



RETAINING OUR RESILIENCY

Annual Report 2019



SUNTAR ECO-CITY LIMITED

10 Ang Mo Kio Street 65,
#06-10 Techpoint,
Singapore 569059
Tel: (65) 64812130



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ABOUT US

Suntar Eco-City Limited (the “Company”) was established on 22 September 2006 and was listed on the Mainboard of Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“SGX-ST”) on 1 August 2007. The company has two divisions: the pharmaceutical ingredients products segment (discontinued operations) and the property development segment (continuing operations).

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11 June 2012, the shareholders of the Company approved the expansion of the Group’s scope of business to include the eco-tourism and real estate development and management business and change in name of the Company from “Reyphon Agriceutical Limited” to “Suntar Eco-City Limited”.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr Lan Weiguang
(Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)

Lan Yihong
(Executive Director and Finance Director)

Foong Daw Ching
(Lead Independent Director)

Pan Shimo
(Independent Non-Executive Director)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Foong Daw Ching
(Chairman)

Dr Lan Weiguang
Pan Shimo

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Pan Shimo
(Chairman)

Dr Lan Weiguang

Foong Daw Ching

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Pan Shimo
(Chairman)

Dr Lan Weiguang

Foong Daw Ching

COMPANY SECRETARY

Chew Kok Liang

Fiona Lim Pei Pei

REGISTERED OFFICE

10 Ang Mo Kio Street 65,
#06-10 Techpoint,
Singapore 569059
Company Registration No. 200613997H
Tel : (65) 6481 2130
Fax : (65) 6481 6066

SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Barbinder Share Registration Services (A
division of Tricor Singapore Pte. Ltd.)
80 Robinson Road
#02-00
Singapore 068898

AUDITORS

Foo Kon Tan LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
24 Raffles Place
#07-03 Clifford Centre
Singapore 048621
Partner-in-charge : Mr Toh Kim Teck
Date of Appointment : 12 November 2019

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

United Overseas Bank Limited
80 Raffles Place
#12-00 UOB Plaza 1
Singapore 048624

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



DR LAN WEIGUANG
Non-Independent
Non-Executive Chairman

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

Financial and Operations Review

The Group has two divisions: the pharmaceutical ingredients products segment and the property development segment. The pharmaceutical ingredients products segment was established in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") in 2007 for the expansion into human hormone production business. The property development segment was established as part of the Group's entry into the eco-tourism real estate development and management business. The segment completed the development of the Lan County residential project in 2016.

Continuing Operations

In FY2019, due to a reduction in the number of property units sold, the Group achieved a total revenue of RMB3.3 million, a decrease of 64.0% or RMB5.8 million from RMB9.0 million in the corresponding period in 2018. Despite the decrease in revenue, the Group's gross profit increased by 8.7% from RMB820,000 in FY2018 to RMB891,000 in FY2019. The Group reported gross margin of 27.4% in FY2019 from 9.1% in FY2018 due to the higher average selling price of units sold in FY2019.

Discontinued Operations

The Group's discontinued operations pertaining to the pharmaceutical ingredients product segment, which has shut down manufacturing operations in its Xi'an facility due to the tightening of environmental controls. Up till the date of shutdown in end September 2019, the revenue and profits after tax attributable from discontinued operations for FY2019 are RMB23.6 million and RMB64,000 respectively.

FY2020 Prospects and Future Plans

The Company has obtained the land use right of parcel of land for residential property development of Lan County project in Wuping, Fujian, PRC and development of the said parcel of land

commenced on 30 June 2014. The development of the Lan County project was very successful and is expected to continue to contribute to revenue in FY2020.

During the past year, the Group has explored the possibility of setting up bottled water operations to service the Southeast and Northwest China regions respectively. While the Group has identified potential market opportunities, in light of social distancing measures and disruption to the economy related to the unfolding COVID-19 situation, the Group will be taking a more measured approach before committing to setting up new bottled water operations. Despite the recent challenges, we remain confident that the bottled water product we have developed will have a broad appeal to China's market regardless of region. This remains a product we are excited to bring to market in the near future.

The Group is also in discussions with North China Pharmaceutical Company (NCPC) regarding the prospects of a potential investment to manufacture and distribute health and nutrition products. NCPC is a well-established Pharmaceutical SOE based in Shijiazhuang, Hebei, that was China's first pharmaceutical factory set up during China's First Five Year Plan. NCPC is interested in working with the Group to rebrand and expand its health and nutrition business line in China, South East Asia and beyond. The Group is excited about NCPC's expansive product portfolio and looks forward to a successful partnership.

Acknowledgment

Finally, I would like to thank all our board directors, management team, business partners and shareholders for their support and understanding all these years.

DR LAN WEIGUANG

Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr Lan Weiguang
*Non-Independent
Non-Executive Chairman*

Dr Lan was appointed on 22 September 2006. Dr Lan is responsible for overseeing the overall management and operations, formulating the business model and growth strategies, of Sinomem Technology Pte Ltd and its subsidiaries ("Sinomem Group") and supervising R&D activities. Prior to the founding of Sinomem Group in November 1996, from August 1985 to January 1992, Dr Lan was an Assistant Professor at the Department of Food Engineering of Jimei University in Xiamen. From March 1994 to December 1995, Dr Lan was Technical and Sales Director of Hydrochem Engineering (Singapore) Pte Ltd. Dr Lan obtained a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Xiamen University in July 1985 and a PhD in Chemistry from the National University of Singapore in September 1995. From June 1997 to September 1999, Dr Lan was an Associate Professor at Xiamen University and he established the Applied Membrane R&D Centre in Xiamen University. In September 1999, he was promoted to the position of Professor at the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering of Xiamen University, a position which he still holds today. In 2004, Dr Lan was invited to be a Professor at Nanchang University. In 2003, Dr Lan won the Young Chinese Entrepreneur Award organized by Yazhou Zhou Kan. In June 2004, he was elected as Vice Secretary-General of the China Membrane Industry Association. In 2005, he won the Outstanding Entrepreneurship Award awarded by the State Oversea Chinese Affairs Office of PRC, the "Golden-Bridge" Award awarded by the Chinese Technological Market Association and the Outstanding Science Alumni Award awarded by the National University of Singapore.



Foong Daw Ching
Lead Independent Director

Mr Foong was appointed on 19 June 2007. He was formerly a senior partner of Baker Tilly TFW LLP and the former Chairman of Baker Tilly International, Asia Pacific Region. Mr Foong has more than 30 years of audit experience. Mr Foong is a Fellow of The Institute Of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, a Fellow of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and a Fellow member of CPA Australia. He is also an independent director and the Chairman of the audit committee of Travelite Holdings Ltd, Starland Holdings Ltd and Ayondo Ltd, companies listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. Mr Foong was awarded the Public Service Medal (Pingat Bakti Masyarakat) by the President of Singapore in 2003.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Pan Shimo

*Independent
Non-Executive Director*

Mr Pan was appointed on 25 July 2019. He holds a Bachelor's Degree of Philosophy from Xiamen University PRC. From 1998 to 2008, Mr Pan worked as professor of Xiamen University. From 2006 to 2008, he was appointed as Vice President of Xiamen University. From 2004 to 2018, Mr Pan also served as Consultant of People's Government of Fujian Province.



Lan Yihong

*Executive Director
and Finance Director*

Mr Lan was appointed as Executive Director of the Company on 8 May 2015, and re-designated to Executive Director and Finance Director with effect from 5 August 2015. Mr Lan is responsible for the oversight of the financial planning and financial reporting matters of the company and strategic development of the group. Previously, Mr Lan was with CDH Investments in their Beijing Private Equity office where he drove investments in the Consumer and Healthcare space. Prior to that Mr Lan worked with Deutsche Bank Securities in their investment banking division based out of New York City, with a specific focus on the Chemicals sector. He received his undergraduate degree in Industrial Engineering from University of Michigan – Ann Arbor.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2014 RMB '000	2015 RMB '000	2016 RMB '000	2017 RMB '000 (Restate)	2018 RMB '000 (Restate)	2019 RMB '000
Revenue	10,174	31,878	34,899	44,281	35,801	26,845 ⁽²⁾
Gross (loss)/Profit	-137	2,263	8,299	4,245	-759	-994 ⁽²⁾
(Loss)/Profit before tax	-8,396	-4,526	3,099	-16,779	-13,696	595 ⁽²⁾
(Loss)Profit after tax	-8,420	-4,568	2,541	-17,391	-13,411	26 ⁽²⁾
Current assets	82,715	85,572	97,264	120,514	122,139	106,069
Non-current assets	57,790	55,598	53,177	21,558	16,007	14,082
Total assets	140,505	141,170	150,441	142,072	138,146	120,151
Current liabilities	17,174	22,407	29,137	39,356	48,841	30,820
Total liabilities	17,174	22,407	29,137	39,356	48,841	30,820
Net current assets	65,541	63,165	68,127	81,158	73,298	75,249
Equity or Net assets	123,331	118,763	121,304	102,716	89,305	89,331
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RMB cents) ⁽¹⁾	-13.42	-7.28	4.05	-27.71	-21.37	0.04 ⁽³⁾

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ On 24 November 2015, the Company completed a share consolidation for every five existing issued ordinary shares of the Company into one ordinary shares and earnings per shares for the comparative period had been adjusted for the effects of the share consolidation.

⁽²⁾ Including amount of discontinued operation.

⁽³⁾ Computed based on earnings (loss) from both continuing and discontinued operations

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Suntar Eco-City Limited (the “Company”) and together with its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are committed to achieving high standards of corporate governance and transparency within the Group in the spirit of the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the “Code”) and accompanying Practice Guidance which was revised and issued on 6 August 2018, in order to safeguard the Group’s assets and to protect the interest of the shareholders. The Board of Directors (the “Board”) believes that good corporate governance inculcates an ethical environment and enhances the long-term value of its shareholders.

This report describes corporate governance framework and practices adopted by the Group, embodying the principles in the Code. The Board is pleased to confirm that for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (“FY2019”), the Group has adhered to the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code, except where otherwise indicated.

A. BOARD MATTERS

The Board’s Conduct of Affairs

Principle 1: The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the company.

The Board is responsible for setting the strategic directions for the Company. The Board, in fulfilling its stewardship responsibility for the Company, met on a regular basis throughout the year to supervise the Management in areas such as budgeting and planning, organisational and financial performance, the achievement of strategic goals and objectives, risk management as well as communication with shareholders of the Company. The Board is also responsible for considering sustainability issues relating to the environment and social factors as part of the strategic direction of the Group.

The principle functions of the Board are, *inter alia*, to:

- provide entrepreneurial leadership, set strategic objectives, and ensure that necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives;
- establish a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risks to be assessed and managed, including safeguarding of shareholders’ interests and the Group’s assets;
- review of management performance;
- identify the key stakeholder groups and recognise that their perceptions affect the Group’s reputation;
- set the Group’s values and standards (including ethical standards), and ensure that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met;
- consider sustainability issues, e.g. environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation;
- approve announcements, annual report and financial statements;
- convene meetings of shareholders; and
- approve acquisition and/or disposal of company and/or business; entry into material contracts; incorporation and/or dissolution of subsidiary, associated company and/or joint venture company; changes to the issued and paid-up share capital of any subsidiaries within the Group.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

All Directors objectively discharge their duties and responsibilities at all times as fiduciaries in the best interests of the Company and hold Management accountable for performance and the Board is accountable to shareholders through effective governance of the business.

The Company has and will continue to provide incoming Directors (if and when appointed) with information relating to corporate conduct and governance including continuing disclosure requirements as required by the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), disclosure of interests in securities, restrictions on disclosure of confidential or price sensitive information and etc. Orientation programmes were also provided to the newly appointed Directors to familiarise themselves with the role and responsibilities of a Director and the Group's business and operations, including site visits. The costs of arranging and funding the training of the Directors will be borne by the Company.

Mr Pan Shimo was appointed to the Board on 25 July 2019. Mr Pan Shimo does not have prior experience as a director of a company listed on the SGX-ST and will be attending the relevant training courses conducted by the Singapore Institute of Directors as well as other courses relating to areas such as accounting, legal and industry specific knowledge as appropriate, organised by other training institutions.

