杜 康 控 股

Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited

The perfect blend

Balanced . Exquisite . Dignified

Annual Report 2016

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Corporate Profile

Based in Henan Province, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited ("Dukang"or the "Group"), formerly known as Trump Dragon Distillers Holdings Limited, is a producer and seller of baijiu ("白酒") products. The Group is the top-tier baijiu producer in Henan Province, and its "Dukang" ("杜康") brand baijiu is emerging as a top-tier brand in the PRC.

As the first PRC baijiu enterprise listed overseas, the Company has its primary listing on the Mainboard of Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited since September 2008 and the listing of its Taiwan Depository Receipts on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since March 2011.

Originated from the brand "Siwu" ("四五"), the Group acquired Luoyang Dukang Holdings Limited ("洛陽杜康控股有限公司") in May 2010 and currently sells its products under the "Dukang" brand name.

The Group's popular product series under "Dukang" brand include "Jiuzu Dukang ("酒祖杜康") Series", "Guohua Dukang ("國花杜康") Series", "Zhonghua Dukang ("中華杜康") Series" and "Lao Dukang ("老杜康") Series".

Named after the forefather of baijiu and drawing upon a long history and rich cultural heritage of over five thousand years, the "Dukang" brand is poised to target the mid-to-high end baijiu market in the PRC.

The Group's products are sold via distributors mainly to supermarkets, flagship stores, specialty stores and restaurants.

The Group currently has an annual grain alcohol production capacity of 4,684 tonnes from 2,428 fermentation pools for the "Dukang" brand.

With its distinctive taste and brewed using traditional methods, the "Dukang" brand has clinched national awards including China Intangible Cultural Heritage (2008), Henan Well-known Trademark (2008), China Well-known Trademark (2005), China Time-honoured Brand (2005), Top 10 Chinese Wine Brands (2001) and Star Enterprise of The National Wine Industry (1994).

In early 2013, the Group's "Dukang" brand was officially endorsed as the reception baijiu for China's Foreign Ministry and more than 200 Chinese Embassies worldwide.

品牌認知
Brand Recognition

With more than 2000 years of history, "Dukang" ("杜康") is a well-known baijiu brand in and beyond Henan Province. Named after the forefather of baijiu - 杜康 ("Dukang"), the renowned "Dukang" brand name has a stronghold in Luoyang City.

We are committed to enhance the "Dukang" brand name via extensive marketing and branding activities. With its rich history and heritage, we believe "Dukang" will fully realise its brand potential and emerge as one of the top national baijiu brand names in the PRC.

"Dukang" products are positioned to target the mid-to-high end market in Henan Province, China.

品牌認知
Brand Recognition

Dukang No.1 (premium series)
杜康1號

Dukang No.2 (regular series)
杜二

Zone 12 Cellar -
Jiuzu Dukang Series
12窖區-
酒祖杜康系列

5 Star -
Mianrou Dukang Series
五星-
綿柔杜康系列

20 Years -
Guohua Dukang Series
20年-
國花杜康系列

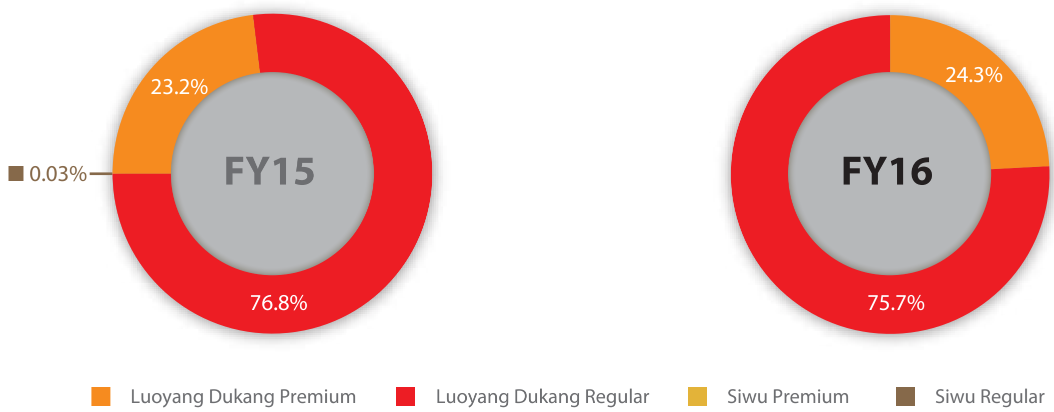
财务概要
Financial Highlights

(RMB' million)

	FY16	FY15	FY14	FY13	FY12
Revenue	865.0	863.4	1,450.9	2,406.2	1,826.6
Gross Profit	301.0	213.4	523.3	984.3	684.4
Gross Profit Margin	34.8%	24.7%	36.1%	40.9%	37.5%
Net (Loss)/Profit	(10.7)	(561.4)	44.1	389.7	218.1
(Loss)/Earnings Per Share (RMB' cents)	(13.36)	(703.24)*	55.22*	488.13*	273.20*
Net Asset Value Per Share (RMB' cents)	1,784.17	1,800.42*	2,503.68*	2,448.89*	1,960.66*

* At the special general meeting of the Company held on 28 October 2015, shareholders of the Company had duly approved the share consolidation on the basis that every ten issued and unissued ordinary shares of par value of HK$0.40 each to be consolidated into one ordinary share of par value of HK$4.00 each effective from 20 November 2015 (fractional entitlements being disregarded). Comparative figures have been restated on the assumption that the share consolidation had been effective in prior years.

Enlarged sales contribution from "Dukang" brand



> **Baijiu has been the mainstay in the Chinese daily lifestyle and the consumer base of baijiu in China is largely intact.**

主席致辞

Chairman's Statement

Dear Valued Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, management and staff of Dukang Distiller Holdings Limited ("Dukang Distillers" or the "Group"), I am pleased to present you the annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 ("FY2016").

The Year in Review

FY2016 continues to be a challenging year for the Group. The baijiu industry has come to the realisation that the austerity measures implemented by the Chinese government are set to stay for the long term. Having gone through three to four years of adjustment, baijiu sales began with a rapid decline into a relatively stable stage of development before showing signs of weak recovery. Nonetheless, the weak recovery in the baijiu industry observed in late 2015 and the first half of 2016 was largely due to the revival of the first-tier baijiu brands. As the overall selling prices in the industry normalised to a reasonable level for the mass end market, consumers tend to favour first-tier baijiu brands which were previously unreachable at the current price point. As a result, the outlook for second-tier and third-tier brands remains tepid and challenging as they are being squeezed by brand value recognition and price rationalisation of first-tier players.

"Dukang", which is a second-tier baijiu brand, was also challenged by the first-tier baijiu brands as the Group witnessed a further decline in baijiu sales volume across the premium and regular segments despite aggressive advertising and promotional ("A&P") activities and proactive participation in national level trade fair during the financial year. The Group's overall revenue was flat at RMB865.0 million for FY2016, a mere increase of 0.2% year-on-year ("yoy") due to a 13.0% increase in average selling price ("ASP") while overall sales volume dropped 11.3%. Notwithstanding the increase in gross profit and gross profit margin, the Group registered a net loss of RMB10.7 million for FY2016 as the Group's selling and distribution expenses increased 35.4% yoy to RMB216.7 million mainly due to higher A&P expenses to promote the Group's products in Henan province.

In order to further elevate the quality of our baijiu products, the Group has decided to adjust the fermentation period from 60 days to 90 days. The longer fermentation period will ensure a higher proportion of higher grade grain alcohol during the distillation process. Following the relocation of the Yichuan facility and the adjustment of the fermentation period, the number of fermentation pools has reduced from 3,449 to 2,428 and the annual grain alcohol production capacity has dropped from 7,203 tonnes to 4,684 tonnes.

Industry Outlook

Since 2012, the crackdown by the Chinese's government on luxury gifting, lavish banquets and receptions has continued to weigh on the purveyors of luxuries such as premium alcohol beverages, perfumes, golf clubs, art, handbag, alcohol beverages and the like. This has taken a toll on the world's biggest market for luxury goods, accounting for half of global luxury spending. Like China's economy, these businesses have entered into "a new normal" of lower prices and more modest sales. Similarly for the baijiu industry, there had been a sharp decrease in the demand for premium baijiu. As a result, leading baijiu brands have aggressively lowered their selling prices in an attempt to seize a larger share of the mass market. With greater brand value recognition and more affordable pricing, the first-tier baijiu brands have been able to penetrate the mass market with ease, which was previously the core market for second- and third-tier brands.

主席致辞

Chairman's Statement

With the first-tier brands coming into our space, the situation becomes more challenging for second- and third-tier brands as the market space has shrunk significantly. Moreover, the first-tier baijiu players have the capacity, some in the billions of RMB, to invest in A&P activities, which is insurmountable by second- and third-tier brands. As a result, despite aggressive A&P activities and proactive participation in national level trade fair during the financial year, sales performance of the Group has remained subdued. Furthermore, the Group's campaign to target the younger consumers has not been receiving the expected results. In view of this, the Group will reassess its A&P strategy for the baijiu market in the new financial year.

The baijiu market is very different today as baijiu consumption and drinking habits have changed significantly. We have moved past the binge drinking era where expensive baijiu used to be downed in successive shots throughout business dinners. Today, consumers are more inclined to drink sparingly during gatherings and embrace baijiu for its diverse and aromatic expressions and appreciate how it can in fact, be paired with up-scale Chinese cuisine. Going forward, the Group will pay close attention to changes in consumer behaviour and streamline the Group's product mix as well as present the "Dukang" brand in a more contemporary and trendy approach to appeal to the consumers. Besides continuing to roll out strategic new products, we will continue to streamline our distributors by replacing those non-performing distributors with efficient distributors who share the same ideology with us in promoting the "Dukang" brand. Simultaneously, the Group is working on reducing sales channel length and increasing service efficiency. In addition, the Group has overhauled its internal management system and streamlined its organizational structure to improve its operational efficiency and internal cost controls.

Baijiu has been the mainstay in the Chinese daily lifestyle and the consumer base of baijiu in China is largely intact. Looking ahead, the Group will strive to secure the position of the longstanding "Dukang" brand in Henan Province with the aforementioned collective measures.

Appreciation and acknowledgment

I would like to thank our customers and shareholders for their unwavering support for the past one year.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my appreciation to the dedication of our management team, staff and business partners. We seek your continuing cooperation and belief in us as we strive to preserve and enhance our branding in the baijiu market.

Thank you.

Zhou Tao
Executive Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

業務回顧
Operations Review

Financial Review

The Group reported a 0.2% year-on-year ("yoy") increase in revenue to RMB865.0 million for FY2016 from RMB863.4 million for FY2015. This was mainly attributable to a 13.0% increase in average selling price ("ASP") while overall sales volume dropped by 11.3%. Luoyang Dukang's sales volume for FY2016 decreased because "Dukang", as a second-tier baijiu brand, encountered intense competition from the first-tier baijiu brand.

Revenue of Luoyang Dukang's Premium Series increased 4.9% yoy to RMB210.0 million for FY2016 from RMB200.1 million for FY2015. Sales volume of Luoyang Dukang Premium Series increased 4.7% yoy from 1,396 tonnes for FY2015 to 1,462 tonnes for FY2016. The ASP for Luoyang Dukang Premium Series increased 0.2% yoy from RMB143.3 per kilogram for FY2015 to RMB143.6 per kilogram for FY2016.

The sales of Luoyang Dukang Regular Series declined 1.2% yoy from RMB663.0 million for FY2015 to RMB655.0 million for FY2016. Sales volume of Luoyang Dukang Regular Series declined 12.3% yoy from 23,058 tonnes for FY2015 to 20,224 tonnes for FY2016. ASP for Luoyang Dukang Regular Series increased 12.5% yoy from RMB28.8 per kilogram for FY2015 to RMB32.4 per kilogram for FY2016.

The sales mix from Luoyang Dukang Premium Series and Regular Series in terms of revenue for FY2016 was 24.3% and 75.7% respectively. The sales mix from Luoyang Dukang Premium Series and Regular Series in terms of sales volume for FY2016 was 6.7% and 93.3% respectively.

The Group's overall gross profit increased by RMB87.6 million or 41.1% to RMB301.0 million. The overall gross profit margin ("GPM") increased by 10.1 percentage points from 24.7% to 34.8%, primarily due to the increase in overall average selling price for "Dukang" products and decrease in depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The Group's gross profit for Premium and Regular Series increased from RMB81.4 million and RMB131.9 million for FY2015 to RMB102.5 million and RMB198.5 million for FY2016 respectively. The GPM for Premium Series increased from 40.7% for FY2015 to 48.8% for FY2016 while the GPM for Regular Series increased from 19.9% for FY2015 to 30.3% for FY2016. The increase in GPM was mainly due to the change in product mix during FY2016.

業務回顧
Operations Review

As a result of increased commercial broadcast on radio and TV channels in Henan Province, the Group's selling and distribution expenses increased 35.4% yoy from RMB160.0 million to RMB216.7 million for FY2016.

The Group's administrative expenses decreased by RMB14.4 million or 15.5% to RMB78.4 million mainly due to the decrease in depreciation expenses and write-off of property, plant and equipment.

The Group's finance costs decreased by RMB2.5 million or 21.7% mainly due to the decrease in the average balance of bank loans during the period under review compared to FY2015.

As a result of flat sales, higher selling and distribution expenses, and income tax expense, the Group registered a net loss of RMB10.7 million for FY2016.

Cash Flow Management

Cash and cash equivalents increased by RMB192.6 million from RMB403.0 million for FY2015 to RMB595.6 million for FY2016. This was mainly due to net cash of RMB196.9 million generated from operating activities, net cash of RMB1.9 million used in investing activities and net cash of RMB2.5 million used in financing activities for FY2016.

Financial Position

For the period under review, the Group's total equity decreased from RMB1,437.3 million for FY2015 to RMB1,424.3 million for FY2016.

In addition, the Group's total assets increased from RMB92.9 million to RMB1,931.3 million mainly due to the increase of interest in an associate and cash and cash equivalents, which were partially offset by the decrease in property, plant and equipment ("PPE"), inventories and prepayments, deposits and other receivables ("PDO").

Total liabilities increased from RMB401.2 million for FY2015 to RMB507.0 million for FY2016 mainly due to the increase of trade payables, amount due to an associate, accrued liabilities and other payables and short term bank loans. Trade payables increased by RMB37.0 million mainly due to a higher amount of raw materials and packaging materials purchased in 4QFY2016 compared to 4QFY2015. Accrued liabilities and other payables increased by RMB61.3 million mainly due to the receipt of the remaining sales deposit of RMB40.0 million and an increase of accrued advertising expenses.

