The ISO is a Geneva-based organization dedicated to the development of worldwide standards for quality management guidelines and quality assurance. ISO 9000, which was the first quality system standard to gain worldwide recognition, requires a company to gather, analyze, document, monitor and make improvements where needed. Our certifications under an ISO 9001 quality standard demonstrate that our manufacturing operations meet the most demanding of the established world standards. All of our manufacturing facilities are also certified under an ISO 14001 environmental management standard, which was published in 2004 to provide a structured basis for environmental management control.

In January 2007, Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. or Namtai Shenzhen, were certified under the standard of Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series, or OHASA, 18001:1999. OHASA 18001 is an international occupational health and safety management system specification. This demonstrated that Namtai Shenzhen had a recognized international standard in management system on occupational health and safety.

As at the end of January 2007 and November 2008, Jetup and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd., or Zastron Shenzhen, respectively were certified with the compliance of the Technical Specification 16949, or TS16949. TS16949 is an automotive sector-specific quality management system requirement that uses ISO 9001: 2000 (verbatim) as its base and is required for supplying products to OEMs of automotive industry.

In addition, Namtai Shenzhen was certified under International Council of Toy Industries', or ICTI, program in May 2007 which demonstrated that Namtai Shenzhen runs in compliance with the code of business practices standard in the toy industries with fair labor treatment and care of employees' health and safety.

In November 2007, Namtai Shenzhen also completed an audit for the International Electrotechnical Commission, or IEC, Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) - Electrical and Electronic Components and Products' Hazardous Substance Process Management System Requirements and received IECQ 080000 certification in January 2008. In May 2008, Zastron Shenzhen was also certified under QC080000. Such certification demonstrates that the control on electrical and electronic components products hazardous substance process management meets the demanding of world standard of the IEC.

In July 2008, Namtai Shenzhen, was certified under the Quality Management System Standard: ISO 13485:2003, this certificate is valid for manufacture of PCB assemblies for use in Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging Systems, which demonstrated that Namtai Shenzhen runs in compliance with the code of business practices standard in the medical instrument industries.

In September 2008, Namtai Shenzhen was certified under Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, or C-PTAT, program which demonstrate that Namtai Shenzhen can speed up the processing of cargo.

In October 2008, Zastron Shenzhen, was certified under Sony OEM Green Partner which demonstrated that the environmental management system of Zastron Shenzhen has met the requirement of Sony Green Partner Program. Sony Green Partner Program is

Table of Contents

established by Sony who requires its supplier to strictly comply with ISO14001 and to review and strengthen their company's environmental management based on this standard.

We employ the Six Sigma approach in various projects that we run each year. In 2004, our principal manufacturing facilities in Shenzhen were recognized by the China Association for Quality of the Chinese Government as a National Advanced Enterprise for the Promotion of Six Sigma. Six Sigma is an internationally recognized approach that uses facts and data to develop better solutions, thereby reducing defects and production times, and improving customer satisfaction. This approach allows the Company to lower its costs by minimizing manufacturing defects. This results in improved profit margins and higher competitiveness.

Our Suppliers

We purchase thousands of different component parts from numerous suppliers, which we have approved based on their quality, cost and services. For some components, we have chosen, for strategic considerations, to rely on a single supplier. We purchase components from suppliers located in Japan, China and other countries. Our general practice is to purchase components upon receipt of purchase orders from customers and pursuant to the customer's authorization with agreed liability for purposes of minimizing our inventory risk by ordering components and parts only to the extent necessary to support the order. However, we may occasionally purchase raw materials or request suppliers to maintain buffer stock of certain supplies for particular customers based on such customer's rolling forecasts in order to shorten the lead-time for key materials.

The major component parts we purchase include the following:

Integrated circuits or chips, most of which we purchase presently from Cambridge Silicon Radio Plc Ltd., Qualcomm CDMA Technologies Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., Toshiba Electronics (Asia) Ltd., Ricoh Company Ltd, ATI Technologies Ltd, Rohm Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics., Ltd., Sharp Electronics (M) SDN.BHD and certain of their affiliates;

LCD panels, which are available from many manufacturers. In 2007, we purchased LCD panels from Suzhou Epson Co. Ltd., Safaring Technology Co. Ltd., Toshiba Matsushita Display Co. Ltd., Shantou Goworld Display (Plant II) Co. Ltd., and VBest Electronics Ltd.;

FPC boards, which consist of copper conductive patterns that have been etched or printed while affixed to flexible substrate materials such as polyimide or polyester, are mainly used to provide connections for electronic components and as a substrate to support these electronic devices. In 2007, we purchased FPC boards mainly from Sony Chemical Co., Ltd., Nitto Denko (HK) Co. Ltd. and NOK Mektec Corp. Ltd.;

Light-emitting diodes, or LEDs, are semiconductor devices that emit incoherent narrow-spectrum light when electrically biased in the forward direction. This effect is a form of electroluminescence. LEDs are small extended sources with extra optics added to the chip, which emit a complex intensity spatial distribution. We purchase LEDs primarily from Nichia Corporation, Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd.; and

CMOS imaging sensors, which we purchase mainly from Omnivision Technologies Inc., Micron Technology Inc. and Magnachip Semiconductor Ltd. Solar cells and batteries, which are standard off-the-shelf items that we generally purchase in Hong Kong from agents of Japanese manufacturers or directly from companies in China; various mechanical components such as plastic parts, cables, rubber keypads, PCBs, indium tin oxide, or ITO, glass used in the production of LCD panels, and packaging materials from various local suppliers in China; and various acoustic components, which we mainly sourced from Wanstonic Electronics Ltd, Yinpin Electronics (SZ) Co. Ltd., Goertek Technology Co. Ltd., Shandong Gettop Acoustic Co. Ltd., Vansonic Enterprise Co. Ltd., where the manufacturing base is principally in China.

Whenever practical, we will consider using domestic China suppliers who are often able to provide their products at lower cost than overseas suppliers and with shorter lead times.

From time to time, there may be certain components subjected to limited allocation by certain of our suppliers due to industry-wide shortage as a result of fast growing global demand.

In some cases, supply shortages and delays in deliveries of particular components could result in curtailed production, or delays in production. These supply shortages have contributed to an increase in our inventory levels and reduction in our margins. We expect that occasional component shortages and delays in deliveries of some components will continue to occur. If we are unable to procure

Table of Contents

sufficient quantity components in a timely fashion, we may experience production delays, which could harm our relationships with current or prospective customers and reduce our sales.

The principal raw materials used by the Company are large scale integrated, or LSI, circuits, digital signal processor, or DSP, LCD driver IC, semiconductors, FPC boards, LCD panels, TFT panels, and batteries. At times, the pricing and availability of these raw materials can be volatile, attributable to numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including general economic conditions, currency exchange rates, industry cycles, production levels or a supplier's tight supply. In the past, we have asked our customers to share the increased costs of raw materials where such increased costs would adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Our customers have generally agreed when so requested in the past. We cannot provide assurances, however, that our customers will agree to share costs in the future and that our business, results of operations and financial condition would not be adversely affected by increased volatility in the price or availability of raw materials.

Production Scheduling

The typical cycle for a product to be designed, manufactured and sold to an OEM customer is one to two years, which includes the production period, the development period and the period for market research and data collection (which is undertaken primarily by our OEM customers). Initially, an OEM customer gathers data from its sales personnel on products for which there is market interest, including features and unit costs. The OEM customer then contacts us, and possibly other prospective manufacturers, with forecasted total production quantities and design specifications or renderings. From that information, we in turn contact our suppliers and determine estimated component and material costs. We later advise our OEM customer of the development costs, charges (including molds, tooling and software design, if applicable) and unit cost based on the forecasted production quantities desired during the expected production cycle.

Once the OEM customer and we agree to the quotation for the development costs and the unit cost, we begin the product development if we are engaged to do so. This development period typically lasts less than six months, but may be longer if software design is included. During this time, we complete all molds, tooling and software required to manufacture the product with the development costs generally borne by our customer. Upon completion of the molds, tooling and software, we produce samples of the product for the customer's quality testing, and, once approved, commence mass production of the product. We recover the development costs in relation to molds, tooling and software from our customers.

The production period usually lasts approximately six to twelve months. In some cases, our OEM customer handles all product design and development and engages us only at the point of initial production. Typically, more advanced products have shorter production runs. If total production quantities change, the OEM customer often provides only limited notice before discontinuing orders for a product. At any point in time we may be in different stages of the development and production periods for the various models under development or in production for our OEM customers.

Generally, our production is based on purchase orders received from OEM customers. Purchase orders are often supported by letters of credit or written confirmation from the OEM customer and generally may not be cancelled once confirmed without the mutual consent of the parties. Even in those cases where customers are contractually obligated to purchase products from us or repurchase unused inventory from us, we may elect not to immediately enforce our contractual rights because of the long-term nature of our customer relationships and for other business reasons, and instead may negotiate accommodations with customers regarding particular situations.

We did not suffer a material loss resulting from the cancellation of OEM customer orders for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 or 2008.

Sales and Marketing

We focus on developing close relationships with our customers at the development and design phases and continuing throughout all stages of production. We identify, develop and market new products and technologies that benefit our customers and position us as a strong EMS provider with the ability to design and develop products.

Sales and marketing operations are integrated processes involving direct salespersons, project managers and senior executives. We direct our sales resources and activities at several management and staff levels within our customers and prospective customers. We receive unsolicited inquiries resulting from word of mouth, from public relations

activities, and through referrals from current customers. We evaluate these opportunities against our customer selection criteria and assign direct salespersons.

Seasonality

Historically, our sales and operating results have often been affected by seasonality. Sales of products and components related to mobile phones have generally been lower in the first quarter after peaking in the fourth quarter. Sales of educational products and home

Table of Contents

entertainment devices are often higher during the second and third quarters in anticipation of the start of the school year and the Christmas buying season. Similarly, consumer electronics products have historically been lower in the first quarter resulting from both the closing of our factories in China for the Lunar New Year holidays and the general reduction in sales following the holiday season. As we have diversified our services for complex components, and products we expect that seasonality may be less of a factor affecting our business in the future.

Transportation

Transportation of components and finished products to and from Shenzhen is by truck. Component parts purchased from Japan, Korea, Singapore and elsewhere of the world are generally shipped by air and delivered to our designated forwarders' warehouse located in Hong Kong. To date, we have not been materially impacted by any transportation problems. However, transportation difficulties affecting air cargo or shipping, such as an extended closure of ports that materially disrupt the flow of our customers' products into the United States, could significantly and adversely influence our sales and margins if, as a result, our customers delay or cancel orders or seek concessions to offset expediting charges they incur pending resolution of the problems causing the port closures.

Competition

The electronic manufacturing services we provide are available from many independent sources as well as from our current and potential customers with internal manufacturing capabilities. The following table identifies those companies who we believe are our principal competitors (listed alphabetically) by category of products or services we provide.

Product/Service	Competitor
EMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Celestica, Inc. Ø Flextronics International Ltd. Ø Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. Ø Jabil Circuit, Inc Ø Sanmina-SCI Corporation
Image capturing devices and their modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Altus Technology Inc (controlled by Foxconn) Ø Lite-On Technology Corporation Ø Logitech International S.A. Ø The Primax Group
Mobile phone accessories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Balda-Thong Fook Solutions Sdn., Bhd. Ø Celestica, Inc. Ø Elcoteq Network Corp. Ø Flextronics International Ltd. Ø Foster Corporation Ø Foxlink Group Ø Merry Electronics Co. Ltd. Ø WKK International (Holdings) Ltd.
RF modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Wavecom SA Ø WKK International (Holdings) Ltd.
Liquid crystal display, or LCD, panels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Elec & Eltek International Holdings Limited Ø Truly International Holdings Ltd. Ø Varitronix International Ltd. Ø Yeebo (International) Holdings Ltd.
Telecommunication subassemblies and components	

- Ø Flextronics International Ltd.
- Ø LG. Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
- Ø Samsung Electronics
- Ø Varitronix International Ltd.

Consumer electronic products (calculators, personal organizers and linguistic products)

- Ø Computime Limited
- Ø Inventec Co. Ltd.
- Ø Kinpo Electronics, Inc.
- Ø VTech Holdings Limited

Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing, regional shipping capabilities and international logistics support and personnel resources than we do. As a result, Nam Tai positions itself as a competitive-priced EMS with niches in

Table of Contents

key product and technology categories focusing on advanced manufacturing technique and processes as well as design and development capabilities in these niche areas to compete successfully against with these organizations for the future.

When we begin production of FPC boards and increase production of FPC subassemblies, we expect to face intense competition from large FPC manufacturers located in Taiwan, China, Korea, Singapore, North America, Japan and Europe such as NOK Corporation, Sony Chemical & Information Device Ltd., Nitto Denko (HK) Co. Ltd and Ichia Technologies Inc, as well as from large, established EMS providers such as Flextronics International Ltd. and Foxconn Electronics, Inc. that have developed or acquired, or, like us, are developing, their own FPC boards manufacturing capabilities, and have extensive experience in electronics assembly. Such competition could pressure us to provide discounts or lower prices to gain market share, which could adversely affect our margins and the profitability of our FPC business and could adversely affect our operating results as a whole.

Research and Development

We invest in research and development for developing products, manufacturing and assembly technology that provide us with the potential to offer better and more technologically advanced services to our OEM customers or assist us in working with our OEM customers and in the design and development of future products. We plan to continue acquiring advanced design equipment and to enhance our technological expertise through continued training of our engineers and further hiring of qualified system engineers. These investments are intended to improve the speed, efficiency, costs and quality of our assembly processes.

Additionally, we are responsible for the design and development of new products specified by our customers. We sell these products to OEM customers to be marketed to end users under the customers' brand names. To date, we have successfully developed a number of CMOS sensor camera modules mobile phone accessories and game peripherals.

Patents, Licenses and Trademarks

We do not have any patents, licenses or trademarks on which our business is substantially dependent. Instead, we rely on our industry expertise, knowledge of niche products and technology and strong long-term relationships with our customers and suppliers.

Organizational Structure

At December 31, 2007 we had completed, the re-organization of the Nam Tai Group structure involving our group subsidiaries, including our Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiaries, NTEEP and JIC Technology. We refer to this re-organization as the 2007 Reorganization. The chart below shows our organizational structure of our principal operating subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 after giving pro forma effect to organizational restructuring by the equity transfer of Jetup and Zastron Shenzhen from Nam Tai Investment Limited to Namtai Shenzhen in January 2009. In February 2009, Nam Tai announced its intent to seek to privatize NTEEP by making a cash offer aggregating approximately \$43 million for the shares of NTEEP it does not own. Neither the chart below nor the descriptions of Nam Tai's subsidiaries which follows gives effect to the success of that offer, which is conditioned upon Nam Tai acquiring at least 90% of the NTEEP shares in the offer, followed by Nam Tai's use of compulsory acquisition rights under Hong Kong law to acquire any remaining NTEEP shares. The results of the cash offer are not expected to be known until around April 2009. For additional information on Nam Tai's efforts to privatize NTEEP, see Item 4. Information on the Company Major Events During 2008 to Date 2009 Offer Seeking to Privatize NTEEP above, and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Trend Information Efforts to Seek to Privatize NTEEP on page 52 of this Report.

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Table of Contents

namtai (incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the USA) NYSE: NTE74.88% NAM TAI ELECTRONIC & ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED (incorporated in the Cayman Islands and listed on Main Board of HK Stock Exchange) 100% NAM TAI HOLDINGS LIMITED (Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands) 100% 100% 100% NAM TAI INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS NAMTAI JAPAN NAMTAI ELECTRONIC NAM TAI INVESTMENT (MACO COMMERCIAL COMPANY LIMITED (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD. LIMITED OFFSHORE) (Incorporated in (Incorporated in the (Incorporated in Japan) COMPANY LIMITED PRC) Hong Kong) (Incorporated in Macao) 100% 100% 100% 100% JETUP ZASTRON WUXI WUXI ELECTRONIC ELECTRONIC ZASTRON ZASTRON (SHENZHEN) (SHENZHEN) PRECISION- PRECISION-CO., LTD. CO. LTD. TECH CO. LTD. FLEX CO. LTD. (Incorporated (Incorporated (Incorporated (Incorporated in the PRC) in the PRC) in the PRC) in the PRC) 1

Table of Contents

NAM TAI ELECTRONIC & ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED, or NTEEP, was incorporated in June 2003 and is a holding company for the subsidiaries shown in the chart above and discussed below. Shares of NTEEP have been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since April 28, 2004. At December 31, 2008, NTEEP was a 74.88%-owned subsidiary of Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. (NYSE: NTE) **100%** NAM TAI HOLDINGS LIMITED (formerly known as First Rich Holdings Limited) (Nam Tai Holdings) incorporated on November 2, 2007 in the British Virgin Islands and prior to the 2007 Reorganization was a wholly owned subsidiary of JIC. It and its subsidiaries became part of the NTEEP Group in the 2007 Reorganization. **100% 100% 100% 100%** NAM TAI NAMTAI ELECTRONIC (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD. (Namtai INVESTMENTS Shenzhen) was originally established as Baoan (Nam CONSULTANT Tai) Electronic Co. Ltd. in June 1989 as a contractual (MACAO joint venture company with limited liability pursuant COMMERCIAL to the laws of China. Originally, the equity of Baoan OFFSHORE) (Nam Tai) Electronic Co. Ltd. was 70% owned by COMPANY LIMITED NAM TAI JAPAN Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited, a (Nam Tai Macao) was COMPANY LIMITED Hong Kong subsidiary of Nam Tai, and 30% owned N established in August (Namtai Japan) was by a PRC company. In 1992, the PRC company AM TAI INVESTMENT LIMITED (formerly known as Top Eastern Investment Limited) 2003 by the Company. established in August transferred all of its equity interest in the contractual (Nam Tai Investment) was incorporated in In March 2004, the 2008 in Japan and is joint venture to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical November 6, 2007 in Hong Kong. It is wholly Company transferred the wholly owned Products Limited and Baoan (Nam Tai) Electronic owned subsidiary of Nam Tai Holdings and the equity interest to subsidiary of NTEEP. Co. Ltd. and changed its name to Namtai Electronic the holding company of Wuxi Zastron Tech NTEEP and this This company engages (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. In December 2003, the equity and Wuxi Zastron Flex. company then became a in sales and marketing interest in Namtai Shenzhen was transferred from wholly owned activities in Japan. Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited subsidiary of NTEEP. (Hong Kong) to NTEEP and it became NTEEP s Its principal business is wholly owned subsidiary. Its business was to provide consultancy, unaffected by the 2007 Reorganization and it administrative and data continues to engage in the manufacture and sale of processing services to consumer electronics and telecommunications other companies in the products. NTEEP group. **100% 100%** ZASTRON ELECTRONIC (SHENZHEN) CO. Ltd. (Zastron Shenzhen) was organized as Zastron Plastic & Metal Products (Shenzhen) Ltd. in March 1992 as a company with limited W WUXI ZASTRON PRECISION-FLEX liability company began producing UXI ZASTRON PRECISION-TECH . (formerly known as CO. LTD. (formerly known as JETUP ELECTRONIC metallic parts and PVC plastic CO. LTD Zastron Precision- Flex (Wuxi) Co. (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD. (Jetup) was products, much of which is used in Zastron Precision- Tech (Wuxi) Ltd.) (Wuxi Zastron Flex) was incorporated in 1993 in China and the products manufactured in our Co. Ltd.) (Wuxi Zastron Tech) was established in November 2006 as a handles the manufacturing and principal manufacturing facilities. In established in November 2006 as a wholly owned foreign investment processing production of LCD panels August 2002, Zastron Plastic & Metal wholly owned foreign investment enterprise with limited liability and and modules through its factories in Products (Shenzhen) Ltd. changed its enterprise with limited liability and pursuant to the relevant laws of Baoan County, Shenzhen and was name to Zastron Electronic pursuant to the relevant laws of China. The Company will be formerly a wholly owned subsidiary (Shenzhen) Co. L td. and expanded China. The Company will be engaged in the manufacturing and of JIC Technology. Its business the nature of its business to include engaged in the manufacturing and trading of FPC boards and FPC remains unaffected by the 2007 manufacturing of telecommunication trading of LCD modules and other subassemblies and became part of Reorganization and it continues to products, LCD modules, TFT LCD products and became part of the the NTEEP Group in the 2007 engage in the manufacture and sale of modules and other products. It is one NTEEP Group in the 2007 Reorganization. In August 2008, liquid crystal display products, now of our principal manufacturing arms, Reorganization. In September the equity interest in Wuxi Zastron part of the NTEEP Group as a becoming part of the NTEEP Group

2008, the equity interest in Wuxi Flex was transferred from Zastron consequence of the 2007 in the 2007 Reorganization. In July Zastron Tech was transferred from Precision Tech Ltd, a wholly Reorganization. In January 2009, the 2008, the equity interest in Zastron Zastron Precision Tech Ltd, a owned subsidiary of NTEEP to equity interest in Jetup was further Shenzhen was transferred from wholly owned subsidiary of Nam Tai Investment, another transferred from Nam Tai Investment Zastron Precision Tech Ltd, a wholly NTEEP to Nam Tai Investment, wholly owned subsidiary of to Namtai Shenzhen. owned subsidiary of NTEEP to Nam another wholly owned subsidiary NTEEP. Tai Investment, another wholly of NTEEP. owned subsidiary of NTEEP. In January 2009, the equity interest in Zastron Shenzhen was further transferred from Nam Tai Investment to Namtai Shenzhen.

