

Recon Technology, Ltd  
Form 10-Q  
February 14, 2013

U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2012

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Commission File Number 001-34409

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Cayman Islands**                      **Not Applicable**  
(State or other jurisdiction of      (I.R.S. employer

incorporation or organization) identification number)

**1902 Building C, King Long International Mansion**

**9 Fulin Road**

**Beijing 100107 China**

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

**+86 (10) 8494-5799**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of ordinary shares, as of the latest practicable date. The Company is authorized to issue 25,000,000 ordinary shares. As of the date of this report, the Company has issued and outstanding 3,951,811 shares.



**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

**FORM 10-Q**

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### Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains certain statements of a forward-looking nature. Such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to projected growth, trends and strategies, future operating and financial results, financial expectations and current business indicators are based upon current information and expectations and are subject to change based on factors beyond the control of the Company. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by the use of terms such as “look,” “may,” “should,” “might,” “believe,” “plan,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate” and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. The accuracy of such statements may be impacted by a number of business risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or anticipated, including but not limited to the following:

- the timing of the development of future products;
  
- projections of revenue, earnings, capital structure and other financial items;
  
- statements of our plans and objectives;
  
- statements regarding the capabilities of our business operations;
  
- statements of expected future economic performance;
  
- statements regarding competition in our market; and
  
- assumptions underlying statements regarding us or our business.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to update this forward-looking information. Nonetheless, the Company reserves the right to make such updates from time to time by press release, periodic report or other method of public disclosure without the need for specific reference to this report. No such update shall be deemed to indicate that other statements not addressed by such update remain correct or create an obligation to provide any other updates.

Part I Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements.

See the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements following the signature page of this report, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

*The following discussion and analysis of our company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.*

**Overview**

We are a company with limited liability incorporated in 2007 under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Headquartered in Beijing, we provide products and services to oil and gas companies and their affiliates through our Domestic Companies. As the company contractually controlling the Domestic Companies, we are the center of strategic management, financial control and human resources allocation.

Our business is mainly focused on the upstream sectors of the oil and gas industry. We derive our revenues from the sales and provision of (1) hardware products, (2) software products, and (3) services. Our products and services involve most of the key procedures of the extraction and production of oil and gas, and include automation systems, equipment, tools and on-site technical services.

Our VIEs provide the oil and gas industry with equipment, production technologies, automation and services.

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Nanjing Recon: Nanjing Recon is a high-tech company that specializes in automation services for oilfield companies. It mainly focuses on providing automation solutions to the oil exploration industry, including monitoring wells, automatic metering to the joint station production, process monitor, and a variety of oilfield equipment and control systems.

BHD: BHD is a high-tech company that specializes in transportation equipment and stimulation productions and services. Possessing proprietary patents and substantial industry experience, BHD has built up stable and strong working relationships with the major oilfields in China.

### *Products and Services*

We provide the following three types of integrated products and services for our customers.

#### *Equipment for Oil and Gas Production and Transportation*

High-Efficiency Heating Furnaces. Crude petroleum contains certain impurities that must be removed before it can be sold, including water and natural gas. To remove the impurities and to prevent solidification and blockage in transport pipes, companies employ heating furnaces. BHD researched, developed and implemented a new oilfield furnace that is advanced, highly automated, reliable, easily operable, safe and highly heat-efficient (90% efficiency).

Burner. We serve as an agent for the Unigas Burner, which is designed and manufactured by UNIGAS, a European burning equipment production company. The burner we provide has the following characteristics: high degree of automation, energy conservation, high turn-down ratio, high security and environmental safety.

*Oil and Gas Production Improvement Techniques*

Packers of Fracturing. This utility model is used in concert with the security joint, hydraulic anchor, and slide brushing of sand spray in the well. It is used for easy seat sealing and sand uptake prevention. The utility model reduces desilting volume and prevents sand-up, which makes the deblocking processes easier to realize. The back flushing is sand-stick proof.

Production Packer. At varying withdrawal points, the production packer separates different oil layers and protects the oil pipe from sand and permeation, promoting the recovery ratio.

Sand Prevention in Oil and Water Well. This technique processes additives that are resistant to elevated temperatures into “resin sand” which is transported to the bottom of the well via carrying fluid. The “resin sand” goes through the borehole, piling up and compacting at the borehole and oil vacancy layer. An artificial borehole wall is then formed, functioning as a means of sand prevention. This sand prevention technique has been adapted to more than 100 wells, including heavy oil wells, light oil wells, water wells and gas wells, with a 100% success rate and a 98% effective rate.

Water Locating and Plugging Technique. High water cut affects the normal production of oilfields. Previously, there was no sophisticated method for water locating and tubular column plugging in China. The mechanical water locating and tubular column plugging technique we have developed resolves the problem of high water cut wells. This technique conducts a self-sealing test during multi-stage usage and is reliable to separate different production sets effectively. The water location switch forms a complete set by which the water locating and plugging can be finished in one trip. The tubular column is adaptable to several oil drilling methods and is available for water locating and plugging in second and third class layers.

Fissure Shaper. This is our proprietary product that is used along with a perforating gun to effectively increase perforation depth by between 46% and 80%, shape stratum fissures, improve stratum diversion capability and, as a result, improve our ability to locate oilfields and increase the output of oil wells.

Fracture Acidizing. We inject acid to layers under pressure, which can form or expand fissures. The treatment process of the acid is defined as fracture acidizing. The technique is mainly adapted to oil and gas wells that are blocked up relatively deeply, or the ones in low permeability zones.



Electronic Break-Down Service. This service resolves block-up and freezing problems by generating heat from the electric resistivity of the drive pipe and utilizing a loop tank composed of an oil pipe and a drive pipe. This technique saves energy and is environmentally friendly. It can increase the production of oilfields that are in the middle and later periods.

*Automation System and Services*

Pumping Unit Controller. This controller functions as a monitor to the pumping unit and also collects data for load, pressure, voltage, and startup and shutdown control.

RTU Monitor. This monitor collects gas well pressure data.

Wireless Dynamometer and Wireless Pressure Gauge. These products replace wired technology with cordless displacement sensor technology. They are easy to install and significantly reduce the work load associated with cable laying.

Electric Multi-way Valve for Oilfield Metering Station Flow Control. This multi-way valve is used before the test separator to replace the existing three valve manifolds. It facilitates the electronic control of the connection of the oil lead pipeline with the separator.

Natural Gas Flow Computer System. The flow computer system is used in natural gas stations and gas distribution stations to measure flow.

Recon Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (“SCADA”). Recon SCADA is a system which applies to the oil well, measurement station, and the union station for supervision and data collection.

EPC Service of Pipeline SCADA System. This service technique is used for pipeline monitoring and data acquisition after crude oil transmission.

EPC Service of Oil and Gas Wells SCADA System. This service technique is used for monitoring and data acquisition of oil wells and natural gas wells.

EPC Service of Oilfield Video Surveillance and Control System. This video surveillance technique is used for controlling the oil and gas wellhead area and the measurement station area.

Technique Service for “Digital oilfield” Transformation. This service includes engineering technique services such as oil and gas SCADA system, video surveillance and control system and communication systems.