董事会
Board Of Directors

Zhou Tao 周濤

Mr Zhou Tao is the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He was appointed to the Board on 28 February 2008 and was last re-elected on 28 October 2014. Mr Zhou is responsible for the overall business direction and development as well as supervising the overall sales, marketing and branding activities of the Group. Mr Zhou has over 17 years of sales and marketing experience in food and beverage companies, which included a stint as the Henan branch manager in 安徽口子窖酒業集團 (Anhui Kouzijiao Spirit Group), a well-known baijiu producer and seller in the PRC. In June 2005, Mr Zhou joined the Group's former subsidiary, Henan Trump Dragon Siwu Wine Co., Ltd., as a Director and Deputy Managing Director and was responsible for its sales and marketing operations. In May 2007, Mr Zhou was appointed as the Director of the Group's subsidiary, Henan Siwu Wine Sales Company Limited. Mr Zhou graduated from 鄭州大學 (Zhengzhou University) with a Bachelor's Degree in Finance in July 1992 and from 中國社會科學院研究生院 (the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Science) with a Certificate in Economics in December 1998.

Huo Lei 霍雷

Mr Huo Lei was appointed as the Executive Director of the Company on 1 September 2014 and was last re-elected on 28 October 2014. Mr Huo is responsible for the overall general administration and personnel management of the Group. Mr Huo has been with the Group since he joined the Group's subsidiary, Henan Trump Dragon Siwu Wine Co., Ltd., in September 2005. From March 2000 to September 2003, Mr Huo was a manager in 河南省農業綜合開發廣泰科技有限公司 (Henan Province Agriculture Development Guangtai Technology Co., Ltd.). From September 2003 to September 2005, he was a manager in the corporate management department of 河南省新世家置業有限公司 (Henan Province Xinshijia Property Development Co., Ltd.). Mr Huo graduated from 鄭州工業大學 (Zhengzhou University of Technology) with a Diploma in Electric System Automation in July 2000 and from the North West Agriculture and Forestry University, Shaanxi Province, with a Master in Business Administration in June 2013.

Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)

Mr Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) was appointed as Independent Director of the Company on 26 June 2008 and re-designated as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 1 April 2011. Subsequently, he was re-designated as an Independent Director on 30 October 2012 and appointed as the Lead Independent Director on 1 June 2015. Mr Tan is a member of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee. He is currently the Managing Director of Ironman Minerals & Ores Pte Ltd, an energy resource and minerals trading company. Prior to his current appointment at Ironman Minerals & Ores, Mr Tan has more than 18 years of experience in the financial industry as the Executive Director in Millennium Securities Pte Ltd. He graduated from The University of Tennessee with a Master in Business Administration in 1984. Mr Tan's present directorships as at 27 September 2016 in other listed companies included Changtian Plastic & Chemical Limited, Li Heng Chemical Fibre Technologies Limited, Qingmei Group Holdings Limited and EuroSports Global Limited.

董事會 Board Of Directors

何德昌 Ho Teck Cheong

Mr Ho Teck Cheong was appointed as Independent Director of the Company on 1 April 2011 and was last re-elected on 28 October 2014. Mr Ho is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committees. Mr Ho graduated from McGill University, Montreal, Canada in 1982. Mr Ho had over 21 years in the banking industry where his last held position was with Santander Group as the Group Managing Director of its Asia Pacific region, responsible for Investment, Corporate and Private Banking. As of 27 September 2016, Mr Ho also sits on the board of Li Heng Chemical Fibre Technologies Limited, a company listed on the SGX-ST.

謝聲喜 Chia Seng Hee, Jack

Mr Chia Seng Hee, Jack was appointed as Independent Director of the Company on 26 June 2008 and was last re-elected on 28 October 2015. He is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee. Mr Chia graduated from the National University of Singapore with a Degree in Accountancy and from the International University of Japan with a Master of Arts in International Relations. He is qualified as a Fellow of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. He also completed the General Manager Program at Harvard Business School. After 20 years in both the private and public sectors, substantially in Japan and China, with Arthur Andersen, Singapore Technologies, the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC) and the International Enterprise Singapore Board, Mr Chia decided to embark on a career as a professional director, specializing in corporate governance. Mr Chia's present directorships as at 27 September 2016 in other listed companies included AGV Group Limited, China Hongcheng Holdings Limited, Combine Will International Holdings Limited, Debao Property Development Ltd., mm2 Asia Ltd. and Shanghai Turbo Enterprises Ltd. Currently he spends most of his time in Chongqing and Singapore.

賈國彪 Jia Guobiao

Mr Jia Guobiao was appointed as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 14 February 2014 and was last re-elected on 28 October 2014. He was the Chief Operating Officer of Synear Food Holdings Limited since June 2010. Mr Jia joined Synear Frozen as Marketing Manager in 1999 and was subsequently appointed as the Assistant to Chairman of Henan Synear in December 2001. In 2006, he was appointed as Vice President (Operations) of Synear Food Holdings Limited. Mr Jia graduated from 武漢大學 (Wuhan University) with a Degree in Law in 1990 and obtained a PHD in Literature from 中國人民大學 (Renmin University of China) in 2004.

Senior Management

史東凱 Shi Dongkai

Mr Shi is the General Manager (Finance) of the Group. He is responsible for overseeing the daily finance and accounting operations of the Group. Mr Shi is currently the Securities Investment Manager of ZhengZhou Synear Food Products Company which involves in the development, production and sale of quick freeze food products since 2005. He was the Department Manager for Henan Synear Food Products Holdings Company from July 2001 to June 2005. Prior to that, he joined ZhengZhou Kangfuda Rental Company in March 1993. Mr Shi graduated from 河南商業專科學校 (Henan Business College) in June 1990. In 2014, Mr Shi has successfully become the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants and graduated from 西安交通大學 (Xi'an Jiaotong University) with a Masters in Business Administration.

何衍業 Ho Hin Yip

Mr Ho is the Financial Controller of the Group and Joint Company Secretary of the Company. He joined the Group in April 2012 and is responsible for the financial reporting and company secretarial matters of the Group. He has over 19 years of experience in audit and accounting. Mr Ho graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor's Degree in Professional Accountancy. He is a practicing member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and an associate member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants in the United Kingdom.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited (the "Company") is committed to setting and maintaining high standards of corporate governance within the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") by adopting and complying, where possible, with the principles and guidelines of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "Code") with the aim to preserve and enhance the interests of all stakeholders.

The Company recognises that good corporate governance establishes and maintains a legal and ethical environment, which is essential for preserving and enhancing the interests of all stakeholders. This report describes the corporate governance framework and practices of the Company that were in place throughout the financial year under review, with reference to the Code. The Board confirms that the Company has, generally, adhered to the principles and guidelines of the Code where they are applicable, relevant and practicable to the Group. Any deviations from the guidelines of the Group or areas of non-compliance have been explained accordingly.

(A) Board Matters

Principle 1: The Board's Conduct of its Affairs

The Board, in addition to its statutory responsibilities, is primarily and collectively responsible for overseeing and supervising the management of the business and corporate affairs to ensure proper conduct of the business, affairs and the overall performance of the Group and long-term success of the Company to protect and enhance long-term shareholders' value. Board members are expected to act in good faith and exercise independent judgement in the best interests of the Group.

The functions of the Board include:

1. providing effective leadership, guiding and setting the strategic objectives and directions to ensure that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Group to achieve its objectives;

2. advising Management on major policy initiatives and significant issues and approving board policies, strategies and financial targets of the Company;

3. approving the Group's annual budgets, key operational matters, investment and divestment proposals, major funding proposals, corporate or financial restructuring, material acquisitions and disposal of assets, interested person transactions of a material nature and convening of shareholders' meetings;

4. reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management systems and internal controls, including information technology controls, financial, operational and compliance controls, and to ensure that the areas of concern are addressed and recommendations of the Internal Auditors/Audit Committee ("AC") are implemented and monitor the progress of implementation;

5. approving all Board appointments or re-appointments and appointments of key management personnel as well as evaluating their performance and reviewing their compensation packages;

6. overseeing the proper conduct of the Company's business, setting the Group's values and standards (including ethical standards) to ensure that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met and reviewing the corporate governance processes;

7. reviewing the performance of the Group towards achieving adequate shareholders' value including, but not limited to, the declaration of interim and final dividends (if applicable), approval of financial results of the Group and the audited financial statements, and timely announcements of material transactions;

8. identifying key stakeholder groups and recognize that their perceptions affect the Company's reputation; and

9. considering sustainability issues, e.g. environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation.

Corporate Governance Report

Certain functions have been delegated by the Board to various Board Committees, namely the AC, the Nominating Committee ("NC") and the Remuneration Committee ("RC"), which operate under clearly defined terms of reference. All Board Committees are chaired by an Independent Director and all of the members are Independent Directors.

The Board accepts that while these Board Committees have the delegated power to make decisions, execute actions or make recommendations in their specific areas respectively, and will report back to the Board with their decisions and/or recommendations, the ultimate responsibility for the decisions and actions rests with the Board.

The Board and Board Committees' meetings are scheduled in advance to coincide with the announcement of the Group's quarterly results. Additional Board meetings will be convened when they are deemed necessary to address any significant issues that may arise in between the scheduled meetings. The Company's Bye-laws and Board Committees' Terms of Reference provide for Board and Board Committees' meetings to be held via telephone, electronic or other communication facilities which permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously. The Board and Board Committees also circulate written resolutions, when necessary, for approval by the relevant members of the Board and Board Committees.

In addition, at least once a year, the Board holds its Board and/or Board Committees' meetings at the Group's sites or where it has business presence and/or an AC member who is an Independent Director will visit the Group's sites and conduct physical inspection on the Group's property, plant and equipment. This allows the Board to develop a good understanding of the Group's businesses and promote active engagement with the Group's key management team.

Directors may request further explanations, briefing or discussion from Management on any aspect of the Group's operations or business. When circumstances require, Board members exchange views outside the formal environment of Board meetings.

The matters reserved for the Board's decision and the types of material transactions that are likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating units and/or financial position as well as matters other than in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

- Quarterly, half-year and full year financial results;
- The Group's strategic plans including long-term strategic plans;
- The Group's annual operating plan and budget;
- Potential joint venture, merger, acquisition, divestment or other changes in the Company's assets, if any;
- Management changes or changes in effective control of the Company, if any;
- Firm evidence of significant improvement or deterioration in near term earnings prospects, if any;
- Subdivision of shares or stock dividends, if any;
- Acquisition or loss of significant contract, if any;
- Significant new product or discovery, if any;
- Public or private sale of significant amount of additional securities of the Company, if any;
- Share Buyback, if any;
- Share Option or share schemes, if any;
- Scrip Dividend Scheme, if any;
- Interested Person Transactions, if any;
- Borrowing of a significant amount of funds, if any;
- Occurrence of an event of default under debt or other securities or financing or sale agreements, if any;
- Significant litigation, if any;
- Significant change in capital investment plans e.g. building of factories, increasing plant and machinery and increasing production lines, if any;
- Significant dispute(s) with customers or suppliers, or with any parties, if any;
- Material financial loss/damage caused by disaster and/or loss of credibility arising from corporate scandals and other fraudulent activities pursuant to any reports received under the Whistle Blowing Policy adopted by the Company, if any;
- Appointment and removal of Secretary;
- Tender offer for another company's securities, if any; and
- Valuation of the Group's assets that has a significant impact on the Group's financial position and/or performance.

The number of meetings held by the Board and Board committees and their attendance in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2016 ("FY2016") are disclosed in the table below:

Meeting of	Board	AC	NC	RC
Total meetings held for FY2016	4	4	1	1
Zhou Tao	4/4	–	–	–
Jia Guobiao	2/4	–	–	–
Huo Lei	4/4	–	–	–
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1
Chia Seng Hee, Jack	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1
Ho Teck Cheong	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1

Principle 2: Board Composition and Balance

As at the date of this report, the Board comprises six members holding the following offices:

Name	AC	RC	NC
Zhou Tao (Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)	–	–	–
Huo Lei (Executive Director)	–	–	–
Ho Teck Cheong (Independent Director)	C	M	M
Chia Seng Hee, Jack (Independent Director)	M	C	C
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) (Lead Independent Director)	M	M	M
Jia Guobiao (Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)	–	–	–

Notes:
C – Chairman
M – Member

Presently, the Board comprises two Executive Directors and four Non-Executive Directors, three of whom are independent. Accordingly, pursuant to Guideline 2.2 of the Code, the Independent Directors made up at least half of the Board where the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer is the same person; the Chairman is part of the management team; and the Chairman is not an Independent Director.

The size and composition of the Board are reviewed by the NC annually to ensure that it is appropriate so as to facilitate effective decision-making. When reviewing the composition of the Board, the NC will also take into consideration that there is an appropriate mix of expertise and experience and the Board members collectively possess the relevant skills which the Group may tap on for assistance in furthering its business objectives.

The NC, with the concurrence of the Board, is of the opinion that the current size of the Board is appropriate, taking into account the nature and scope of the Group's operations, and the requirements of the business. As a group, the members of the Board bring with them an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience and knowledge of the Group. Their core competencies include accounting, finance, business, industry and management experience, strategic planning and are familiar with regulatory requirements. The diversity of the Directors' experience allows for the useful exchange of ideas and views. All Directors have extensive experience in jurisdictions outside Singapore, specifically the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Whilst the current Board does not have gender diversity, this is an important aspect of the NC's consideration, should there be any proposed new appointment(s) of member to the Board. New Directors, if any, will continue to be selected based on objective criteria set as part of the process for appointment of new Directors.

The Non-Executive Directors contribute to the Board process by monitoring and reviewing Management's performance against goals and objectives. Their views and opinions provide alternative perspectives to the Group's business. When challenging Management's proposals or decisions, they bring independent judgement to bear on business activities and transactions involving conflicts of interest and other complexities.

The Independent Directors met up periodically without the presence of the other Directors, or communicate via emails or telephone discussions on issues concerning the Company and will provide feedback to the Chairman, where necessary, after such meetings or communications.

The profiles of Board members are set out in the section entitled "Board of Directors" on pages 10 and 11 of the Annual Report.

Principle 3: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Mr Zhou Tao, being the Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company, plays a key role in developing the business of the Group and provides the Group with strong leadership and vision. He is also responsible for the Group's overall business strategies and policies, including, but not limited to, the day-to-day running of the Group's operations.

As Chairman of the Board, Mr Zhou Tao is responsible for the effectiveness of the Board. He ensures that Board meetings are held when necessary, assists in ensuring compliance with the Group's corporate governance guidelines, acts as facilitator at Board meetings, and monitors the translation of Board decisions into executive actions. He also ensures the quality, quantity and timeliness of information flow between the Board and Management and that the Board has sufficient opportunities for interaction and informal meetings with Management.

Although the roles and responsibilities of the Executive Chairman and the CEO are vested in Mr Zhou Tao, which is a deviation from the guideline of the Code, the Board believes that vesting the roles of both Executive Chairman and CEO in the same person who is knowledgeable in the business of the Group provides the Group with a strong and consistent leadership and thus allows for more effective planning and execution of long-term business strategies. As the Group's business and operations are based in the PRC, Mr Zhou's dual role as Executive Chairman and CEO will enable the Group to conduct its business more efficiently and ensure that the decision-making process of the Group would not be unnecessarily hindered.

