



東北虎藥業股份有限公司

NORTHEAST TIGER PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.

(A joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China)

(Stock Code: 8197)



Interim Report 2013

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This report, for which the directors ("Directors") of Northeast Tiger Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ("Company") collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of the Stock Exchange ("GEM Listing Rules") for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:- (1) the information contained in this report is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading; (2) there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement in this report misleading; and (3) all opinions expressed in this report have been arrived at after due and careful consideration and are founded on bases and assumptions that are fair and reasonable.

HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)

- Turnover of the Company for the six months ended 30 June, 2013 was approximately RMB5,000 (2012: RMB589,000), representing a decrease of approximately 99.15% as compared with the same period in the previous year.
- Total comprehensive income/(Loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company ("Shareholders") for the six months ended 30 June, 2013 was approximately RMB3,677,000 (2012: RMB4,454,000).
- Earnings/(loss) per share ("Shares") of the Company for the six months ended 30 June, 2013 was approximately RMB0.5 cents.
- The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the six months ended 30 June, 2013.

RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

The board of Directors ("Board") hereby announces the unaudited consolidated results of the Company for the six months ended 30 June, 2013, together with the comparative figures for the corresponding periods of the previous financial year, as follows:

	Notes	Six months ended 30 June		Three months ended 30 June	
		2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
Turnover	b	5	589	2	302
Cost of sales		(4)	(485)	(1)	(292)
Gross profit		1	104	1	10
Other revenue	c	7,548	9,684	4,103	9,434
Distribution and selling expenses		(193)	(527)	(103)	(178)
General, administrative and other operating expenses		(2,847)	(3,889)	(866)	(2,261)
Operating profit/(Loss)	d	4,509	5,372	3,135	7,005
Finance costs		(832)	(918)	(416)	(463)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		3,677	4,454	2,719	6,542
Taxation	e	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after taxation		3,677	4,454	2,719	6,542
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) attributable to shareholders		3,677	4,454	2,719	6,542
Dividends		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Earnings/(Loss) per Share – basic	f	0.5 cents	0.6 cents	0.4 cents	0.9 cents

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		30 Jun., 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	31 Dec., 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
	Notes		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets, net	h	-	-
Land use rights	i	9,735	9,858
Long-term prepaid rentals	j	74,708	75,848
Property, plant and equipment	k	35,021	37,688
		119,464	123,394
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories		1,157	-
Biological assets		13,127	13,127
Long-term prepaid rentals - Current portion		2,280	2,280
Trade receivable, net	l	581	574
Advance to staff		-	-
Prepayment and other receivables		4,188	1,070
Cash and bank deposits		2,475	4,353
		23,808	21,404
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payable	m	3,488	3,482
Accruals and other payables		(857)	2,852
Short-term borrowings		10,000	10,000
		12,631	16,334
NET CURRENT ASSETS		11,177	5,070
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Amount due to a shareholder		-	-
Long-term borrowings		36,600	38,100
		36,600	38,100
TOTAL NET ASSETS		94,041	90,364
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	n	74,665	74,665
Reserves		19,376	15,699
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES		94,041	90,364

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	Six months ended 30 June,	
	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(1,518)	3,533
Net cash outflow from investing activities	1,140	(5,208)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	(1,500)	(1,500)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,878)	(3,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,353	5,863
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period Represented by Cash and Bank Balances	2,475	2,688

Notes:

a. Accounting policy and basis of presentation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and comply with accounting standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention and certain fixed assets are stated at fair value.

In the current period, the Company adopted a number of new and revised Statements of Standard Accounting Practice ("SSAP") issued by the HKICPA. The Directors considered the adoption of these SSAPs had no material effect on the results of the current or prior accounting period. Accordingly, no prior period adjustment has been required.

The principal accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited financial statement of the Company for the six months ended 30 June, 2013 are consistent with those used in the audited accounts issued for the year ended 31 December, 2012.

b. Turnover

The principal activities of the Group are the production and sales of Chinese medicine products.