### ***Factors Affecting Our Business***

#### ***Business Outlook***

The oilfield engineering and technical service industry is generally divided into five sections: (1) exploration, (2) drilling and completion, (3) testing and logging, (4) production, and (5) oilfield construction. Thus far our businesses have only been involved in production. Our management plans to expand our core business, move into new markets, and develop new businesses. Management anticipates great opportunities both in new markets and our existing markets. We believe that many existing wells and oilfields need to improve or renew their equipment and service to maintain production and techniques and services like ours will be needed as new oil and gas fields are developed. In the next three years, we will focus on:

***Measuring Equipment and Service.*** “Digital oil field” and the management of oil companies are highly regarded. We believe our oilfield SCADA and related technical support services will address the needs of the oil well automation system market, for which we forecast strong needs in the short term. For the coming year, we will also expand our automation business market in China’s biggest oilfield, the Da Qing oilfield. In addition, through early cooperation with CNPC in Turkmenistan, we have developed our experience in this market. Although bidding has not yet

commenced, we will continue pursuing overseas business projects in the coming second phase construction, which we expect to occur in 2013.

***Gathering and Transferring Equipment.*** With more new wells developed, our management anticipates that demand for our furnaces and burners will grow more compared to last year, especially in the Xinjiang Oilfield and Zhongyuan oilfield.

***Fracturing service.*** We believe we cooperated well with Zhongyuan Oilfield in fiscal year 2012 and expect to continue growing revenue from fracturing and related stimulation services for fiscal year 2013.

***New product line.*** Design and development of down-hole tools has always been an important technique for oilfield companies. Recently, this market has developed very rapidly. After a year test project for our customers, we have developed experience with this technology and our customers have accepted our products and services. We expect revenue from this business in fiscal year 2013.

#### *Growth Strategy*

As a smaller domestic company, it is our basic strategy to focus on developing our onshore oilfield business, that is, the upstream of the industry. Due to the remote location and difficult environments of China's oil and gas fields, foreign competitors rarely enter those areas.

Large domestic oil companies have historically focused on their exploration and development businesses to earn higher margins and keep their competitive advantage. With regard to private oilfield service companies, we estimate that approximately 90% specialize in the manufacture of drilling and production equipment. Thus, the market for technical support and project service is still in its early stage. Our management believes that insists on providing high quality products and service in the oilfield where we have a geographical advantage. This will allow us to avoid conflicts of interest with bigger suppliers of drilling equipment and protect our position within the market segment. Our mission is to increase the automation and safety levels of industrial petroleum production in China and improve the underdeveloped working process and management mode by using advanced technologies. At the same time, we are always looking to improve our business and to increase our earning capability.

### *Industry and Recent Developments*

Despite uncertainty in the energy industry related to such matters as fluctuating prices and future opportunities for oil companies, our management believes there are still many factors to support our long-term development:

The opening of the Chinese oil industry to participation by non-state owned service providers and vendors played an increasingly important role in the high-end oilfield service segment to allow competition based on efficiency and price. As oil and gas fields are depleted, it becomes more challenging to find and convert reserves into usable energy sources. As the industry has permitted competition by private companies and oil companies have formed separate service companies, high-tech service has gradually opened up to private companies.

Overseas assets of Chinese oilfield companies increased gradually, and they will provide more opportunity for domestic service companies to participate in foreign projects.

Management is focused on these factors and will seek to extend our business on the industrial chain, like providing more integrated services and incremental measures and growing our business from a predominantly up-ground business to include some down-hole services as well.

### *Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations*

Our operating results in any period are subject to general conditions typically affecting the Chinese oilfield service industry including:

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- the amount of spending by our customers, primarily those in the oil and gas industry; growing demand from large corporations for improved management and software designed to achieve such corporate performance;
- the procurement processes of our customers, especially those in the oil and gas industry; competition and related pricing pressure from other oilfield service solution providers, especially those targeting the Chinese oil and gas industry;
- the ongoing development of the oilfield service market in China; and
- inflation and other macroeconomic factors.

Unfavorable changes in any of these general conditions could negatively affect the number and size of the projects we undertake, the number of products we sell, the amount of services we provide, the price of our products and services, and otherwise affect our results of operations.

Our operating results in any period are more directly affected by company-specific factors including:

- our revenue growth, in terms of the proportion of our business dedicated to large companies and our ability to successfully develop, introduce and market new solutions and services;
- our ability to increase our revenues from both old and new customers in the oil and gas industry in China;
- our ability to effectively manage our operating costs and expenses; and
- our ability to effectively implement any targeted acquisitions and/or strategic alliances so as to provide efficient access to markets and industries in the oil and gas industry in China.

## **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

### ***Estimates and Assumptions***

We prepare our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), which require us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. An accounting policy is considered critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time such estimate is made, and if different accounting estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the following policies involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity in their application and require us to make significant accounting estimates. The following descriptions of critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and other disclosures included in this quarterly report. Significant accounting estimates reflected in our Company's consolidated financial statements include revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, and useful lives of property and equipment.

### ***Consolidation of VIEs***

We recognize an entity as a VIE if it either (i) has insufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or (ii) has equity investors who lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. We consolidate a VIE as its primary beneficiary when we have both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Assets recognized as a result of consolidating VIEs do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against our general assets. Conversely, liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional claims on our general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIEs.

### ***Revenue Recognition***

We recognize revenue when the following four criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been provided, (3) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the customers and the customers have signed a completion and acceptance report, risk of loss has transferred to the customers, customers acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in customers' acceptance provisions have been satisfied. The sales price is not considered to be fixed or determinable until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

#### *Hardware*

Revenue from hardware sales is generally recognized when the product is shipped to the customer and when there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement.

#### *Services*

The Company provides services to improve software functions and system requirements on separated fixed-price contracts. Revenue is recognized when services are completed and acceptance is determined by a completion report signed by the customer.

Deferred income represents unearned amounts billed to customers related to sales contracts.

### ***Cost of Revenues***

When the criteria for revenue recognition have been met, costs incurred are recognized as cost of revenue. Cost of revenues includes wages, materials, handling charges, the cost of purchased equipment and pipes, and other expenses associated with manufactured products and services provided to customers. We expect cost of revenues to grow as our revenues grow. It is possible that we could incur development costs with little revenue recognition, but based upon our past history, we expect our revenues to grow.

### ***Fair Values of Financial Instruments***

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for trade accounts receivable, other receivables, advances to suppliers, trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities, advances from customers and notes payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Long-term borrowings approximate fair value because the interest rate charged approximates the market rate. Long-term other receivables approximate fair value because interest rate approximates the market rate.

### ***Allowance for Doubtful Accounts***

Trade receivables are carried at original invoiced amount less a provision for any potential uncollectible amounts. Provisions are applied to trade receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balance may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful accounts requires the use of judgment and estimates of management. Our management must make estimates of the collectability of our accounts receivable. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable, historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. We believe based on the current economic condition and our history of collections on accounts and notes receivable, our allowance for doubtful accounts was adequate at December 31, 2012.