On an on-going basis, new releases issued by the SGX-ST and the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") which are relevant to the Group are circulated to all the Directors to enable them to make well-informed decisions and to ensure that the Directors are competent in carrying out their expected roles and responsibilities.

The Board has adopted a set of internal controls and guidelines which sets out authority and approval limits for cheque signatories' arrangements. Matters which are specifically reserved to the Board for decision and approval, amongst others: -

- Approval of announcements (including but not limited to quarters and full-year results announcements) for release to the SGX-ST;
- Approval of the annual reports, circulars and audited financial statements;
- Convening of shareholders' meetings;
- Approval of corporate strategies;
- Approval of material acquisitions and disposal of assets; and
- Approval of major investment and funding decisions.

To facilitate effective execution of its function, the Board has delegated specific responsibilities to three subcommittees, namely Audit Committee ("AC"), Nominating Committee ("NC") and Remuneration Committee ("RC") (collectively, the "Board Committees" or each the "Board Committee"). Each Board Committee has its own terms of reference which clearly setting out its duties, roles and authorities to examine particular issues and report back to the Board with its recommendations. The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") is invited to attend all Board and Board Committees meetings and is required to report to the Board. The ultimate responsibility for the final decision on all matters, however, lies with the entire Board.

The Board meets regularly on a quarterly basis and such other times as warranted by circumstances. Ad-hoc, non-scheduled Board meetings including meetings via teleconference or videoconference, could be held to deliberate on urgent and critical matters. The Company's Constitution provides for Board meetings to be conducted by way of teleconference or videoconference, provided that the requisite quorum of at least two Directors is present.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The number of Board and Board Committees meetings held during the FY2019 and the attendance of each Director at every Board and Board Committees meeting is presented below. Minutes of all Board and Board Committees meetings are circulated to members for review and confirmation. These minutes could also enable Directors to be kept abreast of matters discussed at such meetings.

	Board ⁽¹⁾	AC ⁽¹⁾	NC ⁽¹⁾	RC ⁽¹⁾
No. of meetings held	4	4	1	1
<u>No. of meetings attended by respective Directors</u>				
Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman:				
Dr Lan Weiguang	4	4	1	1
Executive Director:				
Lan Yihong	4	4*	1*	1*
Independent Directors:				
Foong Daw Ching	4	4	1	1
He Kaijun ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–
Pan Shimo ⁽³⁾	2	2	1	1

* Attendance by invitation of the Committee

Notes:

- (1) Include meetings via teleconference or videoconference.
- (2) Mr He Kaijun retired on 30 April 2019.
- (3) Mr Pan Shimo appointed on 25 July 2019.

To enable the Board to function effectively and to fulfill its responsibilities, the Management strives to provide Board papers prior to any Board and Board Committees meeting. These papers are issued in advance, with sufficient time to enable Directors to consider the issues and to obtain additional information or explanation from the Management, if necessary.

Draft agendas for Board and Board Committees meetings are circulated in advance to the respective Chairman, in order for them to suggest items for the agenda and/or review the usefulness of the items in the proposed agenda.

All Directors have separate and independent access to key management personnel and to the Company Secretary at all times. The Company Secretary and/or his representatives administer, attend and prepare minutes of Board and Board Committees meetings, and assists the respective Chairman of the Board and Board Committees meetings in ensuring that Board procedures are followed so that the Board functions effectively, and the Company's Constitution and relevant rules and regulations, including requirements of the Singapore Companies Act and the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, are complied with, at all times.

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole.

Should the Directors need independent professional advice, the Company will, upon direction by the Board, appoint a professional advisor to render the advice, and the costs of such professional fees will be borne by the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Board Composition and Guidance

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.

The Board consists of four (4) Directors comprising one (1) Executive Director and three (3) Non-Executive Directors. The Directors as at the date of this report are listed as follows:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- Mr Lan Yihong (Executive Director and Finance Director)

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

- Dr Lan Weiguang (Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)
- Mr Foong Daw Ching (Lead Independent Director)
- Mr Pan Shimo (Independent Director)

The current Board composition complies with the Provision 2.3 of the Code where Non-Executive Directors make up a majority of the Board. The Company is actively looking for suitable candidates to on board as Independent Director of the Company. This ensure that a majority of Independent Directors are made up of the Board where the Chairman is not independent.

The Board has examined its size and is of the view that the current board size remains appropriate for effective decision-making, taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Company and the core competencies and experience of its members.

The Board is of the view that there is a strong and independent element on the Board with Independent Directors forming at least half of the Board where the Chairman and the CEO are immediate family members. Matters requiring the Board's approval are discussed and deliberated with participation from each member of the Board and all major decisions are made without any individual influencing or dominating the decision-making process.

The Board considers an "independent" director as one who has no relationship with the Group, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the Director's independent business judgment with a view to the best interest of the Company and Group.

The Board consists of respected individuals from different backgrounds whose core competencies, qualifications, skills and experience are extensive and complementary. These include accounting, finance, pharmaceutical, property development, engineering, business and management experience. Key information regarding the directors' academic and professional qualifications and other appointments is set out on pages 6 and 7 of the Annual Report.

Although all the Directors have an equal responsibility for the Group's operations, the role of the Non-Executive Directors is particularly important in ensuring that the strategies proposed and implemented by the Management are constructively challenged, taking into account the long-term success of the Group and interests of the shareholders. The Non-Executive Directors also monitor closely on the performance of the Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives. The Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to meet regularly as and when required without Management present.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board is of the view that the current Board consists of the appropriate mix of expertise, knowledge and experience to provide the necessary guidance to lead and direct the Group. The Board will consistently examine its size with a view of determining its impact on its effectiveness.

The Board believes that there is a good balance of power and authority as all Board Committees are chaired by Independent Directors. The Company will continue to review its Board composition with a view to enhance corporate governance practices and to address changes in the operations.

Save for Mr Foong Daw Ching, none of the Independent Director has served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of his appointment.

Notwithstanding that Mr Foong Daw Ching has served the Board beyond nine (9) years, the NC, with the concurrence of the Board, is satisfied that Mr Foong has been able to objectively guide and oversee the Management of the Group, provide the check and balance and exercise an independent business judgement to the best interests of the Group.

Mr Foong Daw Ching had abstained from the discussions pertaining to the review of his independence.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The roles of the Chairman and the CEO are separated and distinct, each having his own areas of responsibilities. The Company believes that a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the CEO will ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for constructive decision-making. The positions of Chairman and CEO are held by Dr Lan Weiguang and Mr Lan Chunguang respectively, who are siblings.

In order to promote high standards of corporate governance, Mr Foong Daw Ching has been appointed as the Group's Lead Independent Director. Mr Foong, who is also a member of the NC, shall be available to the shareholders whenever their concerns through the normal communication channels to the Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman, CEO or Finance Director has failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate. Such concerns may be sent to his email address at dawching23@gmail.com.

As the Company's Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman, Dr Lan Weiguang's primary responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that Board procedures are followed and reviewed so that the Board functions effectively;
- Ensuring that corporate plans, policies and strategies adopted by the Board are implemented;
- Ensuring the Company's compliance with the Code;
- Ensuring that Board Meetings are held as and when necessary;
- Ensuring that adequate time of Board Meetings are available for discussion and promote openness and debate during the Board Meetings;
- Ensuring effective communication with shareholders;
- Ensuring constructive relations within the Board, between the Board and Management as well as facilitating effective contribution of Non-Executive Directors; and
- Ensuring that the Directors receive complete, adequate and timely information.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

As the Company's CEO, Mr Lan Chunguang is responsible for the overall management and strategic development of the Group. To further enhance balance of power within the Board, all major decisions made by the Company will be subject to review by the Board.

The Independent Directors led by the Lead Independent Director, are encouraged to meet periodically without the presence of the Executive Director where necessary. The Lead Independent Director will also provide feedback to the Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman after such meetings.

Board Membership

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

Board Performance

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.

The NC comprises the following three (3) Directors, all non-executive, the majority of whom, including the Chairman of the NC, are Independent Non-Executive Directors:

- Mr Pan Shimo (NC Chairman and Independent Director)
- Mr Foong Daw Ching (Lead Independent Director)
- Dr Lan Weiguang (Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)

The Board has approved the written terms of reference of the NC. The NC performs, *inter alia*, the following functions and duties:

- (a) reviewing and recommending of the Board succession plans for Directors, in particular, the Chairman and the CEO;
- (b) reviewing and recommending of appointment and re-appointment of Directors (including alternate directors, if applicable) having regard to the Directors' contribution and performance;
- (c) determining on an annual basis whether or not a Director is independent;
- (d) assessing the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board;
- (e) reviewing the training and professional development programs for the Board;
- (f) developing a process for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors;
- (g) where any Director has multiple listed company board representations and other principal commitments, to decide whether the Director is able to and has adequately carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company, taking into consideration the competing time commitments that the Director faces when serving on multiple listed company board representations and to determine the maximum number of listed company board representations which any Director may hold;
- (h) other acts as may be required by the SGX-ST and the Code from time to time.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The independence of each Director will be reviewed by the NC on an annual basis. The NC adopts the definition of what constitute an Independent Director from the Code. During the year, the NC had reviewed and determined that Mr Foong Daw Ching and Mr Pan Shimo are independent.

All Directors are subject to retirement pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Constitution whereby one-third of the Directors are required to retire and subject themselves to re-election by shareholders at every annual general meeting ("AGM").

A newly-appointed Director will have to submit himself for re-election at the AGM immediately following his appointment and, thereafter, be subjected to the one-third-rotation rule. The NC also ensures that new Directors are aware of their duties and obligations.

The NC has recommended to the Board that Mr Pan Shimo and Mr Foong Daw Ching, both retiring at the forthcoming AGM via rotation, be nominated for re-election pursuant to Regulation 93 and Regulation 99 of the Company's Constitution respectively. In making the recommendation, the NC had considered the Directors' overall contribution and performance. The Directors have consented for re-election and abstained from voting on any resolutions in respect to their re-election as a Director.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS UNDER APPENDIX 7.4.1 OF THE LISTING MANUAL

Name of Director	Foong Daw Ching	Pan Shimo
Date of Appointment	19 June 2007	25 July 2019
Date of last re-election (if applicable)	27 April 2017 (Due for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.)	Not applicable (Due for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.)
Age	69	71
Country of principal residence	Singapore	The People's Republic of China
Membership of Board Committees	Chairman of AC, and member of NC and RC	Chairman of NC and RC, and member of AC
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries:	<u>The Company</u> 2,000 shares <u>Subsidiaries of the Group</u> Nil	<u>The Company</u> Nil <u>Subsidiaries of the Group</u> Nil
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	None	None
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	None	None
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7.7 of Listing Rules) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	Yes

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Name of Director	Foong Daw Ching	Pan Shimo
Other Principal Commitments including Directorships	<u>Past</u> Medi Flex Ltd. Baker Tilly International Ltd. <u>Present</u> Travellite Holdings Ltd. Starland Holdings Ltd. Ayondo Ltd. <u>Other Principal</u> St. Luke's Hospital St. Luke's ElderCare NUHS Fund Ltd.	<u>Past</u> Nil <u>Present</u> Nil <u>Other Principal</u> Nil

Mr Pan and Mr Foong had responded negative to items (a) to (k) listed in Appendix 7.4.1 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

The Board will table the re-election of Mr Foong and Mr Pan for shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

The tenure of Mr Foong Daw Ching as an Independent Director of the Company, will end at the AGM scheduled in 2022. Pursuant to Rule 210(5)(d)(iii) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST which will take effect from 1 January 2022, Mr Foong Daw Ching, having served on the Board beyond nine (9) years from the date of his first appointment, will not be considered an Independent Director on 1 January 2022 unless his appointment as an Independent Director is approved in separate resolutions by (A) all Shareholders and (B) Shareholders, excluding the directors, the chief executive officer and their associates. Mr Foong is seeking at the forthcoming AGM to obtain the required approval in separate resolutions by (A) by all Shareholders and (B) Shareholders, excluding the directors, the chief executive officer and their associates prior to 1 January 2022 as required for his continued appointment as an Independent Director.