Table of Contents**Property, Plant and Equipment**

Our registered office in the British Virgin Islands is located at McNamara Chambers, P.O. Box 3342, Road Town, Tortola. Corporate administrative matters in the British Virgin Islands are conducted at this office through our registered agent, McNamara Corporate Services Limited. The table below lists the locations, square footage, principal use and lease expiration dates of the facilities used in our principal operations as of December 31, 2008.

Location	Approximate Square Footage	Principal Use	Owned(1) or lease expiration date
Hong Kong	3,760	Administration	2011
Macao	2,480	Administration	2009
Shenzhen, China	557,835	Principal manufacturing facilities	2043/2049(2)
	87,460	Administration	2043/2049(2)
	350,585	Dormitories	2043/2049(2)
	41,530	Cafeteria	2043
	33,825	Recreational	2049

Other existing facilities

Shenzhen, China	383,550	Manufacturing LCD panels and modules	2012
	32,000	Administration	
	231,260	Dormitories	
	22,260	Cafeteria	
	14,550	Recreational	

Planned new manufacturing facilities

Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China (1 st parcel of land)	(3)	FPC boards and subassemblies, LCD modules and other products	2056
Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China (2 nd parcel of land)	(4)	LCD modules and other products	2056
Guangming, Shenzhen, China	(4)	LCD modules and other products	2057

(1) Only the PRC government and peasant collectives may own land in China. Our principal manufacturing facilities are located on land in which we have entered

into a land lease agreement with the PRC government that gives us the right to use the land for 50 years.

Similarly, the land which we have acquired in Wuxi, and will be acquiring the land in Guangming Shenzhen, will be by 50-year land lease. Our understanding of the practice as it exists today; at the expiration of the land lease, we may be given the right to renew the lease. For our other facilities, we have entered into factory building lease agreements with peasant collectives or other companies for 10 years or less.

- (2) Our principal manufacturing facilities occupy two parcels of land with 50-year land leases that we acquired in 1993 and 1999, respectively.

- (3)

Construction is in progress and is expected to be completed and available for mass production by the second half of 2009.

- (4) Raw land. Because of the current economic global downturn, our current plan is to postpone construction of these expansion projects until at least mid-2009 or later.

Hong Kong

In October 2005, to align with the Company's China-focused operations, Nam Tai restructured its subsidiaries to keep a minimal workforce in Hong Kong in order to support those subsidiaries that are listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and to resolve outstanding legal proceedings and tax matters in Hong Kong. To achieve a more favorable and competitive cost structure, the Company relocated from the approximately 24,200 square feet of office space at Shun Tak Centre, or Shun Tak office, to the approximately 3,400 square feet office space at Suites 1506-1508, One Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place, in the Central district in Hong Kong, or One Exchange Square. In April 2006, the Company sold the Shun Tak office for approximately \$20.2 million and a recognized gain of approximately \$9.3 million. In June 2008, with the expiry of the lease at the One Exchange Square, the Company relocated to Units 5811-12, The Center, 99 Queen's Road Central, a premise also in the Central district in Hong Kong with approximately 3,760 square feet.

Until 1996, we owned approximately ten acres of land in Hong Kong carried on our books at a cost of approximately \$523,000. Between 1997 and 2007, we sold approximately 8.2 acres of this land for net proceeds of \$7.77 million; realizing a gain of \$7.51 million. We plan to sell the remaining land and, pending the sale, to continue to carry the land at a carrying value of approximately \$95,000 on our books.

Macao

In August 2003, we established our PRC headquarters in Macao, China and set up Nam Tai Macao in Macao, China. Macao, like Hong Kong, is a Special Administrative Region of China and has introduced an incentive program to attract investments to Macao. In

Table of Contents

March and November 2004, we established Zastron (Macao Commercial Offshore) Company Limited (Zastron Macao) and JIC (Macao Commercial Offshore) Company Limited (JIC Macao) in Macao. In early 2008, JIC Macao was sold to an independent third party as part of our sale of the JIC Group and the lease of JIC Macao was transferred to Nam Tai Macao. Zastron Macao became inactive although we still maintain it. We currently lease one office in Macao under three two-year leases expiring in July 2009. The monthly rental costs for this office is approximately \$2,933.

Japan

In August 2008, we established Namtai Japan to provide support for sales and marketing in Japan. In March 2008, Namtai Japan entered into a contract with Namtek Japan Company Limited, or Namtek Japan, a former subsidiary of Nam Tai and was sold to an independent third party in March 2008, to share the office space of Namtek Japan with the cost sharing based on headcount occupying the office leased by Namtek Japan. The total office expense of Namtai Japan for 2008 was approximately \$91,000.

Shenzhen, China*Principal Manufacturing Facilities*

Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in Baoan County, Shenzhen, China. In December 1993, we acquired a 50-year lease for the first piece of land for approximately \$2.45 million. The first phase facility consisted of 160,000 square feet of manufacturing space, 39,000 square feet of offices, 212,000 square feet of new dormitories, 26,000 square feet of full service cafeteria, recreation facilities and a swimming pool. The total cost of this addition to our complex, excluding land, was approximately \$21.8 million. In November 2000, we began construction of another addition to our factory complex. We completed construction in October 2002, adding a new five-story factory with 138,000 square feet of production facilities, including one floor for assembling, one floor of office space, one floor for warehouse use and two floors of class thousand clean room facilities. Prior to this addition, we had only one floor of class ten thousand clean room facilities at our factory complex. As of December 31, 2002, we had spent \$9.1 million to complete the construction of the new facility. With this new addition, we had approximately 626,000 square feet of manufacturing space at our manufacturing facilities as of December 31, 2002, with only minimal additions in 2003.

In July 1999, we purchased another vacant lot of approximately 280,000 square feet (approximately 6.5 acres) bordering our manufacturing complex located in Shenzhen, China at the relevant time at a cost of approximately \$1.2 million. We have built another factory consisting of approximately 265,000 square feet of space. Construction started in September 2003 and completed in December 2004. We commenced full operations in April 2005. During 2005, we built two additional blocks of dormitories. With this new addition, our principal manufacturing facilities then consisted of approximately 557,835 square feet of manufacturing space, 87,460 square feet of offices, 350,585 square feet of dormitories and 75,355 square feet of cafeteria space and a full services recreational building. As of December 31, 2005, we had incurred \$25.8 million to cover the cost of construction and fixtures and equipment for the new factory. The financing for these improvements to our manufacturing facilities was obtained from internal resources.

LCD Factory

In October 2003, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. entered into a tenancy agreement for new factory premises, which is also located in Baoan County, Shenzhen, China, and relocated to the new factory premises in October 2004. The new factory premises are about twice the size of the former factory premises and consist of 383,550 square feet of manufacturing space, 32,000 square feet of offices, 231,260 square feet of dormitories, and 36,810 square feet of cafeteria and recreational spaces. This new factory provides room for the future expansion of production capacity. As of December 31, 2004, we had spent \$7.7 million for this relocation and financed this amount with a combination of internal resources and bank financing. During fiscal year 2005, a further \$5.4 million was spent for fixtures and equipment.

Future Expansion

In September 2005, we signed a letter of intent with The People's Government of Baoan District, Shenzhen, PRC, to purchase approximately 1.3 million square feet of land in Guangming Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Shenzhen, PRC for our future expansion. This new piece of land is approximately 30 minutes driving distance from the existing facilities of the Company and is more than double the space of the land of the existing facilities. Since March 2006, the

Company has paid approximately \$10.0 million for the land price, relocation allowance to the local residents and other related costs and was funded by internal resources.

In addition, in October 2006, we entered into the agreements with the Wuxi government for two factory expansion projects in that region of China. In December 2006, we completed the land transfer for two parcels of real property, approximately three miles apart and with approximately 470,000 square feet and 515,000 square feet, respectively. The total land price for these two parcels was approximately \$1.3 million, which we paid in the fourth quarter of 2006 from internal resources. We began construction of our new

Table of Contents

Wuxi facility in January 2008 with respect to one of the parcels to produce FPC boards, FPC subassemblies and other products. This expansion project is on schedule for completion to be available for mass production by the second half of 2009.

Because of the current economic global downturn, we have determined to postpone implementation of our expansion plan to construct the new manufacturing facilities in Shenzhen Guangming and on the second Wuxi parcel until at least mid-2009 or later .

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We do not have any unresolved Staff comments.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Except for statements of historical facts, this section, particularly (but not limited to) statements under the heading entitled Trend Information, contains forward-looking statements involving risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words including expect , anticipate , believe , plans, seek , estimate , intend or may . Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of our future performance or results and our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under the section of this Report entitled Item 3, Key Information Risk Factors. This section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included as Item 18 of this Report.

Operating Results*Overview*

We are an electronics manufacturing and design services provider to a select group of the world's leading OEMs of telecommunications and consumer electronic products. Through our electronics manufacturing services operations, we manufacture electronic components and subassemblies, including LCD panels, LCD display modules, RF modules, DAB modules, FPC board, FPC subassemblies, image sensors modules and PCB assemblies for headsets containing Bluetooth wireless technology. These components are used in numerous electronic products, including mobile phones, laptop computers, digital cameras, electronic toys, and handheld video game devices. We also manufacture finished products, including entertainment devices, mobile phone accessories and educational products.

We assist our OEM customers in the design and development of their products and furnish full turnkey services with our state-of-art manufacturing technologies. Our services include software development services, firmware, and mechanical design, parts and components purchasing, product industrialization, and assembly into finished products, or electronic subassemblies with full quality testing and assurance. These services are value-added and assist us in obtaining new business. We are also capable to provide ODM services, in which we design and develop proprietary products specified by our customers that are sold by our OEM customers using their brand name.

Net Sales and Cost of Sales

We derive our net sales principally from manufacturing services that we provide to OEMs of telecommunications and consumer electronic products. The market for the products we manufacture is generally characterized by declining unit prices and short product life cycles. Sales to our OEM customers are primarily based on purchase orders we receive from time to time rather than firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. We recognize sales, net of product returns and warranty costs, typically at the time of product shipment or, in some cases, as services are rendered.

Our production is typically based on purchase orders received from OEM customers. However, for certain customers, we will occasionally purchase raw materials based on such customers' rolling forecasts. Purchase orders are often supported by letters of credit or written confirmation from our OEM customers. We generally do not obtain firm, long-term commitments from our customers. Uncertain economic conditions and our general lack of long-term purchase commitments with our customers make it difficult for us to predict our revenues accurately over the longer term. Even in those cases where customers are contractually obligated to purchase products from us or to repurchase unused inventory from us, we may elect not to immediately enforce our contractual rights because of the long-term nature of our customer relationships and for other business reasons, and instead may negotiate accommodations with customers regarding particular situations.

Table of Contents*Gross Margins*

Complex products generally have relatively high material costs as a percentage of total unit costs and accordingly our strategic shift to produce more of such products has historically been a factor that has adversely affected our gross margins. This is the primary reason for the decline in our gross margins percentage between 2004 and 2008. During this period, we diversified our product mix from predominantly low complexity electronic products, including calculators and electronic dictionaries, to include more complex components and subassemblies, like LCD modules, RF modules and FPC subassemblies. Despite the lower gross margin on more complex products, we believe the opportunity for growth in the demand for these complex products justifies the shift in our strategic focus. Furthermore, we believe the experience in manufacturing processes and know-how that we have developed from producing more complex products are a competitive advantage for us relative to some of our competitors.

The increased costs associated with developing advanced manufacturing techniques to produce complex products on a mass scale and at a low cost have also negatively impacted our gross margins. For example, in our initial production runs of LCD modules, RF modules, and color and TFT LCD modules, we experienced low production yields and other inefficiencies that caused our gross margin to decrease. Although we believe we have improved the efficiency and quality of our manufacturing processes relating to LCD modules, RF modules, and color and TFT LCD modules, we may not be able to improve or maintain our gross margin for these products. Furthermore, in 2008, we began to develop and produce FPC boards in our existing manufacturing facilities. The FPC boards are manufactured by subjecting the base materials to multiple processes, such as drilling, screening, photo imaging, etching, plating and finishing.

The increased costs associated with developing and manufacturing the existing and other new complex products could have a negative impact on our future gross margins. The complex manufacturing processes involved in the production of complex products is also capital intensive, thereby increasing our fixed overhead costs. It has been our strategy to shift our focus more to the business of key components subassembly. The key components subassembly business generally accounts for relatively lower gross profit margin business. During 2008, the significant drop in the unit price of key component subassemblies for mobile phone further affected adversely our gross profit margins.

Income Taxes

Under current BVI law, our income is not subject to taxation. Subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong and China are subject to income taxes as described below, and our subsidiary operating in Macao is exempted from income taxes. This would be valid unless the Macao government changes its policy towards offshore companies.

Under current Cayman Islands law, NTEEP, Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and JIC Technology are not subject to profit tax in the Cayman Islands as they have no business operations in the Cayman Islands. However, they may be subject to Hong Kong income taxes as described below since they are registered in Hong Kong.

The provision for current income taxes of the subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong has been calculated by applying the current rate of taxation of 17.5% for 2006 and 2007, and 16.5% for 2008 to the estimated taxable income earned in or derived from Hong Kong during the applicable period.

For 2007, the basic corporate tax rate for FIEs in China, such as our PRC subsidiaries, was 33% (30% state tax and 3% local tax). However, because all of our PRC subsidiaries are located in Shenzhen and are involved in production operations, they qualified for a special reduced state tax rate of 15%. In addition, the local tax authorities in the regions in which our subsidiaries operate in Shenzhen did not assess any local tax. Moreover, several of our subsidiaries in China are entitled to certain tax benefits and certain of our subsidiaries in China have qualified for tax refunds as a result of reinvesting their profits earned in previous years in China.

However, in March 2007, the PRC National People's Congress promulgated the new Enterprise Income Tax (EIT) Law. This replaces the foreign enterprise income tax law and takes effect from January 1, 2008. Under the new law, all enterprises (both domestic companies and FIEs) will have one uniform tax rate of 25%. However, PRC government allows for a five years transition period and FIEs are expected to increase their 15% tax rate gradually to 25% in year 2012. Besides, the new EIT Law does not have provision for tax refund by way of capital injection its share of profits from FIEs. Thus, the Company does not expect any further benefit will be obtained after withdrawal of this tax concession from year 2008. In addition, there will be no reduction in the tax rate for FIEs which export 70% or more of the production value of their products from year 2008.

Efforts by the Chinese government to increase tax revenues could result in decisions or interpretations of the tax laws by the China's tax authorities that are unfavorable to us and which increase our future tax liabilities, or deny us expected refunds. Changes in PRC tax laws or their interpretation or application may subject us to additional PRC taxation in the future. For example, following the implementation of the EIT Law effective January 1, 2008, the State Council announced the transition rules for preferential tax policies

Table of Contents

(Guofa [2007] No. 39) of January 2, 2008, for eligible enterprises previously subject to a 15% tax rate or 24% tax rate. During the transitional period, the new enterprise income tax rates are:

Tax Year	Rate under EIT for enterprises previously subject to 15% tax rate	Rate under EIT for enterprises previously subject to 24% tax rate
2008	18%	25%
2009	20%	25%
2010	22%	25%
2011	24%	25%
2012	25%	25%

Our effective tax rates were 1%, 4% and 7% for each of the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. The significant factors that caused our effective tax rates to differ from the applicable statutory rates were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Applicable statutory tax rates	15%	15%	18%
Effect of loss/income for which no income tax benefit/expense is receivable/payable	(5)%	(4)%	(19)%
Tax holidays and incentives	(3)%	(4)%	
Effect of China tax concessions, giving rise to no China tax liability	(4)%		
Change in valuation allowance			3%
Effect of Change in tax law on deferred tax		(3)%	(1)%
Deferred tax liability on undistributed profits of PRC subsidiaries			2%
Other items which are not (assessable) deductible for tax purposes	(2)%		4%
Effective tax rates	1%	4%	7%

Strategic Investments

An element of our strategy has been to make investments in companies that provide the potential to complement our existing products and services, become new customers, augment our market coverage and sales ability, enhance our technological capabilities and expand our service offerings. We account for investments of less than 20% at fair value and we account for investments between 20% and 50% under the equity method. Our material investments that involved transactions affecting our financial statements over the last three years include:

In January 2002, we acquired a 6% equity interest in TCL Corporation (formerly known as TCL Holdings Corporation Ltd.), the parent of the TCL group of companies, for approximately \$12.0 million. In January 2004, TCL Corporation listed its A-shares on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange at \$0.52, or RMB4.26, per A-share. The Company's interest in TCL Corporation has then been diluted to 3.69%, represented by 95.52 million promoter's shares of TCL Corporation after its initial public offering. At December 31, 2005, the Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$0.95 million, based on the Company's cost of \$11.97 million. The Company's interest in TCL Corporation was recorded at fair value of \$13.33 million based on a comparable companies analysis and by taking into account a liquidity discount. However, in April 2006, pursuant to the split share structure reform (SSR), the Company gave away 15.62% of its total shares to floating shareholders as consideration and thereafter all its restricted shares became floating shares subject to the regulations of China Securities Regulation Commission and became tradable 12 months from April 20, 2006, which was the first trading day after the SSR was formally implemented. The Company's interest in TCL Corporation has been further reduced from 3.69% to 3.12%, representing 80.60 million shares. As a result of the reduction in the numbers of shares in TCL Corporation, the Company recorded a loss of \$1.3 million (\$1.9 million before sharing with minority interests) in the second quarter of 2006. At December 31, 2006, the Company's interest in

TCL Corporation was recorded at fair value of \$24.36 million with an unrealized gain of \$9.93 million. In April 2007, the Company sold all of its 80.6 million shares of TCL Corporation through the Shenzhen Stock Exchange for an

39

Table of Contents

aggregate price of approximately \$54 million, resulting in a gain of approximately \$28 million, net of the portion attributable to minority interests.

The following details the impact of our strategic investments on our consolidated statements of income for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (\$ in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Gain on disposal of marketable securities	\$	\$43,815	\$
Loss on marketable securities arising from split share structure reform	(1,869)		

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions based upon historical experience and various other factors and circumstances. Management believes that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may vary from these estimates and assumptions under different future circumstances. We have identified the following critical accounting policies that affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

For further discussion of our significant accounting policies, refer to Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of our consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of long-lived assets and valuation of goodwill

The Company reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets by first grouping its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (the asset group) and, secondly, estimating the undiscounted future cash flows that are directly associated with and expected to arise from the use of and eventual disposition of such asset group. The Company estimates the undiscounted cash flows over the remaining useful life of the primary asset within the asset group. If the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows, the Company records an impairment charge to the extent the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. The Company determines fair value through quoted market prices in active markets or, if quotations of market prices are unavailable, through the performance of internal analysis using a discounted cash flow methodology or obtains external appraisals from independent valuation firms. The undiscounted and discounted cash flow analyses based on a number of estimates and assumptions, including the expected period over which the asset will be utilized, projected future operating results of the asset group, discount rate and long-term growth rate.

To assess goodwill for impairment, the Company performs an assessment of the carrying value of its reporting units at least on an annual basis or when events and changes in circumstances occur that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the Company's reporting units below their carrying value. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the Company would perform the second step in its assessment process and would record an impairment charge to earnings to the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. The Company estimates the fair value of its reporting units using a discounted cash flow methodology. This valuation technique is based on a number of estimates and assumptions, including the projected future operating results of the reporting unit, discount rate, long-term growth rate and appropriate market comparables.