All major decisions made by Mr Zhou Tao are reviewed by the Board. As such, the Board believes that there are adequate safeguards and checks in place to ensure that the process of decision-making by the Board is independent and based on collective decision without any individual exercising any considerable concentration of power of influence. As such, there is a balance of power and authority and, therefore, no one individual can control or dominate the decision-making process of the Company. The Board is not considering separating the roles of the Executive Chairman and the CEO at this moment. The NC will review the need to separate these roles from time to time and make its recommendations when necessary.

Taking cognizance that the Chairman and the CEO are the same person, the Board has appointed Mr Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) as Lead Independent Director ("LID") on 1 June 2015. This is also in line with the guidelines of the Code. Mr Tan is available to shareholders and any other persons where they have concerns and for which contact through the normal channels of the Chairman and CEO or the Financial Controller has failed to resolve or is inappropriate. He will also facilitate periodic meetings with the other Independent Directors in board matters, when necessary and provides feedback to the Executive Chairman after such meetings.

His other specific roles as LID are as follows:

a) act as liaison between the Independent Directors and the Executive Chairman and CEO and lead the Independent Directors to provide non-executive perspectives in circumstances where it would be inappropriate for the Executive Chairman to serve in such capacity and to contribute a balanced viewpoint to the Board;

b) advise the Executive Chairman of the Board as to the quality, quantity and timeliness of the information submitted by Management that is necessary or appropriate for the Independent Directors to effectively and responsibly perform their duties; and

c) assist the Board and the Company's officers in better ensuring compliance with and implementation of corporate governance.

Principle 4: Board Membership

The NC comprises three members, all of whom are Independent Directors, as set out below:

Chia Seng Hee, Jack	(Independent Director)	- NC Chairman
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)	(Lead Independent Director)	- NC Member
Ho Teck Cheong	(Independent Director)	- NC Member

The NC is responsible for the following under its terms of reference:

1. reviewing the Board structure, size and composition and making recommendations to the Board, where appropriate;

2. determining the process for search, nomination, selection and appointment of new Board members and assessing nominees or candidates for appointment or re-election to the Board, determining whether or not such nominee has the requisite qualifications and whether or not he is independent;

3. reviewing and recommending to the Board the nomination of retiring Directors and those appointed during the year standing for re-election at the Company's annual general meeting, having regard to each Director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance;

4. reviewing and determining, on an annual basis, the independence of Directors bearing in mind the circumstances set forth in the Code and any other salient factors;

5. ensuring all Directors submit themselves for re-election at regular intervals;

6. reviewing and evaluating whether or not directors who have multiple board representations are able to and has been adequately carrying out their duties as Directors of the Company, having regard to the competing time commitments that they face when serving on multiple boards of listed companies and other principal commitments and to recommend to the Board guidelines to address competing time commitments faced by such Directors, if necessary;

7. evaluating the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole; and

8. reviewing succession plans for the Executive Directors, in particular, the Chairman and the CEO, and progressive renewal of the Board by considering each Director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance (e.g. attendance, preparedness, participation and candour).

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The NC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference which are in line with the Code.

The NC has adopted a process for selection and appointment of new Directors which provides the procedure for identification of potential candidates, evaluation of candidates' skills, knowledge and experience, assessment of candidates' suitability. The curriculum vitae and other particulars/documents of the nominee or candidate will be reviewed by the NC based on his/her qualifications, business and related experience, commitment, ability to contribute to the Board process, such qualities and attributes that may be required by the Board, before making its recommendation to the Board. The Board believes that contributions from each Director go beyond his/her attendance at Board and Board Committees' meetings.

Newly appointed Executive Directors will be provided with Service Agreements setting out their term of office and terms of appointment. The Service Agreement, subject to the RC's recommendations, can be renewed for another three years after the expiry of the first term. For Non-Executive Directors, formal letters of appointment setting out their terms of appointment will be issued to new appointees to the Board.

All Directors, including newly appointed Directors, will receive an orientation that includes briefings by Management on the Group's structure, history, business, operations, visions, values and policies. Directors also have the opportunity to visit the Group's operational facilities and to meet with Management so as to gain a better understanding of the Group's business operations. Directors who do not have prior experience or are not familiar with the duties and obligations required of a listed company in Singapore, will undergo the necessary training.

On an ongoing basis, the Board is updated on any amendments and requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and other statutory and regulatory changes which may have an important bearing on the Company and the Directors' obligations to the Company, from time to time, or during Board meetings by the Company Secretary or at separate seminars on the amendments and requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and other statutory and regulatory changes which may have an important bearing on the Company and the Directors' obligations to the Company from time to time.

The NC has adopted the Code's definition of an independent director and guidelines as to relationships in determining the independence of a director. In addition the NC requires each Non-Executive Director to state whether he considers himself to be independent despite having any of the relationships identified in the Code which would deem him not to be independent, if any.

For FY2016, the NC had reviewed the independence of the independent directors and determined Mr Tan Siok Sing (Calvin), Mr Ho Teck Cheong and Mr Chia Seng Hee, Jack to be independent and free from any of the relationships outlined in the Code. The Directors had confirmed their own independence. The Board concurred with the NC's views.

Mr Jia Guobiao is considered a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director as he is deemed to be directly associated with a 10% shareholder, Treasure Winner Holdings Limited.

Save as disclosed, none of the Directors on the Board are related and do not have any relationship with the Company or its related companies or its officers who could interfere or to be reasonably perceived to interfere with the exercise of their independent judgements. None of the Independent Directors has served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment.

Pursuant to Bye-law 86(1) of the Company's Bye-laws, every Director is required to retire at least once every three years and, shall be eligible for re-election. Any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy is required to retire at the next annual general meeting following his/her appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting pursuant to Bye-law 85(6) of the Company's Bye-laws.

Mr Zhou Tao, Mr Huo Lei, Mr Ho Teck Cheong and Mr Jia Guobiao were last re-elected at the annual general meeting held on 28 October 2014. Mr Chia Seng Hee, Jack and Mr Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) were last re-elected at the annual general meeting held on 28 October 2015. There was no new Director appointed by the Board during the year. As such, no Directors are due for re-election pursuant to Bye-law 86(1) or required to retire pursuant to Bye-law 85(6) at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

In recommending the re-election of incumbent Directors, the NC will take into consideration their attendance and participation at the Board and Board Committees' meetings, in particular, their contributions to the business and operations of the Company as well as Board processes. The Directors concern will abstain from deliberation and voting in respect of their own re-election at the respective NC and Board meetings.

The NC had reviewed the multiple-board seats held by the Non-Executive Directors in listed companies to determine if they had been adequately carrying out their duties as a Director of the Company. The NC, having considered the confirmations received by the Non-Executive Directors, the details of their other commitments and multiple-board seats, and their contributions during the workings of the Board, is of the view that such multiple board representations do not hinder each Non-Executive Director from carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company. The NC is satisfied that sufficient time and attention have been accorded by these Directors to the affairs of the Company. The Board concurred with the NC's views.

To allow for flexibility, there will not be a fixed maximum number of listed company board representations which Directors may hold. The NC and the Board are of the view that the number of directorships a Director can hold and his principal commitments should not be prescriptive as the time commitment for each company will vary.

The NC and the Board will review the number of listed company board representations of the Directors from time to time.

Directorships or chairmanships held by the Company's Directors in other listed companies as at 27 September 2016 are as follows:

Name of Director[(1)]	**Date of first appointment / last re-election**	**Directorships in other listed companies**	
		Current	**Past 3 Years**
Zhou Tao (Executive Chairman and CEO)	28 February 2008 / 28 October 2014	Nil	Nil
Huo Lei (Executive Director)	1 September 2014 / 28 October 2014	Nil	Nil
Jia Guobiao (Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)	14 February 2014 / 28 October 2014	Nil	Nil
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) (Lead Independent Director)	26 June 2008 / 28 October 2015	Changtian Plastic & Chemical Limited EuroSports Global Limited Li Heng Chemical Fibre Technologies Limited Qingmei Group Holdings Limited	Nil
Ho Teck Cheong (Independent Director)	1 April 2011 / 28 October 2014	Li Heng Chemical Fibre Technologies Limited	Nil
Chia Seng Hee, Jack (Independent Director)	26 June 2008 / 28 October 2015	AGV Group Limited China Hongcheng Holdings Limited Debao Property Development Ltd. mm2 Asia Ltd. Shanghai Turbo Enterprises Ltd. Combine Will International Holdings Limited	Sunray Holdings Limited[(2)]

(1) The principal commitment of the Directors, if any, is set out in the "Board of Directors" section in this Annual Report.
(2) Delisted on 1 April 2014.

Currently, no alternate Directors have been appointed in respect of any of the Directors.

Principle 5: Board Performance

The Group has in place a system to assess the performance of the Board as a whole.

Currently, the Board does not assess the performance of each Director or at the Board Committee's level. The Board is of the view that given the Board's size, cohesiveness of Board members and attendance of Directors at Board Committees' meetings, there is no value-add in having assessments of Board Committees and individual Board members. To-date, no external facilitator has been used.

The evaluation of the Board's performance is conducted annually. Each Director is required to complete a questionnaire relating to the size and composition of the Board, information flow to the Board, Board procedures and accountability as well as matters concerning CEO/Key Management Personnel and standard of conduct of its Board members.

The Board has taken the view that the financial indicators recommended under the Code to be included as part of the performance criteria for Board evaluation are not appropriate as these are more of a measurement of Management's performance and, therefore, less applicable to the whole Board.

The Board, with the recommendation of the NC, had adopted a new board evaluation performance form ("BPE") in August 2015, which was updated to take into consideration the guidelines of the Code, foster proactive board development, raise the performance bar relative to corporate best practices and ensuring relevance in today's dynamic business environment.

The questionnaires in the BPE were expanded to include remuneration matters, risk management and internal controls and shareholders' rights and responsibilities, which cover communications with shareholders and conduct of shareholders' meetings. An evaluation of the Board's performance for FY2016 was conducted. The evaluation exercise provided feedback from each Director, his views of the Board, its structure, procedures, processes, behaviours and effectiveness of the Board as a whole. The results of the Board performance evaluation were collated and the findings were presented to the NC for discussion with comparatives from the previous year's results.

The NC is generally satisfied with the results of the Board performance for FY2016, which indicated areas of strengths and those that could be improved further. No significant problems were identified. The NC had discussed the results with Board members who agreed to work on those areas that could be improved further. The NC would continue to evaluate the process for such review and its effectiveness from time to time.

Principle 6: Access to Information

Board members are provided with adequate and timely information on Board affairs and issues that require the Board's decision. To assist the Directors in discharging their duties, Management provides reports and financial statements to the Board on a regular basis. Board and Board Committees' papers are sent to Directors at least three working days before each meeting so that the Directors may better understand the matters prior to the meetings and discussions may be focused on questions that the Directors may have on these matters.

Financial highlights of the Group's performance and development are presented on a quarterly basis at Board meetings. The Group's CEO, Senior Management, and the Financial Controller are present at these presentations to address any queries which the Board may have. Directors are entitled to request from Management and be provided with additional information as required in order for them to make informed decisions.

All Directors have independent access to the Group's Senior Management and the Company Secretaries. All Directors are provided with complete and adequate information prior to Board meetings and on an on-going basis. The Company Secretaries provides secretarial support to the Board, ensure adherence to Board procedures and relevant rules and regulations which are applicable to the Company. At least one of the Company Secretaries attends all Board and Board Committees' meetings.

The appointment and the removal of the Company Secretaries is a matter reserved for the Board.

Where decisions to be taken require expert opinion or specialised knowledge, the Directors, either as a group or individually, may seek independent professional advice as and when necessary in furtherance of their duties at the Company's expense. The appointment of such independent professional advisor is subject to approval by the Board.

(B) Remuneration Matters

Principle 7: Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

The RC comprises three members, all of whom are Independent Directors, as set out below:

Chia Seng Hee, Jack	(Independent Director)	- RC Chairman
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)	(Lead Independent Director)	- RC Member
Ho Teck Cheong	(Independent Director)	- RC Member

The RC is responsible for the following under its written terms of reference:

1. reviewing and recommending to the Board a general framework of remuneration for the Directors of the Company and Key Management Personnel of the Group;

2. considering what compensation commitments in the Directors' service agreements, if any, would entail in the event of early termination with a view to be fair and avoid rewarding poor performance;

3. recommending to the Board any long-term incentive schemes which may be set up from time to time and to do all acts necessary in connection therewith;

4. recommending the appropriate remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors to the level of their contribution, taking into account factors such as their effort, time spent and their responsibilities and that they should not be overly compensated;

5. administering the Dukang Employee Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme"), and shall have all the powers set out in the Scheme; and

6. carrying out other duties as may be agreed by the RC and the Board.

The RC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference which are in line with the Code.

The scope of the RC's review covers all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, and benefits-in-kind. The remuneration packages take into consideration the long-term interests of the Group, industry standards, and ensure that the interests of the Executive Directors are aligned with that of the shareholders. The recommendation of the RC for the Directors' remuneration would be submitted to the Board for endorsement. No Director or member of the RC is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

If required, the RC will seek expert advice inside and/or outside of the Company on remuneration of all Directors and Key Management Personnel. The Company did not engage any remuneration consultant for FY2016.

Principle 8: Level and Mix of Remuneration

In reviewing and determining the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel, the RC takes into consideration the prevailing economic situation, skills, expertise and contribution to the individual and Company's performance, the pay and employment conditions within the industry and in comparable companies. The remuneration packages are set such that the Directors are adequately but not excessively remunerated.

The Executive Chairman and CEO, Mr Zhou Tao had entered into a Service Agreement with the Company for an initial term of 3 years commencing 5 September 2008 which was subject to review and renewal upon expiry unless terminated by either party giving not less than three months' notice to the other. His Service Agreement had been subsequently renewed on 4 September 2011 for a period of 3 years with no changes in the terms and conditions, save for his remuneration when he was re-designated as Executive Chairman cum CEO on 28 March 2013. Mr Zhou's Service Agreement was extended for another 3 years commencing from 4 September 2014.

Mr Huo Lei, an Executive Director of the Company had entered into a Service Agreement with the Company for an initial term of 3 years commencing 1 September 2014 which will be subject to review and renewal upon expiry on 30 August 2017 unless terminated by either party giving not less than three months' notice to the other.

The Company does not have any contractual provisions which allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from Executive Directors and/or key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company as such provisions will stifle the Company's ability to effectively attract and retain the right individuals.

The Non-Executive Directors are paid Directors' fees which takes into account their contribution and responsibilities on the Board and Board Committees as well as attendance at meetings. These fees are subject to shareholders' approval at every AGM.

The RC is of the view that the current remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors is appropriate, taking into account factors such as efforts and time spent, and responsibilities of the Directors. Other than the Directors' fees, the Non-Executive Directors do not receive any other forms of remuneration from the Company. The RC had recommended to the Board an amount of S$310,000 as Directors' fees for the year ending 30 June 2017 ("FY2017"), payable half-yearly in arrears. This recommendation had been endorsed by the Board.

The RC had also carried out an annual review of the Chairman and Key Management Personnel's remuneration packages to ensure that their remuneration commensurate with their performance, giving due regard to the financial health and business needs of the Group. The review considers the Group and individual performance as well as relevant comparative remuneration in the market. For FY2016, the RC reviewed the remuneration packages of Key Management Personnel's and had recommended the same for Board approval. The Board concurred with the RC's recommendations accordingly.