Mr Pan Shimo will, upon re-election, remain as an Independent Director of the Company, Chairman of NC and RC and a member of AC. Whilst, Mr Foong Daw Ching will, upon re-election, remain as a Lead Independent Director of the Company until the earlier of (a) his retirement or resignation; or (b) the conclusion of the third AGM of the Company as well as Chairman of AC and member of NC and RC.

There is no alternate Director on the Board.

The NC and the Board are satisfied that all Directors are able to and have adequately carried out their duties as Directors of the Company after taking into the consideration the number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments of these Directors. The Board with the recommendation of the NC, has decided that the maximum number of the listed company board representations which any Director may hold is five.

As at the date of this report, no Director has exceeded the maximum number of the listed company board representations set by the Board.

On an annual basis, the NC, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, will review and evaluate the performance of the Board as a whole, its Board Committees and each Board Member taking into consideration the attendance record, preparedness and participation at the meetings of the Board and Board Committees and also the contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board has a formal process for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, its Board Committees and Board Member with objective performance criteria and contribution of each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board. The NC had conducted an assessment of the functions and effectiveness of the Board as a whole, its Board Committees and the contribution of each individual Director towards the effectiveness of the Board for FY2019. These assessment reports were recommended by the NC and reviewed by the Board. These assessments also take into consideration both qualitative and quantitative criteria, such as return on equity, success of the strategic and long-term objectives set by the Board and the effectiveness of the Board in monitoring the Management's performance against the goals that had been set by the Board.

B. REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for developing remuneration policies

Principle 6: The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

Level and mix of remuneration

Principle 7: The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.

Disclosure on Remuneration

Principle 8: The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of the remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

The RC comprises the following three (3) non-executive Directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairman of the RC, are independent:

- Mr Pan Shimo (RC Chairman and Independent Director)
- Mr Foong Daw Ching (Lead Independent Director)
- Dr Lan Weiguang (Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)

The Board has approved the written terms of reference of the RC. The RC performs, *inter alia*, the following functions and duties:

- (a) reviewing and recommending to the Board a general framework of remuneration for the Directors and key management personnel (including executive officers and senior management) of the Group;
- (b) reviewing and recommending specific remuneration packages and terms of employment (where applicable) for each Executive Director and key management personnel (including executive officers and senior management);
- (c) conducting annual review of the remuneration of employees related to the Directors and substantial shareholders to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scopes and level of responsibilities;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- (d) considering various disclosure requirements for remuneration of Directors, the CEO and at least the top five key management personnel (who are not the Directors and the CEO), and ensure that there is adequate disclosure in the financial statements to ensure and enhance transparency between the Company and relevant interested parties;
- (e) reviewing and recommending to the Board, the adoption of share options schemes or any long-term incentive schemes for the benefits of the Group's employees who had exceptional performance; and
- (f) other acts as may be required by the SGX-ST and the Code from time to time.

In carrying out the above responsibilities, the RC may obtain independent external legal and other professional advice as it deems necessary. The expenses of such advice will be borne by the Company.

In setting remuneration packages, the RC takes into consideration the pay and employment conditions within the industry and in comparable companies. As part of its review, the RC ensures that the performance related elements of remuneration form a significant part of the total remuneration package of the Executive Director and is designed to align the Executive Director's interest with those of shareholders and link rewards to corporate and individual performance. In addition, the RC is responsible for the review of compensation commitments to the service agreements, if any, entail in the event of early termination to ensure that such service agreements contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

The RC's recommendations are made in consultation with the Chairman of the Board and submitted to the entire Board for approval. The Company will table the quantum of the Directors' fee of each financial year to the shareholders for approval at the AGM. The payment of fees to Non-Executive Directors is subject to approval at the AGM of the Company. Each and every Director abstained from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations in respect of their own remuneration.

The RC may recommend the Board to consider the use of contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from the Executive Director and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The breakdown of the total remuneration of the Directors for FY2019 is set out below:

Board of Directors	Salary RMB	Bonus RMB	Directors' Fees RMB	Incentive and other benefits RMB	Total RMB
Below RMB1,291,775 or approximately S\$250,000					
Dr Lan Weiguang	–	–	5	–	5
Mr Lan Yihong	–	–	–	–	–
Mr Foong Daw Ching	–	–	244,310	–	244,310
Mr Pan Shimo	–	–	36,000	–	36,000

The directors' fees are subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The remuneration paid to the key management personnel (including executive officers and senior management) on an individual basis during the FY2019 is set out below:

Key Management Personnel	Salary %	Bonus %	Incentive and other benefits %	Total %
Below RMB1,291,775 or approximately S\$250,000				
Lan Chunguang	100	–	–	100
Yan Jie	100	–	–	100
Zhang Shengli	100	–	–	100
Gao Yuanyuan	100	–	–	100
Wang Peiwen	100	–	–	100

The aggregate total remuneration paid to the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors) for the FY2019 is RMB222,000.

None of the Directors, CEO and the top four key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) of the Company has received any termination, retirement, post-employment benefits for FY2019.

For FY2019, the Company does not have any employees who are immediate family members of a Director or the CEO, whose remuneration exceeded S\$100,000.

The Company has a share option scheme known as Suntar Eco-City Employee Share Option Scheme which was approved by shareholders of the Company on 10 July 2007 ("ESOS"). The ESOS complies with the relevant rules as set out in Chapter 8 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. The ESOS will provide eligible participants with an opportunity to participate in the equity of the Company and to motivate them towards better performance through increased dedication and loyalty. The ESOS is administered by the RC. The principal terms of the Scheme are set out in the pages 123 to 129 of the IPO Prospectus dated 24 July 2007. The ESOS is in operation for a maximum duration of ten years and has expired on 9 July 2017. There are no outstanding options under the ESOS.

C. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Risk management and internal controls

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

The Board believes in the importance of maintaining a sound system of internal controls to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the Group's asset. The system is intended to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements or loss and to ensure maintenance of proper accounting records, reliability of financial information, compliance with appropriate legislations, regulations and best practices, and the identification and containment of business risks.

The AC will continue to review and monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems, taking into consideration the risks which the Group is exposed to, the likelihood of occurrence of such risks and the costs of implementing controls.

For FY2019, the Board has received assurance from the CEO and Finance Director that (a) the financial records of the Group have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and (b) the Group's risk management and internal control systems are sufficient, adequate and effective.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The AC and Board received reports from the Finance Director who identifies material non-compliance or internal control weaknesses. There were no major internal control weaknesses highlighted for the attention of AC for FY2019. The AC and Board also review the management letter, if any, prepared by the external auditors on control weakness relevant for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board and the AC, reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework and internal controls, to ensure risk management and internal controls are in place. In this aspect, the AC reviews the audit plans, and the findings of the auditors and ensures that the Group follows up on auditors' recommendations raised, if any, during the audit process. The AC guides the Management to check and ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls. Based on the internal controls and risk management framework established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the external auditors (to the extent as required by them to form an audit opinion on the statutory financial statements), the report from the internal auditors, periodic reviews performed by the Management and assurance from the CEO and Finance Director, the Board with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls in addressing financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems during the year are effective and adequate to safeguard its assets and ensure the integrity of financial statements.

At the moment, the overall risk management framework of the Group was collectively monitored by the AC and the Board. The Board will consider the necessity of establishing a separate Board risk committee as and when it deemed expedient.

Audit Committee

Principle 10: The Board has an AC which discharges its duties objectively.

The AC comprises the following three (3) non-executive Directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairman of the AC, are independent:

- Mr Foong Daw Ching (AC Chairman and Lead Independent Director)
- Mr Pan Shimo (Independent Director)
- Dr Lan Weiguang (Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)

The members of the AC, collectively, have expertise or experience in financial management and are qualified to discharge the AC's responsibilities. None of the AC members was a former partner or director of the Company's existing auditing firm (a) within a period of two years commencing on the date of their ceasing to be a partner or director of the auditing firm; and (b) for as long as they have any financial interest in the auditing firm. The Board is of the view that the AC has sufficient financial management expertise and experience to discharge the AC's functions.

The Board has approved the written terms of reference of the AC. The AC will assist the Board in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Group's assets, maintain adequate accounting records, develop and maintain effective systems of internal control, with the overall objective of ensuring that the Management creates and maintains an effective control environment in the Group. The AC will provide a channel of communication between the Board, the Management and the auditors on matters relating to audit. The AC met with the external auditors periodically.

The AC performs, *inter alia*, the following roles, functions and duties:

- (a) reviewing the external auditors' audit plan and audit report, their evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls, their letter to management and the management's response;
- (b) reviewing with internal auditors the internal audit plan, the scope and the result of their examination and evaluation of the system of internal controls;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- (c) reviewing the quarterly and annual financial statements and results announcements before submission to the Board for approval, 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 Listing Manual of the SGX-ST and any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements;
- (d) reviewing the internal control procedures and ensure co-ordination between the auditors and the Management, and reviewing the assistance given by the Management to the auditors, and discuss problems and concerns, if any, arising from audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the Management, where necessary);
- (e) reviewing and discussing with the auditors any suspected fraud or improprieties or irregularities, or suspected infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position and the Management's response;
- (f) reviewing the scope and results of external audit, its cost effectiveness, and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;
- (g) reviewing and reporting to the Board at least annually the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls systems, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology controls and risk management systems;
- (h) recommending to the Board on the proposals on the appointment or re-appointment of the internal and external auditors and matters relating to the resignation or change of the internal and external auditors;
- (i) reviewing interested person transactions (if any) falling within the scope of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST;
- (j) reviewing potential conflicts of interest (if any);
- (k) reviewing the policy and arrangements by which staff of the Group or any other persons may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters and ensures that arrangements are in place for the independent investigation of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action;
- (l) assessing the suitability for appointment of Finance Director / Manager (or equivalent rank);
- (m) undertaking such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board, and report to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the AC; and
- (n) other acts as may be required by the SGX-ST and the Code from time to time.

The AC had met, at the minimum, on a quarterly basis for FY2019. The AC will meet, at least half-yearly basis, after due deliberations by the Board not to continue with quarterly reporting of the Company and the Group's financial statements commencing from the financial year ending 2020, as required under the amendments to the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST which has taken effect as of 7 February 2020. In the event that a member of the AC is interested in any matter being considered by the AC, he will abstain from reviewing that particular transaction or voting on that particular resolution.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The AC has been given full access to and co-operation of the Company's Management. The AC has access to resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly. To facilitate discussions at its meetings, the AC had invited the other key executives of the Group to attend its meetings. The AC had direct access to the external auditors and had also met with the external auditors without the presence of the Management to discuss the results of their examinations and evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls. During the year, the AC has reviewed the scope and quality of their audits and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors as well as the cost effectiveness.

The fees paid/payable to Messrs Foo Kon Tan LLP, the external auditors, for the FY2019 are as follows: -

Services	Amount (RMB)
Audit service	749,000
Non-audit service	Nil
Total	<u>749,000</u>

The AC has also reviewed all audit and non-audit fees paid to the external auditors. The AC is satisfied that the nature and extent of the non-audit service will not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

The Company has complied with Rule 715 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST as all subsidiaries of the Company are audited by Messrs Foo Kon Tan LLP for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Messrs Foo Kon Tan LLP, the external auditors of the Company, has confirmed that they are Public Accounting Firms registered with Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority and provided a confirmation of their independence to the AC. The AC had assessed the external auditors based on factors such as performance, adequacy of resources and experience of their audit engagement partner and auditing team assigned to the Group's audit, the size and complexity of the Group.

In July 2010, the Singapore Exchange Limited ("**SGX**") and Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("**ACRA**") launched the "Guidance to Audit Committees on Evaluation of Quality of Work performed by External Auditors" which aims to facilitate the AC in evaluating the external auditors. Accordingly, the AC had evaluated the performance of the external auditors based on the key indicators of audit quality set out in the Guidance such as performance, adequacy of resources and experience of their audit engagement partner and auditing team assigned to the Group's audit, the size and complexity of the Group.