### ***Valuation of Long-Lived Assets***

We review the carrying values of our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may not be recoverable. When such an event occurs, we project undiscounted cash flows to be generated from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition over the remaining life of the asset. If projections indicate that the carrying value of the long-lived asset will not be recovered, we reduce the carrying value of the long-lived asset by the estimated excess of the carrying value over the projected discounted cash flows. In the past, we



have not had to make significant adjustments to the carrying values of our long-lived assets, and we do not anticipate a need to do so in the future. However, circumstances could cause us to have to reduce the value of our capitalized assets more rapidly than we have in the past if our revenues were to significantly decline. Estimated cash flows from the use of the long-lived assets are highly uncertain and therefore the estimation of the need to impair these assets is reasonably likely to change in the future. Should the economy or acceptance of our assets change in the future, it is likely that our estimate of the future cash flows from the use of these assets will change by a material amount. There were no impairments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

## Results of Operations

### *Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Three Months Ended December 31, 2011*

#### Revenue

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
	2011	2012			
Hardware - non-related parties	¥19,570,752	¥18,082,903	¥(1,487,849 )	(7.60	)%
Hardware - related parties	3,763,481	2,200,026	(1,563,455 )	(41.54	)%
Service	3,557,005	20,504,959	16,947,954	476.47	%
Software	3,952,991	5,192,712	1,239,721	31.36	%
Total revenues	30,844,229	45,980,600	15,136,371	49.07	%

**Revenues.** Our total revenues increased by 49.07%, or ¥15,136,371 (\$2,396,474), from ¥30,844,229 for the three months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥45,980,600 (\$7,279,904) for the same period of 2012. The changes in our revenues for the three-month period were due to the following factors:

Hardware business. During the 2012 three-month period, the decrease in hardware revenue was mainly caused by lower sales of furnaces. This year, orders from Qinghai Oilfield decreased because its operating activities concentrated more on exploration process to find more reservation, which would bring in higher drilling and production. As our customers exploit new oil wells or replace old equipment, we expect they will buy new furnaces and accessories. In order to diversify our customer base, we have developed more customers in Jilin Oilfield and the Northwest branch of Sinopec.

Hardware – related parties. Sales of hardware from related parties decreased because: 1) we used to develop business on Ji Dong oilfield through some local agent companies. During the three months ended December 31, 2012, we achieved business entrance certification in the name of Recon and could cooperate with oilfield customers directly, so revenue from related-parties decreased; and 2) one entity ceased to be a related party in 2012. In 2011, we received revenues from two related parties. In 2012, we sold to the same two parties, but one was no longer a related party. As a result, revenues from that party were included in hardware revenue for three months ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

(3) Service business. Service revenue this quarter consisted mainly of fracturing service and minor maintenance services, which were provided upon request by customers. Operation of our fracturing service contributed most to

our increased service revenue. During FY2012, Recon BHD signed several fracturing service contracts with an aggregate contract value of RMB 30 million with Sinopec Zhongyuan oilfield. As of December 31, 2012, we have completed most of the contracts and recognized corresponding revenues from the contracts. Our management believes we can obtain more new contracts of fracturing business through our reputation and experience in the coming years.

Software business. The software sales increased ¥1,239,721 (\$196,279). We record revenue as software sales if (1) the customer signs a separate software contract with us, or (2) the customer accepts VAT invoices for software.  
 (4) The amount of our revenues categorized as software sales may fluctuate because certain software may be sold with hardware at times as a whole product and not separately priced.

### *Cost and Margin*

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
	2011	2012			
Total revenues	¥30,844,229	¥45,980,600	¥15,136,371	49.07	%
Cost of revenues	21,728,373	31,960,827	10,232,454	47.09	%
Gross profit	9,115,856	14,019,773	4,903,917	53.80	%
Gross Margin	29.55	% 30.49	% 0.94	%	—

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues includes raw materials and costs related to design, implementation, delivery and maintenance of products and services. All materials and components we need can be purchased or manufactured by subcontracts. Usually the prices of electronic components do not fluctuate dramatically due to market competition and will not significantly affect our cost of revenues. However, specialized equipment and incentive chemical products may be directly influenced by metal and oil price fluctuations. Additionally, the prices of some imported accessories mandated by our customers can also impact our cost.

Our cost of revenues increased from ¥21,728,373 in the three months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥31,960,827 (\$5,060,215) for the same period of 2012, an increase of ¥10,232,454 (\$1,620,059), or 47.09%. As a percentage of revenues, our cost of revenues decreased from 70.45% in 2011 to 69.51% in 2012. This decrease was mainly caused by lower software business costs.

Gross profit. Our gross profit increased to ¥14,019,773 (\$2,219,689) for the three months ended December 31, 2012 from ¥9,115,856 for the same period in 2011. Our gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to 30.49% for the three months ended December 31, 2012 from 29.55% for the same period in 2011. This was mainly because service and software sales accounted for most of our revenue, and the gross margins of these two businesses were higher in the three months ended December 31, 2012 compared to the same period last year.

### *Operating Expenses*

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For the Three Months Ended  
December 31,

	2011		2012		Increase / (Decrease)		Percentage Change	
Selling and distribution expenses	¥1,431,883		¥1,634,196		¥202,313		14.13	%
% of revenue	4.64	%	3.55	%	1.34	%	—	
General and administrative expenses	3,159,406		2,502,646		(656,760 )		(20.79	)%
% of revenue	10.24	%	5.44	%	(4.80	)%	—	
Research and development expenses	2,434,463		4,198,861		1,764,398		72.48	%
% of revenue	7.89	%	9.13	%	1.24	%	—	
Operating expenses	7,025,752		8,335,703		1,309,951		18.64	%

Selling and distribution expenses. Selling and distribution expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenditures of our sales and marketing organization, sales commissions, costs of our marketing programs including advertising and trade shows, and an allocation of our facilities and depreciation expenses. Selling expenses increased by 14.13%, from ¥1,431,883 for the three months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥1,634,196 (\$258,735) for the same period of 2012. This increase was primarily from the increased shipping charge and maintenance expenses. Selling expenses were 4.64% of total revenues in the three months ended December 31, 2011 and 3.55% of total revenues in the same period of 2012. Revenues have increased more quickly than selling expenses because most of our revenue came from some large projects or long-term cooperated customers, which require lower marketing related expenses.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs in human resources, facilities costs, depreciation expenses, professional advisor fees, audit fees, option expenses and other expenses incurred in connection with general operations. General and administrative expenses decreased by 20.79%, or ¥656,760 (\$103,982), from ¥3,159,406 in the three months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥2,502,646 (\$396,233) in the same period of 2012. General and administrative expenses were 10.24% of total revenues in 2011 and 5.44% of total revenues in 2012. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was mainly caused by decreasing legal and consulting fees and salary expenses. This percentage decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in total revenues.

Research and development (“R&D”) expenses. R&D expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenditures of our research and development projects. R&D expenses increased by 72.48%, from ¥2,434,463 for the three months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥4,198,861 (\$664,787) for the same period of 2012. This increase was primarily due to the increase in R&D expenditures for our furnaces and fracturing services.

### *Net Income*

	For the Three Months Ended		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
	2011	2012			
Income from operations	¥2,090,104	¥5,684,070	¥3,593,966	171.95	%
Interest and other income (loss)	(404,155 )	626,805	1,030,960	255.09	%
Income before income taxes	1,685,949	6,310,875	4,624,926	274.32	%
Provision for income taxes	(104,566 )	(423,308 )	(318,742 )	304.82	%
Net income	1,581,383	5,887,567	4,306,184	272.30	%
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	185,457	599,206	413,749	223.10	%
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	¥1,395,926	¥5,288,361	¥3,892,435	278.84	%

Income from operations. Income from operations was ¥5,684,070 (\$899,934) for the three months ended December 31, 2012, compared to income of ¥2,090,104 for the same period of 2011. This increase in income from operations

can be attributed primarily to the increased revenue and decreases in percentage of revenue for general and administrative expenses.