No Director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration

The annual remuneration band of each individual Director and Key Management Personnel for FY2016 are set out below:

Name	Fees %	Salaries %	Variable/ Performance-related income/ bonus %	Benefits in kind %	Other long-term incentives %	Total %
Below S$250,000						
Executive Directors:						
Zhou Tao	–	100	–	–	–	100
Huo Lei	–	100	–	–	–	100
Non-Executive Directors:						
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)	100	–	–	–	–	100
Chia Seng Hee, Jack	100	–	–	–	–	100
Ho Teck Cheong	100	–	–	–	–	100
Jia Guobiao	100	–	–	–	–	100
Key Management Personnel:						
Ho Hin Yip	–	100	–	–	–	100
Shi Dong Kai	–	100	–	–	–	100

Notwithstanding Guideline 9.1 of the Code, as there were only 2 Key Management Personnel during FY2016, disclosure is only made in respect of the remuneration of these 2 Key Management Personnel. The aggregate remuneration paid to these 2 key management personnel is approximately RMB0.9 million.

Due to the confidentiality and commercial sensitivity attached to remuneration matters, in particular those of our key management personnel, given the highly competitive environment the Group operates in, the Company does not fully disclose the remuneration of each individual Director and the key management personnel. However, disclosures had been provided in applicable bands of S$250,000 as above, with a breakdown in percentage of the remuneration earned through fees, salary, fixed component, variable component, benefits in kind, and/or other long term incentives.

The remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and the Key Management Personnel of the Company and its subsidiaries comprise base salaries. The Company has an employee share option scheme in place known as the Dukang Employee Share Option Scheme (formerly known as Trump Dragon Employee Share Option Scheme). However, no option of shares has been granted since its inception.

There were no employees of the Group who are immediate family members of a Director or the CEO for FY2016.

(C) Accountability and Audit

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board aims to provide a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's financial performance to shareholders. Financial results are released on a quarterly basis to the shareholders within the timeline stipulated in the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST Listing Manual"). All the financial information presented in the results announcement or Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and approved by the Board before being released through SGXNET.

In line with the SGX-ST Listing Manual, negative assurance statements were issued by the Board to accompany its quarterly financial results announcements, confirming to the best of its knowledge that nothing had come to their attention which would render the Company's quarterly results to be false or misleading. The Company is not required to issue negative assurance statements for its full year results announcement.

Management provides the Board with information on the Group's performance, position and prospects on quarterly basis to ensure that they effectively discharge their duties. This is supplemented by updates on matters affecting the financial performance and business of the Group, if such event occurs.

Principle 12: Audit Committee

The AC comprises three members, all of whom are Independent Directors, as set out below:

Ho Teck Cheong	(Independent Director)	- AC Chairman
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)	(Lead Independent Director)	- AC Member
Chia Seng Hee, Jack	(Independent Director)	- AC Member

The AC meets at least four times a year and, as and when deemed appropriate, to carry out its functions.

The AC has the authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. It has full access to and the co-operation of Management and also full discretion to invite any Director or Executive Officer to attend its meetings and give adequate resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

The Board is of the view that the AC members are appropriately qualified and have the necessary recent and relevant accounting or related financial management expertise as the Board interprets such qualification in its business judgement, to discharge their duties and responsibilities. The AC members are not former partners or directors of or have any financial interest in the Company's existing audit firm or corporation.

The AC is responsible for the following under its terms of reference:

1. reviewing with the internal and external auditors their audit plans, evaluating the systems of internal controls, audit reports, their letters to Management and Management's response respectively;

2. reviewing the internal controls and procedures to ensure co-ordination between internal and external auditors, co-operation from Management and assistance given to facilitate their respective audits and discussing problems and concerns, if any, arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of Management, where necessary);

3. the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risk management systems;

4. reviewing the quarterly and full year financial results of the Group before submission to the Board for approval so as to ensure the integrity of the Company's financial statements, focusing in particular on changes in accounting policies and practices, major risk areas, significant adjustments resulting from the audit, compliance with accounting standards and compliance with the SGX-ST Listing Manual and other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements;

5. reviewing and discussing with the external auditors any suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations which has or is likely to have material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position, and Management's response;

6. reviewing annually the scope and results of the audit and its cost effectiveness, independence, objectivity and performance of the internal and external auditors;

7. reviewing arrangements by which staff of the Group and any other persons may in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or, other matters;

8. nominating and reviewing the appointment or re-appointment of the internal and external auditors and matters relating to the resignation on dismissal of the auditors, if any;

9. reviewing interested person transactions (if any) falling within the scope of Chapter 9 of the SGX- ST Listing Manual;

10. reviewing potential conflicts of interest, if any;

11. undertaking such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board, and reporting to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising which require the attention of the AC; and

12. generally undertaking such other functions and duties as may be required by the statutes or the SGX-ST Listing Manual, or by such amendments as may be made thereto from time to time.

The AC meets with the Group's internal and external auditors and Management to review accounting, auditing and financial reporting matters so as to ensure that an effective system of control is maintained.

The AC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference which is in line with the Code.

In performing its functions for FY2016, the AC has:

(i) held four meetings with Management.

(ii) reviewed the internal and external audit plans, including the nature and scope of work before commencement of these audits.

(iii) met up with the Group's internal and external auditors during the year under review without the presence of Management to discuss their findings set out in their respective reports to the AC. Both the internal and external auditors had confirmed that they had access to and received full cooperation and assistance from Management and no restrictions were placed on the scope of audits.

(iv) reviewed and approved the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of financial position, statements of changes in equity, consolidated cash flows and auditors' reports.

(v) conducted a review of the non-audit services provided by the external auditors and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services will not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors as well as the cost effectiveness of the audit before confirming their re-nomination. The following fees amounting to RMB1,453,000 were approved:

Audit fees	RMB1,407,000
Non-Audit fees	RMB46,000

The external auditors had also confirmed their independence in this respect.

(vi) recommended the re-appointment of Messrs BDO Limited, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong ("BDO-HK") and Messrs BDO LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore ("BDO-SG") to act jointly and severally as the Company's Auditors.

BDO-HK is a member of BDO International Limited in Hong Kong and BDO-SG, which is registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, is a member firm of BDO International Limited in Singapore.

The Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is of the view that the re-appointment of BDO-HK and BDO-SG to act jointly and severally as the Auditors has enabled the Company to comply with and meet the objective and spirit of Rule 712 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST.

(vii) confirmed that the Company had complied with Rule 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual in relation to the appointment of the same auditing firm to audit its accounts, foreign-incorporated subsidiaries and associated companies. The Group's subsidiaries and associated companies are disclosed under Notes 13 and 14 of the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 57 to 60 of this Annual Report respectively.

The External Auditors and/or the Group Financial Controller will keep the AC abreast of changes to accounting standards and issues, if any, which have a direct impact on the financial statements through updates and/or reports from time to time, where applicable or relevant. In addition, the AC is entitled to seek clarification from Management, the External Auditors or seek independent professional advice, or attend relevant seminars at the Company's expense from time to time to apprise themselves of accounting standards/financial updates.

The Group has put in place a whistle-blowing programme ("Whistle-Blowing Policy") which provides well-defined and accessible channels in the Group through which employees and any other persons may raise concern about fraudulent activities, malpractices or improper conduct within the Group, in a responsible and effective manner. There were no whistle blowing reports received for FY2016.

Principles 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls
Principles 13: Internal Audit

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework and the maintenance of a sound system of internal controls and an effective risk management system to safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets.

The Group's control environment provides the foundation upon which all other components of internal controls are built upon. It provides discipline and structure, setting the tone of the organization and influencing the control consciousness of its staff. A weak control environment foundation hampers the effectiveness of even the best designed internal control procedures.

The effectiveness of the internal control system and procedures at present are monitored by Management. The Company does not have a Risk Management Committee. However, Management regularly reviews the Company's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant business risks as well as appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks. Management reviews all significant control policies and procedures and highlights all significant matters to the AC and the Directors. The Group's financial risk management is disclosed under Note 29 of the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 70 to 73 of the Annual Report.

The Group's internal audit department ("internal auditors") carries out the internal audit functions. The internal auditors report directly to the AC Chairman. The role of the internal auditors is to support the AC in ensuring that the Group maintains a sound system of internal controls by monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of key controls and procedures. The AC will assess the adequacy of the internal audit function on an annual basis. For FY2016, the AC is satisfied that the resources and experience of the internal auditors, headed by Mr Chen Wei and his team assigned to the internal audit of the Group are adequate to meet their obligations.

The AC, with the assistance of the internal and external auditors, reviews on an annual basis the adequacy of the Company's internal controls addressing financial, operational, compliance and informational technology risks, and risk management policies established by Management.

The internal and external auditors have, during the course of their audit, carried out a review of the effectiveness of key internal controls within the scope of their audit. Any material non-compliance or weaknesses in internal controls noted during the respective audits and their recommendations are reported to the AC. The AC also reviews the effectiveness of the actions taken by Management on the recommendations made by the internal and external auditors in this respect and ensures that there are adequate internal controls in the Group and recommendations are implemented.

In line with the Code, the AC, with the concurrence of the Board, had adopted a Management Assurance Confirmation Statement ("Management Assurance Statement"). For FY2016, the Executive Chairman and CEO and the General Manager (Finance) had provided Management Assurance Statements for each quarter and full year, confirming that:

(i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances;

(ii) to the best of their knowledge, nothing has come to their attention as Management, which would render the interim financial statements to be false or misleading in any material aspect;

(iii) they are aware of their responsibilities for establishing, maintaining and evaluating the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Company;

(iv) they are not aware of any known significant deficiencies in the risk management and internal control systems relating to preparation and reporting of financial data, or of any fraud; and

(v) the internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems are adequate and effective.

The Board recognises that no internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities as a system is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss, and to manage rather than eliminate risks of failure to achieve the Group's objectives. The review of the Group's internal control system is a concerted and continuing process.

As recommended by the SGX-ST, an opinion of the Board with the concurrence of the AC on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls, addressing financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks, and risk management systems is set out in the Directors' Report under page 31 of the Annual Report.

(D) Communication with Shareholders

Principles 14: Communication with Shareholders
Principles 15: Greater Shareholder Participation

The Group continues to keep all stakeholders informed of its corporate activities on a timely and consistent basis. In line with continuous disclosure obligations, the Company is mindful of the need for regular and proactive communication with its shareholders. Communication with shareholders is done via announcements and/or press releases on a timely basis through:

(i) major developments of the Group;

(ii) financial statements containing a summary of the financial information and affairs of the Group for the quarterly and full year via SGXNET;

(iii) annual reports and circulars that are sent to all shareholders; and

(iv) notices of and explanatory notes for general meetings.

Shareholders are invited and encouraged to attend general meetings to put forth any questions they may have on the motions to be debated and decided upon. If any shareholder is unable to attend these meetings, he is allowed to appoint up to 2 proxies to vote on his behalf at the meetings. The duly completed and original proxy form is required to be submitted not less than 48 hours before the general meeting and deposited at the Company Share Transfer Agent's office.

The notices of the general meetings are dispatched to shareholders, together with explanatory notes at least 14 clear days before each meeting for ordinary resolutions and at least 21 clear days for special resolutions to be passed. The notice is also advertised in a national newspaper.

At general meetings, each distinct issue is proposed as a separate resolution.

The Company welcomes shareholders to voice their views and seek clarification on issues relating to the Group's business as outlined in the agenda of the AGM notice and encourages shareholders' participation at AGMs.

The Chairmen of the AC, NC and RC or their representatives will be available at the forthcoming AGM to attend to queries raised by the shareholders. The external auditors will also be present to assist the Directors in addressing any relevant queries by shareholders.

The Board noted that the SGX-ST had introduced new listing rules to promote greater transparency in general meetings and support listed companies in enhancing their shareholders' engagement. The Company would conduct its votings in general meetings by poll where shareholders are accorded rights proportionate to the shareholding and all votes are counted. The Board believes that this will enhance transparency of the voting process and encourage greater shareholder participation. The Company had employed electronic polling in its general meetings in 2015 and barring any unforeseen circumstances, it would continue to employ electronic polling for its future general meetings.

Other than communicating with Shareholders at AGMs, the Company has engaged an external Investor Relations ("IR") Manager to assist with its investor relations matters. Media, analysts, investors and shareholders may also contact the IR Manager or the Group Financial Controller and/or the Directors through the Company on any investor relations matters. The contact details of the IR Manager are set out in the Company's media release and/or results presentation which are released to the SGX-ST via the SGXNET. In FY2016, although there was no meeting with institutional and retail investors, the Company had released media release and results presentation slides together with its financial results announcement to the SGX-ST via the SGXNET every quarter.

The Company does not have a policy on payments of dividends. The form, frequency and amount of dividends declared each year will take into consideration the Group's profit growth, cash position, positive cash generated from operations, projected capital requirements for business growth and other factors as the Board may deem appropriate. The Company endeavours to pay dividends and where dividends are not paid, the Company will disclose its reason(s) accordingly.

No dividend will be declared for FY2016 as the Group has to be prudent with its cash flow requirements for its business operations and future developments/strategies.

Dealings in Securities

The Group had adopted an internal compliance code of conduct to provide guidance to its Directors, key officers and employees regarding dealings in the Company's securities and implications of Insider Trading (the "Securities Code") in compliance with Rule 1207(19) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

In line with the Group's internal compliance code, Directors, key officers and employees of the Group are prohibited from dealing in securities of the Company during the periods commencing two weeks before the release of the quarterly results and at least one month before the release of full year results and ending one day after the date of announcement of the relevant results. Directors and employees are also advised against dealing in the securities when they are in possession of any unpublished material price-sensitive information of the Group at all times. The Company confirms that it had adhered to its Securities Code for FY2016.

Directors and key officers are also encouraged not to deal in the Company's securities on short-term Considerations.

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has adopted an internal policy governing procedures for the identification, approval and monitoring of interested person transactions. All interested person transactions are subject to review by the AC at its quarterly meetings to ensure that such transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and are not prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders.

The AC with the concurrence of the Board confirmed that there were no IPTs for FY2016 pursuant to the disclosure under Rule 920 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than S$100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual)	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual (excluding transactions less than S$100,000)
Nil	Nil	Nil

The Group does not have a general mandate from the shareholders for IPTs.

Material Contracts

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Group did not enter into any material contracts involving the interests of the CEO, Directors, Controlling Shareholders and no such material contracts subsist at the end of the financial year, save for the Service Agreements entered into by the Executive Directors with the Company.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively known as the "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 ("FY2016").

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Zhou Tao (Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Huo Lei (Executive Director)
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) (Lead Independent Director)
Chia Seng Hee, Jack (Independent Director)
Ho Teck Cheong (Independent Director)
Jia Guobiao (Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)

Share Option Scheme

The Company implemented the Dukang Employee Share Option Scheme, formerly known as Trump Dragon Employer Share Option Scheme, (the "Scheme") on 10 July 2008. The Scheme is administrated by the Remuneration Committee of the Company.