Turnover represents the sales value of goods supplied to customers and service income (net of sales tax, value-added tax and discounts). The amount of each significant category of revenue recognised in turnover during the Relevant Period is as follows:

Sales of Chinese medicine products

	Six months ended 30 June,		Three months ended 30 June,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
- Chinese herb products	5	100	2	100
- Others	-	489	-	202
	5	589	2	302

All of the Company's revenues are generated in the PRC.

For the six months ended 30 June, 2013, there are two customers individually contributed to 10% or more to the Group's revenue. Total sales to these customers amounted to approximately RMB5,000. There are no other customers individually contributed to 10% or more to the Group's revenue.

For the six months ended 30 June, 2012, there is two customer individually contributed to 10% or more to the Group's revenue. Total sales to this customers amounted to approximately RMB589,000.

The management considers these customers have the strong financial background and good creditability, there are no significant credit risks.

c. Other revenue/(Expenses)

	Six months ended 30 June,		Three months ended 30 June,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
- Government subsidies	-	-	-	-
- Rental income	500	820	250	570
- Write-off bad debt recovered	7,295	8,864	4,100	8,864
- Others	(247)	-	(247)	-
	7,548	9,684	4,103	9,434

Subsidy income is recognized upon granting of subsidy by the relevant authorities.

d. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging the following items:

	Six months ended 30 June,		Three months ended 30 June,	
	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	2012 RMB'000
- Interest Expenses	832	918	416	463
- Depreciation of Fixed Assets	1,417	1,392	911	694
- Amortization of Land Use Right	123	123	62	62
- Amortization of Long-term prepaid rentals	1,140	1,140	570	570
- Amortization of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-

e. Taxation

The Company was established in the Jilin High-Technology Development Zone, the PRC. It is subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%.

The Company provides for taxation on the basis of its income for financial reporting purpose, adjusted for income and expense items which are not assessable or deductible for income tax purpose.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit is regarded as a temporary difference which is not provided for. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be used. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

f. Earnings per Share

The calculation of basic earnings per Share for a relevant period is based on unaudited profit attributable to Shareholders for the period, divided by the respective weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period. The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for the six months and three months ended 30 June, 2013 are 746,654,240 and 746,654,240 respectively (2012: 746,654,240 and 746,654,240 respectively).

No diluted earnings per share were presented as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence during the relevant periods.

g. Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amount of each segment item reported in the Financial Information, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purpose unless the segments have similar characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customer, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

No segment information is presented as the Group is principally engaged in one operating segment which is the production and sales of Chinese medicine products in PRC.

h. Intangible assets, net

	As at 30 June, 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December, 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Net book value, beginning of period	-	-
Additions	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Net book value, end of period	-	-

i. Land use rights

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Net book value, beginning of period	9,858	10,104
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Amortisation	(123)	(246)
Net book value, end of period	9,735	9,858

j. Long-term prepaid rentals

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Net book value, beginning of period	78,128	64,808
Additions	-	15,600
Disposal	-	-
Amortisation	(1,140)	(2,280)
Net book value, end of period	76,988	78,128
- Non-current portion	74,708	75,848
- Current portion	2,280	2,280
Net book value, end of period	76,988	78,128

k. Property, plant and equipment, net

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Net book value, beginning of period	37,688	39,716
Additions	-	-
Scrapped	(1,250)	-
Disposals	-	(421)
Depreciation	(1,417)	(1,607)
Net book value, end of period	35,021	37,688

l. Accounts receivable, net

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Accounts receivable	5,942	5,935
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(5,361)	(5,361)
	581	574

Aging analysis of accounts receivable is as follow:

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Aged:		
0-30 days	5	-
31-60 days	-	-
61-90 days	-	-
91-180 days	-	-
181 to 365 days	576	519
over 365 days	5,361	5,416
	5,942	5,935

m. Accounts payable

The aging analysis of accounts payable is as follows:

	As at 30 June 2013 (Unaudited) RMB'000	As at 31 December 2012 (Audited) RMB'000
Aged:		
0 to 1 month	-	-
2 to 6 months	-	-
7 to 12 months	536	300
Over 1 year	2,952	3,182
	3,488	3,482

n. Share capital

	Six months ended 30 June, 2013		As at 31 December, 2012	
	Number of shares	Amount RMB'000	Number of shares	Amount RMB'000
Issued and fully paid (RMB0.10 each)				
Beginning of period/year	746,654,240	74,665	746,654,240	74,665
Placing of shares	-	-	-	-
Repurchase of shares	-	-	-	-
End of period/year	746,654,240	74,665	746,654,240	74,665

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

The movements of reserves are as follows:

	Capital Reserve		Statutory public welfare fund RMB'000	Statutory revenue reserve RMB'000	Retained earnings RMB'000	Total reserves RMB'000
	Share premium RMB'000	Others RMB'000				
As at 1 January 2012	19,027	11,326	-	9,685	(43,979)	(3,941)
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	4,454	4,454
As at 30 June 2012	19,027	11,326	-	9,685	(39,525)	513
As at 1 January 2013	19,027	11,326	-	9,685	(24,339)	15,699
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	3,677	3,677
As at 30 June 2013	19,027	11,326	-	9,685	(20,662)	19,376

DIVIDENDS

The Board does not recommend the payment of any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June, 2013 (2012: nil).

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**Business review**

The Group has been engaged in breeding, processing and sales of underground ginseng and related traditional Chinese medicine herbs. The processing and trading are mainly in the Jinlin City, the breeding of underground ginseng and related traditional Chinese medicine herbs are situated at 福滿林場山泉村 (Fu Man Lin Chang Shan Quan Cun*), Antao County, Jilin Province, the PRC where the Group acquired the forest concession right. The Forest Land has not yet been developed and it is now covered with natural forest and underground ginseng underneath the Forest Land. The area of the Forest Land is approximately 2,533.10 hectares (consisting of 2,125.10 hectares located in 山泉村 (Shan Quan Chu*) and 408 hectares located in 鹿柴山 (Lucaishan*)).

The acquired the Forest Concession Right of the Forest Land by the Group can be used to develop three major industries on the Forest Land, namely (A) breeding of traditional Chinese medicine herbs, (B) regeneration logging (更新採伐) on mature timber and (C) tourism industry.

A. Breeding and processing of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Chinese medicine herbs including underground ginseng (林下參), asarum (細辛), acanthopanax (刺五加), fritillaria ussuriensis maxim (平貝母), fragrant solomonseal rhizome (玉竹), and forest frog (林蛙) can be planted or breed on the Forest Land taking into account the weather and soil conditions of the Forest Land. Wild schisandra chinensis (野生五味子) can also be artificially cultivated and managed on the Forest Land.

(i) Underground Ginseng (林下參)

Ginseng is regarded as "King of Herbs" (百草之王) and is a precious Chinese medicine herbs. There are more than 4,000 years of history of using ginseng. Underground ginseng refers to a method where seeding of ginseng seeds is through manual methods on the mountainous area. Ginseng seeds are grown for 10 to 20 years or above without any human interruption. Underground ginseng can also be called transplanted ginseng. The nutrition effect of underground ginseng can be as good as wild ginseng. In the PRC, breeding of underground ginseng was developed in 1990. At first, transplantation of family ginseng (家參) was developed. In view of the increasing demand for ginseng, seeding of ginseng

seeds through manual methods and allow ginseng to grow naturally became the trend. In 2004, PRC Government announced 14 cities or counties in Changbai Mountain areas as place of origin of ginseng and "Changbai Mountain Ginseng" became place of origin for protected products nationally. To better control the quality of "Changbai Mountain Ginseng", 《關於振興人參產業的意見》(Opinion Regarding Reinforcing Ginseng Industry) was introduced in 2012. In the above opinion, the brand "Changbai Mountain Ginseng" has to be reinforced in full gear and through various policies, industry production chain will be reinforced. As such, GAP underground ginseng will be further developed in the near future.