**Interest and other income (loss).** Interest and other income was ¥626,805 (\$99,239) for the three months ended December 31, 2012, compared to interest and other loss of ¥404,155 for the same period of 2011. The ¥1,030,960 (\$163,227) increase in interest and other income was primarily due to increase in subsidy income, interest income and decrease in other expenses, offset by increase in interest expenses.

**Provision for income taxes.** We provide for income taxes based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to US GAAP. Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if it is not likely that the asset will be realized. We have not been subject to any income taxes in the United States or the Cayman Islands. Enterprises doing business in the PRC are generally subject to federal (state) enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%; however, Nanjing Recon and BHD were granted the certification of High Technology Enterprise and are taxed at a rate of 15% for taxable income generated.

Provision for income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 was ¥104,566 and ¥423,308 (\$67,020), respectively. This increase was mainly due to an increase in taxable income at the VIEs level.

**Net income.** As a result of the factors described above, net income was ¥5,887,567 (\$932,153) for the three months ended December 31, 2012, an improvement of ¥4,306,184 (\$681,779) from net income of ¥1,581,383 for the same period of 2011.

**Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders.** As a result of the factors described above, net income attributable to ordinary shareholders was ¥5,288,361 (\$837,283) for the three months ended December 31, 2012, an improvement of ¥3,892,435 (\$616,272) from net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of ¥1,395,926 for same period of 2011.

***Six Months Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Six Months Ended December 31, 2011***

*Revenue*

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
	2011	2012			%
Hardware- non-related parties	¥23,164,524	¥26,605,044	¥3,440,520	14.85	%
Hardware - related parties	5,112,297	2,732,077	(2,380,220 )	(46.56	)%



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Service	3,557,005	20,504,959	16,947,954	476.47	%
Software	3,952,992	5,192,712	1,239,720	31.36	%
Total revenues	35,786,818	55,034,792	19,247,974	53.79	%

Revenues. Our total revenues increased by 53.79%, or ¥19,247,974 (\$3,047,446), from ¥35,786,818 for the six months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥55,034,792 (\$8,713,414) for the same period of 2012. The changes in our revenues for the six-month period were due to the following factors:

(1) Hardware business. During this six-month period, increased hardware revenues came mainly from sales of furnaces and specialized oilfield accessories as a result of recently developed new client

(2) Hardware – related parties. Sales of hardware from related-parties decreased because one entity ceased to be a related party in 2012. In 2011, we generated revenues from two related parties. In 2012, we sold to the same two parties, but one was no longer a related party. As a result, revenues from that party were included in hardware revenue for six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

Service business. Most of our increased revenue of this six-month period were from our fracturing service business. During fiscal year 2012, Recon BHD signed several fracturing service contracts with an aggregate contract value of RMB 30 million with Sinopec Zhongyuan oilfield. As of December 31, 2012, we have nearly completed those contracts and recognized corresponding revenues from the contracts. Our management believes we can obtain more new contracts of fracturing business through our reputation and experiences in the coming years.

Software business. The software sales increased ¥1,239,720 (\$196,279). We record revenue as software sales if (1) the customer signs a separate software contract with us, or (2) the customer accepts VAT invoices for software. The amount of our revenues categorized as software sales may fluctuate because certain software may be sold with hardware at times as a whole product and not separately priced.

### Cost and Margin

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
	2011	2012			
Total revenues	¥35,786,818	¥55,034,792	¥19,247,974	53.79	%
Cost of revenues	24,193,816	38,569,594	14,375,778	59.42	%
Gross profit	11,593,002	16,465,198	4,872,196	42.03	%
Gross Margin	32.39	% 29.92	% (2.48)	%	—

**Cost of revenues.** Our cost of revenues includes raw materials and costs related to design, implementation, delivery and maintenance of products and services. All materials and components we need can be purchased or manufactured under contracts. Usually the prices of electronic components do not fluctuate dramatically due to market competition and will not significantly affect our cost of revenues. However, specialized equipment and incentive chemical products may be directly influenced by metal and oil price fluctuations. Additionally, the prices of some imported accessories mandated by our customers can also impact our cost.

Our cost of revenues increased from ¥24,193,816 in the six months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥38,569,594 (\$6,106,552) for the same period of 2012, an increase of ¥14,375,778 (\$2,276,053) or 59.42%. As a percentage of revenues, our cost of revenues increased from 67.61% in 2011 to 70.08% in 2012. This increase was mainly caused by (1) increased costs of furnaces, and (2) subsequent expenses related to prior projects.

**Gross profit.** Our gross profit increased to ¥16,465,198 (\$2,606,862) for the six months ended December 31, 2012 from ¥11,593,002 for the same period in 2011. Our gross profit as a percentage of revenue decreased to 29.92% for the six months ended December 31, 2012 from 32.39% for the same period in 2011. This was mainly because furnaces accounted for most of our revenue, and the furnaces we sold during the six months ended December 31, 2012

carried a lower margin than those sold last year as a result of higher material and human resources costs.

*Operating Expenses*

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,					
	2011	2012	Increase / (Decrease)		Percentage Change	
Selling and distribution expenses	¥2,264,680	¥2,902,994	¥638,314		28.19	%
% of revenue	7.34	% 6.31	% 4.22	%	—	
General and administrative expenses	5,814,747	4,485,758	(1,328,989)		(22.86)	)%
% of revenue	18.85	% 9.76	% (9.10)	%	—	
Research and development expenses	4,655,305	5,732,189	1,076,884		23.13	%
% of revenue	15.09	% 12.47	% (2.63)	%	—	
Operating expenses	12,734,732	13,120,941	386,209		3.03	%

**Selling and distribution expenses.** Selling and distribution expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenditures of our sales and marketing organization, sales commissions, costs of our marketing programs including advertising and trade shows, and an allocation of our facilities and depreciation expenses. Selling expenses increased by 28.19%, from ¥2,264,680 for the six months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥2,902,994 (\$459,618) for the same period of 2012. This increase was primarily due to the increased expenses related to shipping charges and maintenance expenses. Selling expenses were 7.34% of total revenues in the six months ended December 31, 2011 and 6.31% of total revenues in the same period of 2012. Revenues have increased more quickly than selling expenses because most of our revenue came from a few large projects and some long-term customers, which require lower marketing related expenses than development of new customer relationships.

**General and administrative expenses.** General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs in human resources, facilities costs, depreciation expenses, professional advisor fees, audit fees, option expenses and other expenses incurred in connection with general operations. General and administrative expenses decreased by 22.86%, or ¥1,328,989 (\$210,413), from ¥5,814,747 in the six months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥4,485,758 (\$710,210) in the same period of 2012. General and administrative expenses were 18.85% of total revenues in 2011 and 9.76% of total revenues in 2012. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was mainly caused by lower expenditure of audit, consulting and legal fees, as well as decrease in salary expenses. The percentage decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in total revenues and decrease in general and administrative expenses.

**Research and development (“R&D”) expenses.** R&D expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenditures of our research and development projects, R&D expenses increased by 23.13%, from ¥4,655,305 for the six months ended December 31, 2011 to ¥5,732,189 (\$907,552) for the same period of 2012. This increase was primarily due to the increase in R&D expenditures for our furnaces and fracturing services.