No option to take up the unissued shares of the Company was granted during the financial year. As at the date of this report, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company was granted under the Scheme.

There were no shares Issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year. There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire Shares or Debentures

During and at the end of the financial year, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries was a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' Interests in Shares or Debentures

According to the Register of Directors' shareholdings, none of the Directors holding office at the end of the financial year or as at 21 July 2016 had any interest in the share capital or debentures of the Company.

Directors' Service Contracts

Mr Zhou Tao had entered into a Service Agreement as Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") with the Company for an initial term of 3 years commencing from 5 September 2008 which was subject to review and renewal upon expiry or unless terminated by either party giving not less than three months' notice to the other. His Service Agreement had been subsequently renewed on 4 September 2011 for a period of 3 years commencing from 4 September 2011 to 3 September 2014 with no changes in the terms and conditions, save for his remuneration when he was re-designated Executive Chairman cum CEO on 28 March 2013. Mr Zhou's Service Agreement has been extended for another 3 years commencing from 4 September 2014.

Mr Huo Lei, an Executive Director of the Company, had entered into a Service Agreement with the Company for an initial term of 3 years commencing from 1 September 2014 which is subject to review and renewal upon expiry on 31 August 2017 or unless terminated by either party giving not less than three months' notice to the other.

Directors' Contractual Benefits

Except for the Service Agreements detailed above and transactions disclosed in note 28 to the financial statements, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest since the end of the previous financial year.

Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee

Details of the Company's Audit Committee ("AC"), Nominating Committee ("NC") and Remuneration Committee ("RC") are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 13 to 29 of this Annual Report.

Compliance with Rule 1207(10) of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST Listing Manual").

The AC has reviewed the overall scope of both internal and external audits and the representations given by Management to the internal and external auditors. The AC has also met with the Company's internal and external auditors for FY2016 to discuss the results of their respective findings within their scope of work, evaluation of the Company's system of internal controls, where applicable and separately without the presence of Management. Details on the duties and functions carried out by the AC, adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls and internal audit during the financial year under review are set out on pages 24 to 27 of the Corporate Governance Report.

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the internal and external auditors, and reviews performed by Management, the various Board Committees and the Board, the AC and the Board are of the opinion that the Group's internal controls, addressing financial, operational and compliance and information technology risks, and risk management systems, were adequate and effective as at 30 June 2016.

Auditors

The AC has recommended to the Board of Directors the re-appointment of BDO Limited, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong ("BDO Limited") and BDO LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore ("BDO LLP") to act jointly and severally as the auditors of the Company at the forthcoming AGM.

BDO Limited and BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to accept the re-appointment to act jointly and severally as auditors of the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Zhou Tao
Director

Huo Lei
Director

27 September 2016

Statement By Directors

We, Zhou Tao and Huo Lei, being two of the Directors of the Company, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors:

(i) the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto, set out on pages 34 to 73, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 30 June 2016 and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended; and

(ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors authorised these financial statements for issue on 27 September 2016.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Zhou Tao
Director

Huo Lei
Director

27 September 2016

To the shareholders of Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

We have audited the financial statements of Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") set out on pages 34 to 73, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2016, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2016, and of the financial performance and cash flows of the Group for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BDO LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
600 North Bridge Road
#23-01 Parkview Square
Singapore 188778

27 September 2016

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants
25th Floor, Wing On Centre
111 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

27 September 2016

Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 RMB'000	2015 RMB'000
Revenue	6	**865,038**	863,413
Cost of sales		**(564,053)**	(650,047)
Gross profit		**300,985**	213,366
Other income	7	**2,554**	5,833
Selling and distribution expenses		**(216,668)**	(160,038)
Administrative expenses		**(78,446)**	(92,886)
Impairment loss on interest in an associate	14	**–**	(36,957)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	15	**–**	(471,729)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	17	**–**	(38,720)
Operating profit/(loss)	8	**8,425**	(581,131)
Finance costs	9	**(8,890)**	(11,361)
Share of profit of an associate		**4,602**	4,238
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**4,137**	(588,254)
Income tax (expense)/credit	11	**(14,799)**	26,868
Loss for the year, attributable to owners of the Company		**(10,662)**	(561,386)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**(2,305)**	(21)
Total comprehensive income for the year, attributable to owners of the Company		**(12,967)**	(561,407)
Loss per share for loss attributable to owners of the Company during the year	12		(Restated)
- Basic and diluted (RMB cents)		**(13.36)**	(703.24)

Statements Of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	Group 2016 RMB'000	Group 2015 RMB'000	Company 2016 RMB'000	Company 2015 RMB'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Non-current assets					
Interests in subsidiaries	13	**–**	–	**288,534**	279,108
Interest in an associate	14	**123,672**	119,070	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	15	**374,408**	385,601	**–**	–
Prepaid land lease payments	16	**115,961**	118,777	**–**	–
Intangible assets	17	**1,280**	1,280	**–**	–
Deposits	18	**–**	6,537	**–**	–
		615,321	631,265	**288,534**	279,108
Current assets					
Inventories	19	**644,082**	663,700	**–**	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries	13	**–**	–	**546,949**	515,526
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	18	**23,656**	87,870	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	20	**595,627**	403,009	**19**	22
		1,263,365	1,154,579	**546,968**	515,548
Non-current assets held for sale	21	**52,592**	52,592	**–**	–
		1,315,957	1,207,171	**546,968**	515,548
Current liabilities					
Trade payables		**116,727**	79,767	**–**	–
Amount due to an associate	14	**29,502**	20,097	**–**	–
Accrued liabilities and other payables	22	**210,553**	149,208	**4,416**	3,450
Bank and other loans, secured	23	**135,000**	119,750	**–**	–
Provision for income tax		**3,048**	4,914	**–**	–
		494,830	373,736	**4,416**	3,450
Net current assets		**821,127**	833,435	**542,552**	512,098
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,436,448**	1,464,700	**831,086**	791,206
Non-current liabilities					
Bank and other loans, secured	23	**–**	15,000	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**12,161**	12,446	**–**	–
		12,161	27,446	**–**	–
Net assets		**1,424,287**	1,437,254	**831,086**	791,206
EQUITY					
Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
Share capital	25	**279,499**	279,499	**279,499**	279,499
Reserves	26	**1,144,788**	1,157,755	**551,587**	511,707
Total equity		**1,424,287**	1,437,254	**831,086**	791,206

Zhou Tao
Director

Huo Lei
Director

Statements Of Changes In Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2016

GROUP

	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium* (Note 26) RMB'000	Merger reserve* (Note 26) RMB'000	Statutory reserves* (Note 26) RMB'000	Translation reserve* RMB'000	Retained profits* RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
Balance as at 1 July 2014	279,499	656,811	(150,101)	147,182	3,855	1,061,415	1,998,661
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(561,386)	(561,386)
Other comprehensive income							
- Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	(21)	–	(21)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(21)	(561,386)	(561,407)
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	–	–	5,591	–	(5,591)	–
Balance as at 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015	279,499	656,811	(150,101)	152,773	3,834	494,438	1,437,254
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(10,662)	(10,662)
Other comprehensive income							
- Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	(2,305)	–	(2,305)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(2,305)	(10,662)	(12,967)
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	–	–	10,075	–	(10,075)	–
Balance as at 30 June 2016	**279,499**	**656,811**	**(150,101)**	**162,848**	**1,529**	**473,701**	**1,424,287**

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of RMB1,144,788,000 (2015: RMB1,157,755,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

COMPANY

	Share capital RMB'000	Share premium** (Note 26) RMB'000	Contributed surplus** (Note 26) RMB'000	Translation reserve** RMB'000	Accumulated losses** RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
Balance as at 1 July 2014	279,499	656,811	120,523	(58,889)	(200,761)	797,183
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(5,962)	(5,962)
Other comprehensive income						
- Exchange differences on translation of financial statements	–	–	–	(15)	–	(15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(15)	(5,962)	(5,977)
Balance as at 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015	279,499	656,811	120,523	(58,904)	(206,723)	791,206
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(5,843)	(5,843)
Other comprehensive income						
- Exchange differences on translation of financial statements	–	–	–	45,723	–	45,723
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	45,723	(5,843)	39,880
Balance as at 30 June 2016	**279,499**	**656,811**	**120,523**	**(13,181)**	**(212,566)**	**831,086**

** These reserve accounts comprise the Company's reserves of RMB551,587,000 (2015: RMB511,707,000) in the Company's statement of financial position.

Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 RMB'000	2015 RMB'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**4,137**	(588,254)
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income	7	**(1,805)**	(1,323)
Interest expenses	9	**8,890**	11,361
Depreciation	8	**21,276**	48,893
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	8	**2,816**	2,784
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	**(2)**	2,783
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	8	**172**	10,736
Impairment loss on interest in an associate	14	**–**	36,957
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	15	**–**	471,729
Impairment loss on intangible assets	17	**–**	38,720
Share of profit of an associate		**(4,602)**	(4,238)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**30,882**	30,148
Decrease in inventories		**19,618**	25,907
Decrease in trade receivables		**–**	1,838
Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**64,214**	132,923
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		**36,960**	(53,064)
Increase in accrued liabilities and other payables		**52,765**	18,318
Increase in amount due to an associate		**9,405**	8,256
Cash generated from operations		**213,844**	164,326
Income taxes paid		**(16,950)**	(14,584)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**196,894**	149,742
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(3,720)**	(24,396)
Additions to prepaid land lease payments		**–**	(29,347)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		**4**	1,039
Deposits paid		**–**	(9,471)
Interest received		**1,805**	1,323
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,911)**	(60,852)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bank and other loans		**120,000**	143,750
Repayments of bank loans		**(119,750)**	(210,000)
Interest paid		**(8,890)**	(11,361)
Advance from a director		**6,181**	–
Net cash used in financing activities		**(2,459)**	(77,611)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**192,524**	11,279
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**403,009**	391,751
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		**94**	(21)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**595,627**	403,009

1. GENERAL CORPORATE INFORMATION

Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Bermuda on 12 February 2008 under the Bermuda Companies Act as an exempted company with limited liability. The address of its registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 18/F, SUHE International Centre, East 62, Nongye Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The Company's shares are listed on the Mainboard of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST") and certain of its shares are listed as Taiwan Depositary Receipts on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 13 to the financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as the "Group" hereinafter.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 September 2016.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB. The financial statements also include the applicable disclosure requirements of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies stated in note 4 below. The financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 5.

There are no new and revised IFRSs that are mandatory for application for the year ended 30 June 2016.

3. ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs, which have been issued and are potentially relevant to the Group's financial statements but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

IFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle[1]
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure Initiative[1]
Amendments to IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative[2]
Amendments to IAS 12	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses[2]
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation[1]
Amendments to IAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements[1]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (2011)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[4]
Amendments to IFRS 15	Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers[3]
IFRS 9 (2014)	Financial Instruments[3]
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[3]
IFRS 16	Leases[5]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
4 No mandatory effective date yet determined but is available for adoption
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

IFRS 9 (2014) - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 (2014) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (the business model test) and that have contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (the contractual cash flow characteristics test) are generally measured at amortised cost. Debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristics test are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") if the objective of the entity's business model is both to hold and collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets. Entities may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to measure equity instruments that are not held for trading at FVTOCI. All other debt and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

IFRS 9 (2014) includes a new expected loss impairment model for all financial assets not measured at FVTPL replacing the incurred loss model in IAS 39 and new general hedge accounting requirements to allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in financial statements.

IFRS 9 (2014) carries forward the recognition, classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities from IAS 39, except for financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, where the amount of change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of the liability is recognised in other comprehensive income unless that would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch. In addition, IFRS 9 (2014) retains the requirements in IAS 39 for derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

3. ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Continued)

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The new standard establishes a single revenue recognition framework. The core principle of the framework is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. IFRS 15 supersedes existing revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations.

IFRS 15 requires the application of a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied

IFRS 15 includes specific guidance on particular revenue related topics that may change the current approach taken under IFRS. The standard also significantly enhances the qualitative and quantitative disclosures related to revenue.

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16, which upon the effective date will supersede IAS 17 "Leases" and related interpretations, introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Specifically, under IFRS 16, a lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Accordingly, a lessee should recognise depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows. Also, the right-of-use asset and the lease liability are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. This accounting treatment is significantly different from the lessee accounting for leases that are classified as operating leases under the predecessor standard, IAS 17.

In respect of the lessor accounting, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

The Group will apply the above new and revised IFRSs when they become effective. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of the above new and revised IFRSs. Except as described above, the directors do not anticipate that the application of other new and revised IFRSs will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

4.1 Business combination and basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 30 June each year.

Inter-company transactions and balances between group companies together with unrealised profits are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment on the asset transferred, in which case the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisition or up to the effective dates of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Acquisition of subsidiaries or businesses is accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the Group, as the acquirer. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are principally measured at acquisition-date fair value. The Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. The Group may elect, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure the non-controlling interest that represents a present ownership interest in the subsidiary either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent adjustments to consideration are recognised against goodwill only to the extent that they arise from new information obtained within the measurement period (a maximum of 12 months from the acquisition date) about the fair value at the acquisition date. All other subsequent adjustments to contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability are recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

4.2 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee over which the Company is able to exercise control. The Company controls an investee if all three of the following elements are present: power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the investee, and the ability to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

In the Company's statement of financial position, interests in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.3 Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control or joint control over those policies. Associates are accounted for using the equity method whereby they are initially recognised at cost and thereafter, their carrying amount are adjusted for the Group's share of the post-acquisition change in the associates' net assets except that losses in excess of the Group's interest in the associate are not recognised unless there is an obligation to make good those losses.

Profits and losses arising on transactions between the Group and its associates are recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate. The investor's share in the associate's profits and losses resulting from these transactions is eliminated against the carrying value of the associate.

Any premium paid for an associate above the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is capitalised and included in the carrying amount of the associate and the entire carrying amount of the investment is subject to impairment test as detailed in note 4.7.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress ("CIP"), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other costs, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, less any estimated residual values, using the straight-line method, over the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold buildings	Over the shorter of lease terms or useful lives of 20 - 50 years
Plant and machinery	2 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years

CIP, which represents buildings under construction and plant and machinery pending installation, is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises direct costs incurred during the periods of construction, installation and testing. No depreciation is provided on CIP until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for intended use. When the assets concerned are available for use, the costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with the policy as stated above.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.5 Leases

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

Operating lease charges as the lessee

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group are classified as operating leases.

Where the Group has the right to use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease terms except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rental are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Prepaid land lease payments

Prepaid land lease payments represent up-front payments to acquire long term interests in the usage of land held under an operating lease in Mainland China. They are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The up-front payments are amortised over the lease period on a straight-line basis except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets.

4.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, as described below in note 4.7. Such intangible assets are not amortised.