The Company's assessments of impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill, and its periodic review of the remaining useful lives of its long-lived assets are an integral part of the Company's ongoing strategic review of its business and operations. Therefore, future changes in the Company's strategy and other changes in the operations of the Company could impact the projected future operating results that are inherent in the Company's estimates of fair value, resulting in impairments in the future. Additionally, other changes in the estimates and assumptions, including the discount rate and expected long-term growth rate, which drive the valuation techniques employed to estimate the

fair value of long-lived assets and goodwill could change and, therefore, impact the assessments of impairment in the future.

Table of Contents

In performing the annual assessment of goodwill for impairment for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, the Company determined that impairment loss on goodwill of nil, nil and \$17,345 was identified in 2006, 2007 and 2008. The 2008 goodwill impairment was recognized mainly due to the slowdown in the global economy brought by the financial tsunami.

Accruals and provisions for loss contingencies

We make provisions for all loss contingencies when information available to us prior to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

For provisions or accruals related to litigation, we make provisions based on information from legal counsels and the best estimation of management. As discussed in Note (15b) to our consolidated financial statements, we are involved in various legal proceedings and contingencies. We assess our potential liability for the significant legal proceedings, such as Tele-Art Inc. matters, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5,

Accounting for Contingencies, or SFAS 5. SFAS 5 requires a liability to be recorded if the contingency loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The actual resolution of this contingency may differ from our estimates. If the contingency were settled for an amount greater than our estimate, a future charge to income would result. Likewise, if the contingency were settled for an amount that is less than our estimate, a future credit to income would result.

Summary of Results

The decrease in sales was primarily because of decline in demand for LCD modules and FPC subassemblies. The decrease in our sales base year-over-year represents less demand from existing customers, which we attribute to the continuing worldwide economic recession.

The following table sets forth key operating results (in thousands, except per share data) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	Year Ended December 31,			% increase/(decrease)	
	2006	2007	2008	2007 vs. 2006	2008 vs. 2007
Net sales	\$870,174	\$780,822	\$622,852	(10.3)%	(20.2)%
Gross profit	86,221	87,018	70,678	0.9	(18.8)
Operating income	42,480	40,670	6,386	(4.3)	(84.3)
Net income	40,756	69,503	30,635	70.5	(55.9)
Basic earnings per share	0.93	1.56	0.68	67.6	(56.4)
Diluted earnings per share	0.93	1.55	0.68	66.7	(56.1)

Key Performance Indicators

The following tables set forth, for each of the quarters in the two year period ended December 31, 2008, certain of management's key financial performance indicators that management utilizes to assess the Company's operating results. The first table presents the results sequentially by quarter and the second table presents the results in quarterly comparisons by year.

	2007				2008			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Days in: Sales cycle ⁽¹⁾	12	9	11	6	20	10	17	14
Inventory turnover ⁽²⁾	16	19	17	17	20	16	23	18
Accounts receivable ⁽³⁾	52	48	53	45	56	50	75	61
Accounts payable ⁽⁴⁾	56	58	59	56	56	56	81	65

Table of Contents

Days in:	March 31		June 30		September 30		December 31	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Sales cycle ⁽¹⁾	12	20	9	10	11	17	6	14
Inventory turnover ⁽²⁾	16	20	19	16	17	23	17	18
Accounts receivable ⁽³⁾	52	56	48	50	53	75	45	61
Accounts payable ⁽⁴⁾	56	56	58	56	59	81	56	65

(1) The sales cycle is calculated as the sum of days in accounts receivable and days in inventory, less the days in accounts payable.

(2) Inventory turnover is calculated as the ratio of inventory, net, at period end divided by cumulative year to date of cost of sales and multiplied by the cumulative number of days.

(3) Days in accounts receivable is calculated as the ratio of accounts receivable, net, at period end divided by cumulative year to date average daily net sales and multiplied by the cumulative number of days.

- (4) Days in accounts payable is calculated as the ratio of accounts payable, net, at period end divided by cumulative year to date average daily net cost of sales and multiplied by the cumulative number of days.

Results of Operations

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information stated as a percentage of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (amounts may not foot because of rounding).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	(90.1)	(88.9)	(88.7)
Gross profit	9.9	11.1	11.3
Gain on disposal of asset held for sale	1.1		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3.5)	(4.7)	(5.8)
Research and development expenses	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.7)
Impairment loss on goodwill			(2.8)
Losses arising from judgment to reinstate redeemed shares	(1.7)		
Operating income	4.9	5.2	1.0
Other (expense) income, net	(0.2)	0.3	1.0
Gain on sale of subsidiaries shares		0.1	3.2
Gain on disposal of marketable securities		5.6	
Loss on marketable securities arising from split share structure reform	(0.2)		
Interest income	1.0	1.2	1.0
Interest expense	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Income before income taxes and minority interests	5.4	12.3	6.2
Income taxes		(0.5)	(0.5)
Minority interests	(0.7)	(2.9)	(0.9)
Net income	4.7%	8.9%	4.9%

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Net Sales. Our net sales decreased 20.2% to \$622.9 million for 2008, down from \$780.8 million in 2007. Sales of CECP, TCA and LCDP decreased 4.4%, 33.5% and 8.7% respectively. The decreased sales levels were due to the downturn in the global economic conditions resulting from the sequential effects of the subprime lending crisis and general credit market crisis. The following table sets forth, our net sales during for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 by reportable segment expressed as a dollar amount and as percentage of total net sales and shows the percentage difference in net sales by segment and in total between 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents

	Year ended December 31,				2008 vs.
	2007		2008		2007
	Dollars (in thousands)	Percent	Dollars (in thousands)	Percent	Percent
CECP	\$ 283,757	36%	\$ 271,365	44%	(4.4)%
TCA	413,198	53	274,953	44	(33.5)%
LCDP	83,867	11	76,534	12	(8.7)%
Total	\$ 780,822	100%	\$ 622,852	100%	(20.2)%

In the CECP segment, net sales moderately decreased by about 4.4% mainly because sales of educational devices decreased by 32.4% or \$12.7 million and sales of mobile phone accessories decreased by 8.6% or \$13.2 million, compared with 2007. However, this decrease was partially offset by increases of \$4.9 million, or 24.5%, in sales of optical products and \$10.4 million, or 15.2% in sales of home entertainment products.

Sales of software development services were not material with only \$0.3 million in 2008 and were discontinued after the disposal of Namtek group through the disposal of JIC Technology in March 2008.

In the TCA segment, overall sales decreased by about 33.5%. This was driven primarily by the decrease in sales of FPC sub-assemblies of 52.8% or \$119.2 million and LCD modules of 8.5%, or \$15.0 million.

In the LCDP segment, overall sales decreased by 8.7%, principally attributable to \$3.8 million decrease in sales of COG products.

Gross Profit. In terms of dollar value, gross profit for 2008 decreased by \$16.3 million from 2007, mainly because of a decrease in sales and an increase in overhead and labor costs. However, gross margins increased to 11.3% of net sales in 2008 from 11.1% in 2007 due to the shift of product mix in higher margin products in CECP.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses mildly decreased to \$36.1 million, or 5.8% of net sales in 2008 from \$36.6 million, or 4.7% of net sales in 2007. The \$0.5 million decrease was mainly attributable to \$1.9 million professional fees and expenses in relation to the 2007 Reorganization as well as \$0.6 million decrease in salaries and benefits. However, this decrease was partially offset by increases of \$0.8 million in share-based compensation expenses, \$0.7 million in other legal and professional fees and \$0.4 million in selling expenses.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses in 2008 increased to \$10.9 million from \$9.8 million in 2007 accounting for 1.7% and 1.2% of net sales for 2008 and 2007 respectively. The increase in dollar amount was primarily attributable to the recruitment of more engineers to support our research and development activities, including design of production process, development of new products and products associated with customer design-related programs.

Impairment loss on goodwill. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded \$17.3 million of impairment loss on goodwill on the LCDP reporting unit which was a result of the decrease in fair value of the reporting unit affected by the slowdown in the global economy due to the financial tsunami.

Other Income, Net. During 2008, other income was \$6.4 million which was mainly represented by \$4.8 million of exchange gain and amount recovered from Tele-Art Inc but partially offset by other non-operating charges. For information on amounts recovered from Tele-Art Inc., please see Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Prior Litigation Involving Tele-Art Inc. on page 62 of this Report.

Gain on Sale of Subsidiaries Shares. In March 2008, we disposed of our entire equity interest in JIC Technology and recorded a gain of \$20.2 million.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$6.3 million, which decreased by \$2.9 million from \$9.2 million in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of lower bank interest rate as compared to 2007.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased to \$356,000 in 2008 from \$452,000 in 2007. This decrease was primarily a result of repayment of certain bank loans during 2008.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes. The Company continued to record a low effective tax rate of about 7.4% on income before income taxes and minority interests. The amount represented income tax provision of \$3.7 million, partially offset by the deferred tax credit of \$0.8 million recognized during the year.

Minority Interests. Minority interest decreased to \$5.4 million in 2008 from \$22.3 million in 2007. The decrease was primarily the result of the disposal of the entire interest in JIC Technology in March 2008. Subsequent to the disposal, there was no sharing by minority shareholders of JIC Technology. Moreover, there was a reduction in operating income of NTEEP in 2008, especially without the gain on disposal of marketable securities that occurred in 2007.

Net Income. Net income, decrease to \$30.6 million in 2008 from \$69.5 million in 2007. The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, net income/(loss) by reportable segment expressed as a dollar amount and as a percentage of net income.

	2006		2007		2008	
	Dollars (in millions)	Percent	Dollars (in millions)	Percent	Dollars (in millions)	Percent
CECP	\$ 12.3	30%	\$ 54.5	78%	\$ 27.3	89%
TCA	31.4	77	16.0	23	3.7	12
LCDP	2.6	6	1.4	2	(20.7)	(67)
Corporate	(5.5)	(13)	(2.4)	(3)	20.3	66
Total	\$ 40.8	100%	\$ 69.5	100%	\$ 30.6	100%

Net income in CECP segment decreased to \$27.3 million from \$54.5 million. The major reason was a net gain, after tax and minority interest, on disposal of marketable securities of \$28.0 million recorded in 2007.

In TCA segment, net income decreased to \$3.7 million from \$16.0 million. The major reason was competitive pricing pressures requiring us to lower unit prices and a downturn of sales of a major customer in 2008. As TCA segment experienced a major drop in business volume from existing customers for its FPC subassemblies and LCD modules and average gross margin dropped from 7.0% to 5.7%, gross profit dropped by \$13.1 million. In addition, income tax credit increased by \$0.9 million and interest income decreased by \$0.3 million, resulting in net income decreasing by \$12.3 million.

In LCDP segment, net loss was \$20.7 million in 2008 as compared to net income of \$1.4 million in 2007. Due to the market competition and an increase in cost of sales, gross profit dropped by about \$4.1 million. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.5 million and the Company recorded an impairment loss on goodwill of \$17.3 million in the last quarter of 2008, resulting in a net loss of \$20.7 million in 2008.

Net income in the corporate segment is mainly represented by the gain on disposal of JIC Technology of \$20.2 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net Sales. Our net sales decreased 10.3% to \$780.8 million for 2007, down from \$870.2 million in 2006 primarily as a consequence of a decline in business from the TCA segment. The TCA segment is dependent on demand in the mobile phone market and one of our indirect customers suffered a substantial drop in sales volume in its mobile devices business in Asia and Europe. Thus, we and other participants in the mobile phone supply chain were inevitably affected in the year 2007. Despite the business environment being extremely competitive and challenging, thanks to our efforts focusing on sales in other segments, we were able to increase sales in both our CECP and LCDP segment by 59.1% and 29.7% respectively. The increased sales levels were because of the addition of new customers and increases in sales to existing customers in these business segments.

The distribution of revenues across our reportable segments has fluctuated, and we expect it to continue to fluctuate, as a result of numerous factors, including but not limited to increased business from new and existing

customers, fluctuations in customer demand and seasonality. The following table sets forth, our net sales during for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 by reportable segment expressed as a dollar amount and as percentage of total net sales and shows the percentage difference in net sales by segment and in total between 2007 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31,				2007 vs. 2006
	2006		2007		
	Dollars (in thousands)	Percent	Dollars (in thousands)	Percent	Percent
CECP	\$ 178,320	21%	\$ 283,757	36%	59.1%
TCA	627,199	72	413,198	53	(34.1)%
LCDP	64,655	7	83,867	11	(29.7)%
Total	\$ 870,174	100%	\$ 780,822	100%	(10.3)%

Table of Contents

In the CECP segment, net sales increased by about 59.1% in 2007, mainly because sales of mobile phone accessories, such as speaker stands and headsets containing Bluetooth wireless technology, increased by 48.6% or \$50.3 million. Home entertainment products, such as gaming accessories and USB microphone, increased by 88.1% or \$32.1 million. Sales of educational devices, mainly represented by FLY Fusion Pentop Computers, also increased by 53.5% or \$13.7 million. Lastly, sales of optical products, mainly represented by CMOS sensor, increased by 102% or \$10.1 million.

In the TCA segment, overall sales significantly decreased by about 34.1%. This was driven primarily by the reduction in sales of LCD modules of 20.7%, or \$46.4 million. Besides, sales of FPC subassemblies sharply dropped by 42% or \$163.4 million.

In the LCDP segment, overall sales increased by 29.7%, principally attributable COG products.

Gross Profit. In terms of dollar value, gross profit for 2007, however, still increased by \$0.8 million from 2006, mainly because the shift of sales mix to higher margin products in CECP segment which accounted for 36.4% of net sales, compared to only 21% of net sales in 2006. As a result, gross margins increased to 11.1% of net sales in 2007 from 9.9% in 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$36.6 million, or 4.7% of net sales in 2007 from \$30.7 million, or 3.5% of net sales in 2006. The \$5.9 million increase was mainly attributable to \$1.9 million professional and related expenses incurred for professional fees and other expenses to propose and implement the 2007 Reorganization, \$1.3 million in audit, legal and professional fees, \$0.7 million in salaries and benefits and \$2.1 million in selling expenses.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses in 2007 increased to \$9.8 million from \$7.9 million in 2006 accounting for 1.2% and 0.9% of net sales for 2007 and 2006, respectively. The absolute dollar increase was primarily attributable to increases in salary and wages to employ additional engineers recruited to support our R&D activities, including our design of production processes, the development of new products and products associated with customer design-related programs.

Losses arising from the judgment to reinstate the redeemed shares. Please see the discussion of our 2006 results, below. We did not suffer comparable losses in 2007.

Other Income (Expenses) Net. During 2007, other income was \$2.2 million which was mainly represented by exchange gain but was partially offset by other non-operating charges.

Gain on Sale of Subsidiaries Shares. The Company has disposed 29,199,000 shares of NTEEP and 10,728,000 shares of JIC Technology in June 2007 for an aggregated gain of \$0.4 million. There was no disposal of subsidiaries share in 2006.

Loss on marketable securities arising from split share structure reform. In April 2006, pursuant to the Split Share Structure Reform (SSR) of TCL Corporation, the Company's interest in TCL Corporation has been changed from 95,516,112 promoter shares to 80,600,173 A-shares. As a result of the reduction in the numbers of shares in TCL Corporation, the Company recorded a loss of \$1.3 million (\$1.9 million before sharing with minority interests). The A-shares became tradable on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange after the expiration of 12 months from April 20, 2006, which was the first trading day after the SSR was formally implemented. At December 31, 2006, investment in TCL corporation was valued at the market share price with an estimated fair value of \$24.36 million.

Gain on disposal of marketable securities. In April 2007, we disposed of all 80,600,173 A shares of TCL Corporation on April 20 and April 23, 2007, through market sales on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange for an aggregate of approximately \$54.0 million, resulting in a one-off gain of approximately \$43.8 million.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$9.2 million, which increased by \$0.7 million from \$8.5 million in 2006. The increase was primarily the result of higher bank and cash balances, especially after realizing the gain on the disposal of marketable securities.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased to \$452,000 in 2007 from \$602,000 in 2006. This decrease was primarily a result of repayment of a short-term bank loan at the end of 2006.

Income Taxes. The Company continued to record a low effective tax rate of about 4.2% on income before income taxes and minority interests. This was entirely attributable to the income tax provision of \$7.3 million, partially offset by the deferred tax credit of \$3.3 million recognized during the year as a result of the enactment of the new Enterprise

Income Tax Law.

Minority Interests. Minority interest increased to \$22.3 million in 2007 from \$6.2 million in 2006. The increase was primarily the result of the increase in minority shareholders' share of NTEEP's profit to approximately \$21.8 million during 2007. In addition, the minority shareholders' share of profits of the JIC group for 2007 decreased to \$459,000 from \$903,000 in 2006.

Table of Contents

Net Income. Net income increase to \$69.5 million in 2007 from \$40.8 million in 2006.

Net income in CECP segment increased to \$54.5 million from \$12.3 million. The major reason was the substantial increase in sales and resulting profit contributed in various products such as mobile phone accessories, home entertainment products and also the educational devices in 2007. Although selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses were \$6.1 million higher than in 2006, interest income also increased by \$2.0 million and the net gain on disposal of marketable securities was \$28.0 million in 2007.

In TCA segment, net income decreased to \$16.0 million from \$31.4 million. The major reason was competitive pricing pressures requiring us to lower unit prices and downturn of sales of a major customer in 2007. As TCA segment experienced a less than 10% drop in business volume from existing customers for its FPC subassemblies and LCD modules and average gross margin dropped from 7.2% to 7.0%, gross profit dropped by \$16.4 million. Even though operating expenses decreased by \$0.2 million and interest income increased by \$0.2 million, the resulting net income decreased by \$15.5 million.

In LCDP segment, net income decreased to \$1.4 million from \$2.6 million. Owing to the market competition and increase in cost of sales, gross profit dropped by about \$1.5 million. Selling, general and administrative expenses also increased by \$1.4 million but was partially offset by a deferred tax credit of \$1.5 million, thus, net income still decreased by \$1.1 million.

Year 2006 net loss in corporate segment represented by the losses arising from the judgment to reinstate redeemed shares of \$14.5 million, partially offset by the \$9.3 million gain on disposal of asset held for sale. In year 2007, net loss of \$2.4 million was primarily due to operating expenses, partially offset by the interest income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Liquidity*

We have financed our growth and cash needs to date primarily from internally generated funds, proceeds from the sale of our strategic investments, proceeds from the sale of land we owned in Hong Kong, sales of our common stock, entrusted loan arrangements with banks and bank borrowings. In 2006, as part of our reduction of business activities in Hong Kong, we sold our former administrative offices in Hong Kong for \$20.2 million.

Save and except an entrusted loan arrangement in the amount of \$10.2 million between two of our PRC subsidiaries through a PRC bank for purposes of financing our construction project in Wuxi by another of our subsidiaries having surplus cash, we do not have other off-balance sheet financing arrangements, such as securitization of receivables or 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, to make strategic investments in potential customers and suppliers and to fund increases in inventory and accounts receivable resulting from increased sales.

We had net working capital of \$239.0 million at December 31, 2008 compared to net working capital of \$266.3 million at December 31, 2007. We expect our working capital requirements and capital expenditures to increase in order to support future expansions of our operations through construction of new factories and machinery purchases. It is possible that future expansions may be significant and may require the payment of cash. Future liquidity needs will also depend on fluctuations in levels of inventory and shipments, changes in customer order volumes and timing of expenditures for new equipment.

We currently believe that during the next twelve months, our capital expenditures will be in the range of \$40 million to \$50 million, principally for an office building, machinery and equipment and new factory expansion in China. We believe that our level of resources, which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and available borrowings under our credit facilities, will be adequate to fund these capital expenditures and our working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months. Should we desire to consummate significant additional acquisition opportunities or undertake additional significant expansion activities, our capital needs would increase and could possibly result in our need to increase available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities or access public or private debt and equity markets. There can be no assurance, however, that we would be successful in raising additional debt or equity on terms that we would consider acceptable or at all.