In addition, in October 2015, with the support from SGX and Singapore Institute of Directors, ACRA had introduced the "Audit Quality Indicators ("**AQIs**") Disclosure Framework to assist the ACs in evaluating the re-appointment of external auditors based on eight quality markers that correlate closely with audit quality. Accordingly, the AC had evaluated the external auditors based on the eight AQIs at engagement and/or firm-level.

The AC met with the external auditors to discuss the audit findings as well as their audit. The management has made significant judgements relating to significant estimates in the financial statements. These also required the making of assumptions regarding uncertain future events including those relating to the estimation of net realisable value of properties held for sale and the fair value of property, plant and equipment. The financial reporting matters that required significant judgements and estimates are fully described in Note [3] to the accompanying financial statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The AC has discussed with management and the independent auditors on significant issues and assumptions that impact the financial statements. Following the review, the AC is satisfied that net realisable value of completed properties for sale to be a key audit matter.

The AC is satisfied that the Company's auditors are able to meet the audit requirements and statutory obligations of the Company. Accordingly, the AC is satisfied that Rule 712 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST is complied with and has recommended to the Board, the nomination of the external auditors for re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM.

In addition to the activities undertaken to fulfil its responsibilities, the AC is kept abreast by the Management, external and internal auditors on changes to accounting standards, stock exchange rules and other codes and regulations which could have an impact on the Group's business and financial statements.

The Company has established a whistleblowing policy to enable persons employed by the Group a channel to report any suspected non-compliance with regulations, policies, fraud and/or other matters to the appropriate authority for resolution, without any prejudicial implications to these employees. The AC is vested with the power and authority to receive, investigate and enforce appropriate action when any such non-compliance matter is brought to its attention. As of to-date, there were no reports received through the whistleblowing mechanism.

The Group has had an internal audit function in place since 2015, and has outsourced an independent audit firm to conduct internal audits on an annual basis to help the Group in evaluating and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and consequently to highlight the areas where control weaknesses exist, if any, and thus improvements could be made.

Internal audit, however, was not outsourced to independent auditors for FY2019. This is because the Group has discontinued operations pertaining to the pharmaceutical ingredients products segment, which has shut down manufacturing operations in its Xi'an facility due to the tightening of environmental controls. For property development business, since the completion of the development of the Lan County project in 2016, ongoing operations only comprised the sale of the remaining units. As such, the scale of the Group's current operations did not warrant an updated internal audit report to be issued by independent auditors.

Instead, the AC has reviewed the internal controls based on the report from the Finance Director and assurance from the CEO. In addition, external auditors were invited to attend all AC meetings of the Company held for FY2019. The external auditors in their report to AC, did not find any exceptional matter. The Company assures that it will continue to regularly review the robustness of the Company's internal controls, especially in the event that new business operations are introduced.

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework but notes that no system of internal control could provide absolute assurance against all irregularities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

D. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENTS

Shareholders Rights and Conduct of General Meetings

Principle 11: The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

Engagement with Shareholders

Principle 12: The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

The Company believes that a high standard of disclosure is crucial to raising the level of corporate governance. All information that requires public disclosure is first announced through the SGXNet. The Company is open to meetings with investors and analysts and in conducting such meetings, the Company is mindful of the need to ensure fair disclosure of any price sensitive information which will be publicly released via SGXNet. The Company has adopted quarterly results reporting since its listing in August 2007. Starting from financial year ending 2020, the Company is adopting half-yearly results reporting. Price-sensitive information is publicly released, and is announced within the mandatory period.

In discharge of its duties to the shareholders, the Board, when presenting annual financial statements and announcements, seek to provide the shareholders with a detailed analysis, explanation and assessment of the Group's financial position and prospects. For interim financial statements, the Board provides a negative assurance confirmation to shareholders, in line with Rule 705(5) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. The Management currently provides the Board with appropriately detailed management accounts of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a regular basis to enable the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects. In addition, all Directors and key management personnel of the Company also signed a letter of undertaking pursuant to Rule 720(1) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

The AGM of the Company is the principal forum for dialogue and interaction with all shareholders. All shareholders of the Company will receive the annual report and notice of the AGM. At the AGM, shareholders will be given the opportunity to voice their views and to direct questions regarding the Group to the Directors including the chairman of each of the Board Committees. The Chairman of the AC, NC and RC together with the external auditors would be present at the AGM to address all queries that the shareholders may have. In the event that the Company wishes to obtain shareholders' approval for any major transaction, the Board will disseminate such information via SGXNet, prepare and send notice of general meeting and circular to shareholders within the mandatory period.

The Company ensures that there are separate resolutions at general meetings on each distinct issue. Each item of the resolution included in the notice of general meetings will be accompanied by full explanation of the effects of a proposed resolution.

The Company has put all resolutions to vote by poll at its AGM. The Company will release an announcement on the detailed results showing the numbers of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Shareholders are encouraged to attend and vote at the AGM of the Company to ensure a high level of representation and to stay informed of the Company's strategy and goals. If any shareholder is unable to attend, he/she is allowed to appoint up to two proxies to vote on his/her behalf at the AGM through proxy forms sent in advance. A Relevant Intermediary¹ may appoint more than two proxies, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him (which number and class of shares shall be specified). An investor who holds shares under the Central Provident Fund Investment Scheme ("CPF Investor") and/or the Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("SRS Investor") (as may be applicable) may attend and cast his/her vote(s) at the Meeting in person. CPF and SRS Investors who are unable to attend the Meeting but would like to vote, may inform their CPF and/or SRS Approved Nominees to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting to act as their proxy, in which case, the CPF and SRS Investors shall be precluded from attending the Meeting.

Minutes of general meetings include substantial and relevant queries or comments from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meeting and responses from the Board and Management. These minutes would be available to shareholders upon their request. The Company currently does not publish minutes of general meetings on its corporate website but will review the feasibility of having such arrangements when appropriate.

The Company does not have a policy on payment of dividends. The issue of dividend is deliberated by the Board having regard to various factors, including but not limited to the Group's actual and projected financial performance; projected levels of capital expenditure and other investment plans; working capital requirements and general financial conditions; and the level of the Group's cash and retained earnings. Taking into account the above factors, the Board has not recommended dividends to be paid in respect of FY2019.

Presently, the Company does not have an investor relations policy or protocol in place nor a dedicated investor relations team. The Company will assess the need to establish an investor policy or protocol or investor relations team as and when it deems necessary. Notwithstanding so, taking into account the communication and dialogue with Shareholders taken by the Company as set out above, the Board is of the view that the Company complies with Principle 12 of the Code.

E. MANAGING STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

Engagement with Stakeholders

Principle 13: The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.

The Company has regularly engaged its stakeholders through various medium and channels to ensure that the business interests are aligned with those of the stakeholders, to understand and address the concerns so as to improve services and products' standards, as well as to sustain business operations for long-term growth.

¹ A Relevant Intermediary is:

- a) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19) or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such a banking corporation, whose business includes the provision of nominee services and who holds shares in that capacity; or
- b) a person holding a capital markets services licence to provide custodial services for securities under the Securities Futures Act (Cap. 289) and who holds shares in that capacity; or
- c) the Central Provident Fund Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36), in respect of shares purchased under the subsidiary legislation made under that Act providing for the making of investments from the contributions and interest standing to the credit of members of the Central Provident Fund, if the Board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with that subsidiary legislation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Detailed approach to the stakeholder engagement and materiality assessment will be disclosed in the Company's sustainability report FY2019, which will be published to keep stakeholders informed on the Company's business and operations.

The Company welcomes enquiries from investors, stakeholders and analysts, Company related queries can be sent to contactsg@suntar.com.

F. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dealings in Securities

The Company has complied with Rule 1207(19) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST in relation to the best practices on dealings in the securities:

- (a) The Company had devised and adopted its own internal compliance code to provide guidance to its officers with regards to dealings by the Company and its officers in its securities;
- (b) Officers of the Company did not deal in the Company's securities on short-term considerations; and
- (c) The Company and its officers did not deal in the Company's shares (i) during the periods commencing two weeks before the announcement of the Company's financial results for each of the first three quarters of its financial year and one month before the announcement of the Company's full year financial statements, ending on the date of the announcement of the relevant results, and (ii) if they are in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information of the Group.

In addition, the Directors and Management are expected to observe the insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within permitted trading period.

Material Contracts

(Listing Manual Rule 1207(8))

There was no material contract entered into by the Group involving the interests of any directors or Controlling Shareholders subsisting at the end of the FY2019.

Interested Person Transactions

(Listing Manual Rule 907)

The Company had established a procedure to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported on a timely manner to the AC and that the transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The aggregate value of interested person transactions entered into during the year, disclosed in accordance with Rule 907 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, was as follows: -

Name of Interested Person	Nature of Relationship	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than \$100,000 and transactions conducted under Shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted under Shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than \$100,000)
Lan Weiguang	Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman	\$260,000 (equivalent to RMB1,345,000)	Nil

The Company has no shareholders' mandate for interested person transactions.

Use of Initial Public Offering proceeds

(Listing Manual Rule 1207(20))

The Group raised S\$28,782,000 from its initial public offering ("IPO") from the issuance of 73,800,000 new shares of S\$0.39 each on 1 August 2007. Total net proceeds were approximately S\$26,370,000 after deducting IPO expenses of approximately S\$2,412,000.

After the IPO, the Group had transferred a total sum of USD13,461,200 (approximately S\$19,854,000) from the IPO proceeds to its principal subsidiary, Jiangxi New Reyphon Biochemical Co., Ltd, for the following purposes:

Use of net proceeds as stated in the Prospectus	Amount allocated as stated in the Prospectus (S\$)	Amount Utilised (S\$)
To expand production capacity	15,000,000	11,426,000
For R&D of new products	3,000,000	576,000
To strengthen sales and distribution network	1,000,000	370,000
For general working capital purposes of the Group	7,447,000	
- Purchase of raw materials		6,162,000
- Employee salary expenses		1,012,000
- Tax expenses		76,000
- Miscellaneous expenses		232,000
Total	26,447,000	19,854,000

The aforementioned proceeds have been used in accordance with the intended use and is in accordance with the percentage allocated as stated in the Prospectus. The remaining proceeds of approximately S\$6.6 million has not been utilised to-date.

As announced on 14 November 2013, the Company does not have any immediate plans to utilise the remaining proceeds. In order to increase the flexibility in the deployment of funds, the Company had re-designated the remaining proceeds as working capital of the Company.

The Company shall make periodic announcements of the use of the IPO proceeds as and when the proceeds are materially disbursed.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International); and
- (b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the information as disclosed in Note 2(a) to the financial statements, 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 has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Names of directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are:

Dr Lan Weiguang
 Foong Daw Ching
 Pan Shimo (Appointed on 25 July 2019)
 Lan Yihong

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures

During and at the end of the financial year, the Company was not a party to any arrangement of which the object was to enable the directors to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or of any other corporate body other than as disclosed in this statement.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Act, the following directors who held office at the end of the financial year were interested in shares of the Company and its related corporations as follows:

	Holdings registered in the name of directors		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
	As at 1.1.2019	As at 31.12.2019	As at 1.1.2019	As at 31.12.2019
The Company				
<u>Suntar Eco City Limited</u>				
(Ordinary shares)				
Dr Lan Weiguang	63,800	63,800	47,213,600	47,213,600
Foong Daw Ching	2,000	2,000	-	-

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Directors' interests in shares or debentures (Continued)

	<u>Holdings registered in the name of directors</u>		<u>Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest</u>	
	<u>As at 1.1.2019</u>	<u>As at 31.12.2019</u>	<u>As at 1.1.2019</u>	<u>As at 31.12.2019</u>
Ultimate holding company <u>Clean Water Investment Limited</u> (Ordinary shares of par value US\$0.000001)				
Dr Lan Weiguang	271,268,960	271,268,960	10,000,040	10,000,040

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, Dr Lan Weiguang is deemed to have an interest in all the related corporations of the Company.