(ii) *Asarum* (細辛)

Asarum belongs to Aristolochiaceae (馬兜鈴科) and *asarum*, the perennial herb for medicinal plant which is suitable for undergrowth. Wild species are the *A. Heterotropoides* Fr (遼細辛) which spreads over the Northeast part of the PRC and *A. sieboldi* Miq (華細辛) spreads over the Shanxi Province of the PRC. Normally, the quality of *A. Heterotropoides* Fr is better than *A. sieboldi* Miq, therefore, the breeding is mainly on *A. Heterotropoides* Fr. *Asarum* is not only for the domestic demand, but there is also a great demand of *asarum* from other countries and *asarum* has been a quick selling product in the traditional Chinese medicine herbs market. Upon conducting a site visit of the Forest Land, the Forest Land suitable for undergrowth of *asarum* is up to 400 hectares (the available area is 160 hectares), with the production cycle of 4 years. At present, the price of dry *asarum* product is approximately RMB26-40 per kg. The artificial breeding production can be harvested in 3-4 years, and this kind of breeding can produce fresh *asarum* of approximately 2.5kg per square meter on the Forest Land.

(iii) *Acanthopanax senticosus* (刺五加)

Acanthopanax senticosus is *acanthopanax* and deciduous shrub with perennial rootstock. It is mainly distributed in three provinces of Northeast part of the PRC (Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning), also in Hebei Province and Shanxi Province. Cortex of *Acanthopanax Senticosus* (cortex *acanthopanax*) is a common valuable Chinese material for producing Chinese medicine. *Acanthopanax Senticosus* is suitable to be planted in a sparse forestland and the harvesting cycle is normally about 4-6 years. Before the freeze-up starting from late October each year, 133 *acanthopanax senticosus* per mu can be planted in the Forest Land and can be harvested once every 5 years. According to on-site investigation of the Forest Land, approximately 350 hectares (the available area is 140 hectares) is suitable for breeding of *acanthopanax senticosus*. The production value of *acanthopanax senticosus* is approximately RMB1064 per mu.

(iv) *Fritillaria Ussuriensis* Maxim (平貝母)

Fritillaria Ussuriensis Maxim is a perennial plant of liliaceae and its subterranean stem can be for medicinal use. *Fritillaria Ussuriensis* Maxim has 60 days of growth period, can be interplanted or planted in forest land. Artificially cultivated *Fritillaria Ussuriensis* Maxim can be harvested once in two years. It is estimated that planted use level is 0.35-0.75kg/m², with the output of unit area of 1-2.5kg/m². According to on-site investigation of the Forest Land, approximately 100 hectares is suitable for planting *Fritillaria Ussuriensis* Maxim and it is estimated that the production cycle is about 2 years. It is estimated that approximately RMB7,000 production value can be generated on each mu of the Forest Land.

(v) *Fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome* (玉竹)

Fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome is a perennial plant of liliaceous and its subterranean stem can be for medical use. It is suitable to survive in a cool, damp, shade environment and is wild in darkness place in valley, river, underwood, brushwood and by a mountain road side. It is suitable to grow in sub acid yellow sand soil and can be planted in uncultivated or idle hillside. *Fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome* can be harvested after 2-3 years' planting. According to on site investigation of the Forest Land, there is an area of 100 hectares suitable for planting *fragrant solomonseal rhizome* in the Forest Land and the production cycle is approximately 3 years. The current market price of *fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome* is approximately RMB24.30 per kg.