The following table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, selected consolidated cash flow information (\$ in thousands):

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 79,811	\$ 71,050	\$ 36,791
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(8,430)	26,610	(34,723)
Net cash used in financing activities	(65,071)	(47,098)	(42,267)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,310	50,562	(40,199)

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2008 was \$36.8 million. This consisted primarily of \$30.6 million of net income, adjusted for \$22.2 million of depreciation and amortization, impairment loss on goodwill of \$17.3 million, minority interests of \$5.4 million, a decrease in inventory of \$5.1 million, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other receivables of \$1.6 million and a decrease in income tax recoverable of \$5.4 million. Nevertheless, it was partially offset by a gain on disposal of subsidiaries' shares of \$20.2 million, an unrealized exchange gain of \$4.8 million, an increase in accounts receivable of \$8.5 million, a decrease in notes payable of \$4.6 million and in accounts payable of \$9.2 million and a decrease in accrued expenses and other payables of \$4.2 million.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$34.7 million for 2008 consisted primarily of increase in entrusted loan receivable of \$8.2 million, capital expenditures of \$27.4 million and deposit for purchase of property, plant and equipment of \$2.6 million, which were used to expand our manufacturing capacity and equip our new manufacturing site in Wuxi. In addition, the Company utilized \$2.9 million to acquire additional ordinary shares of NTEEP in 2008. These were partially offset by net cash inflow from disposal of JIC Technology of \$6.7 million.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$42.3 million for 2008 resulted primarily from \$47.7 million paid to shareholders of the Company and minority shareholders of NTEEP as dividends, \$2.6 million in repayment of bank loans, offset by proceeds of entrusted loan of \$8.2 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2007 was \$71.1 million. This consisted primarily of \$69.5 million of net income, adjusted for \$21.5 million of depreciation and amortization, \$22.3 million in minority interests and \$43.8 million gain on disposal of marketable securities. Our working capital related to operating activities increased, mainly driven by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$21.7 million and an increase in accrued expenses and other payables of \$8.0 million, partially offset by a decrease of \$18.6 million in accounts payable, an increase of \$1.2 million in income taxes recoverable, an increase of \$1.5 million in inventories and an increase of \$3.3 million in prepaid expenses and other receivables.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$26.6 million for 2007 consisted primarily of proceeds from disposal of marketable securities of \$53.9 million, proceeds from sales of subsidiaries' shares of \$7.3 million and proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment of \$0.5 million, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$13.8 million mainly consisting of purchases of machinery and equipment, which were used to expand our manufacturing capacity and to upgrade our equipment to produce increasingly complex products and our prepayment for the purchase price for land use rights of \$7.5 million. In addition, the Company utilized \$13.8 million to acquire additional capital shares of NTEEP and JIC Technology in 2007.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$47.1 million for 2007 resulted primarily from \$47.8 million paid to shareholders as dividends, \$2.0 million in repayment of bank loans, offset by proceeds of bank loans of \$2.7 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, the Company has no guaranteed loans and credit facilities of various of its subsidiaries respectively.

We had no material transactions, arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated affiliated entities that are reasonably likely to affect our liquidity.

Prior Litigation Involving Tele-Art, Inc.

For a number of years, we were involved in litigation against Tele-Art, Inc., or Tele-Art, its initial liquidator and the Bank of China concerning, among things, the priority of claims against Tele-Art's insolvent estate and Nam Tai's rights to have redeemed in 1999 and 2002 an aggregate of 1,017,149 (giving effect to our three-for-one stock split and one-for-ten stock dividend that we effected in 2003) of the common shares of Nam Tai beneficially held by Tele-Art in order to satisfy a portion of Nam Tai's claims against Tele-Art. After several decisions by the courts of the British Virgin Islands and appeals in these proceedings, judgment was rendered on November 20, 2006 by the Lords of the

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, which required us to reinstate the 1,017,149 Nam Tai shares that we had previously redeemed from Tele-Art and deliver them to Bank of China on account of its secured claim against Tele-Art. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we accounted for the reinstatement of the shares at their fair value, *i.e.* the market closing price on November 20, 2006, the date of the Judgment. A loss of approximately \$14.5 million was recorded in 2006.

Table of Contents

We have been advised that Bank of China sold 539,830 of the reinstated shares in early September 2007 and applied the proceeds to the secured debt that Bank of China claimed was due to it from Tele-Art. Bank of China has delivered to Tele-Art's liquidator the 477,319 shares remaining from the reinstated shares it sold (Remaining Shares). As at June 30, 2008, all the Remaining Shares were sold and we reported a total gain of approximately \$2.9 million as other income in our consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2008. Total net proceeds from sales of such 477,319 shares were approximately \$4.9 million, which together with approximately \$300,000 in cash dividends that had accrued on the shares prior to their sale, were, in addition to the aforementioned payment to the Company, used as follows (amounts are approximate):

\$200,000 to satisfy claims of unsecured creditors of Tele-Art other than Nam Tai;

\$400,000 to satisfy the claims of Tele-Art's former liquidator;

\$600,000 in payment of professional fees and expenses, including expenses relating to the sale of the shares, incurred through June 30, 2008.

We reserved the balance of the sale proceeds, amounting \$1,100,000 at June 30, 2008, for on-going legal and professional costs expected after June 2008 in connection with efforts to locate and recover additional assets of Tele-Art's liquidation estate, if necessary. As at December 31, 2008, such balance was approximately \$439,000.

Tax Dispute with Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department

Since the Commissioner of Inland Revenue of Hong Kong issued his Determination dated October 31, 2007 in the fourth quarter of 2007, Nam Tai Trading Company Limited (NT Trading), a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has been involved in a tax dispute with the Inland Revenue Department of Hong Kong, or HKIRD, which is the tax authority of the Hong Kong Government, over income taxes assessed by the HKIRD against NT Trading in the amount of approximately \$2.9 million. The assessment relates to four tax years of 1996/1997 to 1999/2000. NT Trading, formerly named Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited, has been inactive since 2004 and is a different entity than Nam Tai's Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiary of the same name.

After consulting Hong Kong tax experts, Nam Tai believes that the position of the HKIRD for the years in question was incorrect as a matter of law and accordingly NT Trading objected to the HKIRD's assessment and appealed it to the Hong Kong Board of Review, an independent body established under Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance to hear appeals of HKIRD assessments. In December 2008, the Board of Review dismissed the Company's appeal.

Nam Tai is currently evaluating various alternatives to these tax proceedings, including asking the Board of Review to review its decisions refusing NT Trading's application to appeal to the Hong Kong Court or applying for judicial review against the Board of Review's decision. The Company is also evaluating an alternative of permitting the HKIRD to enforce the Judgment against NT Trading, forcing its dissolution and liquidation. As NT Trading's assets consist only of real property and golf club memberships having a book value of approximately \$300,000 at December 31, 2008, Nam Tai believes that if NT Trading is liquidated as a result, the financial exposure to Nam Tai is limited and insignificant. Accordingly, no significant provision has been made regarding this assessment in Nam Tai's consolidated financial statements.

Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2008, we had \$237.0 million in cash and cash equivalents, consisting of cash and short-term deposits, compared to \$272.5 million as of December 31, 2007. Apart from the entrusted loan arrangement of \$8.2 million between two subsidiaries via a bank as the lender, the Company has no short-term bank loans as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007. Our long-term bank loans was nil and \$3.5 million as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 respectively.

As of December 31, 2008, we had in place general banking facilities with two financial institutions aggregating \$30.2 million. The maturity of these facilities is generally up to 120 days. These banking facilities are guaranteed by our subsidiary listed in Hong Kong Stock Exchange and there is an undertaking not to pledge any assets to any other banks without the prior consent of our bankers. However, these covenants do not have any impact on our ability to undertake additional debt or equity financing. Interest rates are generally based on the banks' reference lending rates.

Our facilities permit us to obtain letters of credit, import facilities, trust receipt financing and shipping guarantees. No significant commitment fees are required to be paid for the banking facilities. These facilities are subject to annual review and approval. As of December 31, 2008, we had not utilized any of these general credit facilities and had available unused credit facilities of \$30.2 million.

Table of Contents

As of December 31 2008, the Company had no term loans.

Our contractual obligations, including long-term debt arrangements, capital expenditure, purchase obligations and future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements as of December 31, 2008 are summarized below. We do not participate in, or secure financing for, any unconsolidated limited purpose entities. Non-cancelable purchase commitments do not typically extend beyond the normal lead-time of several weeks at most. Purchase orders beyond this time frame are typically cancelable.

Contractual Obligation	Total	Payments (in thousands) due by period			
		2009	2010 -2012	2012-2014	After 2014
Long-term debt obligations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating leases	5,977	1,848	4,129	619	
Capital expenditures	21,456	21,456			
Purchase obligations	55,402	55,402			
Total	\$ 82,835	\$ 78,706	\$ 4,129	\$ 619	\$

With the exception of a requirement that about 11% of profits after tax 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. For 2007 or before, if dividends were paid by our PRC subsidiaries, such dividends would reduce the amount of reinvested profits and, accordingly, the refund of taxes paid would be reduced to the extent of tax applicable to profits not reinvested. However, in March 2007, PRC National People's Congress promulgated the new Enterprise Income Tax Law which replaces the current foreign enterprise income tax law and takes effect from January 1, 2008. Profit reinvestment benefit, which we previously enjoyed, was also abolished with effect from January 1, 2008. Under the new EIT Law, dividends payable to foreign investors which are derived from sources within the PRC will be subject to income tax at the rate of 5% to 15% by way of withholding unless the foreign investors are companies incorporated in countries which have tax treaty agreement with PRC and rate agreed by both parties will be applied. However, except for the increases in our tax payments, we believe that there is no material impact from these changes on our ability to provide working capital for growth and future capital expenditures.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation and deflation in China, Hong Kong and Macao has not had a material effect on our past business. During times of inflation, we have generally been able to increase the price of its products in order to keep pace with inflation.

Exchange Controls

There are no exchange control restrictions on payments of dividends, interest, or other payments to nonresident holders of our securities or on the conduct of our operations in Hong Kong, Macao and Cayman Islands, where the offices of some of our subsidiaries are located, or in the British Virgin Islands, where we are incorporated. Other jurisdictions in which we conduct operations may have various exchange controls. With respect to our PRC subsidiaries, with the exception of a requirement that about 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. We believe such restrictions will not have a material effect on our liquidity or cash flows.

Recent Changes in Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 157 (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value,

and enhances fair value measurement disclosure. In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 157-3 *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active* (FSP SFAS 157-3). FSP SFAS 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active, and provides guidance on the key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the measurement and disclosure requirements related to financial assets and financial liabilities. The adoption of SFAS 157 for financial assets and financial liabilities did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or the fair values of its financial assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents

FSP SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP SFAS 157-2) delayed the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until the fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the application of SFAS 157 to nonfinancial assets and liabilities will have on its results of operations and financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). Under SFAS 159, a company may choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS 159, but the Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments as of December 31, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combination* (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R is relevant to all transactions or events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. SFAS 141R requires an acquirer to recognize any assets and non controlling interest acquired and liabilities assumed to be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. Liabilities related to contingent consideration are recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition rather than at a later date when the amount of the consideration may be resolved beyond a reasonable doubt. This revised approach replaces SFAS 141's cost allocation process in which the cost of an acquisition was allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair value. SFAS 141R requires any acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs to be expensed as incurred as opposed to allocating such costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as previously required by SFAS 141. Under SFAS 141R, an acquirer recognizes liabilities for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting only if the requirements of SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*", are met. SFAS 141R allows for the recognition of pre-acquisition contingencies at fair value only if these contingencies are likely to materialize. If this criterion is not met at the acquisition date, then the acquirer accounts for the non-contractual contingency in accordance with recognition criteria set forth under SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*", in which case no amount should be recognized in purchase accounting. SFAS 141R is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS 141R. It is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements An Amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS 160). This Statement amends ARB No. 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity and should be reported as equity on the financial statements. SFAS 160 requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the non controlling interest. Furthermore, disclosure of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest is required on the face of the financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS 160. It is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* . This FSP amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* . This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The guidance for determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset in this FSP shall be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, of the adoption of FSP SFAS 142-3. It is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* . This FSP gives guidance on the computation of earnings per share and the impact of share-based instruments that contain certain non forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2008. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, of the adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1. It is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2008, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the EITF in Issue 08-7, *Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets* (EITF 08-7). EITF 08-7 requires entities that will acquire a defensive intangible asset after the effective date of SFAS 141R, to account for the acquired intangible asset as a separate unit of accounting and amortize the acquired intangible asset over the period during which the asset would diminish in value. EITF 08-7 is effective for defensive intangible assets acquired in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, of the adoption of EITF 08-7. It is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents**Research and Development**

Our research and development expenditures were mainly comprised of salaries and benefits paid to our research and development personnel and primarily for the development of advanced manufacturing techniques to produce complex products on a mass scale and at a low cost. We expense our research and development costs as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, we incurred research and development expenses of approximately \$7.9 million, \$9.8 million and \$10.9 million respectively.

Trend Information*Business Trends*

Currently, our operations consist of three reportable segments, CECP, TCA and LCDP.

We plan to continue to leverage on our solid long-term customer relationships, industry and manufacturing expertise to expand our business.

For Consumer Electronics and Communication Products, we will continue to focus on high growth and mass volume products in consumer and telecommunication sectors. Our current segments include mobile phone accessories, home entertainment devices, and educational products. Since June 2003, we have been able to diversify our product range from finished products to component assemblies and began manufacturing of high growth CMOS imaging sensor modules for integration into various image-capturing devices such as mobile phones, notebook computers, games devices, multi media portable devices, as well as for the automotive industry. In 2008, we continued to develop finished products, such as headset accessories containing Bluetooth wireless technology, new entertainment game devices with infrared wireless features, and educational products offering optical and character recognition system. In addition to our core manufacturing business of consumer electronic and communication products, we plan to seek to expand our customer base by positioning ourselves to offer manufacturing services focusing on products that include global positioning system, or GPS, technology and wireless networking technology that provide high-speed Internet and network connections.

For Telecommunication Component Assembly, we expect to continue to focus on products that we view as possessing high-growth potential by requiring advanced technological production know-how. In addition to high-end color LCD modules, we began manufacturing FPC subassemblies in March 2003 for integration into various LCD modules and other products, such as infotainment consumer electronic products. These products played a significant role in increasing our total sales in 2007 and in reducing the decline in our total sales in 2008 resulting from the worldwide economic slump. In 2006, we further increased our product line and broadened our customer base by producing DAB modules for a new European customer and PCB assemblies for headsets containing Bluetooth wireless technology. In order to enhance our vertical integration by moving upstream in our effort to increase profitability and support growth in our FPC subassembly business, we began manufacturing of FPC boards in 2007. For RF modules, we have further diversified this product category to the GPS sector for European customer in 2008. The GPS modules are widely applied in the automotive industry, logistics and transportation and security devices. We believe that the combination of FPC boards manufacturing and FPC subassembly capability will allow us to better serve our customers and provide benefits from synergy that we expect will help improve our gross profit margins and broaden our product and service offerings.

LCD panels are found in numerous applications in electronics products, such as watches, clocks, calculators, pocket games, PDAs, mobile and cordless telephones and car audio systems. We are a customized LCD panel manufacturer, and we develop each product from design concept all through a high-quality mass producible product. Since 2003, we have also begun manufacturing customized LCD modules that included components such as backlights, FPC and COG. In 2005, we began developing LCD modules for cordless and VoIP phones. We intend to continue expanding our customized passive LCD module products utilizing LCD panels that we have manufactured, and we expect this strategy to provide us with higher value products, a wider customer base, increased revenues and margins.

The financial results of many companies, including those of Nam Tai, were adversely impacted in 2008 by the effects of the global economic crisis and market deterioration. It has been our strategy to diversify our product segments and customers with our long experience in developing and employing optical, acoustic and wireless transmission technologies, our capabilities in design and development, and advanced technology in product

industrialization and manufacturing. We also have and will continue to focus on effective cost control, both in materials sourcing and improvements to manufacturing efficiency. We believe the company can weather current market turmoil and eventually improve profitability in the longer term. Although end markets are weak and are expected to remain so in the near term, we intend to seek to capitalize on the present opportunities in an effort to ensure a more robust future when end markets stabilize and the recovery cycle begins.

Table of Contents*Efforts to Seek to Privatize NTEEP*

In February 2009, Nam Tai announced its intent to seek to privatize NTEEP, its Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiary (Stock Code: 2633), in which it holds 74.88% of the issued share capital, by making a cash offer aggregating approximately \$43 million for the shares of NTEEP it does not own. Completion of the cash offer and the privatization of NTEEP are conditional upon Nam Tai acquiring at least 90% of the NTEEP shares held by its minority shareholders. If that condition is satisfied, Nam Tai intends to exercise compulsory acquisition rights available under Hong Kong law to acquire any remaining NTEEP shares that it did not acquire in the offer and then withdraw the listing of NTEEP from the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. It is expected that the results of offer will be known around April 2009.

Nam Tai was able to achieve a more simplified corporate structure in December 2007, when it successfully completed the 2007 Reorganization. Thereafter, in March 2008, Nam Tai sold its entire equity interest in JIC Technology to an independent third party for cash of approximately \$51 million, which resulted in a gain on disposal of JIC Technology of approximately \$20 million.

Nam Tai believes that the proposed privatization, if successful, will enable the Company to simplify its group structure further, allow the reduction of aggregate and consolidated operating costs, eliminate actual or perceived conflicts of interest, and reduce administration time and costs and regulatory burdens of maintaining the listing status of a subsidiary having publicly-traded securities.

For more information regarding Nam Tai's offer and its proposed privatization, please refer to the joint announcement of Nam Tai and NTEEP, which was included with our Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on February 25, 2009 and which has been incorporated into this Report as Exhibit 15.2.

If our privatization of NTEEP is successful, in addition to the price to be paid for the NTEEP shares we will acquire from its minority holders, we expect to incur financial adviser fees, legal adviser fees, printing and other expenses of the transaction in amount we currently estimate to be approximately \$0.8 million. If we are not successful in our efforts to privatize NTEEP, we estimate that our expenses incurred will amount to \$0.5 million. We plan to pay such expenses from our internal funds.

If the privatization of NTEEP is successful, from the date of its completion, Nam Tai will no longer need to share the results of NTEEP with the minority shareholders.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

For 2008, other than the entrusted loan arrangement in the amount of \$10.2 million between two of our PRC subsidiaries through a PRC bank for purposes of financing our construction project in Wuxi by another of our subsidiaries having surplus cash, we did 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.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT**Directors and Senior Managers**

Our current directors and senior management, and their ages as of March 1, 2009, are as follows:

Name	Age	Position with Nam Tai or its Subsidiaries
M. K. Koo	64	Chairman of the Board of Nam Tai and NTEEP Group and Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai
Karene Wong	45	President and Chief Executive Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai and NTEEP Group
Anthony Chan	39	Vice Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai
Steve Wang	49	Chief Executive Officer of NTEEP Business Unit
L. P. Wang	52	Chief Executive Officer of Zastron Business Unit
Colin Yeoh	44	Chief Executive Officer of Jetup Business Unit
Peter R. Kellogg	66	Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Wing Yan (William) Lo	48	Member of the Board of Directors
Charles Chu	52	Member of the Board of Directors
Mark Waslen	48	Member of the Board of Directors

M. K. Koo. Mr. Koo, a founder of the Nam Tai Group, served as Chairman of the Board of Nam Tai and its predecessor companies from inception until September 1998. He then served in various senior executive positions and also served as the Company's Chief Financial Officer, responsible for corporate strategy, finance and administration. Mr. Koo resigned from the position of Chief Financial

Table of Contents

Officer on January 1, 2005 but maintained his role as a non-executive director of the Company. In July 2005, Mr. Koo was reappointed as Chairman of the Board upon the resignation of Mr. Tadao Murakami but maintained his status as a non-executive director. On June 1, 2007, Mr. Koo also assumed the position of interim acting Chief Executive Officer upon the resignation of Mr. Warren Lee. Mr. Koo served as interim Chief Executive Officer until February 1, 2008. On July 23, 2008, more than three years having expired since his employment with Nam Tai as an employee or executive officer and Nam Tai's Board of Directors having affirmatively determined that Mr. Koo then had no material relationship with Nam Tai and was an independent director within the meaning of section 303A.02 of the Listed Company Manual of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board appointed Mr. Koo as a member of Nam Tai's Compensation Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee. With effect from February 2, 2008, Mr. Koo was also appointed as non-executive Chairman of Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited. Mr. Koo received his Bachelor of Laws degree from National Taiwan University in 1970. On March 1, 2009, Mr. Koo was appointed Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai and concurrently Mr. Koo resigned from the Nam Tai's Compensation Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee.