*Net Income (loss)*

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	For the Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2011	2012	Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Income (loss) from operations	¥(1,141,730)	¥3,344,257	¥4,485,987	392.91 %
Interest and other income (loss)	(469,002 )	659,958	1,128,960	240.72 %
Income (Loss) before income taxes	(1,610,732)	4,004,215	5,614,947	348.60 %
Provision for income taxes	(213,081 )	(454,932 )	(241,851 )	113.50 %
Net income (loss)	(1,823,813)	3,549,283	5,373,096	294.61 %
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	185,457	605,088	419,631	226.27 %
Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	¥(2,009,270)	¥2,944,195	¥4,953,465	246.53 %

Income (loss) from operations. Income from operations was ¥3,344,257 (\$529,482) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, compared to a loss of ¥1,141,730 for the same period of 2011. This increase in income from operations can be attributed primarily to the increased revenue and decrease in percentage of revenue for general and administrative expenses.

Interest and other income (loss). Interest and other income was ¥659,958 (\$104,488) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, compared to interest and other loss of ¥469,002 for the same period of 2011. The ¥1,128,960 (\$178,743) increase in interest and other income was primarily due to increase in subsidy income, interest income gain from foreign currency transactions and other income, offset by increase in interest expenses.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to US GAAP. Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if it is not likely that the asset will be realized. We have not been subject to any income taxes in the United States or the Cayman Islands. Enterprises doing business in the PRC are generally subject to federal (state) enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%; however, Nanjing Recon and BHD were granted the certification of High Technology Enterprise and are taxed at a rate of 15% for taxable income generated.

Provision for income taxes for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 was ¥213,081 and ¥454,932 (\$72,027), respectively. This increase was mainly due to an increase in taxable income at the VIE level. As noted above, our VIEs had net income and thus were required to pay income tax on the taxable income, even though our company as a consolidated entity had net losses.

Net income (loss). As a result of the factors described above, net income was ¥3,549,283 (\$561,941) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, an improvement of ¥5,373,096 (\$850,698) from net loss of ¥1,823,813 for the same period of 2011.

Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders. As a result of the factors described above, net income attributable to ordinary shareholders was ¥2,944,195 (\$466,140) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, an improvement of ¥4,953,465 (\$784,260) from net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of ¥2,009,270 for same period of 2011.

*Adjusted EBITDA*

Adjusted EBITDA. We define adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) adjusted for income tax expense, interest expense, non-cash stock compensation expense, depreciation and amortization. We think it is useful to an equity investor in evaluating our operating performance because: (1) it is widely used by investors in our industry to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which the assets were acquired; and (2) it helps investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure and asset base from our operating results.

	For the Six Months Ended				
	December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Change	2012 USD
	2011 RMB	2012 RMB			
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income (Loss)					
Net income (loss)	¥(1,823,813)	¥3,549,283	¥5,373,096	294.61 %	\$561,942
Provision for income taxes	213,081	454,932	241,851	113.50 %	72,027
Interest expense	276,295	876,414	600,119	217.20 %	138,759
Stock compensation expense	524,847	907,153	382,307	72.84 %	143,626
Depreciation and amortization	166,157	315,157	149,000	89.67 %	49,897
Adjusted EBITDA	¥(643,433 )	¥6,102,939	¥6,746,373	1,048.50 %	\$966,251

Adjusted EBITDA improved by ¥6,746,373 (\$1,068,123), or 1,048.5%, to ¥6,102,939 (\$966,251) for the six months ended December 31, 2012 compared to a loss of ¥643,433 for the same period in 2011. This was due to improved operations (increased sales due to large projects in service sector), increased expense for R&D and higher interest costs. Compared to net income attributable to ordinary shareholders, we believe EBITDA more accurately reflects our operations.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

**Cash and Cash Equivalents.** Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid short-term debt investments with stated maturities of no more than six months. As of December 31, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of ¥2,069,145 (\$327,599).

**Indebtedness.** As of December 31, 2012, except for ¥1,896,956 (\$300,337) of short-term borrowings from third parties, ¥5,693,321 (\$901,398) of short-term borrowings from related parties, and ¥16,000,000 (\$2,533,209) in commercial loans from two local banks, we did not have any finance leases or purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

**Holding Company Structure.** We are a holding company with no operations of our own. All of our operations are conducted through our Domestic Companies. As a result, our ability to pay dividends and to finance any debt that we may incur is dependent upon the receipt of dividends and other distributions from the Domestic Companies. In addition, Chinese legal restrictions permit payment of dividends to us by our Domestic Companies only out of its accumulated net profit, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Under Chinese law, our Domestic Companies are required to set aside a portion (at least 10%) of their after-tax net income (after discharging all cumulated loss), if any, each year for compulsory statutory reserve until the amount of the reserve reaches 50% of our Domestic Companies' registered capital. These funds may be distributed to shareholders at the time of each Domestic Company's wind up.



Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. In addition, we have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our own shares and classified as shareholders' equity, or that are not reflected in our financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Moreover, we do not have any variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

Capital Resources. To date we have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from operations, bank loans and short-term borrowings. As of December 31, 2012, we had total assets of ¥155,329,078 (\$24,592,562), which includes cash amounting to ¥2,069,145 (\$327,599), net accounts receivable from third parties amounting to ¥82,973,765 (\$13,136,867), and net accounts receivable from related parties amounting to ¥16,249,109 (\$2,572,649). Working capital amounted to ¥81,855,525 (\$12,959,821), and shareholders' equity amounted to ¥84,096,211 (\$13,314,576). Our management believes, as most of our accounting receivables can be collected back in one year, our working capital will be sufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirement of current operations for the next 12 months.

Cash from Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥5,210,739 (\$824,994) for the six months ended December 31, 2012. This was an increase of ¥7,234,328 (\$1,145,379) compared to net cash used in operating activities of ¥2,023,589 for the six months ended December 31, 2011. In more detail:

- 1) Collection of trade accounts receivable from related parties increased;
- 2) Inventory decreased due to increasing sales activities;
- 3) Other accounts payable increased mainly due to an increase in other accounts payable to one related party;
- 4) Trade accounts payable decreased because of some purchases due on suppliers' demand, which were mainly to our supplier of furnaces; and
- 5) Payment of VAT, which caused a decrease in taxes payable, which was offset by tax recoverables.

This year our management has focused on collection of our receivables, including by linking compensation for sales employees more closely with collection of receivables. As of December 31, 2012, 58% of our accounts receivables outstanding on June 30, 2012 were collected.

Cash from Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was ¥395,990 (\$62,695) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, an increase of ¥299,759 (\$47,460) from ¥96,231 for the same period of 2011. The increase was used to purchase a motor vehicle.

Cash from Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ¥6,561,617 (\$1,038,871) for the six months ended December 31, 2012, compared to cash flows used in financing activities of ¥178,021 for the six months ended December 31, 2011. During the six-month period ended December 31, 2012, we repaid ¥12,000,000 (\$1,899,907) of a commercial bank loan and received a ¥5,000,000 (\$791,628) loan from another bank, which was guaranteed by one of our shareholders.

Working Capital. Total working capital as of December 31, 2012 amounted to ¥81,855,525 (\$12,959,821), compared to ¥74,161,048 as of June 30, 2012. Total current assets as of December 31, 2012 amounted to ¥146,468,743 (\$23,189,744), an increase of ¥6,396,635 (\$1,012,751) compared to ¥140,072,108 at June 30, 2012. The increase in total current assets at December 31, 2012 compared to June 30, 2012 was mainly due to increase of trade accounts

receivable.