The directors' interests in shares of the Company and related corporations as at 21 January 2020 were the same as at 31 December 2019.

Share options

No options were granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company or of its subsidiaries.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or of its subsidiaries.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or of its subsidiaries under option at the end of the financial year.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company, consisting all non-executive directors, is chaired by Mr Foong Daw Ching, an independent director, Mr Pan Shimo, an independent director and Dr Lan Weiguang, a non-executive director. The Audit Committee has met four times since the last Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and has reviewed the following, where relevant, with the executive directors and external and internal auditors of the Company:

- the internal and external audit plans and results of internal auditors' examination and evaluation of the Group's systems of internal accounting controls;
- the quarterly, half yearly and annual announcements and financial statements before submission to the Board of Directors for approval, focussing 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 Listing Manual of SGX-ST and any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements;
- the co-ordination between the external auditors and the management, and review the assistance given by the management to the auditors, and discuss problems and concerns, if any, arising from audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss;
- any suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position with management;
- the appointment and re-appointment of the external auditors and matters relating to the resignation or dismissal of the external auditors;
- interested person transactions (if any) falling within the scope of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST;

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Audit Committee (Continued)

- (g) potential conflicts of interest (if any); and
- (h) undertake such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board of Directors and report to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has full access to and has the co-operation of the management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its function properly. It also has full discretion to invite any director and executive officer to attend its meetings. The external and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the directors the nomination of Foo Kon Tan LLP for re-appointment as external auditors of the Group at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Foo Kon Tan LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Directors

.....
LAN WEIGUANG

.....
LAN YIHONG

Dated: 14 April 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2019

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Suntar Eco-City Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the “Act”) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (“SFRS(I)s”) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (“SSAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (“ACRA”) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (“ACRA Code”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Net realisable value of completed properties for sale (Refer to Note 11 to the financial statements)

Risk:

Completed properties for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2019

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Net realisable value of completed properties for sale (Refer to Note 11 to the financial statements) (Continued)

The determination of the estimated net realisable values of these completed properties is dependent upon the Group's expectations of future selling prices which are affected by macro and micro factors, amongst other things, demand and supply, interest rates, government policies and economic conditions. There is an inherent risk that the estimate of carrying amounts at the date of these financial statements exceed future selling prices, resulting in a loss when these properties are sold.

Our response:

We reviewed reasonableness of the inputs used by management in assessing the estimated selling prices of completed properties for sale. The inputs used included recently transacted selling prices of these properties and comparable properties, and management's expectations based on the market and project-specific factors.

Other matter

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report dated 10 April 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' statement section of the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the remaining sections of the annual report which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the remaining sections of the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SFRS(I)s, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2019

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2019

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by the subsidiary corporation incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Toh Kim Teck.

Foo Kon Tan LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 14 April 2020

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2019

	Note	The Group			The Company		
		31	31	1	31	31	1
		December	December	January	December	December	January
		2019	2018	2018	2019	2018	2018
		RMB'000	RMB'000 (Restated)	RMB'000 (Restated)	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
ASSETS							
Non-Current Assets							
Right-of-use asset	4	14,290	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid lease premium	5	-	14,290	14,562	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6	64	1,717	5,944	-	-	-
Property under developments	11	-	-	838	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	131,406	131,406	131,406
Intangible asset	8	-	-	214	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		14,354	16,007	21,558	131,406	131,406	131,406
Current Assets							
Trade receivables	9	5,142	10,301	9,203	-	-	-
Other receivables	10	7,884	2,544	2,910	7	-	8
Prepaid lease premium	5	-	272	272	-	-	-
Completed properties for sale	11	11,732	13,795	22,595	-	-	-
Inventories	12	93	20,208	19,171	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	80,946	75,019	66,363	278	281	365
Total current assets		105,797	122,139	120,514	285	281	373
Total assets		120,151	138,146	142,072	131,691	131,687	131,779
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Capital and Reserves							
Share capital	14	162,713	162,713	162,713	162,713	162,713	162,713
Reserves	15	(73,382)	(73,408)	(59,997)	(42,815)	(41,198)	(39,166)
Total equity		89,331	89,305	102,716	119,898	121,515	123,547
Current Liabilities							
Trade payables	16	6,826	20,905	25,299	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	17	22,122	26,286	12,141	11,793	10,172	8,232
Income tax payable		1,872	1,650	1,916	-	-	-
Total liabilities		30,820	48,841	39,356	11,793	10,172	8,232
Total equity and liabilities		120,151	138,146	142,072	131,691	131,687	131,779

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000 (Restated)
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	3,250	9,023
Cost of sales		(2,359)	(8,203)
Gross profit		891	820
Other operating income	18	2,993	2,564
Administrative expenses		(3,079)	(3,802)
Distribution and selling expenses		(274)	(181)
Other operating expenses	19	-	(838)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations, before taxation	20	531	(1,437)
Tax (expense)/credit	21	(569)	285
Loss from continuing operations, after taxation		(38)	(1,152)
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations, after taxation	22	64	(12,259)
Profit/(loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, attributable to owners of the Company		26	(13,411)
Earnings/(Loss) per share	23		
From continuing operations			
Basic (fen)		(0.06)	(1.84)
Diluted (fen)		(0.06)	(1.84)
From discontinued operations			
Basic (fen)		0.10	(19.53)
Diluted (fen)		0.10	(19.53)
From both continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic (fen)		0.04	(21.37)
Diluted (fen)		0.04	(21.37)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2019

The Group	Share capital RMB'000	Statutory reserves RMB'000	Accumulated losses RMB'000	Total equity RMB'000
At 1 January 2018, as previously reported	162,713	434	(61,082)	102,065
Prior year adjustments (Note 29)	-	-	651	651
At 1 January 2018 (restated)	162,713	434	(60,431)	102,716
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	143	(143)	-
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(13,411)	(13,411)
At 31 December 2018 (restated)	162,713	577	(73,985)	89,305
At 31 December 2018, as previously reported	162,713	577	(74,719)	88,571
Prior year adjustments (Note 29)	-	-	734	734
At 31 December 2018 (restated)	162,713	577	(73,985)	89,305
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	199	(199)	-
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	26	26
At 31 December 2019	162,713	776	(74,158)	89,331

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000 (Restated)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation			
Continuing operations		531	(1,437)
Discontinued operations		64	(12,259)
		595	(13,696)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	1,339	2,331
Gain on disposal of intangible asset	18	(1,900)	-
Interest income	18	(2,419)	(2,379)
Amortisation of intangible asset	8	-	50
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	4	272	-
Amortisation of prepaid lease premium	5	-	272
Write-down in value of inventories		-	2,078
Impairment loss on other receivables	10	-	27
Write-off of property under development		-	838
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6	-	2,958
Impairment loss on intangible asset	8	-	164
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	18	(4,666)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes		(6,779)	(7,357)
Change in trade receivables		5,156	(789)
Change in inventories		20,115	(3,115)
Change in other receivables		(5,340)	339
Change in completed properties for sale		2,063	8,800
Change in trade payables		(14,079)	(4,394)
Change in other payables and accruals		(5,394)	12,537
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(4,258)	6,021
Interest received		2,419	2,379
Income tax paid		(347)	(266)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(2,186)	8,134
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(141)	(1,141)
Proceed from disposal of intangible asset		1,900	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		5,121	79
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		6,880	(1,062)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Advances from a director (Note A)		1,230	1,571
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,230	1,571
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,924	8,643
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		75,019	66,363
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		3	13
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	80,946	75,019

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2019

Note A: Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The following is the disclosures of the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, excluding equity items:

	As at 1 January 2019 RMB'000	Non-cash changes Foreign exchange movement RMB'000	Cash flows - Proceeds from loans RMB'000	As at 31 December 2019 RMB'000
Advances from a director (Note 17)	8,822	115	1,230	10,167

	As at 1 January 2018 RMB'000	Non-cash changes Foreign exchange movement	Cash flows - Proceeds from loans RMB'000	As at 31 December 2018 RMB'000
Advances from a director (Note 17)	7,014	237	1,571	8,822

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

1 General information

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.

The Company is incorporated as a limited liability company and domiciled in Singapore. The principal place of business and registered office at 10 Ang Mo Kio Street 65, #06-10, Singapore 569059.

The Company was listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited on 1 August 2007.

The principal activities of the Company are those related to investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. During the year, Xi'an Suntar Eco-city, Ltd (formerly known as Xi'an Reyphon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd) discontinued its manufacturing operations relating to pharmaceutical product ingredients.

The Company is a subsidiary of Suntar Investment Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore. The intermediate holding company is Sinomem Technology Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore. The Company's ultimate holding company is Clean Water Investment Limited, incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

2(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)", including related interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council ("ASC").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below. The financial statements are presented in Chinese Renminbi (RMB) which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information has been presented in Chinese Renminbi (RMB), unless otherwise stated.

Going concern assumption

As at 31 December 2019, the Company had net current liabilities RMB11,508,000. Management believes that the Company will have sufficient resources to continue a going concern after consideration the following:

- The Company has control over cash resources of the subsidiaries. At 31 December 2019, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of RMB80,946,000 and net current assets of RMB74,977,000.

As at 31 December 2019, the Company's current liabilities included an amount of RMB10,167,000 related to advances from a director cum the ultimate controlling shareholder. Excluding this amount, the Company's current liabilities would have amount of RMB1,626,000 compared to current assets of RMB285,000 as at 31 December 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I) requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Income taxes

Significant judgement is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax exposures 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 recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Carrying amount of completed properties for sale

Net realisable value of completed properties for sale is determined based on management's estimates of the selling price which takes into account projected timing of sales and prevailing customer demand and market conditions, less applicable variable selling expenses. Revisions to estimates are made when there is a change in market conditions. A 5% decrease in selling price will not affect the carrying amounts of completed properties for sale.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade receivables which are credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually. The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates.

2(b) Adoption of new and revised SFRS(I) effective for the current financial year

On 1 January 2019, the Group and the Company have adopted all the new and revised SFRS(I), SFRS(I) interpretations ("SFRS(I) INT") and amendments to SFRS(I), effective for the current financial year that are relevant to them. The adoption of these new and revised SFRS(I) pronouncements does not result in significant changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts or the disclosures reported for the current or prior reporting periods, except as discussed below:

- SFRS(I) 16 Leases
- SFRS(I) INT 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(b) Adoption of new and revised SFRS(I) effective for the current financial year (Continued)

SFRS(I) 16 Leases

SFRS(I) 16 Leases supersedes SFRS(I) 1-17 Leases, SFRS(I) INT 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SFRS(I) INT 1-15 Operating Leases - Incentives and SFRS(I) INT 1-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease, and pronounces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. For lessee accounting, SFRS(I) 16 introduces significant changes by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets when such recognition exemptions are adopted. For lessor accounting, the requirements have remained largely unchanged. The impact of the adoption of SFRS(I) 16 on the Group's financial statements are discussed below.

The date of initial application of SFRS(I) 16 for the Group is 1 January 2019. The Group has elected to transition to SFRS(I) 16 using the cumulative catch-up (1) (or modified retrospective) approach which requires the Group to recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying SFRS(I) 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application, without restatement of comparatives under SFRS(I) 1-17.

Definition of a lease

The new definition of a lease under SFRS(I) 16 mainly relates to the concept of 'control' that determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, which is in contrast to the concept of 'risks and rewards' under SFRS(I) 1-17.

The Group has elected to apply the practical expedient available on transition to SFRS(I) 16 not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Accordingly, the superseded definition of a lease under SFRS(I) 1-17 continues to be applied to those leases entered into, or modified, before 1 January 2019, and the Group applies the new definition of a lease and related guidance set out in SFRS(I) 16 only to those lease contracts entered into, or modified, on or after 1 January 2019. After the transition to SFRS(I) 16, the Group shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

The new requirements for identifying a lease under SFRS(I) 16 do not change significantly the scope of contracts that will meet the definition of a lease for the Group.