Karene Wong. Ms. Wong joined Nam Tai Group in March 1989. In January 2001, Ms. Wong was promoted to managing director of a subsidiary of Nam Tai Group. She later held the position of chairman of NTEEP. After the Reorganization in 2007, she was re-designated as Chief Executive Officer of NTEEP business unit, responsible for overseeing the overall business of NTEEP business unit. With effect from 1 November 2008, Ms. Wong was promoted as President and Chief Executive Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai and NTEEP to oversee the overall operation of Nam Tai and NTEEP.

Anthony Chan. Mr. Chan joined Nam Tai as a Financial Controller of one of J.I.C. group in 2000. He was later promoted to Financial Controller of the Company in April 2001. In September 2008, Mr. Chan was appointed Chief Financial Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai and NTEEP. On March 1, 2009, Mr. Chan resigned as Chief Financial Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai and was then appointed as Vice Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai, in which position he is responsible for Nam Tai's financial matters. Mr. Chan obtained a Bachelor's Degree in accounting and Finance from the University of Wales in 1991 and a Master's degree in Accounting and Finance from Lancaster University in England in 1992. Prior to joining Nam Tai, Mr. Chan has been employed with Deloitte Touche Thomatsu. Mr. Chan is a member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In addition, he is a Chartered Financial Analyst in the United States.

Steve Wang. Mr. Wang joined Nam Tai in October 2008 and assumed the position as Chief Executive Officer of NTEEP business unit. Before joining Nam Tai, he was the Managing Director of BTO Technology (Xiamen) Ltd to start-up a joint-venture manufacturer for supplying alloyed-metal components for mobile devices from 2007 to 2008. From 2004 to 2007, he was Associate Vice President of Quanta Computer Inc. (Taiwan) to supervise mobile phone business line and took full responsibility on performance. From 2002 to 2004, he was the Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Ability Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) responsible for promoting its OEM business in digital still cameras after service with Inventec Group from 1984 to 2001. Mr. Wang graduated from the Tamkang University in Taiwan with a Bachelor's Degree in Japanese Language. He also holds a Master Degree in Business Administration from the Honolulu University, USA.

L.P. Wang. Mr. Wang was appointed to the position of Chief Operating Officer of Nam Tai in December 2006 and appointed as Chief Executive Officer of Zastron business unit in November 2008 to oversee the overall operation of Zastron business unit. Mr. Wang has more than 23 years of experience in the electronics industry. He joined Nam Tai in 1997 as production engineering manager and was promoted to vice managing director in 2002. He was later promoted to Managing Director of Zastron Electronics (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in August of the same year. Mr. Wang left Nam Tai in February 2004 but re-joined in December 2006 as its Chief Operating Officer. Prior to joining Nam Tai in 1997, Mr. Wang held several management positions in various companies in Taiwan and Malaysia. Mr. Wang graduated from Chinese Military Academy in Taiwan.

Colin Yeoh. Mr. Yeoh joined J.I.C. group in September 2003 and assumed the post of Managing Director of Jetup in October 2004. In January 2005, he assumed the position of Chief Financial Officer of the J.I.C. group before assuming the title of Chief Executive Officer on October 31, 2006. After the 2007 Reorganization, he was appointed as President of Jetup. Since 2009, he was promoted and resumed the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Jetup

business unit. Before joining the J.I.C. group, he worked in operations for Varitronix International Limited, a custom LCD manufacturer, from 1994 to 2003. From 1990 to 1994, he was employed by GEC Marconi Hirst Research (UK), where he worked in optical and display system research. Mr. Yeoh received a PhD in Liquid Crystal Devices in 1990 at Imperial College (London, UK), a Master of Science degree in Microwaves and Modern Optics in 1986 from University College London (UK) and a Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from University College London (UK).

Peter R. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg has served on our Board of Directors since June 2000. Mr. Kellogg was a Senior Managing Director of Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, a registered broker-dealer in the United States and a specialist firm on the NYSE until the firm merged with

Table of Contents

Goldman Sachs in 2000. Mr. Kellogg serves on our Compensation Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Kellogg is also a member of the Board of the Ziegler Companies and the U.S. Ski Team.

Dr. Wing Yan (William) Lo. Dr. Lo has served on our Board of Directors since July 8, 2003. Dr. Lo is currently the Vice Chairman and Managing Director of I.T. Limited, a well established trend setter in fashion apparel retail market in Hong Kong with stores in the PRC, Taiwan, Macao, Thailand and Middle East, which is listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. From 2002 to 2006, Dr. Lo was the Executive Director and Vice President of China Unicom Ltd., a telecommunications operator in China that is listed on both the Hong Kong and New York Stock Exchanges. From 1998 to 1999, Dr. Lo was the Chief Executive Officer of Citibank's Global Consumer Banking business for Hong Kong. Prior to joining Citibank, Dr. Lo was the founding Managing Director of Hongkong Telecom IMS Ltd. Dr. Lo holds an M. Phil. and a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge University, England. He is also an Adjunct Professor of The School of Business, Hong Kong Baptist University as well as the Faculty of Business, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. In 1998, Dr. Lo was appointed as a Justice of the Peace of Hong Kong. In 2003, he was appointed as Committee Member of Shantou People's Political Consultative Conference. Dr. Lo currently serves on the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee acting as the Chairman and also serves on our Audit Committee and Compensation Committee.

Charles Chu. Mr. Chu originally served as a Director from November 1987 to September 1989. He was reappointed a Director in November 1992. Since July 1988, Mr. Chu has been engaged in the private practice of law in Hong Kong. Mr. Chu serves as Chairman of our Compensation Committee, and on our Audit Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Chu received his Bachelor's of Laws degree and Post-Graduate Certificate of Law from the University of Hong Kong in 1980 and 1981, respectively.

Mark Waslen. Mr. Waslen has served on our Board of Directors since July 2003 and serves as Chairman of our Audit Committee and on our Compensation Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee. From 1990 to 1995 and from June 1998 to October 1999, Mr. Waslen was employed by Nam Tai in various capacities, including Financial Controller, Secretary and Treasurer. Since 2001, Mr. Waslen has been employed by Berris Mangan Chartered Accountants, an accounting firm located in Vancouver, BC. In addition to Berris Mangan, Mr. Waslen has been employed with various other accounting firms, including Peat Marwick Thorne and Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Waslen is a CFA, CA and a CPA and received a Bachelor's of Commerce (Accounting Major) from University of Saskatchewan in 1982

No family relationship exists among any of our directors or members of our senior management and no arrangement or understanding exists between any of our major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person referred to above was selected as a director or member of senior management. Directors are elected each year at our annual meeting of shareholders or serve until their respective successors take office or until their death, resignation or removal. Members of senior management serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Management

Compensation on an Aggregate Basis

The aggregate compensation, including benefits in kind granted, during the year ended December 31, 2008 that we or any of our subsidiaries paid to all directors and senior management as a group for their services in all capacities to the Company or any subsidiary was approximately \$1.9 million (excluding the value of stock option granted in accordance to Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123(R), Share-based Payment (FAS 123(R)) or amounts paid when the Company repurchased stock options from directors).

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we granted to our directors from our stock option plans options to purchase an aggregate of 75,000 of our common shares at exercise price of \$12.03 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we also granted to our former senior management from our stock option plans options to purchase an aggregate of 100,000 of our common shares at exercise price of \$9.856. The exercise prices of the shares covered by the options granted during 2008 were either equal to or higher than their fair market value of our shares on the date of grant and the options granted expire on the anniversary of their grant date in 2011.

We pay our directors \$3,000 per month for services as a director, \$750 per meeting attended in person and \$500 per meeting attended by telephone. In addition, we reimburse our directors for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their services as a director and member of a board committee.

During 2008, members of our senior management were eligible for annual cash bonuses based on their performance and that of the subsidiaries in which they are assigned for the relevant period. Senior management is entitled to share up to 15% of the operating income from the subsidiary in which they are employed during the year. Our senior management in charge of our subsidiaries recommends the participating staff members from the corresponding subsidiary and the amount, if any, to be allocated from such subsidiary's profit pool to an eligible employee. In addition to cash incentives, members of our senior management are eligible to receive stock options from our

Table of Contents

Stock Option Plans. With effect from 2009, President and Chief Executive Officer (Acting) is entitled to 20% of the incentive pools of each business unit and the balance will be shared by senior management of relevant business unit per above.

According to the applicable laws and regulations in China set by the local government of Shenzhen, China, prior to July 2006, we are required to contribute 8% to 9% of the stipulated salary to our staff located there to retirement benefit schemes to fund retirement benefits for our employees. With effect from July 2006, the applicable percentages were adjusted to 10% to 11%. Our principal obligation with respect to these retirement benefit schemes is to make the required contributions under the scheme. No forfeited contributions may be used by us to reduce the existing level of contributions.

Since December 2000, we have enrolled all of our eligible employees located in Hong Kong into the Mandatory Provident Fund, or MPF, scheme, a formal system of retirement protection that is mandated by the government of Hong Kong and provides the framework for the establishment of a system of privately managed, employment-related MPF schemes to accrue financial benefits for members of the Hong Kong workforce when they retire. Since first establishing a subsidiary in Macao in 2003, we have enrolled all of our eligible employees in Macao into Macao's retirement benefit scheme, or RBS. Both the MPF and RBS are available to all employees aged 18 to 64 and with at least 60 days of service under the employment of Nam Tai in Hong Kong and Macao. Contributions are made by us at 5% based on the staff's relevant income. The maximum relevant income for contribution purpose per employee is \$3,000 per month. Staff members are entitled to 100% of the Company's contributions, together with accrued returns, irrespective of their length of service with us, but the benefits are required by law to be preserved until the retirement age of 65 for employees in Hong Kong while the benefit can be withdrawn by the employees in Macao at the end of employment contracts.

The cost of our contributions to the staff retirement plans in Hong Kong, Macao and China amounted to approximately \$1,534,000, \$1,800,000 and \$1,814,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

*Compensation on an Individual Basis¹***Directors**

The following table presents the compensation earned by our non-management directors during 2008. Dollar amounts are paid in HK\$ and have been converted into US\$ at a conversion rate of \$1.00:HK\$7.80.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
M. K. Koo ⁽⁴⁾	42,000	27,900	13,281 ⁽³⁾	83,181
Peter R. Kellogg	40,000	27,900		67,900
Charles Chu	43,250	27,900		71,150
Dr. Wing Yan (William) Lo	42,750	27,900		70,650
Mark Waslen	42,000	27,900		69,900

(1) Consists of the aggregate dollar amount of all fees earned or paid in cash for services as a director,

including annual
retainer fees and
meeting fees.

- (2) Consists of the dollar amount of option grants that Nam Tai recognized for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FAS 123(R).
- (3) Consists of amounts paid for golf club membership fees, and on life, medical, travel and accident insurance premiums.
- (4) Mr. Koo was appointed Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai in March 2009.

- 1 Under the rules of the SEC, foreign private issuers like us are not required to disclose compensation paid to our directors or senior managers on an individual basis unless individual disclosure is required in the

foreign private issuer's home country and is not otherwise publicly disclosed by the company. Although we are not required by our home country (the British Virgin Islands, the jurisdiction in which we are organized), we are voluntarily providing disclosure of compensation we paid to our directors and senior managers on an individual basis in this Report and plan to do so in our proxy statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (even though we are not subject to the sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or disclosures required in a proxy statement in accordance

with rules therefor promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). See Item 3. Key Information of this Report under the heading Risk Factors Our status as a foreign private issuer in the United States exempts us from certain of the reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and corporate governance standards of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE limiting the protections and information afforded to investors. By providing disclosures of compensation we pay to our directors and senior managers on an individual basis in this Report or in our proxy statement, we are not undertaking any duty, and investors and others reviewing this Report should not

expect, that we will continue to make such disclosures in any future Reports or in our proxy statements as long as we are exempt from doing so under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. *We reserve the right to discontinue doing so at any time without prior notice.* Further, although the disclosures of compensation we paid to our directors and senior managers on an individual basis that we have provided in this Report may, in certain respects, appear comparable to similar disclosures made by companies organized in the U.S. that are required to file Annual Reports on Form 10-K or proxy statements under Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such disclosures that we have made in this Report do not necessarily comply with the

applicable
requirements
therefor under
Form 10-K or
Regulation 14A
and this Report
does not contain
all disclosures
required Item 11
of Form 10-K or
Item 8 of
Schedule 14A of
Regulation 14A.

Table of Contents*Option Granted and Repurchases During 2008*

Non-employee directors automatically receive on an annual basis upon their election to the Board of Director at the annual shareholders meeting, options to purchase 15,000 common shares at an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant. The Company repurchased 225,000 options from its directors at a fair value of the options equal to the amount that would otherwise be recognizable by Nam Tai for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FAS 123(R) as of October 31, 2008 and all of the aforesaid options were subsequently cancelled. The following table indicates the number of options granted to our directors during 2008, and the number of options held by each of our directors immediately prior to the Company's buyback of the options from them in October 2008 and the amounts paid to the director upon the buyback.

Director	Number of options granted during 2008	Total number of options held immediately prior to Oct. 2008 buyback	Amount (\$) received in Options Buyback
M. K. Koo*	15,000	45,000	\$ 13,650
Peter R. Kellogg	15,000	45,000	\$ 13,650
Dr. Wing Yan (William) Lo	15,000	45,000	\$ 13,650
Charles Chu	15,000	45,000	\$ 13,650
Mark Waslen	15,000	45,000	\$ 13,650

* Mr. Koo was appointed Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai in March 2009.

Options Held by Directors at December 31, 2008

None of our Directors held any options to purchase shares of the Company as of December 31, 2008.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth a summary of the compensation which we (including our subsidiaries) paid during 2008 to our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and three of our other highest paid executive officers during 2008 serving at December 31, 2008 or during 2008. Dollar amounts are paid in HK\$ and have been converted into US\$ at a conversion rate of \$1.00:HK\$7.80.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Summary Compensation Table				Total (\$)
		Salary (\$)⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$)⁽²⁾	Option Awards(\$)⁽³⁾	All other Compensation (\$)⁽⁴⁾	
Karene Wong	2008	358,974	455,241		10,217	824,432
<i>President and Chief Executive Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai and NTEEP Group</i>	2007	358,974	1,259,305		10,217	1,628,496
	2006	358,974	394,885		9,795	763,654
Anthony Chan⁽⁵⁾	2008	192,308	24,038		4,559	220,905

<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>						
<i>(Acting) of</i>	2007	181,538	60,513		4,024	246,075
<i>Nam Tai and NTEEP Group</i>	2006	135,385	22,564		3,749	161,698
John Q. Farina⁽⁶⁾	2008	658,334		155,000	21,046	834,380
<i>President and CFO of</i>	2007	274,750		144,400	33,963	453,113
<i>Nam Tai Group</i>	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Masaaki Yasukawa⁽⁷⁾	2008	367,885		156,500	11,413	535,798
<i>Chief Executive Officer of</i>	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Nam Tai Group</i>	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patinda Lei⁽⁸⁾	2008	358,974			9,637	368,611
<i>Vice CEO of Zastron</i>	2007	358,974	155,250		9,637	523,861
<i>Business Unit</i>	2006	358,974	395,474		9,450	763,898

Table of Contents

- (1) Consists of the dollar value of base salary, including housing, if applicable, earned by the named executive officer during the year indicated.
- (2) Consists of the dollar value of bonus earned by the named executive officer during the year covered.
- (3) Represents the total fair value of options awards recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the year indicated in accordance with FAS 123R.
- (4) To the extent applicable to the named individual, consists of amounts paid for golf club membership fees, mandatory provident fund, life, medical, travel, social security, unemployment compensation, welfare and

accident
insurance
premiums and
fees for annual
physical
examinations.

- (5) Resigned as Chief Financial Officer (Acting) of Nam Tai on March 1, 2009 and was appointed at that time as Vice Chief Financial Officer of Nam Tai.
- (6) Joined Nam Tai Group as CFO in April 2007 and resigned as President and CFO of Nam Tai Group effective on September 26, 2008. Salary in 2008 also includes severance compensation equal to six-months salary. Options to purchase 40,000 and 50,000 shares of the Company as well as the options to purchase 2,000,000 shares of NTEEP were granted to him in April 2007 and February 2008, respectively. All options were cancelled upon his resignation.

(7) Joined Nam Tai Group in February 2008 as CEO and resigned effective on November 1, 2008. Salary in 2008 includes severance compensation equal to six-months salary. Options to purchase 2,000,000 shares of NTEEP and 50,000 shares of the Company were granted to him in February and September 2008, respectively. All options were cancelled upon his resignation.

(8) Appointed as Vice CEO of Zastron Business Unit effective November 1, 2008.

Retirement Benefits

The following table provides amount of contributions that the Company has made for the Mandatory Provident Retirement Funds to the individuals named in the Summary Compensation Table above in accordance with Hong Kong law.

Name	Number of years of credited Service	Value at December 31, 2008 of Accumulated Benefits (\$)	Company Payments during 2008 (\$)
Karene Wong	8	12,308	1,538
Anthony Chan	8	12,308	1,538
John Q. Farina	1.5	2,179	1,410
Masaaki Yasukawa	0.75	1,154	1,154
Patinda Lei	8	12,308	1,538

- (1) Since December 2000, we have enrolled all of our eligible employees located in Hong Kong into the Mandatory Provident Fund. Since first establishing a subsidiary in Macao in 2003, we have enrolled all of our eligible employees in Macao into Macao's retirement benefit scheme.

Options Held by Executive Officers at December 31, 2008

None of our executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table above held any option to purchase shares of the Company as of December 31, 2008.

Board Practices

All directors hold office until our next annual meeting of shareholders, which generally is in the summer of each calendar year, or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or their positions are earlier vacated by resignation or otherwise. The full board committee appoints members and chairman of board committees, who serve at the pleasure of the Board. Except for the agreement relating to loss of office that Nam Tai entered into in March 2009 with Mr. M. K. Koo in connection with his appointment as Nam Tai's Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Nam Tai has no director service contracts providing for benefits upon termination of service as a director or employee (if employed). For information relating to the loss of office agreement with Mr. Koo, see Item 7,

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions on page 62 of this Report. Annually, upon election to our Board at each Annual Meeting of Shareholders, we grant to non-employee directors so elected options from one of our stock option plans to purchase 15,000 common shares. These options are exercisable at the fair market value of our shares on the date of grant and are exercisable for three years from the date of grant, subject to sooner termination based on the provisions of the applicable stock option plan.

Table of Contents

Corporate Governance Guidelines

We have adopted a set of corporate governance guidelines which are available on our website at <http://www.namtai.com/corpgov/corpgov.htm>. The contents of this website address, other than the corporate governance guidelines, the code of ethics and committee charters, are not a part of this Form 20-F. Stockholders also may request a free copy of our corporate governance guidelines in print form by a making a request therefor to:

Kee Wong, Corporate Secretary
Unit A, 17/F, Edificio Comercial Rodrigues
599 da Avenida da Praia Grande
Macao

Telephone: (853) 2835 6333

Facsimile: (853) 2835 6262

e-mail: shareholder@namtai.com

NYSE Listed Company Manual Disclosure

As a foreign private issuer with shares listed on the NYSE, the Company is required by Section 303A.11 of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE to disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Management believes that there are no significant ways in which Nam Tai's corporate governance standards differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under NYSE listing standards.

Committee Charters and Independence

The charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee are available on our website at <http://www.namtai.com/corpgov/corpgov.htm>. The contents of this website address, other than the corporate governance guidelines, the code of ethics and committee charters, are not a part of this Report. Stockholders may request a copy of each of these charters from the address and phone number set forth above under Corporate Governance Guideline .

Each of the members of our Board of Directors serving on our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, and all our Board of Directors, are independent as that term is defined in Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE.

Nam Tai adopts the directors' independence criteria as established by NYSE Corporate Governance Rules Section 303A.02. In July 2008, the Board of Directors evaluated the independence of Mr. M. K. Koo in accordance with the directors' independence criteria as established by NYSE Corporate Governance Rules section 303A.02 and affirmatively determined that Mr. Koo had no material relationship with Nam Tai and was an independent director within the meaning of section 303A.02. However, when Mr. Koo was appointed as Nam Tai's Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer on March 1, 2009, this determination ceased to be applicable to Mr. Koo.