(vi) Management and Conservation of Wild Schisandra Chinensis (野生五味子)

Schisandra (北五味子) is a common valuable Chinese medicinal material. Schisandra chinensis is nourishing and is the first choice for producing health care products and drugs that are beneficial to brain, can soothe the nerves and regulate the nervous system. Schisandra can also serve as a processing raw material for fruit wines and fruit drinks. Schisandra is a multi-functional, multi-use wild plant with high development and utilization value, a broad application prospect and beneficial in resource conservation. According to on-site investigation, 125 tones (50 kg per hectare) of fresh fruit of schisandra can be produced annually, meaning 25 tones of dry schisandra can be produced. The current market price of dry Schisandra is approximately RMB40-50 per kg. Planting (cultivating) the materials in the Forest Land can enhance taste of product, prolong or shorten harvest time, according to market quotations because of less manpower and material resources, avoid market risk and effectively use forest lands while protecting species resources.

(vii) Forest frog's oviduct (林蛙油) of Changbai Mountain

"the Chinese Pharmacology" records: forest frog's oviduct is "can Run lung, promotes saliva or body fluids, the intensifier and nutritious high quality goods for the feeble human body". The forest frog for producing forest frog's oviduct (林蛙油) mainly produces in our country Northeast's Changbai Mountain area, is the Northeast area unique frog Variety. The current market price of forest frog's oviduct is approximately RMB5200 per kg.

B. Tourism Industry

The tourism industry in Jilin Province has been developing gradually in these years. In order to develop local economy, the local county government of Jilin Province has been developing forest tourism and eco-tourism to attract local tourists from other parts of the PRC. Changbai Mountain (長白山) is a famous tourist spot in Jilin Province in view of its beautiful scenery and unique environment. Mingyue Town (明月鎮) of Antao County has rich natural resources that can develop tourism industry. There are three scenery districts nearby, namely 福滿溝生態景區 (Fu Man Natural Scenery District), Mingyue Lake Scenery District (明月湖景區) and Hexi Ski Scenery District (河西滑雪場景區) which is under development. As the Forest Land is geographically near to Mingyue Town, developing relevant tourist facilities for tourists' leisure use can be a good investment option.

C. Timber logging

The area of the Forest Land is 2,529.6 hectares, of which approximately 200,258 m³ is forest stock volume, so developing timber logging. As per consultation with Antao County Forestry Bureau, timber logging is subject to 育林費 (Forestry Fee) representing 21% of sales amount and no other taxes are required, however, logging permits and transportation permit must be obtained.

Based on the specific natural and geographic circumstance of Jinlin Province, and the situation of the Group, at present, will focus on breeding and processing of traditional Chinese medicine, especially breeding and processing of underground Ginseng.

There is no significant improvement in the market demand in 2013 so far, and the market competition remains intense for bulk pharmaceuticals. As affected by the bidding system and price cuts for essential drugs and increasing control efforts placed by the government, the marketing of the Group experienced great difficulties.

During the year under review, compared with the corresponding period in 2012, turnover amounted to approximately RMB5,000 (2012: RMB589,000), representing a decrease of approximately 99.15%; Other income amounted to approximately RMB7,548,000 (2012: RMB9,684,000), mainly comprise rental income of RMB500,000 from renting out of redundant plant, and recovery of write-off bad debt amounted to RMB7,295,000. Distribution and selling expenses amounted to RMB193,000, decreased respectively of 63.38% due to the drop of sales; General, administrative and other operating expenses decrease 26.79% to RMB2,847,000 due to strict control put on controllable costs. Finance costs decreased 9.37% due to partial repay loan. Total comprehensive income attributable to Shareholders amounted to approximately RMB3,677,000 (2012: RMB4,454,000).

Prospects

The "National GMP for Pharmaceutical Production (2010 version) (二零一零版國家藥品生產質量管理規範)" had been implemented and stipulated the time limit requirements for the new GMP certification and increase in fixed asset investments, which resulted in the acceleration of resources integration in pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. The scale of the state-owned enterprises has been expanding rapidly, while the entry of foreign enterprises into the industry has intensified mergers and acquisitions and reorganisations. The government has put less effort in controlling the premium of medical insurances and the price of pharmaceutical products.