Lessee accounting

Former prepaid lease premium

The Group did not have any operating lease arrangement at 1 January 2019 and during the year ended 31 December 2019.

Prepaid lease premium relates to upfront premium paid in respect of leasehold land where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership were not anticipated to pass to the Group.

Prepaid lease premium was reclassified to right-of-use asset at 1 January 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(b) Adoption of new and revised SFRS(I) effective for the current financial year (Continued)

SFRS(I) 16 Leases (Continued)

The effects of adoption of SFRS(I) 16 on the Group's financial statements as at 1 January 2019 are as follows:

	Increase/ (Decrease)
	RMB'000
Assets	
Right-of-use asset	14,562
Prepaid lease premium	(14,562)

There is no impact to the opening retained earnings at 1 January 2019.

SFRS(I) INT 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Group has adopted SFRS(I) INT 23 for the first time in the current year. SFRS(I) INT 23 sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires the Group to:

- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings, as follows:
 - if yes, the Group should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings; or
 - if no, the Group should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position using either the most likely amount or the expected value method.

There is no material impact to the Group's and the Company's financial statements.

2(c) Standards issued but not yet effective

The following are the new or amended SFRS(I) and SFRS(I) INT issued that are not yet effective but may be early adopted for the current financial year:

Reference	Description	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I)		1 January 2020
Amendments to SFRS(I) 3	Definition of a Business	1 January 2020
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) 1-8	Definition of Material	1 January 2020
SFRS(I) 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(c) Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I)

The *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* is the foundation on which new accounting standards are developed. The revised *Conceptual Framework* became effective immediately upon its publication in March 2018. The main changes to principles in the *Conceptual Framework* have implications for how and when assets and liabilities are recognised and derecognised in the financial statements. Some entities may use the *Conceptual Framework* as a reference for selecting their accounting policies in the absence of specific SFRS(I) requirements. In these cases, the entities should review those policies and apply the new guidance retrospectively.

The *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I)* are issued together with the revised *Conceptual Framework*. Some SFRS(I), their accompanying documents and SFRS(I) practice statements contain references to, or quotations from the *Conceptual Framework*. The *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I)* Standards sets out amendments to SFRS(I), their accompanying documents and SFRS(I) practice statements to reflect the issue of the revised *Conceptual Framework*. These amendments, where they actually are updates, are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with early application permitted.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: Definition of a Business

The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. Additional guidance is provided that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

The amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets.

The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with early application permitted.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) 1-8: Definition of Material

The amendments are intended to make the definition of 'material' in SFRS(I) 1-1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in SFRS(I). The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of 'material' in SFRS(I) 1-8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of 'material' in SFRS(I) 1-1. In addition, the other SFRS(I) and the *Conceptual Framework*, which contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material', have been updated to ensure consistency.

The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted.

In respect of above amendments to SFRS(I), the Group is currently assessing the impact to its consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses and other comprehensive income are attributable to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has all of the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights or variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Consolidation (Continued)

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting in loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts as at that date when control is lost;
- de-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- de-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and 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. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when the control is lost is regarded as the fair value on the initial recognition for subsequent accounting under FRS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with FRS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amount over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	12 years
Office equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

As at 31 December 2019, property, plant and equipment comprise office equipment and motor vehicles.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that have been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

For acquisitions and disposals during the financial year, depreciation is provided from the month of acquisition and to the month before disposal respectively. Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the books of accounts until they are no longer in use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date as a change in estimates.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation (where they have finite useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed as at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. As at 31 December 2018, the Group's intangible assets related to non-proprietary technology for production of new pharmaceutical ingredients was amortised over the estimated useful life of 8 years.

Prepaid lease premium

Prepaid lease premium pertained to the prepayment of land rental for the total land rental period. Prepaid lease premium was measured at the total land rental cost less amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss and was charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their land rental period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (from 1 January 2019)

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of twelve months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Group shall recognise those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that trigger those lease payments.

For all contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group has elected to not separate lease and non-lease components and account these as one single lease component.

The lease liabilities are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (from 1 January 2019) (Continued)

Lease liability (Continued)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has already been reduced to nil) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under SFRS(I) 1-37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Depreciation on right-of-use assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, as follows:

Land use right	70 years
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If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies SFRS(I) 1-36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (before 1 January 2019)

(i) The Group as lessee - Operating lease

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) The Group as lessor

Leases where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity

(I) Financial assets Measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchase or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(I) Financial assets (Continued)

Measurement (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated as fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, contract assets, contract costs, other receivables and amounts owing by associates.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

Financial assets designated as fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) (equity instruments)

The Group subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument – by – instrument basis. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI recognised in OCI are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

(I) Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets fair value through profit and loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss statement in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the finance income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes listed equity investment which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI. Dividends on listed equity instruments are also recognised as other income in the statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

(I) Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 – months (a 12 – months ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward – looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. These financial liabilities comprised loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position even though the original terms was for a period longer than twelve months and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the end of reporting period. Borrowings to be settled within the Group’s operating cycle are classified as current. Other borrowings due to be settled more than twelve months after the end of reporting period are included in non-current borrowings in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent measurement

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

(II) Financial liabilities (Continued)

Derecognition (Continued)

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(III) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Development properties

Properties for sale under development

Properties for sale under development for sale are recorded as current assets and are stated at specifically identified cost, including capitalised borrowing costs directly attributable to the development of the properties and other related expenditure.

When it is probable that the total development costs will exceed the total revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. The aggregated costs incurred and the profit/loss recognised in each development property that has been sold is compared against progress billings up to the end of financial period.

Developed properties for sale

Developed properties for sale are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant.

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or that is classified as held-for-sale and:

- (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- (b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Results from operations qualifying as discontinued operations are presented separately as a single amount on the income statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customers. If the Group transferred goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before a payment of the consideration is due.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities relate to the progress billing issued in excess of the Group's right to the consideration.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories in arriving at the net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Research expenses

Research expenses are expensed as incurred.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

Statutory reserves

Statutory reserves represent the amount transferred from profit after tax of the subsidiaries incorporated in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") in accordance with the PRC requirement. These subsidiaries are required to set aside 10% of profit after tax annually to statutory reserve. The statutory reserves cannot be reduced except where approval is obtained from the relevant PRC authority to apply the amount either in setting off the accumulated losses or increasing capital.

Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible bonds and warrants.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the income tax currently payable and deferred income tax.

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unutilised tax losses, if it is not probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unutilised tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefit embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The carrying amounts of the Group's investment properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in the profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Income taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, provided they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term benefit obligations, including accumulated compensated absences, are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonuses if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Directors and certain key executive officers are considered key management personnel.

Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Company 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 employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, subject to impairment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, then the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong will be identified.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

Individual assets or cash-generating units that include goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value-in-use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

Any impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to equity. An impairment loss, except for goodwill, is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

A reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited directly to equity under the heading revaluation surplus. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense in the profit or loss, a reversal of that impairment loss is recognised as income in the profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Sale of pharmaceutical ingredients products

The Group sells pharmaceutical ingredients products to its distributors ("customers") in China domestic market. Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customers' specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customers have full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customers as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customers' specific location (delivery).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

2(d) Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Revenue from completed properties for sale

The Group sells completed property to individual home buyer in the PRC domestic market. Revenue arising from the sale of property is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligations under the sale and purchase agreement is fulfilled. Specifically, revenue from sale of property is recognised only when the completed property is delivered to the customers and the customers have accepted it in accordance with the sales contract. Payment received from buyers prior to this stage are recorded as advance payments from customers (contract liability) and are classified as current liabilities.

Revenue from sale of property is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligations under the sale and purchase agreement is fulfilled. Specifically, revenue from sale of property is recognised only when the completed property is delivered to the customers and the customers have accepted it in accordance with the sales contract.

Foreign currency transactions and translation

The individual financial statements of each group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and equity of the Company are presented in RMB, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has been identified as the Executive Officer who makes strategic resources allocation decisions and assesses segment performance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

3 Revenue

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time:		
<u>Continuing operations</u>		
Sale of completed properties	3,250	9,023

4 Right-of-use asset

The Group	Land use rights RMB'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019, reclassification from prepaid lease premium on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 (Note 5)	17,379
At 31 December 2019	17,379
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 January 2019, reclassification from prepaid lease premium on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 (Note 5)	2,817
Depreciation	272
At 31 December 2019	3,089
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	14,290
At 1 January 2019	14,562

Right-of-use asset represents prepaid lease premium for land use rights granted by the local authorities in the PRC to a subsidiary. The underlying land has been earmarked for future commercial property development.

Depreciation of right-of-use asset is included in the line item “administrative expenses” in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

5 Prepaid lease premium

The Group

	RMB'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	17,379
At 1 January 2019, reclassification to right-of-use asset on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 (Note 4)	(17,379)
At 31 December 2019	-
Accumulated amortisation:	
At 1 January 2018, as reported	3,196
Prior year adjustments (Note 29)	(651)
At 1 January 2018, as restated	2,545
Amortisation	272
At 31 December 2018	2,817
At 1 January 2019, reclassification to right-of-use asset on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 (Note 4)	(2,817)
At 31 December 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	-
At 31 December 2018	14,562
At 1 January 2018	14,834

Prepaid lease premium represented prepaid lease premium for land use rights granted by the local authorities in the PRC to a subsidiary.

Amortisation of prepaid lease premium was included in the line item “administrative expenses” in profit or loss.

	31 December 2018 RMB'000	1 January 2018 RMB'000
The Group		
Presented in the Statements of Financial Position:		
- Current asset	272	272
- Non-current asset	14,290	14,562
	14,562	14,834

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

6 Property, plant and equipment

The Group	<u>Buildings</u> RMB'000	<u>Plant and machinery</u> RMB'000	<u>Office equipment</u> RMB'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> RMB'000	<u>Construction in-progress</u> RMB'000	<u>Total</u> RMB'000
<u>Cost</u>						
At 1 January 2018	10,646	16,560	1,207	806	1,870	31,089
Additions	-	392	697	52	-	1,141
Disposals	-	(361)	(2)	-	-	(363)
At 31 December 2018	10,646	16,591	1,902	858	1,870	31,867
Additions	-	65	76	-	-	141
Disposals	-	(16,656)	(1,822)	(808)	-	(19,286)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(1,870)	(1,870)
At 31 December 2019	10,646	-	156	50	-	10,852
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
At 1 January 2018	3,182	9,577	614	546	-	13,919
Depreciation for the year	253	1,489	498	91	-	2,331
Disposals	-	(283)	(1)	-	-	(284)
At 31 December 2018	3,435	10,783	1,111	637	-	15,966
Depreciation for the year	-	974	349	16	-	1,339
Disposals	-	(11,757)	(1,335)	(636)	-	(13,728)
At 31 December 2019	3,435	-	125	17	-	3,577
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>						
At 1 January 2018	4,896	4,581	352	170	1,227	11,226
Impairment loss recognised in the year	2,315	-	-	-	643	2,958
At 31 December 2018	7,211	4,581	352	170	1,870	14,184
Disposals	-	(4,581)	(352)	(170)	-	(5,103)
Write-off on disposal	-	-	-	-	(1,870)	(1,870)
At 31 December 2019	7,211	-	-	-	-	7,211
<u>Net book value</u>						
At 31 December 2019	-	-	31	33	-	64
At 31 December 2018	-	1,227	439	51	-	1,717
At 1 January 2018	2,568	2,402	241	90	643	5,944

During the year ended 31 December 2018, having regard to the financial performance of the loss-making cash-generating unit, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its property, plant and equipment. As a result of the review, an impairment loss of RMB2,958,000 was recognised in profit and loss, and included in the line item "other operating expenses".