An independent Non-Executive Director (INED) is one among other conditions is an individual:
who has no material relationship with the Company as affirmatively determined by the Board;

who is not nor has been within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of his appointment as the INED an employee of the Company, provided, however, employment as an interim Chairman of the Board or Chief Executive Officer or other executive officer of the Company shall not disqualify a director from being considered independent following that employment;

whose immediate family members¹ are not, nor have been within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of his appointment as the INED, an executive officer of the Company;

who, or whose immediate family member¹, have not received greater than US\$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than directors' and committees' fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continuous service), during any twelve-month period within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of

his appointment as the INED;

who is neither a partner nor an employee of the internal or external audit firm of the Company and within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of his appointment as the INED was neither a partner nor an employee of such firm and personally worked on the Company's audit during that time;

none of whose immediate family members¹ is (a) a current partner of the internal or external audit firm of the Company or (b) a current employee of the internal or external audit firm of the Company and personally works on the Company's audit;

Table of Contents

none of whose immediate family members¹ have been, within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of his appointment as the INED, partners or employees of the internal or external audit firm and personally worked on the Company's audit during that time; and

who, or whose immediate family members¹, are not, nor within the last 3 years immediately prior to the date of his appointment as the INED, employed as an executive officer of another company in which any of the Company's present executives at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee; and

who is not an employee of, or whose immediate family members¹ are not executive officers of, a company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which in any of the 3 fiscal years prior to his appointment as the INED, exceeds the greater \$1 million or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

Note : (1) An immediate family member includes a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers- and father-in-law, sons-and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares such person's home.

Audit Committee

The primary duties of Nam Tai's Audit Committee are reviewing, acting on and reporting to the Board of Directors with respect to various auditing and accounting matters, including the selection of independent registered public accounting firm, the scope of annual audits, the fees to be paid to the independent registered public accounting firm and the performance of the independent registered public accounting firm and accounting practices.

Our Audit Committee consists of three independent non-executive directors, Messrs. Waslen and Chu and Dr. Lo. Mr. Waslen serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Compensation Committee

The primary duties of Nam Tai's Compensation Committee are to recommend (i) the compensation of the Company's Board of Directors; (ii) compensation of any directors who are executives of the company and the chief executive officer with reference to achievement of corporate goals and objectives established in the previous year; (iii) compensation of other senior management if required by the Board; and (iv) equity based and incentive compensation programs of the Company.

Our Compensation Committee consisted of five independent non-executive directors during 2008: Messrs. Chu, Lo, Waslen, Koo (joining on July 23, 2008) and Kellogg. Mr. Chu serves as the Chairman of the Compensation Committee. At the time of his appointment as Nam Tai's Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Koo resigned from the Board's Compensation Committee and since then the Compensation Committee has consisted of the four other members.

Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee

The primary duties of Nam Tai's Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee consist of (i) assisting the Board by actively identifying individuals qualified to become Board members consistent with criteria approved by the Board; (ii) recommending to the Board the director nominees for election at the next annual meeting of stockholders, the member nominees for the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee on an annual basis; (iii) reviewing and recommending to the Board whether it is appropriate for such director to continue to be a member of the Board in the event that there is a significant change in the circumstance of any director that would be considered detrimental to the Company's business or his/her ability to serve as a director or his/her independence; (iv) reviewing the composition of the Board on an annual basis; (v) recommending to the Board a succession plan for the chief executive officer and directors, if necessary; (vi) monitoring significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance and of the duties and responsibilities of directors of public companies; (vii) establishing criteria to be used in connection with the annual self-evaluation of the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee; and (viii) developing and recommending to the Board and administering the corporate governance guidelines of the Company.

Our Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee consisted of four independent non-executive directors during 2008: Messrs. Lo, Chu, Waslen, Koo (joining on July 23, 2008) and Kellogg. Dr. Lo serves as the Chairman of the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee. At the time of his appointment as Nam Tai's Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Koo resigned from the Board's Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee and since then the Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee has consisted of the four other members.

Table of Contents**Stock Options of Directors and Senior Management**

None of our current Directors and Senior Management held any option to purchase shares of the Company as of February 28, 2009.

Employee Stock Option Plans

Nam Tai has two stock option plans, its amended 2001 stock option plan and its 2006 stock option plan. The 2006 stock option plan was approved by the Board on February 10, 2006 and approved by shareholders at our 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Under either the amended 2001 stock option plan or the 2006 New Plan, the terms and conditions of individual grants may vary subject to the following: (i) the exercise price of incentive stock options may not normally be less than market value on the date of grant; (ii) the term of incentive stock options may not exceed ten years from the date of grant; (iii) the exercise price of an option cannot be altered once granted unless such action is approved by shareholders in a general meeting or results from adjustments to the Company's share capital and necessary to preserve the intrinsic value of the granted options; and (iv) every non-employee director automatically receives on an annual basis upon their election to the Board of Director at the annual shareholders' meeting, options to purchase 15,000 common shares at an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant.

At February 28, 2009, we had options outstanding to purchase 15,000 shares, held by a former director. Under our stock option plans, options to purchase 2,859,869 shares were available for future grant.

The full text of our amended 2001 stock option plan, amended on July 30, 2004, was filed with the SEC as Exhibit 4.18 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004. The full text of our 2006 stock option plan was included as Exhibit 99.1 to our Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on June 12, 2006. Amendments to our stock options were included with our Forms 6-K furnished to the SEC on November 13, 2006.

Employees

The following table provides information concerning the number of Nam Tai's employees, their geographic location and their main category of activity during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Geographic Location	Main Activity	At December 31,		
		2006	2007	2008
Shenzhen, PRC	Manufacturing	5,630	6,220	5230
	Research and development	316	360	313
	Quality control	439	558	489
	Engineering	305	337	284
	Administration	417	445	418
	Marketing	89	101	109
	Support(1)	246	298	245
	Total Shenzhen		7,442	8,319
Hong Kong	Administration	10	13	8
	Total Hong Kong	10	13	8
Macao	Administration	16	13	5
	Total Macao	16	13	5
Japan	Administration	2	1	2
	Marketing	1	2	1
	Research & Development	1	1	
	Total Japan	4	4	3
British Virgin Islands(2)	Administration	1		
	Total British Virgin Islands	1		

Total employees	7,473	8,349	7,104
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(1) Employees categorized in support include personnel engaged in procurement, customs, shipping and warehouse services.

(2) We closed our BVI office on January 1, 2007.

Three of our subsidiaries in China have entered into collective agreements with their respective trade unions. The collective agreements usually set out the minimum standard for the wages, working hours and other benefits of the workers. The current collective agreements between our subsidiaries and its trade union will expire on December 31, 2009 and we expect that it will be renewed on an annual basis thereafter.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****Shares and Options Ownership of Directors, Senior Management and Principal Shareholders**

The following table sets forth certain information known to us regarding the beneficial ownership of our common shares as of February 28, 2009, by each person (or group within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) known by us to own beneficially 5% or more of our common shares; and each of our current directors and senior management.

Name	Shares beneficially owned(1)	
	Number	Percent
Peter R. Kellogg	5,796,180(2)	12.9
M. K. Koo	5,242,786(3)	11.7
I.A.T. Reinsurance Syndicate Ltd.	5,224,800(2)	11.7
Renaissance Technologies LLC and James H. Simons	2,478,200(4)	5.5
Royce & Associates, LLC	2,290,275(5)	5.1
Karene Wong	37,100	*
Anthony Chan		
Steve Wang		
L. P. Wang	1,516(6)	*
Colin Yeoh	10,000	*
Charles Chu	2,500	*
Wing Yan (William) Lo		
Mark Waslen	10,000	*

* Less than 1%.

(1) Percentage of ownership is based on 44,803,735 common shares outstanding as of February 28, 2009.

(2) Mr. Kellogg directly holds 571,380 common shares and indirectly, through I.A.T. Reinsurance Syndicate Ltd., holds 5,224,800 common shares. I.A.T. Reinsurance Syndicate Ltd. is a Bermuda corporation of

which
Mr. Kellogg is
the sole holder
of its voting
stock.

Mr. Kellogg
disclaims
beneficial
ownership of
these shares.

- (3) Mr. Koo
beneficially
owned
5,242,786
common shares
jointly with
Ms. Cho Siu
Sin, Mr. Koo's
wife.

- (4) Based on a
Schedule 13G
filed with the
SEC by the
beneficial
holders on
February 13,
2009.

- (5) Based on a
Schedule 13G
filed with the
SEC by the
beneficial
holder on
January 27,
2009.

- (6) Includes 1,516
common shares
and that are
registered to
Jean S. Tsai,
Mr. Wang's
wife.

To our knowledge, the Company is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or corporations, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.

All of the holders of our common shares have equal voting rights with respect to the number of common shares held. As of February 28, 2009, there were approximately 670 holders of record of our common shares. According to information provided to us by our transfer agent, 649 holders of record with addresses in the United States held

39,123,602 of our common shares at February 28, 2009.

The following table reflects the percentage ownership of our common shares during the last three years by shareholders who beneficially owned 5% or more of our common shares:

	Percentage Ownership (1) at		
	March 1, 2007	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2009
Peter R. Kellogg (2)	13.0	12.9	12.9
M. K. Koo	12.7	12.7	11.7
I.A.T. Reinsurance Syndicate Ltd.	11.7	11.7	11.7
Renaissance Technologies LLC and James H. Simons			5.5(3)
Royce & Associates, LLC			5.1(4)
Invesco Ltd. and PowerShares Capital Management LLC		7.1(5)	0.3(6)

Table of Contents

- (1) Based on 44,803,735 common shares outstanding on March 1, 2007, February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2009.
- (2) Includes shares registered in the name of I.A.T. Reinsurance Syndicate Ltd., of which Mr. Kellogg disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (3) Based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by the beneficial holders on February 13, 2009.
- (4) Based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by the beneficial holder on January 27, 2009.
- (5) Based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by the beneficial holders on February 13, 2008.

- (6) Based on
Amendment
No. 1 to
Schedule 13G
filed with the
SEC by Invesco
PowerShares
Capital
Management
LLC on
February 13,
2009.

The Company is not aware of any arrangements that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of the Company.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

In connection with the appointment of Mr. M. K. Koo as Nam Tai's Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Nam Tai and Mr. Koo agreed to the following compensation arrangements for Mr. Koo: (1) a salary of \$1.00 per month; (2) employment benefits comparable to those provided to other members of senior management, including insurance coverage, annual physical expense, golf club membership fees, and payment of rental expenses of his apartment in Hong Kong up to \$15,000 per month, plus all miscellaneous fees; and (3) compensation for loss of office in the amount of \$3.0 million after completion of three years' service with Nam Tai; provided that if Nam Tai replaces Mr. Koo with a suitable candidate within such three-year period, Mr. Koo will not be entitled to such loss of office compensation.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements have been appended to this Form 20-F (see pages F-2 to F-37).

Legal Proceedings

We are not a party to any legal proceedings other than routine litigation incidental to our business and there are no material legal proceedings pending with respect to our property. Proceedings related to the following previously reported litigation were terminated during 2008:

Prior Litigation Involving Tele-Art, Inc.

For a number of years, we were involved in litigation against Tele-Art, Inc., or Tele-Art, its initial liquidator and the Bank of China concerning, among things, the priority of claims against Tele-Art's insolvent estate and Nam Tai's rights to have redeemed in 1999 and 2002 an aggregate of 1,017,149 (giving effect to our three-for-one stock split and one-for-ten stock dividend that we effected in 2003) of the common shares of Nam Tai beneficially held by Tele-Art in order to satisfy a portion of Nam Tai's claims against Tele-Art. After several decisions by the courts of the British Virgin Islands and appeals in these proceedings, judgment was rendered on November 20, 2006 by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, which required us to reinstate the 1,017,149 Nam Tai shares that we had previously redeemed from Tele-Art and deliver them to Bank of China on account of its secured claim against Tele-Art. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we accounted for the reinstatement of the shares at their fair value, *i.e.* the market closing price on November 20, 2006, the date of the Judgment. A loss of approximately \$14.5 million was recorded in 2006.

We have been advised that Bank of China sold 539,830 of the reinstated shares in early September 2007 and applied the proceeds to the secured debt that Bank of China claimed was due to it from Tele-Art. Bank of China has delivered to Tele-Art's liquidator the 477,319 shares remaining from the reinstated shares it sold (Remaining Shares). As at June 30, 2008, all the Remaining Shares were sold and we reported a total of approximately \$2.9 million as other income in our consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2008. Total net proceeds from sales of such 477,319 shares were approximately \$4.9 million, which together with approximately \$300,000 in cash dividends that had accrued on the shares prior to their sale, were, in addition to the aforementioned payment to the Company, used as follows (amounts are approximate):

\$200,000 to satisfy claims of unsecured creditors of Tele-Art other than Nam Tai;

\$400,000 to satisfy the claims of Tele-Art's former liquidator; and

\$600,000 in payment of professional fees and expenses, including expenses relating to the sale of the shares, incurred through June 30, 2008.

Table of Contents

We reserved the balance of the sale proceeds, amounting \$1,100,000 at June 30, 2008, for on-going legal and professional costs expected after June 2008 in connection with efforts to locate and recover additional assets of Tele-Art's liquidation estate, if necessary. As at December 31, 2008, such balance was approximately \$439,000.

Previously Reported Class Action

As we have previously reported, we and certain of our directors were defendants in consolidated class actions entitled Rocco vs. Nam Tai Electronics et al., Lead Case No. 03-cv-01148-JES, originally commenced on February 20, 2003 and pending in the United States District Court in the Southern District of New York. The named plaintiffs purported to represent a putative class of persons who purchased our common shares from July 29, 2002 through February 18, 2003. The plaintiffs asserted claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and allege that misrepresentations and/or omissions were made during the alleged class period concerning the partial reversal of an inventory provision and a charge to goodwill related to our LCDP segment. We have filed an answer to the amended and consolidated complaint and oral argument on the plaintiffs' most recent motion for class certification was held on February 1, 2007. Following that hearing, on August 21, 2007, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for class certification.

A conference with the court was held on January 17, 2008 wherein the plaintiff indicated that he wished to proceed with his case as an individual, notwithstanding the denial of class certification. On March 17, 2008, the Company settled this remaining individual claims of the plaintiff. In the settlement, Nam Tai denied any wrongdoing or liability and paid no penalty or material amount to dispose of the litigation, which has been dismissed by the court with prejudice.

Tax Dispute with Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department

Since the Commissioner of Inland Revenue of Hong Kong issued his Determination dated October 31, 2007 in the fourth quarter of 2007, NT Trading, a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has been involved in a tax dispute with the HKIRD which is the tax authority of the Hong Kong Government, over income taxes assessed by the HKIRD against NT Trading in the amount of approximately \$2.9 million. The assessment relates to four tax years of 1996/1997 to 1999/2000. NT Trading, formerly named Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited, has been inactive since 2004 and is a different corporation than Nam Tai's Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed subsidiary of the same name.

After consulting Hong Kong tax experts, Nam Tai believes that the position of the HKIRD for the years in question was incorrect as a matter of law and accordingly NT Trading objected to the HKIRD's assessment and appealed it to the Hong Kong Board of Review, an independent body established under Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance to hear appeals of HKIRD assessments. In December 2008, the Board of Review dismissed the Company's appeal.

Nam Tai is currently evaluating various alternatives to these tax proceedings, including asking the Board of Review to review its decisions refusing NT Trading's application to appeal to the Hong Kong Court or applying for judicial review against the Board of Review's decision. The Company is also evaluating an alternative of permitting the HKIRD to enforce the Judgment against NT Trading, forcing its dissolution and liquidation. As NT Trading's assets consist only of real property and golf club memberships having a book value of approximately \$300,000 at December 31, 2008, Nam Tai believes that if NT Trading were liquidated as a result, the financial exposure to Nam Tai is limited and insignificant. Accordingly, no significant provision has been made regarding this assessment in Nam Tai's consolidated financial statements.

Export Sales

The following table reflects the approximate percentages of our net sales to customers by geographic area, based upon location of product delivery, for the periods years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

Geographic Areas	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
Hong Kong	30%	33%	36%
Europe	15	16	22
United States	9	15	17
China (excluding Hong Kong)	31	22	14
North America (excluding United States)		1	3

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Japan	2	3	2
Korea	6	4	2
Other	7	6	4
	100%	100%	100%

Table of Contents**Dividends**

We have paid an annual dividend for the last fifteen consecutive years. However, on February 9, 2009, we announced that the Company does not intend to declare dividend in 2009 in order to maintain a stronger cash reserve to tide over the uncertainty under global economic downturn. The following table sets forth the total cash dividends and dividends per share we have declared for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2008.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total dividends declared (in thousands)	\$20,424	\$56,324	\$66,497	\$37,635	\$39,427
Regular dividends per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.44	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.88
Special dividends	\$	\$	\$ 0.08	\$	\$
Total dividends per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.88

We declared special dividends in 2006 in celebration of Company's thirtieth founding anniversary and its fifth consecutive quarter of record-breaking sales.

Under our dividend policy implemented in 2006, our Board of Directors determine and declare the amount of Nam Tai's dividend payable based on our operating income, our current and estimated future cash, cash flow and capital expenditure requirements at the time of the yearly declaration and such other factors as Nam Tai's board believes reasonable and appropriate to consider in the determination and plans to announce the declared amount of that dividend. It is our general policy to determine the actual annual amount of future dividends, if any, based upon our growth during the preceding year. We have determined not to declare dividends in 2009 in order to maintain cash reserves during the continuing economic turmoil. Future dividends, if any, will be in the form of cash or stock or a combination of both. We will determine the amounts of the dividends when they are declared and even if dividends are declared in the future, we may not continue them in any future period.

ITEM 9. THE LISTING

Our common shares are traded in the United States and have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since January 2003 under the symbol NTE.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices for our common shares for the quarters in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008:

	2006			2007			2008		
	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume(1)	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume(1)	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume(1)
1 st Quarter	\$24.27	\$21.31	224,826	\$15.28	\$12.70	222,472	\$11.92	\$8.37	326,052
2 nd Quarter	23.10	21.46	173,659	14.38	11.92	244,741	13.31	9.62	197,453
3 rd Quarter	22.56	11.43	504,411	13.58	11.76	248,325	12.99	8.02	198,363
4 th Quarter	16.95	12.57	317,697	13.69	11.02	236,070	8.16	4.79	248,775

(1) Determined by dividing the sum of the reported daily volume for the quarter by the number of trading days in the quarter.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices of our shares for each of the last five years ended December 31:

Year ended	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume(1)
December 31, 2008	\$13.31	\$ 4.79	241,672
December 31, 2007	15.28	11.02	238,018
December 31, 2006	24.27	11.43	305,468
December 31, 2005	28.36	17.25	283,482
December 31, 2004	34.24	13.99	532,568

(1) Determined by dividing the sum of the reported daily volume for the year by the number of trading days in the year.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices of our shares during each of the most recent six months:

Month ended	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume(1)
February 28, 2009	\$5.65	\$3.16	347,590
January 31, 2009	6.16	5.20	160,085
December 31, 2008	6.40	4.79	216,291
November 30, 2008	7.52	4.89	226,405
October 31, 2008	8.16	5.94	298,326
September 30, 2008	9.90	8.02	190,538

(1) Determined by dividing the sum of the reported daily volume for the month by the number of trading days in the month.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Share Capital**

Our authorized capital consists of 200,000,000 common shares, \$0.01 par value per share. As of February 28, 2009, we had 44,803,735 common shares outstanding.

Memorandum and Articles of Association

On December 5, 2007, we filed with the Registrar of Corporate Affairs of the British Virgin Islands, our jurisdiction of organization, an amended Memorandum and Articles of Associations (collectively the 2007 Charter), the instruments governing a company organized under the law of the British Virgin Islands, which are comparable in purpose and effect to certificates or articles of incorporation and bylaws of corporations organized in a state of the United States. The 2007 Charter, which became effective on December 5, 2007, amended and restated our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended, theretofore in effect. The purpose of adopting the 2007 Charter was to:

1. Make our shares eligible for a direct registration system operated by a securities depository in accordance with Section 501.00 (B) of the rules of the New York Stock Exchange that became effective on January 1, 2008 as to companies, like us, having equity securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange prior to January 1, 2007;
2. Make various consequential amendments to our Memorandum and Articles of Association so as to make them consistent with the BVI Business Company s Act, 2004, as amended (the Act), the Act becoming effective as to us on January 1, 2007, superseding as of that date the International Business Companies Act, 1984, the relevant BVI legislation which had previously governed us;
3. Eliminate our authority to issue bearer shares that would otherwise be permitted under BVI law, our directors believed to be inappropriate for a company with shares publicly traded in the United States;
4. Authorize our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and our other officers designated by the Chairman of the Board of Directors (or the directors in the absence of designation by the Chairman of the Board of Directors), to serve as the Chairman of all meetings of shareholders in the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors; and
5. Make certain other changes as are indicated Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Under our 2007 Charter, holders of our shares:

Continue to be entitled to one vote for each whole share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders, including the election of directors;

Continue not to have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors; and

Continue to be entitled to receive dividends if and when declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available under British Virgin Islands law.