Trademark

The trademark was regarded as having an indefinite useful life because the trademark legal right is capable of being renewed indefinitely at insignificant cost and the trademarked products are expected to generate net cash inflows indefinitely. The trademark is stated at cost less any impairment losses.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Prepaid land lease payments, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, interest in an associate, non-current deposits and the Company's interests in subsidiaries are subject to impairment testing.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that they are impaired. All other assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent from those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

Impairment loss recognised for cash-generating unit is charged on a pro rata basis to the assets in the cash-generating unit, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less cost of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable), whichever is the higher.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or cash generating unit, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.

4.8 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average basis, and in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and applicable selling expenses.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.9 Financial assets

The Group's and the Company's financial assets include deposits and other receivables, amounts due from subsidiaries and cash and cash equivalents. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

All financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's and the Company's financial assets are classified into the category of loans and receivables, which are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (trade debtors), and also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction cost.

Derecognition of financial assets occurs when the contractual right to the future cash flows in relation to the financial asset expire or when the financial asset has been transferred and the transfer meets the criteria for derecognition in accordance with IAS 39.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence of impairment of individual financial assets includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group and the Company about one or more of the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- granting concession to a debtor because of debtor's financial difficulty; and
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Loss events in respect of a group of financial assets include observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the group of financial assets. Such observable data includes but are not limited to adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and, national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which the impairment occurs.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

If, in subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that it does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which the reversal occurs.

4.10 Financial liabilities

The Group's and the Company's financial liabilities include bank and other loans, trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables and amount due to an associate.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognised as an expense in finance costs in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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

Borrowings

Borrowings include bank and other loans and are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Other financial liabilities

These include trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables and amount due to an associate and are recognised initially at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortised costs, using the effective interest method.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.11 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when:

- they are available for immediate sale;
- management is committed to a plan to sell;
- it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn;
- an active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated;
- the asset or disposal group is being marketed at a reasonable price in relation to its fair value; and
- a sale is expected to complete within 12 months from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of:

- their carrying amount immediately prior to being classified as held for sale in accordance with the Group's accounting policy; and
- fair value less costs to sell.

Following their classification as held for sale, non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

4.12 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

(i) from the sale of goods, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold. This is usually taken as the time when the goods are delivered and the buyer has accepted the goods; and

(ii) interest income, on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

4.14 Accounting for income tax

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, tax authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the reporting date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for tax purposes. Except for goodwill and recognised assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profits, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates appropriate to the expected manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is realised or settled and that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on interests in subsidiaries and associate, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income in which case the taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or when they relate to items recognised directly in equity in which case the taxes are also recognised directly in equity.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.15 Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

Pursuant to the relevant regulations of the government in Mainland China, the subsidiaries operating in Mainland China have participated in central pension schemes (the "Schemes") operated by local municipal governments, whereby the subsidiaries in the PRC are required to contribute a certain percentage of the basic salaries of their employees to fund their retirement benefits. The local municipal governments undertake to assume the retirement benefits obligations of all existing and future retired employees of the subsidiaries in the PRC. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the Schemes is to pay the ongoing required contributions under the Schemes mentioned above. Contributions under the Schemes are charged to profit or loss as incurred. There are no provisions under the Schemes whereby forfeited contributions may be used to reduce future contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

4.16 Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"). The financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the functional currency of the principal subsidiaries of the Group whose operations are principally conducted in Mainland China.

In the individual financial statements of the consolidated entities, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the individual entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the reporting date retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined and are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

In the consolidated financial statements, all individual financial statements of foreign operations, originally presented in a currency different from the Group's presentation currency, have been converted into RMB. Assets and liabilities have been translated into RMB at the closing rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been converted into RMB at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates, or at the average rates over the reporting period provided that the exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Any differences arising from this procedure have been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the translation reserve in equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.

4.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks (including financial institution) and in hand and short-term bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the acquisition, construction or production of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed when incurred.

4.20 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:

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

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of key management personnel of the Group or the Company's parent.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions apply:

(i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

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

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.20 Related parties (Continued)

(b) (Continued)

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

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(i) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(ii) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(iii) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

4.21 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components.

No separate analysis of segment information by business or geographical segments is presented as the Group's major business comprises manufacture and sales of baijiu products in Mainland China. The Group's revenue, assets and capital expenditure are principally attributable to a single geographical region, which is Mainland China.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Depreciation

The Group depreciates its property, plant and equipment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 4.4. The estimated useful lives reflect the management's estimate of the periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of these assets. The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment as at the end of the financial year is disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements.

(ii) Net realisable value of inventories

These estimates are based on the current market condition and the historical experience of selling products of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of competitor actions in response to severe industry cycles. Management will reassess the estimations at each reporting date. The carrying amount of the Group's inventories is disclosed in note 19 to the financial statements.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(iii) Impairment and write off of receivables

The Group's management determines impairment of receivables on a regular basis. This estimate is based on the credit history of the Group's debtors and the current market condition. When the Group's management determines that there are indicators of significant financial difficulties of the debtors such as default or delinquency in payments, allowance for impairment are estimated. The Group's management reassesses the impairment of receivables at each reporting date. Bad debts are written off as incurred. Where the actual outcome or expectation in the future is different from the original estimates, such differences will affect the carrying value of receivables and thus the impairment loss in the period in which such estimate is changed. The carrying amounts of the Group's other receivables as at 30 June 2016 were RMB19,530,000 (2015: RMB78,559,000).

(iv) Provision for taxes

The Group is mainly subject to various taxes in Mainland China including enterprise income tax, consumption tax, value-added tax ("VAT") and other surtaxes. Significant judgement is required in determining the amount of the provision for taxes, the timing of payment of related taxes and the interpretation of tax regulations. The Group carefully evaluates the tax implications of every material transaction and recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amounts of the Group's provision for income tax, other taxes recoverable and other taxes payable as at 30 June 2016 were RMB3,048,000 (2015: RMB4,914,000), RMB3,821,000 (2015: RMB7,268,000) and RMB27,891,000 (2015: RMB26,165,000) respectively. The carrying amount of the Group's deferred tax liabilities is disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements.

(v) Impairment of assets (other than financial assets)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment of assets (other than financial assets and intangible assets with indefinite useful life) at each reporting date. They are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable or tested for reversal of impairment when there are indicators that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. When assessing impairment, management may need to estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and determine a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are set out in notes 14 to 17.

6. REVENUE

Revenue represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowances for returns and trade discounts. An analysis of the Group's revenue is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Sale of goods	**865,038**	863,413

7. OTHER INCOME

Analysis of the Group's other income recognised is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bank interest income	**1,805**	1,323
Miscellaneous	**749**	4,510
	2,554	5,833

8. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The Group's operating profit/(loss) is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost of sales (note (a))	**564,053**	650,047
Depreciation on owned assets	**21,276**	48,893
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments (note (b))	**2,816**	2,784
Net foreign exchange loss	**16**	30
Staff costs:		
- Directors' remuneration	**2,819**	3,259
- Salaries, wages and other benefits	**57,669**	66,202
- Retirement benefits scheme contributions	**9,997**	10,531
Impairment losses on:		
- Interest in an associate	**–**	36,957
- Property, plant and equipment	**–**	471,729
- Intangible assets	**–**	38,720
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(2)**	2,783
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	**172**	10,736

Notes:

(a) Cost of sales comprises cost of inventories recognised as expense of RMB416,720,000 (2015: RMB492,737,000) and consumption tax of RMB147,333,000 (2015: RMB157,310,000). The consumption tax charged to the Group is in proportion to the revenue and volume of baijiu products sold by the Group.

(b) Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments has been charged to cost of sales.

9. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest on bank and other loans	**8,890**	11,361

10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

For the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, the remuneration of the directors of the Company analysed into the following bands is disclosed in compliance with paragraph 1207(11) of Chapter 12 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST:

	Executive directors	Non-executive directors	Total
For the year ended 30 June 2016			
Below S$250,000 (equivalent to RMB1,218,000)	**2**	**4**	**6**
For the year ended 30 June 2015			
Below S$250,000 (equivalent to RMB1,180,000)	4*	4	8

* Other than the continuing directors, the number of directors also includes 2 resigned executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2015.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current tax – Mainland China		
- Charge for the year	**13,412**	11,035
- Underprovision in respect of prior years	**1,672**	6,287
	15,084	17,322
Deferred tax (note 24)	**(285)**	(44,190)
	14,799	(26,868)

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of Bermuda and the British Virgin Islands ("BVI"), the Group is not subject to any taxation under these jurisdictions during the years presented.

The provision for Mainland China income tax has been made at the statutory income tax rate of 25% on the assessable profits of the PRC subsidiaries of the Group in accordance with the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT) (Continued)

Reconciliation between income tax expense/(credit) and accounting profit/(loss) at applicable tax rate is as follows:

	2016 **RMB'000**	2015 RMB'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**4,137**	(588,254)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25%	**1,034**	(147,063)
Effect of equivalent sales, non-taxable and non-deductible items, net	**5,607**	93,397
Temporary differences not recognised	**(630)**	2,538
Tax losses not recognised	**7,116**	17,973
Underprovision in respect of prior years	**1,672**	6,287
Income tax expense/(credit)	**14,799**	(26,868)

12. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is calculated based on the Group's loss attributable to owners of the Company of RMB10,662,000 (2015: RMB561,386,000) divided by the weighted average number of 79,828,927 (2015: 79,828,927 (restated)) ordinary shares in issue during the year, as adjusted for the effect of the share consolidation that took place on 20 November 2015 (note 25). The corresponding weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been restated on the assumption that the said share consolidation had been effective on 1 July 2014.

Diluted loss per share for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were the same as basic loss per share as the Group has no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during these years.

13. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2016 RMB'000	Company 2015 RMB'000
Unlisted shares, at cost	**288,534**	279,108

The directors of the Company had assessed for impairment in value of interests in subsidiaries. In the opinion of the directors, no allowance for impairment in value of interests in subsidiaries is required.

The amounts due from subsidiaries are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable by cash on demand.

Particulars of the subsidiaries at the reporting date are set out below:

Name	Date and place of incorporation/ establishment	Principal activities and place of business	Issued/registered and paid-up capital	Equity interest held 2016	Equity interest held 2015
Directly held:					
Sea Will International Limited	22 January 2007, BVI	Investment holdings, BVI	US$10,000	**100%**	100%
Indirectly held:					
Trump Dragon Investment Limited	5 December 2003, Hong Kong	Investment holdings, Hong Kong	HK$10,000	**100%**	100%
Henan Zhongxin Haifu Ltd. 河南中新海富商貿有限公司	8 May 2006, the PRC	Sale and marketing of baijiu products, Mainland China	US$45,000,000	**100%**	100%
Hugefield Holdings Limited	21 January 2009, BVI	Investment holdings, BVI	US$50,000	**100%**	100%
Greater Fortune Investments Limited	5 March 2009, Hong Kong	Investment holdings, Hong Kong	HK$10,000	**100%**	100%
Henan Siwu Wine Sales Company Limited 河南四五酒业销售有限公司	29 September 2009, the PRC	Sale and marketing of baijiu products, Mainland China	US$300,000	**100%**	100%
Luoyang Dukang Holdings Limited 洛阳杜康控股有限公司	24 November 2009, the PRC	Investment holdings, Mainland China	RMB600,000,000	**100%**	100%
Ruyang Dukang Distillers Company Limited ("Ruyang Dukang") 汝阳杜康酿酒有限公司	16 November 2008, the PRC	Manufacture and sale of baijiu products, Mainland China	RMB165,000,000 (Note)	**100%**	100%

13. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name	Date and place of incorporation/ establishment	Principal activities and place of business	Issued/registered and paid-up capital	Equity interest held	
				2016	2015
Indirectly held:					
Henan Dukang Distillers Company Limited 河南杜康酒业股份有限公司	20 November 2003, the PRC	Manufacture and sale of baijiu products, Mainland China	RMB145,800,000	**100%**	100%
Ruyang Siji Trading Company Limited 汝阳四季商贸有限公司	4 June 2009, the PRC	Trademarks management, Mainland China	RMB100,000	**100%**	100%
Luoyang Dukang Sales Company Limited 洛阳杜康酒销售有限公司	22 April 2010, the PRC	Sale and marketing of baijiu products, Mainland China	RMB1,000,000	**100%**	100%
Luoyang Dukang Baiyi Wine Sales Company Limited 洛阳杜康佰亿酒业销售有限公司	19 April 2013, the PRC	Sale and marketing of baijiu products, Mainland China	RMB20,000,000	**100%**	100%
Yichuan Dukang Guohua Wine Sales Company Limited 伊川杜康国花酒销售有限公司	24 April 2013, the PRC	Sale and marketing of baijiu products, Mainland China	RMB20,000,000	**100%**	100%

Note: The Group entered into a credit facility arrangement (the "Facility") with an asset management company in the PRC (the "Lender") during the year ended 30 June 2014 for an amount up to RMB285 million for a period of three years. The Facility is secured by the 9.09% equity interests in Ruyang Dukang (the "Security") in the form that the Lender injects capital of RMB15 million (the "Injected Capital") to Ruyang Dukang with certain restrictions. As a result of this arrangement, the registered capital of Ruyang Dukang was increased from RMB150 million to RMB165 million. The Facility has not been utilised as at 30 June 2016 and 2015. Any amounts utilised under the Facility together with the Injected Capital will be repaid to the Lender upon maturity of the Facility and the Security will be released by then. In the opinion of the Company's directors, the Group, after considering the substance of the transaction, has full control of Ruyang Dukang and therefore has 100% equity interests in Ruyang Dukang. The Injected Capital is accounted for as other loan (note 23) on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position.

The financial statements of the above subsidiaries were audited by BDO Limited for statutory purpose or group consolidation purpose.

14. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

	Group 2016 RMB'000	Group 2015 RMB'000
Share of net assets	**160,629**	156,027
Accumulated impairment	**(36,957)**	(36,957)
	123,672	119,070

The following are the particulars of the associate, which is an unlisted corporate entity.

Name of associate	Place of establishment and business	Principal activities	Registered and paid-up capital	Equity interest held 2016	Equity interest held 2015
Yichuan Dukang Jiuzu Asset Management Limited ("Yichuan Jiuzu") 伊川杜康酒祖资产管理有限公司	The PRC/ Mainland China	Trademarks management	RMB100,000	**49%**	49%

The Group's associate is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the associate are coterminous with those of the Group.

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's associate, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies, and reconciled to the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements:

	2016 RMB'000	2015 RMB'000
Current assets	**29,533**	20,141
Non-current asset	**300,000**	300,000
Current liabilities	**(1,719)**	(1,719)
Net assets	**327,814**	318,422
Reconciliation to the Group's interest in an associate:		
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**49%**	49%
Group's share of net assets of associate	**160,629**	156,027
Accumulated impairment	**(36,957)**	(36,957)
Carrying amount of the investment	**123,672**	119,070
Other disclosures		
Revenue	**12,436**	11,486
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	**9,393**	8,649

14. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE (Continued)

The Group has not incurred any contingent liabilities or other commitments relating to its interest in an associate.

The amount due to an associate is unsecured, interest-free and repayable by cash on demand.