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

7 Subsidiaries

The Company	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	51,614	51,614
Amount due from a subsidiary	79,792	79,792
	131,406	131,406

Amount due from a subsidiary is deemed as part of the investment in subsidiary as there is no contractual obligation for repayment by the subsidiary except upon liquidation.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Country of incorporation/ principal place of business</u>	<u>Ownership interest</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
		2019	2018	
<u>Held by the Company</u>				
China Green Eco-Holdings Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	100%	100%	Investment holding company
Xi'an Suntar Eco-city Co., Ltd (formerly known as Xi'an Reyphon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd) ^{(2) ##}	PRC	100%	100%	Manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical ingredients products##; Property development
<u>Held by subsidiaries</u>				
Wuping Suntar Eco-city Development Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Eco-tourism development
Wuping Lan County Real Estate Development Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Property development
Xiamen DaLan Technology ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Medical research and Development, sale of healthcare product and investment consulting
Suzhou DaLan Technology Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Medical research and development, sale of nanophase materials and technical consulting
Yan'an Siho-Sing Aqua Polis Development Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Eco-tourism development
Xi'an Ruijin Biological Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Xi'an Lan County Real Estate Development Co., Ltd) ⁽²⁾	PRC	100%	100%	Development and manufacture of medical supplies, biological and pharmaceutical products and health products

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group discontinued Xi'an Suntar Eco-city, Ltd's manufacturing operations relating to the pharmaceutical product ingredients (Notes 22).

⁽¹⁾ Audited by Foo Kon Tan LLP, Singapore.

⁽²⁾ Audited by Foo Kon Tan LLP for consolidation purposes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

8 Intangible asset

The Group	Total RMB'000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	400
Disposal	(400)
At 31 December 2019	-
Accumulated amortisation:	
At 1 January 2018	186
Amortisation for the year	50
At 31 December 2018	236
Disposal	(236)
At 31 December 2019	-
Impairment:	
At 1 January 2018	-
Impairment loss recognised in the year	164
At 31 December 2018	164
Write-off on disposal	(164)
At 31 December 2019	-
Carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2019	-
At 31 December 2018	-
At 1 January 2018	214

During the current financial year, the Group disposed of non-proprietary technology to a third party for a cash consideration of RMB1.9 million. During the year ended 31 December 2018, having regard to the financial performance of the loss-making cash-generating unit, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its intangible asset. As a result of the review, an impairment loss of 164,000 was recognised in profit and loss, and included in the line item "other operating expenses".

9 Trade receivables

The Group	The Group		The Company	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Trade receivables	1,594	2,012	-	-
Impairment losses collectively assessed	-	(149)	-	-
	1,594	1,863	-	-
Notes receivable	3,548	8,438	-	-
	5,142	10,301	-	-

The average credit period for sale of goods is 60 days (2018 - 60 days). No interest is charged on the trade receivables on the outstanding balance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

9 Trade receivables (Continued)

Movements in allowance for impairment loss

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
At 1 January	149	149	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	(149)	-	-	-
At 31 December	-	149	-	-

Trade receivables are denominated in the Chinese Renminbi (RMB).

10 Other receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Prepayments	6	-	-	-
Advances to suppliers	24	686	-	-
Advances to staff	558	600	-	-
Value added tax recoverable	706	1,019	-	-
Deposit	6,378	-	-	-
Other receivables	212	266	7	-
	7,884	2,571	7	-
Less: Impairment losses	-	(27)	-	-
	7,884	2,544	7	-

Advances to suppliers and staff are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

This relates to a deposit placed with a state-owned in the PRC in respect of a proposed investment in the latter's health and nutrition-related business.

Other receivables denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Singapore dollar	-	-	7	-
Chinese Renminbi	7,884	2,544	-	-
	7,884	2,544	7	-

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of other receivables during the year was as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Movements in impairment of trade receivables:				
At 1 January	27	-	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	27	-	-
Amounts written off	(27)	-	-	-
	-	27	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

11 Property under development / Completed properties for sale

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Completed properties for sale	11,732	13,795
Property under development	-	-

The completed properties for sale are located in the PRC.

12 Inventories

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Raw materials, at net realisable value	-	1,407
Work-in-progress, at cost	-	10,381
Finished goods, at net realisable value	93	8,420
	93	20,208

During the financial year ended 31 December 2019, the Group has sold all inventories related to the production of pharmaceutical ingredients products. As at 31 December 2019, finished goods comprise nano purified water products owned by the Group's subsidiary.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Cash at bank	80,939	74,998	278	281
Cash on hand	7	21	-	-
	80,946	75,019	278	281

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
United States dollar	121	119	120	118
Singapore dollar	212	216	158	163
Chinese Renminbi	80,613	74,684	-	-
	80,946	75,019	278	281

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

14 Share capital

The Group and The Company

	2019 No. of ordinary shares	2018	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid, with no par value				
Balance at beginning and at end of year	62,759,999	62,759,999	162,713	162,713

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

15 Reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Statutory reserves	776	577	-	-
Accumulated losses	(74,158)	(73,985)	(42,815)	(41,198)
	(73,382)	(73,408)	(42,815)	(41,198)

The Group

The Articles of Association of the PRC subsidiaries require the appropriation of 10% of its profit after tax each year, as shown in the PRC statutory financial statements which are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the PRC, to the statutory reserve until the balance reaches 50% of the registered share capital. According to the provision of the Articles of Association, in normal circumstances, the statutory reserve shall only be used for making up losses, capitalisation into share capital and expansion of the production and operation of the subsidiary.

16 Trade payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Trade payables	4,826	10,390	-	-
Advance payments from customers	2,000	10,515	-	-
	6,826	20,905	-	-

The average credit period granted by suppliers is 60 days (2018 - 60 days).

Trade payables are denominated in the Chinese Renminbi (RMB).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

17 Other payables and accruals

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Accrued expenses	1,904	2,093	1,626	1,332
Advances from a director	10,167	8,822	10,167	8,822
Advance payments from customers	9,032	13,128	-	-
Other payables	1,019	2,243	-	-
Amount due to subsidiaries	-	-	-	18
	22,122	26,286	11,793	10,172

Advances from a director, who is also the Company, ultimate controlling shareholder, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Other payables and accruals are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Singapore dollar	11,819	10,179	11,793	10,172
Chinese Renminbi	10,303	16,107	-	-
	22,122	26,286	11,793	10,172

18 Other operating income

The Group	Continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Interest income on structured deposits placed and matured during the year	2,412	2,376	7	3	2,419	2,379
Government grant	-	188	805	-	805	188
Gain on disposal of intangible asset	-	-	1,900	-	1,900	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	4,666	-	4,666	-
Others	581	-	158	13	739	13
	2,993	2,564	7,536	16	10,529	2,580

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

19 Other operating expenses

The Group	Continuing operations		Discontinued operations		-----Total-----	
	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	-	-	-	2,958	-	2,958
Impairment loss on intangible asset (Note 8)	-	-	-	164	-	164
Impairment loss on other receivables (Note 10)	-	-	-	27	-	27
Write-off of property under development	-	838	-	-	-	838
Others	-	-	332	190	332	190
	-	838	332	3,339	332	4,177

20 Profit/(Loss) before taxation

The following items have been included in arriving at profit/(loss) before taxation:

The Group	Note	Continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Total	
		2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Write-down in value of inventories		-	-	-	2,078	-	2,078
Amortisation of intangible asset	8	-	-	-	50	-	50
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	4	-	-	272	-	272	-
Amortisation of prepaid lease premium	5	-	-	-	272	-	272
Audit fees							
- paid/payable to the Company's auditor		749	503	-	-	749	503
- paid/payable to other auditors		-	390	-	50	-	440
- Under provision for prior financial year		145	109	-	-	145	109
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense		-	8,204	25,480	29,069	25,480	37,273
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	40	21	1,299	2,310	1,339	2,331
Impairment loss on non-trade receivables	10	-	-	-	27	-	27
Directors' fees		280	271	-	-	280	271
Net foreign exchange loss		(438)	299	-	-	(438)	299
Research expenses		-	-	-	1,139	-	1,139
Salaries		720	1,063	1,015	2,061	1,735	3,124
Defined contribution plans		164	211	581	1,114	745	1,325
Termination benefits		-	-	262	-	262	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

21 Tax expense

The Group	31 December 2019 RMB'000	31 December 2018 RMB'000
Current tax expense		
- Current year	345	224
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	224	(509)
Tax expense/credit	569	(285)

Income tax is calculated by applying the PRC statutory tax rate at 25% (2018 - 25%) of the estimated assessable loss for the year. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the prevailing corporate tax rates in the relevant jurisdictions.

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000 (Restated)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation:		
- Continuing operations	531	(1,437)
- Discontinued operations (Note 22)	64	(12,259)
	595	(13,696)
Tax at statutory tax rate of 25% (2018: 25%)	149	(3,424)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,342	1,605
Effect of different tax rates of group entities operating in other jurisdictions	33	82
Tax rebates and others	(111)	-
Effect of tax losses not recognised	(1,068)	1,961
Adjustments in respect of prior years	224	(509)
	569	(285)

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes comprise expenses of the Company as an investment holding and certain expenses of subsidiaries not allowed for tax deduction.

The Group has tax losses carry forward and other temporary differences available for offsetting against future taxable income as follows:

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000 (Restated)
At beginning of year	19,824	14,016
Arising	4,560	7,844
Expired	(8,051)	(2,036)
At end of year	16,333	19,824
Deferred tax benefit not recognised	4,048	4,976

Subject to the agreement by the tax authorities, at the end of reporting period, available for offset against future profits that has expiry dates of up to 2024. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of tax losses due to unpredictability of future profit streams.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

22 Discontinued operations

During the financial year ended 31 December 2019, the Group discontinued its manufacturing operations relating to the pharmaceutical product ingredients in connection with a change in business strategy.

	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
The Group		
Revenue	23,595	26,778
Cost of sales	(25,480)	(28,357)
Gross loss	(1,885)	(1,579)
Other operating income (Note 18)	7,536	16
Selling and distribution expenses	(381)	(420)
General and administrative expenses	(4,874)	(6,937)
Other operating expenses (Note 19)	(332)	(3,339)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	64	(12,259)
Tax expense	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	64	(12,259)

Cash flows (used in)/generated from discontinued operations

	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
The Group		
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(6,669)	902
Net cash generated from investing activities	4,975	-
Net cash flows for the year	(1,694)	902

23 Earnings/(Loss) per share

	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
The Group		
Continuing operations	(38)	(1,152)
Discontinued operations	64	(12,259)
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	26	(13,411)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year ('000)	62,760	62,760
From continuing operations		
<u>Loss per share (fen):</u>		
- Basic	(0.06)	(1.84)
- Diluted	(0.06)	(1.84)
From discontinued operations		
<u>Earnings/(Loss) per share (fen):</u>		
- Basic	0.10	(19.53)
- Diluted	0.10	(19.53)
From both continuing and discontinued operations		
<u>Earnings/(Loss) per share (fen):</u>		
- Basic	0.04	(21.37)
- Diluted	0.04	(21.37)

There is no dilution as no share options were granted during the financial year or outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

24 Significant related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following are transactions with related parties made at terms agreed between the parties:

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

The Group	2019 RMB'000	2018 RMB'000
Short-term employee benefits	222	532
Directors' fees	280	271
	502	803

Sales of completed properties

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group sold four units of completed properties to four close members of the family of the Group's Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman for a cash consideration of RMB2,876,000.

25 Operating segments

Information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods and services delivered or provided, and in respect of the "pharmaceutical ingredients products" and "property development" operations, the information is further analysed based on the different classes of customers. Management has chosen to organise the Group around differences in products and services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under SFRS (I) 8 are as follows:

Pharmaceutical ingredients products	- External customers
Property development	- External customers

The pharmaceutical ingredients products segment sells pharmaceutical ingredients product to its distributors ("customers") in China domestic market.