Our 2007 Charter did not change that
all of common shares are equal to each other with respect to liquidation and dividend rights;

Table of Contents

in the event of our liquidation, all assets available for distribution to the holders of our common shares are distributable among them according to their respective holdings; or

holders of our common shares have no preemptive rights to purchase any additional, unissued common shares.

Pursuant to our 2007 Charter and pursuant to the laws of the British Virgin Islands, our Board of Directors without shareholder approval amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association:

to restrict the rights or powers of our shareholders to amend the Memorandum or the Articles;

to change the percentage of shareholders required to pass a resolution of shareholders to amend the Memorandum or the Articles; or

in circumstances where the Memorandum or the Articles cannot be amended by the Shareholders; or

to change the rights of our shareholders as described in any of the bulleted provisions set forth above in this Report.

The power of our Board of Directors to amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association continues to include amendments to increase or reduce our authorized capital stock. Our ability to amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association without shareholder approval in this fashion could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing our change in control, including one involving a tender offer to purchase our common shares or to engage in a business combination at a premium over the then current market price of our shares.

We have never had any class of stock outstanding other than our common shares nor have we ever changed the voting rights with respect to our common shares.

Our registered office is at P.O. Box 3342, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands and we have been assigned company number 3805.

As set forth in Clause 4 of our Memorandum of Association included in our 2007 Charter, our object or purpose is to engage in any act or activity that is not prohibited under British Virgin Islands law .

As set forth in the following Regulations of our Articles of Association including in our 2007 Charter:

53 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 or makes with the Company.

46 allows the directors to vote compensation to themselves in respect of services rendered to us.

62 provides that the directors may by resolution exercise all the powers on our behalf to borrow money and to mortgage or charge our undertakings and property or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever we borrow money or as security for any of our debts, liabilities or obligations or those of any third party. These borrowing powers can be altered by an amendment to the Articles

78 of the Articles allows us to deduct from any shareholder's dividends amounts owing to us by that shareholder.

8(a) provides that we can redeem shares at fair market value from any shareholder against whom we have a judgment debt.

5(a) of the Articles provides that the Company's registered shares may be certificated or uncertificated and shall be entered in the register of members of the Company and registered as they are issued.

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

9 provides that if at any time the capital stock 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.

Table of Contents

22 to 39 under applicable BVI law provide that directors may convene meetings of our shareholders 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 shareholders holding more than 30% of the votes of our outstanding voting shares. Other than providing, if requested, reasonable proof of a holder's status as a holder of our shares as of the applicable record date, there is no condition to the admission of a shareholder or his or her proxy holder to our meetings of shareholders.

There is no provision in the Articles for the mandatory retirement of directors; however, we have fixed 65 as the mandatory age of retirement for our directors. Directors are not required to own our shares in order to serve as directors.

British Virgin Islands law and our 2007 Charter impose no limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to hold or vote our securities.

There are no provisions in our Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

We filed our 2007 Charter with the SEC as Exhibit 1.1 to an Amendment to Form 8-A (Amendment No. 1) on December 13, 2007 and the provisions of our 2007 Charter may be reviewed by examining that filing.

Transfer Agent

Registrar and Transfer Agent Company, 10 Commerce Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016-3572, U.S.A., is the United States transfer agent and registrar for our common shares.

Material Contracts

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

On May 1, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd and a local collective committee of Shenzhen Baoan District entered into a supplemental rental agreement for renting additional facilities space to be dormitory of the Nam Tai's subsidiary with an additional rental fee of approximately \$1,306 (*i.e.* RMB9,810).

On May 31, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and the Hong Kong Productivity Council entered into a Consultancy Agreement under which Hong Kong Productivity Council agreed to act as the project consultant of Nam Tai throughout the implementation process of Enterprise Resources Planning System Changeover Project with service fee of approximately \$460,000 (*i.e.* HK\$3,588,000).

On June 7, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd to receive import credit facilities up to \$5,000,000.

On June 7, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited signed a guaranty in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of \$5,000,000 for the banking facilities of Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

On June 7, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. to receive import credit facilities up to \$10,000,000.

On June 7, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. to receive import credit facilities up to approximately \$90 million (*i.e.* HK\$70,000,000) and 3 years HK dollars loan up to approximately \$5.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$40,000,000).

On June 7, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited signed a guaranty in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of approximately \$14.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$110,000,000) for the banking facilities of Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. This guaranty was terminated on December 31, 2007 and replaced by a new guaranty signed by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited with same terms and conditions as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On June 22, 2007, Nam Tai signed a guaranty in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of \$10,000,000 for the banking facilities of Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. This guaranty was terminated on December 31, 2007 and replaced by a new guaranty signed by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical

Products Limited with same terms and conditions as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

Table of Contents

On June 30, 2007, Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of State Land and Resources assigned by Land Use Transfer Agreement and Supplemental Agreement the land use right of No. A614-0377 Plot located in Shenzhen Guangming Hi-Tech Industrial Park to Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd., in exchange for payment by Nam Tai's subsidiary of approximately \$7.5 million.

On July 30, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and Parsons Brinckerhoff (Asia) Ltd. entered into a Design Consultancy Agreement under which Parsons Brinckerhoff (Asia) Ltd. agreed to act as the design consultancy for the construction project of FPC facilities in Wuxi with a service fee of approximately \$583,000 (*i.e.* HK\$4,550,000).

On July 30, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Wuxi Zastron Precision-Flex Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Zastron Precision-Flex (Wuxi) Co. Ltd.) and Parsons Brinckerhoff Constructors (Shanghai) Company Limited entered into a Project Management Agreement under which Parsons Brinckerhoff Constructors (Shanghai) Company Limited agreed to project management services for the construction project of FPC facilities in Wuxi with a service fee of approximately \$1.1 million (*i.e.* RMB8,300,000).

On September 5, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered into a Supplemental Loan Agreement for extending the repayment term for a loan of \$18,660,000 granted from Zastron Precision-Tech Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in accordance with the loan agreement dated March 30, 2004 with effective period from March 31, 2006 to March 30, 2007.

On September 5, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered into a Supplemental Loan Agreement for extending the repayment term for a loan of \$18,660,000 granted from Zastron Precision-Tech Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in accordance with the loan agreement dated March 30, 2004 with effective period from March 31, 2007 to March 30, 2008.

On September 5, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered into a Supplemental Loan Agreement for extending the repayment term for a loan of \$5,840,000 granted from Zastron Precision-Tech Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in accordance with the loan agreement dated August 1, 2004 with effective period from July 14, 2006 to July 13, 2007.

On September 5, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered into a Supplemental Loan Agreement for extending the repayment term for a loan of \$5,840,000 granted from Zastron Precision-Tech Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in accordance with the loan agreement dated August 1, 2004 with effective period from July 14, 2007 to July 13, 2008.

On September 24, 2007, Nam Tai and its subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited entered into a Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling 91% interest in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Nam Tai with a consideration of approximately \$44.5 million (*i.e.* HK\$347,408,313.53) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On September 24, 2007, Nam Tai and its subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited entered into a Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling 91% interest in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. and the entire equity of Zastron Precision-Tech Limited from Nam Tai to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited with a consideration of approximately \$349,891,833.33 (*i.e.* HK\$2,729,156,300) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On October 5, 2007, Nam Tai and its subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited entered into a Supplemental Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling 91% interest in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Nam Tai with a consideration of approximately \$44.5 million (*i.e.* HK\$347,408,313.53) and subject to the completion of the sale of Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd. and Namtek Japan Company Limited from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to J.I.C. Technology Company Limited as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On October 5, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and J.I.C. Technology Company Limited entered into a Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling entire equity of Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd. and Namtek Japan Company Limited from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to J.I.C. Technology Company Limited with a consideration of approximately \$10.3 million (*i.e.* HK\$80,500,000) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On November 6, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited and Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered into an External Loan Agreement for borrowing a loan of approximately \$1.3 million (*i.e.* HK\$10,500,000) from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. with effective period from November 7, 2007 to November 6, 2008.

Table of Contents

On November 15, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited and Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered into an External Loan Agreement for borrowing a loan of approximately \$1.4 million (*i.e.* HK\$11,000,000) from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. with effective period from November 16, 2007 to November 15, 2008.

On November 28, 2007, Nam Tai and its subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited entered into a Supplemental Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling the entire equity in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Nam Tai with a consideration of approximately \$48.9 million (*i.e.* HK\$381,767,378) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On November 28, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and J.I.C. Technology Company Limited entered into a Supplemental Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling entire equity of Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd. and Namtek Japan Company Limited from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to J.I.C. Technology Company Limited with a consideration of approximately \$10.3 million (*i.e.* HK\$80,500,000) (comprising HK\$654,333 for the sale of Namtek Japan Company Limited and HK\$79,845,667 for the sale of Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd.) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On November 28, 2007, Nam Tai and its subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited entered into a Supplemental Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling the entire equity in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. and the entire equity of Zastron Precision-Tech Limited from Nam Tai to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited with a consideration of approximately \$353.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$2,754,530,000) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On November 30, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and SAP Hong Kong Co. Limited entered into a Professional Service Agreement, SAP Software End-User Value License Agreement for the purchase of the SAP Enterprise Resource Planning Software, together with its services of installation and implementation with a sum of approximately \$1.4 million (*i.e.* HK\$11,032,529).

On November 30, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and Best Whole Holdings Limited entered into a Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling the entire equity of Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd. from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to Best Whole Holdings Limited with a consideration of \$800,000 as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On November 30, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries J.I.C. Technology Company Limited and Top Eastern Investment Limited entered into a Sales and Purchase Agreement for selling the entire equity of Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Top Eastern Investment Limited with a consideration of approximately \$23.2 million (*i.e.* HK\$181,200,000) as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On December 18, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. agreed by a guarantee letter to Shenzhen Baoan District High and New Technology Industrial Park Development Committee to subsidize the relocation allowance to local residents located on the land of No.A614-0377 Plot located in Shenzhen Guangming Hi-Tech Industrial Park in a sum up to approximately \$644,000.

On December 28, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Product Limited and Top Eastern Investment Limited entered into a loan agreement for a loan of approximately \$3.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$24,107,111) to be paid from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Product Limited to Top Eastern Investment Limited on December 31, 2008 as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's three subsidiaries, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited, Top Eastern Investment Limited and Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered into a Deed of Assignment for assigning a loan to Jetup with an amount of \$2.8 million (*i.e.* HK\$21,500,000) from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Top Eastern Investment Limited as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization.

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited and Top Eastern Investment Limited entered into a Deed of Release for releasing and discharging Top Eastern Investment Limited from all obligation to repay the consideration sum of approximately \$23.2 million (*i.e.* HK\$181,200,000) due and owing to J.I.C. Technology Company Limited for the sale the entire equity in Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Top Eastern Investment Limited as a part of Nam Tai's consideration.

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and Best Whole Holdings Limited entered into a Deed of Release for releasing and discharging Best Whole Holdings Limited from all obligation to repay the consideration sum of \$800,000 due and owing to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited for the sale of the entire equity in

Table of Contents

Shenzhen Namtek Co. Ltd. from Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to Best Whole Holdings Limited as a part of Nam Tai's consideration.

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. to change the guarantor from J.I.C. Technology Company Limited to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited for import credit facilities up to approximately \$89.7 million (*i.e.* HK\$70,000,000) and 3 years HK dollars loan up to approximately \$5.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$40,000,000)

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited signed a guaranty in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of approximately \$14.1 million (*i.e.* HK\$110,000,000) for the banking facilities of Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd to change the guarantor from Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited

On December 31, 2007, Nam Tai Electronics & Electrical Products Limited signed a guaranty in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of \$10,000,000 for the banking facilities of Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd.

On December 31, 2007 Nam Tai's subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronics & Electrical Products Limited and Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd. with maximum liability of \$5,000,000 for the banking facilities of Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd

On February 6, 2008, Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. and Hong Kong Energy (Holdings) Limited, a subsidiary of HKC (Holdings) Limited (HKC) entered into an Exclusivity Agreement for Nam Tai to sell and HKC agreed to purchase Nam Tai's entire equity interest in J.I.C. Technology Company Limited

On February 26, 2008, Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. and HKC (Holdings) Limited entered into a Share Purchase Agreement for Nam Tai to sell and HKC agreed to purchase Nam Tai's entire equity interest in J.I.C. Technology Company Limited for approximately \$51.1 million.

On March 28, 2008, Nam Tai subsidiary, Wuxi Zastron Precision-Flex Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Zastron Precision-Flex (Wuxi) Co. Ltd.) and Yixing Building Engineering & Installation Co. Ltd. entered into an agreement for the engagement of Yixing Building Engineering & Installation Co. Ltd. as the main contractor of civil works in relation to the facility in Wuxi with a total contract amount of approximately \$18,681,000 (*i.e.* RMB127,033,217)

On April 3, 2008, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd entered into a Supplemental Loan Agreement extending the repayment term for a loan of \$18,660,000 granted from Zastron Precision-Tech Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. in accordance with the loan agreement dated March 30, 2004 with an effective period from March 30, 2008 to March 30, 2009.

On June 2, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited entered a Banking Facilities Letter with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited for Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited to receive corporate card credit facilities of up to approximately \$128,000.

On July 7, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. to receive import credit facilities of up to \$5,000,000.

On July 7, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Namtai Electronic and Electrical Products Limited signed a Guarantee in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd to receive import credit facilities of up to \$5,000,000.

On July 10, 2008, Nam Tai subsidiary, Wuxi Zastron Precision-Flex Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Zastron Precision-Flex (Wuxi) Co. Ltd.) and Yixing Building Engineering & Installation Co. Ltd. entered into a supplemental agreement for the engagement of Yixing Building Engineering & Installation Co. Ltd. as the main contractor of mechanical and electrical works in relation to the facility in Wuxi with a total contract amount of approximately \$11,862,000 (*i.e.* RMB80,660,000), in which \$227,538 was agreed to be deducted from the contract sum of the main contract entered by the parties on March 28, 2008. The final agreed amount for the mechanical and electrical works is approximately \$11,634,227 (*i.e.* RMB79,112,750).

Table of Contents

On August 8, 2008, as a result of an internal reorganization of subsidiaries completed on December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and Zastron Precision-Tech Limited entered into a Novation Agreement with Parsons Brinckerhoff (Asia) Limited whereby the rights and liabilities of Zastron Precision-Tech Limited were assigned to and assumed to Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited.

On August 11, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd to receive import credit facilities of up to \$5,000,000.

On August 11, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. entered a Banking Facilities Letter with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited for Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. to receive import credit facilities up to approximately \$9 million (*i.e.* HK\$70,000,000) and a three-year term loan of HK\$40,000,000 (*i.e.*, approximately \$5.1 million).

On August 13, 2008, a result of an internal reorganization of subsidiaries completed at December 31, 2007, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and Zastron Precision-Tech Limited entered into a Novation Agreement with SAP HK Co. Ltd. whereby the rights and liabilities of Zastron Precision-Tech Limited were assigned to and assumed by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited.

On August 13, 2008, as a result of the reorganization, Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited and Zastron Precision-Tech Limited entered into a Novation Agreement with Hong Kong Productivity Council whereby the rights and liabilities of Zastron Precision-Tech Limited were assigned to and assumed by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited.

On November 24, 2008, Nam Tai's subsidiary, Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd., entered a Banking Facilities Letter with China Construction Bank Corporation, Shenzhen Branch for Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd to receive a trade finance facility of up to \$6,000,000.

Exchange Controls

There are no exchange control restrictions on payments of dividends, interest, or other payments to nonresident holders of Nam Tai's securities or on the conduct of our operations in Hong Kong, Macao, Cayman Islands or the British Virgin Islands, where Nam Tai is incorporated. Other jurisdictions in which we conduct operations may have various exchange controls. With respect to our subsidiaries in China, with the exception of a requirement that 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. We believe such restrictions will not have a material effect on our liquidity or cash flow.

Taxation

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The discussion below is for general information only and is not, and should not be interpreted to be, tax advice to any holder of our common shares. Each holder or a prospective holder of our common shares is urged to consult his, her or its own tax advisor.

General

This section is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders, as defined below, of the ownership and disposition of our common shares as of the date of this report. This summary is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, the applicable Treasury regulations promulgated and proposed thereunder, judicial decisions and current administrative rulings and practice, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. The summary applies to you only if you hold our common shares as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. In addition, this summary generally addresses certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders if we were to be classified as a PFIC. The United States Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, may challenge the tax consequences described below, and we have not requested, nor will we request, a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel with respect to the United States federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding or disposing of our common shares. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to the ownership of our common shares. In particular, the discussion below does not cover tax consequences that depend upon your particular tax circumstances nor does it cover any state, local or foreign law, or the possible application of the United

States federal estate or gift tax. You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of the United States federal income tax laws to your particular situation as well as any state, local, foreign and United States federal estate and gift tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the common shares. In addition, this summary does not take into account any special United States federal income tax rules that apply to a particular U.S. or Non-U.S. holder of our common shares, including, without limitation, the following:

Table of Contents

a dealer in securities or currencies;

a trader in securities that elects to use a market-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings;

a financial institution or a bank;

an insurance company;

a tax-exempt organization;

a person that holds our common shares in a hedging transaction or as part of a straddle or a conversion transaction;

a person whose functional currency for United States federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;

a person liable for alternative minimum tax;

a person that owns, or is treated as owning, 10% or more, by voting power or value, of our common shares;

certain former U.S. citizens and residents who have expatriated; or

a person who receives our shares pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation.

U.S. Holders

For purposes of the discussion below, you are a U.S. Holder if you are a beneficial owner of our common shares who or which is:

an individual United States citizen or resident alien of the United States (as specifically defined for United States federal income tax purposes);

a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State or the District of Columbia;

an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust (x) if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (y) if it was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a United States person prior to that date and has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

Distributions on Our Common Shares

If you are a U.S. Holder of common shares in a taxable year in which we are a PFIC (and any subsequent taxable years), then this section generally may not apply to you instead, see PFIC Considerations, below. Otherwise, generally, the gross amount of any cash distribution or the fair market value of any property distributed that you receive with respect to our common shares will be subject to tax as ordinary income to the extent such distribution does not exceed our current or accumulated earnings and profits, or E&P, as calculated for United States federal income tax purposes. Such income will be included in your gross income on the date of receipt. Subject to certain limitations, dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individuals, may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation if we are a qualified foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A qualified foreign corporation includes (i) a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program, and (ii) a foreign corporation if its stock with respect to

which a dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market within the United States, but does not include an otherwise qualified corporation that is a PFIC. To the extent any distribution exceeds our E&P, such distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your adjusted tax basis in our common shares and will be applied against and reduce such basis on a dollar-for-dollar basis (thereby increasing the amount of gain and decreasing the amount of loss recognized on a subsequent disposition of such shares). To the extent that such distribution exceeds your adjusted tax basis in our common shares, the distribution will be treated as capital gain. Because we are not a United States corporation, a dividends-received deduction generally will not be allowed to corporations with respect to dividends paid by us.

Table of Contents

We appear to have been a PFIC for 2008 and, based on our current operations and market conditions, we may be a PFIC for 2009 see PFIC Considerations below and the discussion of certain PFIC issues in Risk Factors above. Therefore, the reduced rate of taxation available to U.S. Holders of a qualified foreign corporation may not be available for 2008 and may not be available for 2009.

For United States foreign tax credit limitation purposes, dividends received on our common shares will be treated as foreign source income and will generally be passive category income, or in the case of certain holders, general category income. You may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of foreign withholding taxes, if any, imposed on dividends paid on our common shares. The rules governing United States foreign tax credits are complex, and we recommend that you consult your tax advisor regarding the applicability of such rules to you.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Our Common Shares

If you are a U.S. Holder of common shares in a taxable year in which we are a PFIC (and any subsequent taxable years), then this section will not apply to you instead, see PFIC Considerations, below. Otherwise, generally, in connection with the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common shares:

you will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference (if any) between:

the amount realized on such sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and

your adjusted tax basis in such common shares (your adjusted tax basis in the shares you hold generally will equal your U.S. dollar cost of such shares);

such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period for our common shares is more than one year at the time of such sale or other disposition;

such gain or loss will generally be treated as United States source for United States foreign tax credit purposes; and

your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

PFIC Considerations

A determination of a corporation's PFIC status must be made annually. Based upon an analysis of the book value of our assets and the total market value, or market cap, of our shares at the end of each quarter during 2008, we appear to be classified as a PFIC for 2008, and based on our current operations and market conditions, we may be a PFIC for 2009. A foreign corporation will be treated as a 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.