Current liabilities amounted to ¥64,613,218 (\$10,229,925) at December 31, 2012, in comparison to ¥65,911,060 at June 30, 2012. This reduction of liabilities was attributable mainly to payment of trade accounts payable and taxes and repayment of short-term bank loans and short-term borrowings of non-related parties.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

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**Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As of December 31, 2012, our company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including our Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were ineffective in timely alerting them to information required to be included in the Company's periodic Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

**Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Company, with the assistance of an independent internal controls consultant, has developed a specific plan to address our control deficiencies. Since December 31, 2011, the Company has completed the necessary documentation of our internal controls and implemented the following remedial initiatives:

- Improved the design and documentation related to multiple levels of review over financial statements included in our SEC filings;
- Expanded the design and assessment test work over the monitoring function of entity level controls;
- Enhanced documentation retention policies over test work related to our continuous management assessments of internal control effectiveness; and
- Expanded documentation practices and policies related to various key controls to provide support and audit trails for both internal management assessment as well as external auditor testing.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during the three months ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting, except as disclosed above.

Part II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

(a)None

(b)None

(c)None

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed herewith:

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Document</b>
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Registrant <sup>(1)</sup>
3.2	Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of the Registrant <sup>(1)</sup>
4.1	Specimen Share Certificate <sup>(1)</sup>
10.1	Translation of Exclusive Technical Consulting Service Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd. and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.2	Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Chen Guangqiang in Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.3	Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Yin Shenping in Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.4	Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Li Hongqi in Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.5	Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Chen Guangqiang and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.6	Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Yin Shenping and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.7	Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Li Hongqi and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
10.8	

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Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Chen Guangqiang and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>

10.9 Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Yin Shenping and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>

10.10 Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Li Hongqi and Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>

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- 10.11 Translation of Exclusive Technical Consulting Service Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd. and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.12 Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Chen Guangqiang in Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.13 Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Yin Shenping in Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.14 Translation of Power of Attorney for rights of Li Hongqi in Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.15 Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Chen Guangqiang and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.16 Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Yin Shenping and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.17 Translation of Exclusive Equity Interest Purchase Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Li Hongqi and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.18 Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Chen Guangqiang and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.19 Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Yin Shenping and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.20 Translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd., Li Hongqi and Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.21 Employment Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd. and Mr. Yin Shenping <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.22 Employment Agreement between Recon Technology (Jining) Co., Ltd. and Mr. Chen Guangqiang <sup>(1)</sup>



- 10.23 Operating Agreement among Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. and Mr. Yin Shenping, Mr. Chen Guangqiang and Mr. Li Hongqi <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.24 Operating Agreement among Recon Technology (Jining) Co. Ltd., Beijing BHD and Mr. Yin Shenping, Mr. Chen Guangqiang and Mr. Li Hongqi <sup>(1)</sup>
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant <sup>(2)</sup>
- 31.1 Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. <sup>(3)</sup>
- 31.2 Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. <sup>(3)</sup>
- 32.1 Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. <sup>(3)</sup>
- 32.1 Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. <sup>(3)</sup>
- 99.1 Stock Option Plan <sup>(1)</sup>
- 99.2 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics <sup>(1)</sup>
- 99.3 Press release dated February 13, 2012 titled "Recon Technology Reports Second Quarter 2013 Financial Results."
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document <sup>(4)</sup>
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document <sup>(4)</sup>
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document <sup>(4)</sup>
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document <sup>(4)</sup>
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document <sup>(4)</sup>
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document <sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-152964.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A, filed on January 31, 2012.

(3) Filed herewith.

(4) Furnished herewith. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as expressly set forth by specific

reference in such filing.

**SIGNATURES**

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Company caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

February 14, 2013 By: /s/ Liu Jia  
Liu Jia  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

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**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD****UNaudited condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	As of June 30, 2012 RMB	As of December 31, 2012 RMB	As of December 31, 2012 U.S. Dollars
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥3,533,283	¥ 2,069,145	\$ 327,599
Trade accounts receivable, net	61,993,942	82,973,765	13,136,867
Trade accounts receivable- related parties, net	20,394,749	16,249,109	2,572,649
Inventories, net	24,281,300	13,224,722	2,093,811
Other receivables, net	8,074,096	12,180,890	1,928,546
Other receivables- related parties	17,729	534,751	84,665
Purchase advances, net	16,250,616	17,630,985	2,791,435
Purchase advances- related parties	1,093,534	394,034	62,386
Tax recoverable	2,790,722	-	-
Prepaid expenses	535,336	110,565	17,505
Deferred tax asset	1,106,801	1,100,777	174,281
Total current assets	140,072,108	146,468,743	23,189,744
Property and equipment, net	1,774,820	1,923,992	304,617
Long-term other receivable	10,302,349	6,936,343	1,098,200
Total Assets	¥ 152,149,277	¥ 155,329,078	\$ 24,592,561
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Current liabilities			
Short-term bank loans	¥23,000,000	¥ 16,000,000	\$ 2,533,209
Trade accounts payable	11,905,560	9,206,860	1,457,681
Trade accounts payable- related parties	5,339,231	8,760,232	1,386,969
Other payables	2,341,826	1,383,080	218,977
Other payable- related parties	1,099,259	5,997,533	949,563
Deferred revenue	3,291,073	3,032,504	480,123
Advances from customers	936,124	1,411,419	223,464
Accrued payroll and employees' welfare	949,579	1,222,334	193,527
Accrued expenses	476,416	272,770	43,186
Taxes payable	9,681,620	9,736,209	1,541,491
Short-term borrowings- related parties	4,123,306	5,693,321	901,398
Short-term borrowings- other	2,767,066	1,896,956	300,337
Total current liabilities	65,911,060	64,613,218	10,229,925

Commitments and Contingency

Equity

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Common stock, (\$ 0.0185 U.S. dollar par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized; 3,951,811 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012)	529,979	529,979	83,909
Additional paid-in capital	67,643,791	68,590,118	10,859,568
Appropriated retained earnings	2,378,961	2,378,961	376,650
Unappropriated retained earnings	9,354,535	12,298,731	1,947,203
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(290,496 )	(306,667 )	(48,555 )
Total controlling shareholders' equity	79,616,770	83,491,122	13,218,775
Non-controlling interest	6,621,447	7,224,738	1,143,861
Total equity	86,238,217	90,715,860	14,362,636
Total Liabilities and Equity	¥ 152,149,277	¥ 155,329,078	\$ 24,592,561

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

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**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD****UNaudited condensed Consolidated Statements of operations and Comprehensive Income (loss)**