The property development segment sells properties to individual buyers in the PRC domestic market.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2(d). Segment profit represents the profits earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs, independent directors' fees, interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and finance costs at corporate level. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

As the Group's main assets and revenue are in People's Republic of China, accordingly, no geographical segment information is presented.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

25 Operating segments (Continued)

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments:

The Group	Property development		Unallocated		Total continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Total	
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018 (Restated)
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Segment revenue:										
External customers	3,250	9,023	-	-	3,250	9,023	23,595	26,778	26,845	35,801
Segment result:										
Segment result	2,563	1,300	(2,032)	(2,737)	531	(1,437)	64	(12,259)	595	(13,696)
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(569)	285
Profit/(Loss) for the year										
					531	(1,437)	64	(12,259)	26	(13,411)
Segment assets:										
Segment assets	100,189	86,243	-	-	100,189	86,243	12,390	50,119	112,579	136,362
Unallocated assets	-	-	7,572	1,784	7,572	1,784	-	-	7,572	1,784
Total assets					107,761	88,027	12,390	50,119	120,151	138,146
Segment liabilities:										
Segment liabilities	916	1,887	-	-	916	1,887	17,033	35,514	17,949	37,401
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	12,871	11,440	12,871	11,440	-	-	12,871	11,440
Total liabilities					13,787	13,327	17,033	35,514	30,820	48,841
Other segment information:										
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	1,141	141	1,141
Write down in value of inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	-	2,078
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	9	30	12	40	21	1,299	2,310	1,339	2,331
Amortisation of intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	272	-
Amortisation of prepaid lease premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	272
Impairment losses on:										
- Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	164
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,958	-	2,958

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

25 Operating segments (Continued)

Information about major customers

During the financial year ended 31 December 2019, sales to 1 (2018 - 1) customer accounted for more than 10% of the Group's total revenue.

26 Financial risk management

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk. The Group's and the Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group's and the Company's financial performance. The Group uses financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge certain risk exposures from time to time.

There has been no change to the Group's and the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date by categories are as follows:

The Group	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2019			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables (Note 9)	5,142	-	5,142
Other receivables (Note 10) #	7,148	-	7,148
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	80,946	-	80,946
	93,236	-	93,236
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables (Note 16)	-	6,826	6,826
Other payables and accruals (Note 17) @	-	13,090	13,090
	-	19,916	19,916
31 December 2018			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables (Note 9)	10,301	-	10,301
Other receivables (Note 10) #	839	-	839
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	75,019	-	75,019
	86,159	-	86,159
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables (Note 16)	-	20,905	20,905
Other payables and accruals (Note 17) @	-	13,158	13,158
	-	34,063	34,063

excludes prepayments, value added tax recoverable and advances to suppliers.

@ excludes advances payments from customers

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

The Company	Financial assets at amortised cost RMB'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RMB'000	Total RMB'000
31 December 2019			
Financial assets			
Other receivables (Note 10) #	7	-	7
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	278	-	278
	285	-	285
Financial liabilities			
Other payables and accruals (Note 17) @	-	11,793	11,793
	-	11,793	11,793
31 December 2018			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	281	-	281
	281	-	281
Financial liabilities			
Other payables and accruals (Note 17) @	-	10,172	10,172
	-	10,172	10,172

excludes prepayments, value added tax recoverable and advances to suppliers and staff

@ excludes advances payments from customers

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Group or the Company to incur a financial loss. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables.

The Group's and the Company's objective is to seek continual growth while minimising losses arising from credit risk exposure. For trade receivables, the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit history and obtaining sufficient security where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. Receivable balances and payment profile of the debtors are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For other financial assets, the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties.

Significant concentrations of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk exist when changes in economic, industry or geographic factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Group's and the Company's total credit exposure. At the reporting date, two (2018: two) customers collectively accounted for approximately 92% (2018: 76%) of trade receivables.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Groups financial assets and other items, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

The Group	Internal credit rating	12-month/ Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount RMB'000	Loss allowance RMB'000	Net carrying amount RMB'000
31 December 2019					
Trade receivables (Note 9)	(1)	Lifetime ECL	5,142	-	5,142
Other receivables (Note 10) #	(2)	Lifetime ECL	7,148	-	7,148
31 December 2018					
Trade receivables (Note 9)	(1)	Lifetime ECL	10,450	(149)	10,301
Other receivables (Note 10) #	(2)	Lifetime ECL	866	(27)	839

excludes prepayments, value added tax recoverable and advances to suppliers

(1) Trade receivables

Loss allowance for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the current financial situation of the debtor, debtor-specific information obtained directly from the debtor and public domain, where available, and an assessment of the current and future wider economic conditions and outlook for the industry in which the debtor operates at the reporting date. Notes receivables are issued by reputable PRC banks and subject to minimum credit risk. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for trade receivables was required.

(2) Other receivables

Loss allowance for other receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL), which is consistent with the approach adopted for trade receivables. The ECL on other receivables are estimated by reference to track record of the counterparties, their business and financial conditions where information is available, and knowledge of any events or circumstances impeding recovery of the amounts. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for other receivables was required except as disclosed. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for other receivables. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for other receivables was required.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks of good credit ratings.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

At the reporting date, the Group does not hold any interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is presented.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group entities conduct transactions in their respective functional currencies, and hence are not exposed to currency risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The Group	Carrying amount RMB'000	-----Contractual undiscounted cash flows-----			
		Total RMB'000	Less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000
As at 31 December 2019					
Trade payables	6,826	6,826	6,826	-	-
Other payables and accruals	13,090	13,090	13,090	-	-
	19,916	19,916	19,916	-	-
As at 31 December 2018					
Trade payables	20,905	20,905	20,905	-	-
Other payables and accruals	13,158	13,158	13,158	-	-
	34,063	34,063	34,063	-	-

The Company	Carrying amount RMB'000	-----Contractual undiscounted cash flows-----			
		Total RMB'000	Less than 1 year RMB'000	Between 2 and 5 years RMB'000	Over 5 years RMB'000
As at 31 December 2019					
Other payables and accruals	11,793	11,793	11,793	-	-
	11,793	11,793	11,793	-	-
As at 31 December 2018					
Other payables and accruals	10,172	10,172	10,172	-	-
	10,172	10,172	10,172	-	-

27 Fair value measurement

Fair values

Definition of fair value

FRSs define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables “(“excluding prepayments, value added tax recoverable and advances to suppliers and staff”)”, cash and bank balances, and trade and other payables “(“excluding advances payments from customers”)” approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

28 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued capital net of accumulated losses.

The Group reviews the capital structure by considering the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues or share buy-backs.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

29 Prior year adjustments

The Group converted the rights to use the land for industrial purposes to commercial purposes in 2011 with a top-up lease payment for a new lease term of 70 years. Prepaid lease premium was amortised over 50 years instead of 70 years from inception of the new lease term to 31 December 2018. Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to restate the financial statements of the prior financial years in respect of the aforesaid mentioned.

The effects of these prior year adjustments on affected individual line items are set out below:

The Group

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018

	Previously reported RMB'000	Adjustments RMB'000	After restatement RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Prepaid lease premium	13,828	734	14,562
Current assets			
Prepaid lease premium	355	(83)	272
Capital and Reserves			
Accumulated losses	(61,082)	651	(60,431)

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018

	Previously reported RMB'000	Adjustments RMB'000	After restatement RMB'000
Non-current assets			
Prepaid lease premium	13,473	817	14,290
Current assets			
Prepaid lease premium	355	(83)	272
Capital and Reserves			
Accumulated losses	(74,719)	734	(73,985)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

29 Prior year adjustments (Continued)

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Previously reported RMB'000	Adjustments RMB'000	After restatement RMB'000
Loss for the year, attributable to owners of the Company	(13,494)	83	(13,411)

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Previously reported RMB'000	Adjustments RMB'000	After restatement RMB'000
Amortisation of prepaid lease premium	355	(83)	272

30 Comparatives

Certain amounts in the comparative information have been reclassified to conform with current year financial statement presentations due to prior year adjustments as set out in Note 29.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 24 March 2020

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS BY SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NO. OF SHARES	%
1 – 99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100 – 1,000	270	48.91	154,799	0.25
1,001 – 10,000	203	36.78	846,400	1.35
10,001 – 1,000,000	75	13.59	6,796,800	10.83
1,000,001 and above	4	0.72	54,962,000	87.57
TOTAL	552	100.00	62,759,999	100.00

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

	NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHARES
1	SUNTAR INVESTMENT PTE LTD	47,213,600	75.23
2	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	3,071,200	4.89
3	UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD	2,656,400	4.23
4	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	2,020,800	3.22
5	HONG WANJIN	669,000	1.07
6	CHENG YE	562,600	0.90
7	LIU TIANRONG	400,600	0.64
8	YE JIAHONG	342,000	0.54
9	WAN HUAYIN	268,000	0.43
10	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LTD	265,400	0.42
11	LIAO LIANGDONG	263,200	0.42
12	TANG JIA JING	249,400	0.40
13	HOE JUAN JOK	230,000	0.37
14	CHONG PAULINE	198,800	0.32
15	CHEN YAN FENG	170,000	0.27
16	LIU XINHONG	167,000	0.27
17	ONEEQUITY SG PRIVATE LIMITED	160,000	0.25
18	SIM LAI HEE	140,000	0.22
19	ZOU XIN	140,000	0.22
20	ZHONG WENDE	138,000	0.22
	TOTAL	59,326,000	94.53

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 24 March 2020

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION AS AT 24 MARCH 2020

Total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings	:	62,759,999
Total number of treasury shares	:	Nil
Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Substantial shareholders of the Company (as recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders) as at 24 March 2020

Name	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%
Suntar Investment Pte. Ltd.	47,213,600	75.23	–	–
Sinomem Technology Pte. Ltd.(1)	–	–	47,213,600	75.23
CDH Water Limited(2)	–	–	47,213,600	75.23

Notes:

1. Sinomem Technology Pte. Ltd. ("Sinomem"), holds not less than 20% interests in Suntar Investment Pte. Ltd. ("Suntar Investment"), is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

Clean Water Investment Limited, holds the entire issued share capital of Sinomem which is the majority shareholder of Suntar Investment, is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

Dr Lan Weiguang holds not less than 20% interests in Clean Water Investment Limited, which in turns hold 100% of the issued share capital of Sinomem, is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

2. CDH Water Limited ("CDH Water") holds not less than 20% of the entire issued share capital of Suntar Investments and therefore is deemed to be interested in the Shares held by Suntar Investment.

CDH Fund IV, L.P. ("CDH Fund IV") holds the entire issued share capital of CDH Water and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

CDH IV Holdings Company Limited ("CDH IV Holdings") is the general partner of CDH Fund IV and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

China Diamond Holdings IV, L.P. ("China Diamond Holdings IV") holds 80% of the issued share capital of CDH IV Holdings and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

China Diamond Holdings Company Limited ("China Diamond HCL") is the general partner of China Diamond Holdings IV and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

Mr. Jiao Shuge ("Mr Jiao") holds the entire issued share capital of Active Star Capital Limited ("Active Star") and Orange Bloom, and is therefore indirectly interested in the shares held by Active Star in China Diamond HCL. Collectively, Active Star and Orange Bloom, and in turn Mr. Jiao, hold 28.78% of the issued share capital of China Diamond HCL. Mr. Jiao holds more than 20% of the issued share capital of China Diamond HCL and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

Dr. Wu Shangzhi ("Dr Wu") holds the entire issued share capital of West Oak Company Limited ("West Oak") and is therefore indirectly interested in the shares held by West Oak in China Diamond HCL. The trustee of Forrest Circle, DBS Bank, acts in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of Dr. Wu in relation to Forrest Circle, therefore Dr. Wu is regarded as an associate of Forrest Circle. Collectively, West Oak and Forrest Circle, and in turn Dr. Wu, hold 35.42% of the issued share capital of China Diamond HCL. Dr. Wu holds more than 20% of the issued share capital of China Diamond HCL and therefore is deemed to be interested in the shares held by Suntar Investment.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 24 March 2020

FREE FLOAT

As at 24 March 2020, approximately 24.48% of the Company's total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, preference shares and convertible equity securities) of the Company was held in the hands of public.

Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST which requires at least 10% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares, preference shares and convertible equity securities) in a class that is listed at all times held in the hands of the public.



SUNTAR ECO-CITY LIMITED

10 Ang Mo Kio Street 65,
#06-10 Techpoint,
Singapore 569059
Tel: (65) 64812130