The "12th Five-Year Plan in Pharmaceutical Industry of China (中國醫藥工業十二五規劃)" had already been promulgated, which mainly aimed at facilitating the transformation, upgrading and rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry, as well as accelerating the pace of drug innovation. In addition, it improved the quality and safety standards of pharmaceutical products, reinforced the major responsibility of enterprises in terms of quality control and encouraged the enterprises to improve their quality management system.

According to the statistics from National Bureau of Statistics of China, sales revenue of PRC pharmaceutical industry reached RMB1,708.3 billion in 2012, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.8%, which grew in line with expectation. Profit of the industry amounted to RMB173.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.8%. Continuous expansions of the PRC pharmaceutical market were driven by the following factors. Firstly, the pace of aging population has been accelerating and common geriatric diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus and neurological disorders, ranked top in terms of morbidity rate and relevant treatment costs. Secondly, the coverage of national medical insurance system became more comprehensive which covered a population of over 1.3 billion. There was also an increase in medical insurance premium, such as extending the coverage of medical insurance for urban residents, increasing the government subsidies for new rural cooperation medical scheme and increasing the reimbursement ratio of serious diseases to 90%. Thirdly, continuous input of resources into the public health medical sector was given by the PRC government. Urban community hospitals and county hospitals, especially township hospitals, have been developing rapidly while medical conditions were significantly improved. Fourthly, the demand for healthcare services kept rising due to increasing purchasing power of urban residents. Thus, Looking forward, the PRC pharmaceutical industry continued to maintain a high growth and the Group would benefit accordingly.

Jilin Province is located in the Northeast part of the PRC and is regarded one of the most important provinces in terms of the development of forestry industry in the PRC. According to the information published by Jilin Province Forestry Bureau (吉林省林業廳), the forestry area in Jilin Province is approximately 9,288 million hectares, of which approximately 8,202 million hectares are covered with forest, representing a forest coverage rate of approximately 43.4%. Jilin Province has a total of 34 natural reserve areas of approximately 2.25 million hectares, representing approximately 11.9% of the total area of Jilin Province. Among these 34 natural reserve areas, 7 of which are classified as National level natural reserve areas (國家級自然保護區) and 12 of which are classified as Provincial level natural reserve areas (省級自然保護區) and the remaining. In Jilin Province, there are 46 provincial levels or above forest parks and the total areas are approximately 2.06 million hectares. Among the 46 forest parks, 29 of which are classified as National level forest parks (國家級森林公園) and 17 of which are classified as Provincial level forest parks (省級森林公園).

Antao County is located in the southwestern part of 延邊朝鮮自治區 (Yanbian Chaosian Autonomous Prefecture*), Jilin Province, the PRC. Antao County has an area of 7,438 km². Yanbian Prefecture and Antao County are mainly mountainous areas located in Jilin Province, the PRC. To strive for developing local economy, the local governments of these two areas always encourage all kinds of enterprises to develop forest land resources. At present, the planting of organic food and organic Chinese medicine herbs and forest activities have become the hotspots of local economic growth in Yanbian Prefecture and Antao County. After many years of efforts in attracting outside capital investment, the local government of these two areas have gathered experiences in developing mountainous areas and forest land with private enterprises.

Jilin Province is geographically located in the middle latitude area of Northern continent. Its eastern part is near to Yellow Sea (黃海) and Japan Sea (日本海) and is relatively humid. Its western part is far away from the sea and is nearly to Mongolia Highland (蒙古高原) and is relatively dry. As a result of its unique geographical location, the four seasons in Jilin Province is particularly distinctive. The average yearly temperature in Jilin Province is 2-6 degree celsius. Sun light over a year is in average about 2200-3000 hours, yearly rainfall is about 400-900 mm. As the eastern part of Jilin Province is near to the sea, there are approximately 130 non-frozen days annually and approximately 150 non-frozen days annually in the western part of Jilin Province.