	For the six months ended December 31,			For the three months ended December 31,		
	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2012 USD	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2012 USD
Revenues						
Hardware	¥23,164,524	¥26,605,044	\$4,212,258	¥19,570,752	¥18,082,903	\$2,862,986
Service	3,557,005	20,504,959	3,246,459	3,557,005	20,504,959	3,246,459
Software	3,952,992	5,192,712	822,139	3,952,991	5,192,712	822,139
Hardware - related parties	5,112,297	2,732,077	432,558	3,763,481	2,200,026	348,320
Total revenues	35,786,818	55,034,792	8,713,414	30,844,229	45,980,600	7,279,904
Cost of revenues	24,193,816	38,569,594	6,106,552	21,728,373	31,960,827	5,060,215
Gross profit	11,593,002	16,465,198	2,606,862	9,115,856	14,019,773	2,219,689
Selling and distribution expenses	2,264,680	2,902,994	459,618	1,431,883	1,634,196	258,735
General and administrative expenses	5,814,747	4,485,758	710,210	3,159,406	2,502,647	396,233
Research and development expenses	4,655,305	5,732,189	907,552	2,434,463	4,198,860	664,787
Operating expenses	12,734,732	13,120,941	2,077,380	7,025,752	8,335,703	1,319,755
Income (loss) from operations	(1,141,730 )	3,344,257	529,482	2,090,104	5,684,070	899,934
Other income (expenses)						
Subsidy income	14,100	800,000	126,660	14,100	800,000	126,660
Interest income	2,803	305,588	48,382	(3,529 )	304,278	48,175
Interest expense	(276,295 )	(876,414 )	(138,759 )	(133,384 )	(546,658 )	(86,550 )
Gain from foreign currency exchange	-	340,061	53,840	26,784	73,601	11,653
Other income (expense)	(209,610 )	90,723	14,364	(308,126 )	(4,416 )	(699 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,610,732 )	4,004,215	633,969	1,685,949	6,310,875	999,173
Provision for income taxes	(213,081 )	(454,932 )	(72,027 )	(104,566 )	(423,308 )	(67,020 )
Net Income (loss)	(1,823,813 )	3,549,283	561,942	1,581,383	5,887,567	932,153
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	185,457	605,088	95,801	185,457	599,206	94,870
	¥(2,009,270 )	¥2,944,195	\$466,141	¥1,395,926	¥5,288,361	\$837,283

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Net Income (loss) attributable to Recon Technology, Ltd

Comprehensive income (loss)						
Net income (loss)	(1,823,813 )	3,549,283	561,942	1,581,383	5,887,567	932,153
Foreign currency translation adjustment	178	(16,172 )	(2,560 )	(7,416 )	(210 )	(33 )
Comprehensive income (loss)	(1,823,635 )	3,533,111	559,382	1,573,967	5,887,357	932,120
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	185,439	603,291	95,516	184,680	595,635	94,304
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Recon Technology, Ltd	¥(2,009,074 )	¥2,929,820	\$463,866	¥1,389,287	¥5,291,722	\$837,816
Earning (loss) per common share - basic and diluted	¥(0.51 )	¥0.75	\$0.12	¥0.35	¥1.34	\$0.21
Weighted - average shares -basic and diluted	3,951,811	3,951,811	3,951,811	3,951,811	3,951,811	3,951,811

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

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**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD****unaudited condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the six months ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2012
	RMB	RMB	U.S. Dollars
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	¥(1,823,813 )	¥3,549,283	\$561,942
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	166,157	315,157	49,897
Loss (gain) from disposal of office equipment	18,887	(68,339 )	(10,820 )
Recovery of doubtful accounts	(7,602 )	(251,451 )	(39,811 )
Stock based compensation	524,847	907,153	143,625
Deferred tax provision	59,669	6,024	954
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivable	(16,762,432)	(20,620,729)	(3,264,788 )
Trade accounts receivable-related parties	-	4,145,640	656,361
Notes receivable	1,276,574	-	-
Other receivable, net	(1,776,923 )	(793,654 )	(125,656 )
Other receivables related parties, net	-	(517,022 )	(81,858 )
Purchase advance, net	(1,879,697 )	(1,435,147 )	(227,220 )
Purchase advance-related party, net	-	699,500	110,749
Tax recoverable	-	2,790,722	441,843
Prepaid expense	786,591	424,771	67,252
Inventories	5,958,898	11,056,578	1,750,539
Trade accounts payable	9,779,397	(2,698,700 )	(427,273 )
Trade accounts payable-related parties	-	3,421,001	541,632
Other payables	1,051,436	(958,746 )	(151,794 )
Other payables-related parties	-	4,898,274	775,522
Deferred income	(493,110 )	(258,569 )	(40,938 )
Advances from customers	(22,215 )	475,295	75,251
Accrued payroll and employees' welfare	(67,603 )	272,755	43,184
Accrued expenses	(66,564 )	(203,646 )	(32,242 )
Taxes payable	1,253,914	54,589	8,643
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,023,589 )	5,210,739	824,994
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(101,131 )	(490,144 )	(77,602 )
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	4,900	94,154	14,907
Net cash used in investing activities	(96,231 )	(395,990 )	(62,695 )
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from short-term bank loans	-	5,000,000	791,628

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Repayments of short-term bank loans	(5,000,000 )	(12,000,000)	(1,899,907 )
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	885,347	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings-related parties	3,536,632	1,610,000	254,904
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(100,000 )	(949,183 )	(150,280 )
Repayment of short-term borrowings-related parties	-	(242,434 )	(38,383 )
Capital contribution in VIE	500,000	20,000	3,167
Net cash used in financing activities	(178,021 )	(6,561,617 )	(1,038,871 )
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents	(100,136 )	282,730	44,762
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,397,977 )	(1,464,138 )	(231,810 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,485,944	3,533,283	559,409
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	¥1,087,967	¥2,069,145	\$327,599
Supplemental cash flow information			
Cash paid during the period for interest	¥257,477	¥943,986	\$149,457
Cash paid during the period for taxes	¥-	¥-	\$-

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

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

**Organization** – Recon Technology, Ltd (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on August 21, 2007 by Mr. Yin Shenping, Mr. Chen Guangqiang and Mr. Li Hongqi (the “Founders”) as a company with limited liability. The Company provides oilfield specialized equipment, automation systems, tools, chemicals and field services to petroleum companies in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). Its wholly owned subsidiary, Recon Technology Co., Limited (“Recon-HK”) was incorporated on September 6, 2007 in Hong Kong. Other than the equity interest in Recon-HK, the Company does not own any assets or conduct any operations. On November 15, 2007, Recon-HK established one wholly owned subsidiary, Jining Recon Technology Ltd. (“Recon-JN”) under the laws of the PRC. Other than the equity interest in Recon-JN, Recon-HK does not own any assets or conduct any operations.

The Company conducts its business through the following PRC legal entities that were consolidated as variable interest entities (“VIEs”) and operate in the Chinese oilfield equipment & service industry:

· Beijing BHD Petroleum Technology Co., Ltd. (“BHD”), and

· Nanjing Recon Technology Co., Ltd. (“Nanjing Recon”).

**Nature of Operations** – The Company engaged in (1) providing equipment, tools and other hardware related to oilfield production and management, including simple installations in connection with some projects; (2) service to improve production and efficiency of exploited oil wells, and (3) developing and selling its own specialized industrial automation control and information solutions. The products and services provided by the Company include:

*High-Efficiency Heating Furnaces* - High-Efficiency Heating Furnaces are designed to remove the impurities and to prevent solidification blockage in transport pipes carrying crude petroleum. Crude petroleum contains certain impurities including water and natural gas, which must be removed before the petroleum can be sold.

*Multi-Purpose Fissure Shaper* - Multipurpose fissure shapers improve the extractors’ ability to test for and extract petroleum which requires perforation into the earth before any petroleum extractor can test for the presence of oil.

*Horizontal Multistage Fracturing related Service* - The Company mainly uses Baker Hughes FracPoint™ system and provides related service to oilfield companies. The Baker Hughes FracPoint™ system provided a completion method using packers to isolate sections of the wellbore (stages) and frac sleeves to direct the frac treatment to the desired stage. The use of this type of completion eliminated the need for cementing the liner, coiled tubing operations, and wireline operations, while significantly reducing overall pumping time.

*Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (“SCADA”)* - SCADA is an industrial computerized process control system for monitoring, managing and controlling petroleum extraction. SCADA integrates underground and aboveground activities of the petroleum extraction industry. This system can help to manage the oil extraction process in real-time to reduce the costs associated with extraction.

## NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

***Basis of Presentation*** - The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its subsidiaries, and VIEs for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. All inter-company transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring entries, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The results of operations for the interim periods presented may not be indicative of the operating results to be expected for the Company’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Variable Interest Entities** - A VIE is an entity that either (i) has insufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or (ii) has equity investors who lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. A VIE is consolidated by its primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Assets recognized as a result of consolidating VIEs do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against the Company's general assets. Conversely, liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional claims on the Company's general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIEs.

**Currency Translation** - The Company's functional currency is the Chinese Yuan ("RMB") and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been expressed in Chinese Yuan. The statements as of and for the three months and six months period ended December 31, 2012 have been translated into United States dollars ("U.S. dollars") solely for the convenience of the readers. The translation has been made at the rate of ¥6.3161 = US\$1.00, the approximate exchange rate prevailing on December 31, 2012. These translated U.S. dollar amounts should not be construed as representing Chinese Yuan amounts or that the Chinese Yuan amounts have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars.

**Accounting Estimates** - The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Estimates are adjusted to reflect actual experience when necessary. Significant accounting estimates include revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, the useful lives of property and equipment and the fair value of stock based payments. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Fair Values of Financial Instruments** - The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for trade accounts receivable, other receivables, purchase advances, trade accounts payable, accrued liabilities, advances from customers, short-term bank loan and short-term borrowings approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Long-term borrowings approximate fair value because the interest rate charged approximates the market rate. Long-term other receivables approximate fair value because interest rate approximates the market rate.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** - Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid short-term debt investments with stated original maturities of no more than three months. Since a majority of the bank accounts are located in the PRC, those bank balances are uninsured.

**Trade Accounts and Other Receivables** - Accounts receivable are carried at original invoiced amount less a provision for any potential uncollectible amounts. Accounts are considered past due when the related receivables are more than a year old. Provision is made against trade accounts and other receivables to the extent they are considered to be doubtful. Other receivables arise from transactions with non-trade customers.

**Purchase Advances** - Purchase advances are the amounts prepaid to suppliers for purchases of inventory and are recognized as inventory when the final amount is paid to the suppliers and the inventory is delivered.

**Inventories** - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value, on a weighted average basis for BHD. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value, on a first-in-first-out basis for Nanjing Recon and ENI. The methods of determining inventory costs are used consistently from year to year. Allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided when the market value of certain inventory items are lower than the cost.

**Tax Recoverable** – Tax recoverable represented amounts paid for value added tax (“VAT”) on purchases in the P.R.C. amounting to RMB 2,790,722 at June 30, 2012. The amount can be used to offset VAT payable on sales made by the Company.

**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Long-Lived Assets** - The Company applies the ASC Topic 360 “Property, plant and equipment.” ASC Topic 360 requires that long-lived assets, such as property and equipment be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Fair value is determined based on the estimated discounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. There were no impairments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

**Advances from Customers** - The Company, as is common practice in the PRC, will often receive advance payments from its customers for its products or services. The advances are shown as current liabilities and are recognized as revenue when the products are delivered or service is provided.

**Revenue Recognition** - The Company recognizes revenue when the following four criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been provided, (3) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the customers and the customers have signed a completion and acceptance report, risk of loss has transferred to the customers, customers acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in customers’ acceptance provisions have been satisfied. The sales price is not considered to be fixed or determinable until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

**Hardware:**

Revenue from hardware sales is generally recognized when the product is shipped to the customer and when there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer’s final acceptance of the arrangement.

**Software:**

The Company sells self-developed software. For software sales, the Company recognizes revenues in accordance with ASC Topic 985 - 605 “Software Revenue Recognition”. Revenue from software is recognized according to project contracts. Contract costs are accumulated during the periods of installation and testing or commissioning. Usually this is short term. Revenue is not recognized until completion of the contracts and receipt of acceptance statements.

Service:

The Company provides services to improve software function and system operation on separated fixed-price contracts. Revenue is recognized on the completed contract method when acceptance is determined by a completion report signed by the customer.

Deferred revenue represents unearned amounts billed to customers related to sales contracts.

**Cost of Revenues** - Cost of revenues include wages, materials, handling charges, the cost of purchased equipment and pipes and other expenses associated with manufactured products and service provided to customers.

**Subsidy Income** - Grants are given by the government to support local companies' operation and research and development. Grants are recognized as subsidy income in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations when received. Grants in the form of value-added-tax refund for software products are also recognized when received.

**Share-Based Compensation** - The Company accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Share-Based Payment*. Under the fair value recognition provisions of this topic, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense with graded vesting on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. The Company has elected to recognize compensation expenses using the Binomial Lattice valuation model estimated at the grant date based on the award's fair value.



**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD**

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Income Taxes** - Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to ASC Topic 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred taxes. Deferred taxes are provided on differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements, and tax carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. The Company has not been subject to any income taxes in the United States or the Cayman Islands.

Under ASC Topic 740, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position would be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Income tax returns for the years prior to 2009 are no longer subject to examination by tax authorities.

**Earnings (loss) per Share (“EPS”)** - Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted EPS are computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary share equivalents outstanding.

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of ordinary shares, ordinary shares equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during each period. Potentially dilutive ordinary shares consist of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of ordinary stock options and warrants (using the treasury stock method). However, the effect from options and warrants would have been anti-dilutive due to the fact that the weighted average exercise price per share of options and warrants is higher than the weighted average market price per ordinary share during the three months and six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2012.

**NOTE 3. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET**

Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

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	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Third Party	RMB	RMB	U.S. Dollars
Trade accounts receivable	¥ 66,738,526	¥ 87,417,085	\$ 13,840,358
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,744,584 )	(4,443,320 )	(703,491 )
Total - third- party, net	¥ 61,993,942	¥ 82,973,765	\$ 13,136,867

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Related Party	RMB	RMB	U.S. Dollars
Beijing Yabei Nuoda Science and Technology Co. Ltd.	¥ 21,757,039	¥ 17,553,569	\$ 2,779,178
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,362,290 )	(1,304,460 )	(206,529 )
Total - related-parties, net	¥ 20,394,749	¥ 16,249,109	\$ 2,572,649

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**RECON TECHNOLOGY, LTD****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

One of the Founders, Mr. Yin Shenping, is the legal representative of Beijing Yabei Nuoda Science and Technology Co. Ltd (“Yabei Nuoda”). The founder does not have any equity interest in this company currently. The receivable from Yabei Nuoda was generated primarily from the sale of automation system and services based on written contracts.

**NOTE 4. OTHER RECEIVABLES, NET**

Other receivables consisted of the following:

Third Party	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2012
Current Portion	RMB	RMB	U.S. Dollars
Due from ENI (A)	¥ 5,396,143	¥ 6,665,689	\$ 1,055,350
Loans to third parties (B)	1,485,610	2,957,377	468,228
Business advance to staff (C)	1,139,796	2,169,240	343,446
Deposits for projects	146,903	649,176	102,781
Others	381,404	268,032	42,436
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(475,760 )	(528,6	