The financial statements of the Group's associate were audited by BDO Limited for group consolidation purpose.

Impairment testing

The non-current asset of Yichuan Jiuzu represents a trademark which is exclusively licenced to the Group for sale of trademarked products (the "Trademark") and the licence fee payable by the Group is determined based on the agreed royalty rate on the Group's revenue generated by the trademarked products. During the year ended 30 June 2015, in light of the impairment indicators identified for the interest in an associate where the revenue generated from the Group's baijiu products under the Trademark were adversely impacted by the unfavourable market conditions and the anti-extravagance policies implemented by the government of Mainland China, which contributed to the drop in the main income stream of Yichuan Jiuzu, i.e. licence fee income from the Group, the directors reviewed the recoverability of the carrying amount of interest in an associate as at 30 June 2015.

In determining the recoverable amount of the Group's interest in an associate as at 30 June 2015, the directors of the Company are of the view that since the Trademark is a very significant asset of Yichuan Jiuzu, the recoverable amount of the Group's share of the Trademark essentially equals to that of interest in an associate. The recoverable amount of the Trademark has been determined by the directors based on the fair value less costs of disposal calculation with reference to the professional valuation report issued by an independent and professionally qualified valuer using relief-from-royalty income approach. The calculation uses the cash flow projection, royalty rate and discount rate adopted by the management (Level 3 hierarchy). The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends and are based on both external sources and internal sources (historical data) and are summarised below.

- A pre-tax discount rate of 21.0% was used which reflects the specific risks associated with the Trademark.
- Revenue was based on anticipated selling prices and was projected based on the historical operating results, the five year forecasts and royalty rates with reference to similar licensing agreements of comparable trademarks.
- The cash flows beyond the five-year period until the expiry of the Trademark is extrapolated using a growth rate of 3%, which is the long-term estimated average growth rate for Yichuan Jiuzu.

As at 30 June 2015, since the recoverable amount of the interest in an associate (i.e. the Group's share of the Trademark) is lower than its carrying amount, impairment loss of RMB36,957,000 has been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2015 to write down the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

As at 30 June 2016, the directors are of the opinion that, based on the latest fair value less costs of disposal calculation, the interest in an associate is not further impaired during the year ended 30 June 2016.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

	Leasehold buildings RMB'000	Plant and machinery RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	CIP RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 July 2014						
Cost	819,225	146,780	4,205	4,171	17,045	991,426
Accumulated depreciation	(55,722)	(19,462)	(1,690)	(2,806)	–	(79,680)
Net carrying amount	763,503	127,318	2,515	1,365	17,045	911,746
Year ended 30 June 2015						
Opening net carrying amount	763,503	127,318	2,515	1,365	17,045	911,746
Additions	359	2,532	1,256	–	28,457	32,604
Transfers	20,110	7,000	2,000	–	(29,110)	–
Transferred to assets classified as held for sale (note 21)	(23,569)	–	–	–	–	(23,569)
Disposals	(3,822)	–	–	–	–	(3,822)
Write-off	(7,461)	(181)	(3,094)	–	–	(10,736)
Depreciation	(33,051)	(14,679)	(770)	(393)	–	(48,893)
Impairment	(364,329)	(106,285)	(1,115)	-	–	(471,729)
Closing net carrying amount	351,740	15,705	792	972	16,392	385,601
At 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015						
Cost	802,081	155,484	4,713	4,303	16,392	982,973
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(450,341)	(139,779)	(3,921)	(3,331)	–	(597,372)
Net carrying amount	351,740	15,705	792	972	16,392	385,601
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Opening net carrying amount	351,740	15,705	792	972	16,392	385,601
Additions	–	371	6	–	9,880	10,257
Disposals	–	–	–	(2)	–	(2)
Write-off	(146)	(21)	(5)	–	–	(172)
Depreciation	(18,905)	(1,809)	(281)	(281)	–	(21,276)
Closing net carrying amount	**332,689**	**14,246**	**512**	**689**	**26,272**	**374,408**
At 30 June 2016						
Cost	801,647	155,729	4,699	4,250	26,272	992,597
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(468,958)	(141,483)	(4,187)	(3,561)	–	(618,189)
Net carrying amount	**332,689**	**14,246**	**512**	**689**	**26,272**	**374,408**

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(i) All property, plant and equipment held by the Group are located in Mainland China. As at 30 June 2016, certificates of ownership in respect of certain buildings of the Group in Mainland China with an aggregate net carrying amount of RMB85,969,000 (2015: RMB90,515,000) had not been issued by the relevant authorities. The directors anticipate that these certificates will be issued in the near future and are of the opinion that the aforesaid matter did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016.

(ii) As at 30 June 2016, the Group's leasehold buildings at the net carrying amount of RMB34,992,000 (2015: RMB36,719,000) were pledged to secure bank loans (note 23).

(iii) The Group carried out reviews of the recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment under the CGU of the baijiu business of the Group (the "Dukang Baijiu CGU") as at the reporting period.

<u>Year ended 30 June 2016:</u>
No provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment has been made. The recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment have been determined by the directors based on the fair value less costs of disposal calculations with reference to professional valuation reports issued by an independent and professionally qualified valuer.

<u>Year ended 30 June 2015:</u>
During the year ended 30 June 2015, the Group continued to experience unfavourable market conditions as the curtailment of extravagant spending implemented by the government of Mainland China has adversely impacted the demand for the Group's baijiu products, which contributed to the drop in the Group's revenue and operating results. In light of these considerations, the directors of the Company conducted a review of the recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment, which were determined by the directors with reference to professional valuation reports issued by an independent and professionally qualified valuer based on the fair value less costs of disposal calculations on an individual basis using direct comparison approach by making reference to the recent transactions of similar assets in similar locations with appropriate adjustments (Level 3 hierarchy).

Since the recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment were lower than their carrying amounts, impairment losses of RMB364,329,000, RMB106,285,000 and RMB1,115,000, which were allocated to leasehold buildings, plant and machinery and furniture, fixtures and office equipment respectively, were recognised in profit or loss during the year ended 30 June 2015 to write down the carrying amounts to the respective recoverable amounts as at 30 June 2015.

16. PREPAID LAND LEASE PAYMENTS

	Group		
	Land use rights RMB'000	Long-term prepaid rentals RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 July 2014			
Cost	111,993	16,490	128,483
Accumulated amortisation	(9,948)	(825)	(10,773)
Net carrying amount	102,045	15,665	117,710
Year ended 30 June 2015			
Opening net carrying amount	102,045	15,665	117,710
Addition	32,874	–	32,874
Transferred to assets classified as held for sale (note 21)	(29,023)	–	(29,023)
Amortisation	(2,509)	(275)	(2,784)
Closing net carrying amount	103,387	15,390	118,777
At 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015			
Cost	112,220	16,490	128,710
Accumulated amortisation	(8,833)	(1,100)	(9,933)
Net carrying amount	103,387	15,390	118,777
Year ended 30 June 2016			
Opening net carrying amount	103,387	15,390	118,777
Amortisation	(2,541)	(275)	(2,816)
Closing net carrying amount	**100,846**	**15,115**	**115,961**
At 30 June 2016			
Cost	112,220	16,490	128,710
Accumulated amortisation	(11,374)	(1,375)	(12,749)
Net carrying amount	**100,846**	**15,115**	**115,961**

(i) Land use rights and long-term prepaid rentals represented the Group's leasehold interests under operating leases in land located in Mainland China. As at 30 June 2016, the Group's land use rights at the net carrying amount of RMB62,431,000 (2015: RMB63,837,000) were pledged to secure bank loans (note 23).

(ii) The Group was in the process of obtaining the land use right certificates for the Group's leasehold land with net carrying amounts of RMB43,876,000 as at 30 June 2016 (2015: RMB44,737,000). The directors of the Company, based on the advice from the Group's legal advisors, are of the opinion that the Group has obtained the right to use these lands and there will be no legal obstacle for the Group to obtain the relevant land use right certificates.

(iii) A review on the recoverable amounts of the land use rights has been conducted by the directors of the Company as at 30 June 2016 and 2015. The recoverable amounts have been determined by the directors with reference to professional valuation reports issued by an independent and professionally qualified valuer based on the fair value less costs of disposal calculations on an individual basis using direct comparison approach on the assumption of the sale of the land use rights with the benefit of vacant possession and by referring to recent asking price and transactions of comparables on a price per square metre basis. Since the recoverable amounts of these land use rights are higher than their carrying amounts, no provision for impairment has been made in current year (2015: nil).

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trademark, at cost	**40,000**	40,000
Accumulated impairment	**(38,720)**	(38,720)
Net carrying amount	**1,280**	1,280

The Group classified its trademark as intangible assets with indefinite useful life. The Group completed its annual impairment review on the recoverable amount of the trademark as at the reporting dates. Such recoverable amount has been determined by the directors based on the fair value less costs of disposal calculation with reference to the professional valuation report issued by an independent and professionally qualified valuer using relief-from-royalty income approach. The calculation uses cash flow projection, royalty rate and discount rate adopted by the management (Level 3 hierarchy). The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends and are based on both external sources and internal sources (historical data) and are summarised below.

- A pre-tax discount rate of 20.0% (2015: 21.0%) was used which reflects the specific risks associated with the trademark.
- Revenue was based on anticipated selling prices and projected based on the historical operating results, the five year forecasts and royalty rates with reference to similar licensing agreement of comparable trademark.
- The cash flows beyond the five-year period until the expiry of trademark is extrapolated using a growth rate of 3% (2015: 3%), which is the long-term estimated average growth rate for the Dukang Baijiu CGU.

As at 30 June 2016, the directors are of the opinion that, based on the latest fair value less costs of disposal calculation, the trademark is not further impaired during the year ended 30 June 2016.

As at 30 June 2015, since the recoverable amount of the trademark is lower than its carrying amount, impairment loss of RMB38,720,000 has been recognised in profit or loss during the year ended 30 June 2015 to write down the carrying amount of trademark to its recoverable amount.

18. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Non-current assets		
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**–**	6,537
Current assets		
Prepayments	**275**	2,013
VAT and other receivables	**23,351**	85,827
Deposits	**30**	30
	23,656	87,870

19. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Raw materials	**22,231**	24,400
Work in progress	**598,205**	607,925
Finished goods	**23,646**	31,375
	644,082	663,700

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash at banks and in hand. The Group had cash and bank balances denominated in RMB amounting to RMB594,513,000 (2015: RMB401,742,000) which were deposited with banks in Mainland China and held in hand. RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. Under the Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sales and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for foreign currencies through banks that are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business. The Company did not have cash and bank balances denominated in RMB at the reporting date.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

21. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On 13 February 2015, the Company announced the decision of its board of directors to dispose of certain of the Group's property, plant and equipment and land use rights (the "Residual Assets") due to the proposed relocation of one of the Group's manufacturing plants. On the same date, a sale and purchase agreement has been entered into between the Group and 河南雅豪商业管理有限公司 (the "Purchaser"), an independent third party. Deposits of RMB80,000,000 (note 22) have been received as of 30 June 2016 (2015: RMB40,000,000). Due to the weak economic environment in Mainland China being unexpectedly prolonged, the Group had temporarily slowed down the development of the new manufacturing plant and re-negotiated the relocation schedule with the Purchaser. Accordingly, the transfers of the title of the Residual Assets were still on hold as of 30 June 2016. The transaction is expected to be completed on or before 30 June 2017.

Details of non-current assets of the Group classified as held for sale are set out below:

	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Property, plant and equipment	**23,569**	23,569
Prepaid land lease payments	**29,023**	29,023
Total	**52,592**	52,592

22. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Accrued liabilities	**34,021**	22,315	**4,416**	3,450
VAT and other payables	**85,272**	76,983	**–**	–
Deposits received	**11,260**	9,910	**–**	–
Deposit received from the Purchaser on disposal of non-current assets (note 21)	**80,000**	40,000	**–**	–
	210,553	149,208	**4,416**	3,450

As at 30 June 2016, the Group's other payables include an amount of RMB35,961,000 (2015: RMB27,792,000) due to a director of the Company. The amount, which mainly represented certain expenses paid on behalf of the Group by the director, is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

23. BANK AND OTHER LOANS, SECURED

	Group			
	2016		2015	
	Effective interest rate per annum	**RMB'000**	Effective interest rate per annum	RMB'000
Non-current				
Other loan	**–**	**–**	8.78%	15,000
Current				
Other loan	**8.78%**	**15,000**	–	–
Bank loans	**5.98%**	**120,000**	6.90%	119,750
		135,000		119,750
Total bank and other loans		**135,000**		134,750

The Group's interest-bearing bank loans are secured by the Group's leasehold buildings and land use rights as disclosed in notes 15 and 16 respectively and repayable within one year.

The Group's interest-bearing other loan is secured by the Security (note 13) and repayable within one year (2015: in the second year).

24. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax liabilities are attributed to the excess of fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities over carrying values arising from acquisition of subsidiaries.

The movement of the deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
At beginning of the year	**12,446**	56,636
Credited to profit or loss (note 11)	**(285)**	(44,190)
At end of the year	**12,161**	12,446

As at 30 June 2016, the Group has deductible temporary differences of RMB288,284,000 (2015: RMB311,601,000) mainly arising from impairment losses recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment. The Group also has unrecognised tax losses of RMB104,678,000 (2015: RMB78,938,000) arising from its certain subsidiaries. These tax losses will expire in the next one to five financial years for offsetting against future taxable profits of the subsidiaries in which the losses arose. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to these items as it is unpredictable whether taxable profit will be available against which these items can be utilised.

As at 30 June 2016, temporary differences relating to the undistributed profits of subsidiaries and associate amounted to RMB701,689,000 (2015: RMB689,694,000). No deferred tax liabilities have been recognised as at 30 June 2016 and 2015 as the Group is in a position to control the dividend policies of these entities and it is probable that these profits will not be distributed to non-PRC entities in the foreseeable future.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares (in '000)	**RMB'000**
Authorised:		
At 1 July 2014, 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015 (HK$0.40 per share)	1,000,000	371,239
Share consolidation (note)	(900,000)	–
At 30 June 2016 (HK$4.00 per share)	**100,000**	**371,239**
Issued:		
At 1 July 2014, 30 June 2015 and 1 July 2015 (HK$0.40 per share)	798,289	279,499
Share consolidation (note)	(718,460)	–
At 30 June 2016 (HK$4.00 per share)	**79,829**	**279,499**

25. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Note: At the special general meeting of the Company held on 28 October 2015, shareholders of the Company approved the share consolidation on the basis that every ten issued and unissued ordinary shares of par value of HK$0.40 each to be consolidated into one ordinary share of par value of HK$4.00 each effective from 20 November 2015 (fractional entitlements being disregarded).

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

26. RESERVES

Group

(a) Share premium

The share premium account arises on shares issued at a premium.