As a result of the classification as a PFIC, a special tax regime would apply to both (a) any excess distribution by us (generally, the US Holder's ratable share of distributions in any year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by such US Holder in the three preceding years or its holding period, if shorter) and (b) any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of your ordinary shares. Under the PFIC regime, any excess distribution and recognized gain would be treated as ordinary income. The U.S. federal income tax on such ordinary income is determined under the following steps: (i) the amount of the excess distribution or gain is allocated ratably over the US Holder's holding period for our ordinary shares; (ii) tax is determined for amounts allocated to the first year in the holding period in which we were classified as a PFIC and all subsequent years (except the year in which the excess distribution was received or the sale occurred) by applying the highest applicable tax rate in effect in the year to which the income was allocated; (iii) an interest charge is added to this tax calculated by applying the underpayment interest rate to the tax for each year determined under the preceding sentence from the due date of the

income tax return for such year to the due date of the return for the year in which the excess distribution or sale occurs; and (iv) amounts allocated to a year prior to the first year in the US Holder's holding period in which we were classified as a PFIC or to the year in which the excess distribution or the disposition occurred are taxed as ordinary income and no interest charge applies.

A U.S. Holder may generally avoid the PFIC regime by making a "qualified electing fund" election which generally provides that, in lieu of the foregoing treatment, our earnings, on a pro rata basis, would be currently included in their gross income. However, we may be unable or unwilling to provide information to our U.S. Holders that would enable them to make a "qualified electing fund" election; thus, such election may not be available.

Table of Contents

In addition, U.S. Holders may generally avoid the PFIC regime by making the mark-to-market election with respect to our common shares as long as we are a PFIC and our common shares are considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market within the United States. Marking-to-market, in this context, means including in ordinary income each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of our common shares over your tax adjusted basis in such common shares as of the end of each year. This mark-to-market election generally enables a U.S. Holder to avoid the deferred interest charge that would otherwise be imposed on them if we were to be classified as a PFIC.

An actual determination of PFIC status is factual in nature. Given the complexity of the issues regarding our classification as a PFIC, U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors for guidance as to our PFIC status.

Non-U.S. Holders

If you are not a U.S. Holder, you are a Non-U.S. Holder.

Distributions on Our Common Shares

You generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, including withholding tax, on distributions made on our common shares unless:

you conduct a trade or business in the United States and

the distributions are effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business (and, if an applicable income tax treaty so requires as a condition for you to be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of income from our common shares, such distributions are attributable to a permanent establishment that you maintain in the United States).

If you meet the two tests above, you generally will be subject to tax in respect of such dividends in the same manner as a U.S. Holder, as described above. In addition, any effectively connected dividends received by a non-U.S. corporation may also, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30 percent rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Our Common Shares

Generally, you will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, including withholding tax, in respect of gain recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition of our common shares unless:

your gain is effectively connected with a trade or business that you conduct in the United States (and, if an applicable income tax treaty so requires as a condition for you to be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of gain from the sale or other disposition of our common shares, such gain is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by you in the United States), or

you are an individual Non-U.S. Holder and are present in the United States for at least 183 days in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition, and certain other conditions exist.

You will be subject to tax in respect of any gain effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States generally in the same manner as a U.S. Holder, as described above. Effectively connected gains realized by a non-U.S. corporation may also, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30 percent or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments, including dividends and proceeds of sales, in respect of our common shares that are made in the United States or by a United States related financial intermediary will be subject to United States information reporting rules. In addition, such payments may be subject to United States federal backup withholding tax. You will not be subject to backup withholding provided that:

you are a corporation or other exempt recipient, or

Table of Contents

you provide your correct United States federal taxpayer identification number and certify, under penalties of perjury, that you are not subject to backup withholding.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against your United States federal income tax, and you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS in a timely manner.

Documents on Display

Nam Tai is subject to the information requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and, in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Nam Tai files annual reports on Form 20-F within six months of its fiscal year end, and submits other reports and information under cover of Form 6-K with the SEC. You may read and copy this information at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Recent filings and reports are also available free of charge through the EDGAR electronic filing system at www.sec.gov. You can also request copies of the documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the public reference section of the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room or accessing documents through EDGAR. As a foreign private issuer, Nam Tai is exempt from the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements to shareholders.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Currency Fluctuations and Foreign Exchange Risk

Beginning on December 1, 1996, the RMB became fully convertible under the current accounts. There are no restrictions on trade-related foreign exchange receipts and disbursements in China. Capital account foreign exchange receipts and disbursements are subject to control, and organizations in China are restricted in foreign currency transactions that must take place through designated banks.

We sell a majority of our products in U.S. dollars and pay for our material components in Japanese yen, U.S. dollars, Hong Kong dollars, and RMB. We pay labor costs and overhead expenses in RMB, the currency of China (the basic unit of which is the yuan), Hong Kong dollars and Japanese yen. The exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollars have been fixed by the Hong Kong government since 1983 at approximately HK\$7.80 to US\$1.00, through the currency-issuing banks in Hong Kong and, accordingly, has not in the past presented a currency exchange risk. This could change in the future if those in Hong Kong arguing for a floating currency system prevail in the ongoing debate over whether to continue to peg the Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollars.

We face the potential of a material foreign exchange risk resulting from material purchases we make in Japanese yen. The following chart shows the percentage of our total material costs paid in yen and our total sales made in yen during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected in the event of a severe increase in the value of the Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar at a time when our sales made in Japanese yen are insufficient to cover our material purchases in Japanese yen.

Table of Contents

Approximately 16% of our total costs and expenses and 6% of our material costs were in RMB. This currency was stronger against the U.S. dollars during the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 so expenses we paid in China with RMB translated into more dollars than they would have in 2007.

Immediately prior to July 21, 2005, the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollars has varied by less than one-tenth of 1%. However, on July 21, 2005, the People's Bank of China adjusted the exchange rate of RMB to the U.S. dollars by linking the RMB to a basket of currencies and simultaneously setting the exchange rate of RMB to U.S. dollars, from 1:8.27, to a narrow band of around 1:8.11, resulting in an approximate 2.4% appreciation in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollars at the end of 2005, from the July 21, 2005 RMB adjustment, a 3.3% appreciation at the end of 2006 as compared to the end of 2005 and a further 6.5% appreciation at the end of 2007 as compared to the end of 2006. As of the end of year 2008, there was a further 6.5% appreciation as compared to the year end of 2007.

This appreciation of RMB against U.S. dollars resulted in an increase in our total costs and expenses of approximately 1.1% during 2008 based on the difference between sales versus costs and expenses incurred in RMB. If the RMB had been 1% and 5% less valuable against the U.S. dollars than the actual rate as of December 31, 2008, which was used in preparing our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, our net asset value, as presented in U.S. dollars, would have been reduced by \$236,000 and \$1.2 million, respectively. Conversely, if the RMB had been 1% and 5% more valuable against the U.S. dollars as of that date, then our net asset value would have increased by \$236,000 and \$1.2 million, respectively. Had rates of the RMB been 10% higher relative to the U.S. dollars during 2008, our operating expenses would have increased \$6.7 million as a result of expenses we paid in RMB during 2008.

For additional information regarding the appreciation of the exchange rate of the RMB to the U.S. dollar from July 21, 2005 to December 31, 2008, please see the chart on page 16 of this Report.

Our results of operations may be negatively impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollars and RMB. If the RMB continues to appreciate against the U.S. dollars, our operating expenses will increase and, consequently, our operating margins and net income will likely decline if we do not manufacture products that allow for greater margins than those we have experienced historically.

We may elect to hedge our currency exchange risk when we judge that such action may be required. In an attempt to lower the costs of expenditures in foreign currencies, we may enter into forward contracts or option contracts to buy or sell foreign currency(ies) against the U.S. dollars through one of our banks. As a result, we may suffer losses resulting from the fluctuation between the buy forward exchange rate and the sell forward exchange rate, or from the price of the option premium.

As of December 31, 2008, we held no option or future contracts and during the year and we did not purchase or sell any commodity or currency options. We are continuing to review our hedging strategy and there can be no assurance that we will not suffer losses in the future as a result of hedging activities.

The following table provides the U.S. dollar equivalent of amounts of currencies included in cash and cash equivalents on our balance sheet at December 31, 2007 and 2008:

Currencies included in cash and cash equivalents (\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2008
United States dollars	\$ 157,032	\$ 178,105
Chinese renminbi	56,313	34,493
Japanese yen	2,005	435
Hong Kong	57,095	23,971
Macao Patacas	14	13
Total US\$ equivalent	\$ 272,459	\$ 237,017

Interest Rate Risk

Short-term interest rate risk

Our interest expenses and income are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All of our cash reserves and short-term borrowings are subject to interest rate changes. Cash on hand of \$237.0 million as of December 31, 2008 was invested in short-term deposits having a maturity of three months or less when the investment was made. As such, interest income will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates. During 2008, we had \$6.3 million in interest income and \$0.4 million in interest expense.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, we had utilized approximately \$4.6 million and nil of our credit facilities, including \$4.6 million and nil in short-term notes payable but no short-term bank loans, respectively, resulting in minimal interest rate risk.

Long-term interest rate risk

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, we had \$3.5 million (\$2.0 million of which is classified under Current Liability) and nil, respectively, long-term bank loans.

Our long-term bank loans in 2007 consisted of a \$1.6 million term loan obtained in April 2004, has a term of four years and bears interest at a rate of 0.75% over three months LIBOR repayable in 16 quarterly installments of \$100,000 beginning in July 2004. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$0.2 million. A \$3.6 million term loan obtained in June 2004 has a term of four years and bears interest at a rate of 0.75% over three months LIBOR repayable in 16 quarterly installments of \$225,000 beginning in September, 2004. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$0.4 million. A \$1.8 million term loan obtained in December 2004 has a term of four years and bears interest at a rate of 0.75% over three months LIBOR repayable in 16 quarterly installments of \$112,500 beginning March 2005. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$0.4 million. The borrower under these bank loans was JIC Technology and the loans remained the obligation of JIC Technology when Nam Tai sold its entire interest in JIC Technology to an independent third party in February 2008. Accordingly, Nam Tai recorded no balance outstanding for these loans on its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008.

In July 2007, a \$1 million loan with three years term was obtained and bears interest at a rate of 0.55% over three months LIBOR repayable in 12 quarterly installments of \$88,000 beginning in October 2007. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$1.0 million. A \$0.5 million term loan obtained in August 2007 has a term of three years and bears interest at a rate of 0.55% over three months LIBOR repayable in 12 quarterly installments of \$45,000 beginning in November 2007. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$0.5 million. A \$1.1 million term loan obtained in September 2007 has a term of three years and bears interest at a rate of 0.55% over three months LIBOR repayable in 12 quarterly installments of \$90,000 beginning in December 2007. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2007 was \$1.0 million. During 2008, we repaid this bank loan in full and we did not have any long-term bank loans as of December 31, 2008.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable

PART II**ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES**

Not applicable

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation pursuant to Rule 13a-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Nam Tai's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report such disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and included controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Table of Contents

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Nam Tai's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls will 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 must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. 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 not be detected.

Nam Tai's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the assessment, Nam Tai's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on these criteria.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The effectiveness of Nam Tai's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, an independent registered public accounting firm. The related report to the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Nam Tai appears below.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of Nam Tai Electronics, Inc.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 of the Company, and our report dated March 13, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

March 13, 2009

Table of Contents**Changes in internal control over financial reporting**

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2008, the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]**ITEM 16 A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT**

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that one member of the Audit Committee, Mark Waslen, qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined by Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K, adopted pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For information concerning Mr. Waslen's education and experience by which he acquired the attributes qualifying him as an audit committee financial expert, please see the description of Mr. Waslen's background in Item 6. Directors and Senior Management Directors and Senior Managers of this Report.

Mr. Waslen is independent as that term is defined in the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE.

ITEM 16 B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, which also applies to the Company's principal executive officers and to its principal financial and accounting officers. The Code of Ethics has been revised to apply to all employees as well. A copy of the revised Code of Ethics is attached as Exhibit 11.1 to this Annual Report on Form 20-F. This code has been posted on our website, which is located at <http://www.namtai.com/corpgov/corpgov.htm>. The contents of this website address, other than the corporate governance guidelines, the code of ethics and committee charters, are not a part of this Form 20-F. Stockholders may request a free copy in print form from:

Kee Wong, Corporate Secretary
Unit A, 17/F, Edificio Comercial Rodrigues
599 da Avenida da Praia Grande
Macao

Telephone: (853) 2835 6333

Facsimile: (853) 2835 6262

e-mail: shareholder@namtai.com

ITEM 16 C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has served as our independent registered public accounting firm for each of the fiscal years for the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, for which audited consolidated financial statements appeared in this annual report on Form 20-F. The independent registered public accounting firm is elected annually at the Annual Meeting of shareholders. It is currently expected that the Audit Committee will propose to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009 that Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu be re-elected as independent registered public accounting firm of the Company for 2009.

The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional services and other services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to us in 2007 and 2008 (dollars in thousands).

	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2008
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 1,573	\$ 1,211
Audit-related Fees (2)	452	18
Tax Fees (3)	8	7
All Other Fees (4)	156	
Total	\$ 2,189	\$ 1,236

(1) Audit Fees
consist of fees

billed for the annual audit of our consolidated financial statements and the statutory financial statements of our subsidiaries. They also include fees billed for other audit services, which are those services that only the independent registered public accounting firm reasonably can provide, and include the provision of attestation services relating to the review of documents filed with the SEC.

Table of Contents

- (2) Audit-related Fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Tax Fees include fees billed for tax compliance services, including the preparation of original and amended tax returns and claims for refund; tax consultations, such as assistance and representation in connection with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, transfer pricing, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities; tax planning services; and expatriate tax compliance, consultation and planning

services.

- (4) All Other Fees includes a business advisory service fee.

Audit Committee Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors is responsible, among other matters, for the oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm subject to the relevant regulations of the SEC and NYSE. The Audit Committee has adopted a policy, or the Policy, regarding pre-approval of audit and permissible non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Under the Policy, the Chairman of the Audit Committee is delegated with the authority to grant pre-approvals in respect of all auditing services including non-audit service, but excluding those services stipulated in Section 201

Service Outsider the Scope of Practice of Auditors . Moreover, if the Audit Committee approves an audit service within the scope of the engagement of the audit service, such audit service shall be deemed to have been pre-approved. The decisions of the Chairman of the Audit Committee made under delegated authority to pre-approve an activity shall be presented to the Audit Committee at each of its scheduled meetings.

Requests or applications to provide services that require specific approval by the Audit Committee are submitted to the Audit Committee by both the independent registered public accounting firm and the Chief Financial Officer.

During 2007 and 2008, approximately 73.3% and 98.1%, respectively, of the total audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to the pre-approval requirement provided by paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

ITEM 16 D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable

ITEM 16 E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT.

According to the Instructions to Item 16-F of Form 20-F, this Item is not applicable to Nam Tai until its Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ending December 31, 2009.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

For information regarding whether our corporate governance standards differ from those applied to US domestic issuers, see the discussion under NYSE listed Company Manual Disclosure in Item 6. Directors and Senior Management of this Report.

Table of Contents

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not Applicable

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-5
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7
<u>Schedule 1 - Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. - condensed financial information as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-33

The information required within the schedules (other than Schedule 1) for which provisions are made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC is either not applicable or is included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

* The Company's consolidated financial statements are located after the Signature Page and before the Exhibits to this Report.

Table of Contents

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report:

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
1.1	Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended on June 26, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the registrant's Form 8-A/A filed with the SEC on December 13, 2007).
4.1	Investment Agreement dated March 14, 2006 between Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd and Shenzhen Baoan District High and New Technology Industrial Park Development and Investment Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.2	Banking facilities letter dated July 17, 2006 The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited to Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.3	Banking Facilities Letter dated July 17, 2006, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited to Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.4	Guaranty dated July 21, 2006 by the Company in favor of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.5	Cooperation Agreement dated October 26, 2006 between Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and the Administration Committee of Wuxi National High and New Technology Industry Development District (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.6	Cooperation Agreement dated October 26, 2006 between Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and the Administration Committee of Wuxi National High and New Technology Industry Development District (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.7	Land Use Transfer Agreement dated December 25, 2006 between Wuxi Municipal Bureau of State Land and Resources and Zastron Precision-Tech (Wuxi) Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.8	Land Use Transfer Agreement dated December 31, 2006 between Wuxi Municipal Bureau of State Land and Resources and Zastron Precision-Flex (Wuxi) Co. Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the registrant's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 19, 2007)
4.9	2006 Stock Option Plan of Nam Tai Electronics, Inc adopted February 10, 2006 and approved on June 9, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A attached to Exhibit 99.1 of the Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on May 15, 2006).
4.10	Amendment to 2006 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 File No. 333-136653 included with the Company Form 6-K

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furnished to the SEC on November 13, 2006).

- 4.11 Amended 2001 Option Plan dated July 30, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed with the SEC on March 15, 2005).
- 4.12 Amendment to 2001 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 File No. File No. 333-76940 included with Company's Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on November 13, 2006).
- 4.13 Supplemental Rental Agreement dated May 1, 2007 between Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd and a local collective committee of Shenzhen Baoan District (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**
- 4.14 Consultancy Agreement dated May 31, 2007 between Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Precision-Tech Limited and the Hong Kong Productivity Council (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
- 4.15 Banking Facilities Letter dated June 7, 2007 between Nam Tai's subsidiary, Namtai Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. and HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
- 4.16 Guaranty dated June 7, 2007 by Nam Tai's subsidiary, Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited signed a guarantee in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
4.17	Banking Facilities Letter dated June 7, 2007 between Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. and HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
4.18	Banking Facilities Letter dated June 7, 2007 between Nam Tai's subsidiary, Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. and HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
4.19	Guaranty dated June 7, 2007 by Nam Tai's subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited with maximum liability of approximately \$14.1 million (<i>i.e.</i> , HK\$110,000,000) for the banking facilities of Jetup Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. This guarantee was terminated on December 31, 2007 and replaced by a new Guarantee by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited with same terms and conditions as a part of Nam Tai's 2007 Reorganization (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
4.20	Guaranty dated June 22, 2007 by Nam Tai in favor of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited. This guarantee was terminated on December 31, 2007 and replaced by a new guarantee signed by Nam Tai Electronic & Electrical Products Limited with same terms and conditions as a part of Nam Tai's reorganization (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).
4.21	Assignment dated June 30, 2007 by Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of State Land and Resources pursuant to Land Use Transfer Agreement and Supplemental Agreement of the land use right of No. A614-0377 Plot located in Shenzhen Guangming Hi-Tech Industrial Park to Nam Tai's subsidiary, Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**
4.22	Summary of Design Consultancy Agreement dated July 30, 2007 by Zastron Precision -Tech Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Island and Parsons Brinckerhoff (Asia) Ltd, a company incorporated under the laws of the Hong Kong SAR (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.25 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).*
4.23	Summary of Project Management Agreement dated July 30, 2007 by Wuxi Zastron Precision-Flex Company Limited (formerly known as Zastron Precision-Flex (Wuxi) Company Limited), a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC; and (2) Parsons Brinckerhoff Constructors (Shanghai) Company Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of the PRC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).*
4.24	Supplemental Loan Agreement dated September 5, 2007, between Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd (incorporated by

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reference to Exhibit 4.27 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**

- 4.25 Supplemental Loan Agreement dated September 5, 2007, between Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**
- 4.26 Supplemental Loan Agreement dated September 5, 2007, between Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.29 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**
- 4.27 Supplemental Loan Agreement dated September 5, 2007, between Nam Tai's two subsidiaries, Zastron Precision Tech Limited and Zastron Electronic (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.30 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008).**
- 4.28 Sales and Purchase Agreement dated September 24, 2007, between Nam Tai and its subsidiary, J.I.C. Technology Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 to the Company's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on March 17, 2008)