(b) Statutory reserves

Statutory reserves comprise statutory surplus reserve and enterprise expansion reserve of the subsidiaries established in the PRC. In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the Group may be required to transfer 10% of its profit after tax to the statutory surplus reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the respective registered capital. Such reserve may be used to reduce any losses incurred or for capitalisation as paid-up capital. In addition, the Group may be required to make an allocation from its profit after tax to the enterprise expansion reserve. The enterprise expansion reserve may be used for expansion of production facilities or increase in registered capital.

(c) Merger reserve

The merger reserve of the Group represents the difference between the nominal value of the issued capital of the Company and the nominal value of the issued capital and share premium of the subsidiaries acquired pursuant to the Company's group restructuring exercise on 10 July 2008 (the "Reorganisation").

Company

The contributed surplus of the Company arose as a result of the Reorganisation and represented the excess of the consolidated net assets of the subsidiaries then acquired over the nominal value of the Company's shares issued in exchange thereof.

27. COMMITMENTS - GROUP

(i) Capital commitments

The Group had the following outstanding capital commitments:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Contracted, but not provided for, in respect of:		
- Property, plant and equipment, including CIP	**52,846**	49,315

(ii) Operating leases commitments

The Group leases a piece of leasehold land in which certain element of the entire rental calculation is determined by a future factor. The lease runs for initial period of 20 years, with an option to renew the lease at a date as mutually agreed between the Group and the lessor. The Group recognised contingent rentals of RMB473,000 in respect of the lease during the year (2015: RMB473,000).

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with a related party:

	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Licence fees payable/paid to an associate	**12,436**	11,486

Note: The amount represented licence fees payable/paid to an associate, Yichuan Jiuzu. The licence fees were made according to the terms of the licence agreement.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management includes members of the board of directors and other members of senior management of the Group. The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel is shown below:

	2016	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000
- Short term employee benefits	**4,127**	4,102
- Retirement scheme contributions	**80**	80
	4,207	4,182

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Group does not have written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors of the Company meets periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Group's exposure to market risk (including principally changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates), credit risk, business risk and liquidity risk. Generally, the Group employs conservative strategies regarding its risk management. As the Group's exposure to market risk is kept at a minimum level, the Group has not used any derivative or other instruments for hedging purposes. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

29.1 Summary of financial assets and liabilities by category

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

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables				
- Deposits and other receivables	**19,560**	78,589	**–**	–
- Amounts due from subsidiaries	**–**	–	**546,949**	515,526
- Cash and cash equivalents	**595,627**	403,009	**19**	22
	615,187	481,598	**546,968**	515,548
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
- Trade payables	**116,727**	79,767	**–**	–
- Accrued liabilities and other payables	**102,662**	83,043	**4,416**	3,450
- Bank and other loans, secured	**135,000**	134,750	**–**	–
- Amount due to an associate	**29,502**	20,097	**–**	–
	383,891	317,657	**4,416**	3,450

29.2 Foreign currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group does not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk as the Group's businesses are principally located in Mainland China and the Group's transactions are mainly conducted and denominated in RMB, which is the functional currency of majority of the Group's subsidiaries. The Group reviews its foreign currency exposures regularly and does not consider its foreign currency risk to be significant.

The Company does not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk as at 30 June 2016 and 2015.

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

29.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate risk arises mainly from bank deposits and bank and other loans. Bank deposits at floating interest rate expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Loans at fixed interest rate expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group has not used any derivative contracts to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk. The Group has not formulated a policy to manage the interest rate risk. The policies to manage interest rate risk have been followed by the Group since prior years and are considered to be effective.

Sensitive analysis - Group

The interest rates of the Group's bank deposits and bank and other loans are disclosed in notes 20 and 23, respectively. At 30 June 2016, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates, which was considered reasonably possible by management, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the Group's loss for the year and increase/decrease the retained profits by RMB4,465,000 (2015: RMB3,022,000).

29.4 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument would fail to discharge its obligation under the terms of the financial instrument and cause a financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk mainly arises from granting credit to customers and other counterparties and deposits paid in the ordinary course of its operations and its investing activities.

The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The Group's cash and bank balances as at 30 June 2016 and 2015 are mainly maintained with authorised banks in Mainland China.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk due to its large customer base. In respect of deposits and other receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its balances with subsidiaries.

The credit policies have been followed by the Group since prior years and are considered to have been effective in limiting the Group's exposure to credit risk to a desirable level.

None of the Group's and Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancement.

29.5 Business risk

The Group's primary businesses are the manufacturing and sales of baijiu products. The Group's financial results are influenced by the changes in prices of baijiu, as well as by the Group's ability to maintain or renew all requisite certificates and business licences from relevant regulatory authorities in the PRC which the Group requires to operate in the manufacturing and sales of baijiu products.

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

29.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of settlement of trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables, bank and other loans and amount due to an associate, and also in respect of its cash flow management. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, trade financing and capital market financing. Liquidity risk is monitored on an on-going basis.

The liquidity policies have been followed by the Group since prior years and are considered to have been effective in managing liquidity risks.

The tables below analyse the Group's and Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group

	Carrying amount RMB'000	Within one year or on demand RMB'000	More than one year but less than two years RMB'000	Total undiscounted amount RMB'000
As at 30 June 2016				
Trade payables	**116,727**	**116,727**	**–**	**116,727**
Accrued liabilities and other payables	**102,662**	**102,662**	**–**	**102,662**
Bank and other loans, secured	**135,000**	**137,943**	**–**	**137,943**
Amount due to an associate	**29,502**	**29,502**	**–**	**29,502**
	383,891	**386,834**	**–**	**386,834**
As at 30 June 2015				
Trade payables	79,767	79,767	–	79,767
Accrued liabilities and other payables	83,043	83,043	–	83,043
Bank and other loans, secured	134,750	123,378	15,878	139,256
Amount due to an associate	20,097	20,097	–	20,097
	317,657	306,285	15,878	322,163

Company

	Carrying amount RMB'000	Within one year or on demand RMB'000	Total undiscounted amount RMB'000
As at 30 June 2016			
Accrued liabilities and other payables	**4,416**	**4,416**	**4,416**
As at 30 June 2015			
Accrued liabilities and other payables	3,450	3,450	3,450

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

29.7 Fair value measurements

The fair values of deposits and other receivables, amounts due from subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables, bank loans and amount due to an associate approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of other loan has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the rates currently available for instruments on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing goods which commensurate with the level of risk.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group, prevailing and projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group and the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group regards total equity presented on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position as capital, for capital management purpose. The amount of capital as at 30 June 2016 amounted to RMB1,424,287,000 (2015: RMB1,437,254,000), which the management considers as optimal having considered the projected capital expenditures and the forecast strategic investment opportunities.

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

31. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Major non-cash transactions

During the year ended 30 June 2016, additions to property, plant and equipment included deposits paid during the year ended 30 June 2015 of RMB6,537,000 (2015: RMB8,208,000).

During the year ended 30 June 2015, additions to prepaid land lease payments included deposits paid during the year ended 30 June 2014 of RMB3,527,000.

Statistics of Shareholdings

As at 16 September 2016

Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares of HK$4.00 each
Authorised share capital	:	HK$400,000,000.00
Issued and fully paid-up capital	:	HK$319,315,727.20
Number of Shares issued	:	79,828,927
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

The Company does not hold any Treasury Shares.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholding			Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Shares	%
1	-	99	8	0.66	311	0.00
100	-	1,000	372	30.62	249,920	0.31
1,001	-	10,000	691	56.87	2,687,190	3.37
10,001	-	1,000,000	136	11.19	8,691,556	10.89
1,000,001	and above		8	0.66	68,199,950	85.43
			1,215	100.00	79,828,927	100.00

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 16 SEPTEMBER 2016
(As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders)

	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%
Bright Sing Group Limited[(1)]	11,448,449	14.34	-	-
Kaifeng Tian Feng Mills Co., Limited[(1)]	-	-	11,448,449	14.34
Dou Wu[(1)]	-	-	11,448,449	14.34
Zhengzhou Yingbao Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd[(1)]	-	-	11,448,449	14.34
Yang Qingwei[(1)]	-	-	11,448,449	14.34
Wang Weiqing[(1)]			11,448,449	14.34
Treasure Winner Holdings Limited[(2)]	23,551,551	29.50	-	-
Wang Peng[(2)]	-	-	23,551,551	29.50
FIL Limited[(3)]	-	-	7,185,860	9.00
Pandanus Partners L.P.[(3)]	-	-	7,185,860	9.00

Notes:

(1) Bright Sing Group Limited is the nominee for Kaifeng Tian Feng Mills Co., Limited ("Kaifeng") and is directly interested in the 11,448,449 ordinary shares in the Company. Kaifeng is 20% owned by Dou Wu and 80% owned by Zhengzhou Yingbao Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd ("Zhengzhou Yingbao"). Zhengzhou Yingbao is in turn 60% owned by Wang Weiqing and 40% owned by Yang Qingwei. Accordingly, each of Dou Wu, Zhengzhou Yingbao, Wang Weiqing and Yang Qingwei is deemed interested in the 11,448,449 ordinary shares in the Company.

(2) Treasure Winner Holdings Limited ("Treasure Winner") is wholly-owned by Mr Wang Peng and as such, Mr Wang Peng is deemed interested in 23,551,551 ordinary shares in the Company.

(3) FIL Limited ("FIL") is a privately-owned company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. Pandanus Partners L.P. is deemed interested in the shares held by FIL.

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION (CONT'D)

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 16 SEPTEMBER 2016

No.	Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares	%
1.	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	22,601,521	28.31
2.	TREASURE WINNER HOLDINGS LIMITED	17,500,000	21.92
3.	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	13,114,458	16.43
4.	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LIMITED	5,545,870	6.95
5.	DBSN SERVICES PTE. LTD.	4,109,450	5.15
6.	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	2,880,200	3.61
7.	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	1,239,920	1.55
8.	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	1,208,531	1.51
9.	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	812,010	1.02
10.	LIM KIM HONG	750,000	0.94
11.	HENRY QUEK PENG HOCK	444,755	0.56
12.	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	441,610	0.55
13.	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	373,300	0.47
14.	HAH TIING SIU	367,770	0.46
15.	CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	342,005	0.43
16.	YEAP LAM HONG	328,000	0.41
17.	TAN PING	273,700	0.34
18.	GOH BEE LAN	227,060	0.28
19.	CHIA SOON LOI	200,000	0.25
20.	LEE LIAT SENG @ PETER LEE	170,000	0.21

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING IN PUBLIC'S HANDS

47.16% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of public. Accordingly, the Company has complied able to comply with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") of Dukang Distillers Holdings Limited ("the Company") will be held at Orchard Room, Level 4, Raffles City Convention Centre, 80 Bras Basah Road, Singapore 189560 on Friday, 28 October 2016 at 3.00 p.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 together with the Auditors' Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of S$310,000 for the financial year ending 30 June 2017, to be paid half-yearly in arrears (FY2016: S$270,000) **(Resolution 2)**

3. To re-appoint BDO Limited, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong and BDO LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore to act jointly and severally as the Company's Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 3)**

4. To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions, with or without any modifications:

5. **SHARE ISSUE MANDATE**

That pursuant to Bye-law 12(3) of the Company's Bye-Laws and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), authority be given to the Directors of the Company to issue shares ("Shares") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise, and/or make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require Shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into Shares at any time and upon such terms and conditions and to such persons as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, deem fit provided that:

(a) the aggregate number of Shares (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, of which the aggregate number of Shares and convertible securities to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to all shareholders of the Company shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company;

(b) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (a) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) of the Company as at the date of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:

(i) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of convertible securities;

(ii) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of Share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed; and

(iii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

(c) And that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, continue in force (i) until the conclusion of the Company's next Annual General Meeting or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier or (ii) in the case of shares to be issued in accordance with the terms of convertible securities issued, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution, until the issuance of such shares in accordance with the terms of such convertible securities;

[See Explanatory Note (i)] **(Resolution 4)**

6. **AUTHORITY TO ALLOT AND ISSUE SHARES UNDER THE DUKANG EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUMP DRAGON EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME)**

That pursuant to the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, the Directors be authorised and empowered to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company to all the holders of options granted by the Company, whether granted during the subsistence of this authority or otherwise, under the Dukang Employee Share Option Scheme (formerly known as Trump Dragon Employee Share Option Scheme) ("the Scheme") upon the exercise of such options and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Scheme, provided always that the aggregate number of additional ordinary shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Scheme shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the total issued share capital (excluding treasury shares) of the Company from time to time.

[See Explanatory Note (ii)] **(Resolution 5)**

By Order of the Board

Ho Hin Yip
Toh Li Ping, Angela
Company Secretaries

12 October 2016

Explanatory Notes to Resolutions to be passed –

(i) The Ordinary Resolution 4 proposed in item 5 above, if passed, will empower the Directors from the date of the above Meeting until the date of the next Annual General Meeting, to allot and issue Shares and convertible securities in the Company up to an amount not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, of which up to twenty percent (20%) may be issued other than on a pro rata basis.

(ii) The Ordinary Resolution 5 proposed in item 6 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, to allot and issue shares in the Company of up to a number not exceeding in total fifteen percent (15%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time pursuant to the exercise of the options under the Scheme.

For the purpose of this resolution, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) is based on the Company's total issued share capital (excluding treasury shares) at the time this proposed Ordinary Resolution is passed after adjusting for new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, the exercise of share options or the vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time when this proposed Ordinary Resolution is passed and any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notes:

1. A Shareholder being a Depositor whose name appears in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289) is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

2. If a Depositor wishes to appoint a proxy/proxies to attend the Meeting, then he/she must complete and deposit the Depositor Proxy Form at the office of the Singapore Share Transfer Agent, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., 50 Raffles Place #32-01 Singapore Land Tower Singapore 048623, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time of the Meeting.

3. If the Depositor is a corporation, the instrument appointing a proxy must be executed under seal or the hand of its duly authorised officer or attorney.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the Meeting (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "Purposes"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

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公司资料
Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Executive:
Zhou Tao *(Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)*
Huo Lei *(Executive Director)*

Non-Executive:
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin) *(Lead Independent Director)*
Ho Teck Cheong *(Independent Director)*
Chia Seng Hee, Jack *(Independent Director)*
Jia Guobiao *(Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)*

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Ho Teck Cheong *(Chairman)*
Chia Seng Hee, Jack
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Chia Seng Hee, Jack *(Chairman)*
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)
Ho Teck Cheong

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Chia Seng Hee, Jack *(Chairman)*
Tan Siok Sing (Calvin)
Ho Teck Cheong

JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES
Toh Li Ping, Angela
Ho Hin Yip

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY
Codan Services Limited

BERMUDA SHARE REGISTRAR
Codan Services Limited
Clarendon House,
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Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda

REGISTERED OFFICE
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50 Raffles Place #32-01
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Hong Kong

BDO LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants,
Singapore
600 North Bridge Road
#23-01 Parkview Square
Singapore 188778

AUDIT PARTNER-IN-CHARGE
BDO Limited – Wong Kwok Wai
Appointed wef financial year 30 June 2016

BDO LLP – Koh Yen Ling
Appointed wef financial year 30 June 2013

杜 康 控 股

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TWSE TDR code: 911616
DKNG SP (Bloomberg)
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