According to the Research on Local Chinese Medicines Herbs (道地藥材的成因研究) and Research on Relationship between Local Chinese Medicines Herbs and Environment (道地藥材與環境相關性研究), normally the breeding of Chinese medicine herbs is affected by factors like sunlight, temperature and rainfall. The traditional Chinese herbs materials including underground ginseng, Asarum (細辛), Acanthopanax senticosus (刺五加), Fritillaria Ussuriensis Maxim (平貝母), Fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome (玉竹), Wild Schisandra Chinensis (野生五味子) etc. to be bred on the Forest Land is recognized as local Chinese medicine herbs suitable for breeding in Jilin Province by the State and the weather condition is suitable for breeding of underground ginseng.

The Directors consider the potential for future growth of ginseng industry can be attributed to a combination of the competitive strengths, including the following:

- (1) upon conducting the feasibility study report and valuation of the Forest Concession Right, underground ginseng currently underneath the Forest Land is of high quality and can generate immediate cash after being sold;
- (2) as the economy of the PRC is developing and people start to have more concern on their health, they are willing to spend on purchasing health-related products or health supplement to improve their health. Ginseng has long been regarded as having a high nutrition value and can cure different kinds of health problems and is widely used in Chinese pharmaceutical products;
- (3) Jilin Province is a province suitable for breeding of underground ginseng and there are no other provinces in the PRC where the climatic environment is suitable for breeding of underground ginseng, therefore, the Directors consider that the competition in ginseng industry is not as severe as other pharmaceutical companies in the PRC; and
- (4) the Company is a famous pharmaceutical company in Jilin Province and the Directors consider that engaging in ginseng industry can expand the business scope of the Group and strengthen its corporate identity as a pharmaceutical enterprise.

The Group's vision is to become one of the leading pharmaceutical enterprises in Jilin Province, the PRC. To achieve this, the Group plans to accomplish its goal through the following strategies:

- (1) expanding production capacities of breeding of underground ginseng;
- (2) maintaining the quality of ginseng seedlings and seeds so that high quality ginseng can be produced;
- (3) continuing to focus on production safety, environmental protection, operational excellence and community relations; and
- (4) strengthening its research and development and develop more ginseng-related products.

The performance of original business of the Group has fallen short of expectation and has not been able to bring about material breakthrough to the Group's business development. For these reasons, we are planning to shift the business direction to focus our resources in developing our breeding and processing of underground ginseng and related Chinese medicine herbs business. With the industry experience and connections of the Group's management, we are fully confident of the long-term development of the underground ginseng and related Chinese medicine herbs business and so our business transformation is indeed a wise decision. In a bid to become a leading and diversified enterprise in the industry, we shall strive to seize opportunities in the field by actively seeking new merger and acquisition targets and developing diversified product range as a way to enhance the Group's competitiveness and increase its income sources.

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 30 June 2013, the Company had total assets of approximately RMB143,272,000 which were financed by current liabilities of approximately RMB12,631,000 which included unsecured unlimited-term and interest-free loan of RMB10,000,000 from China Hi-Tech Investment Company, long term liability of approximately RMB36,600,000 and shareholders' equity of approximately RMB94,041,000.

The Company generally services its debts primarily through cash generated from its operations. The financial position of the Company remains healthy. As at 30 June, 2013, the Company had cash and bank balances of approximately RMB2,475,000. In order to match up the acquisition mentioned above, the Group is striving to collect the outstanding accounting receivables, and expect to collect more outstanding accounting receivables back in near future. Meanwhile, substantial shareholders of the Company have expressed their intention to provide all necessary financial support to the Group. Taken into consideration of its current financial resources, the Directors believe that the Group shall have adequate fund for its continual operation and development.

Except for the borrowings disclosed above, as at 30 June 2013, the Company did not have any committed borrowing facilities.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' INTEREST IN SHARES, WARRANTS AND SHARE OPTIONS

As at 30 June, 2013, the interests and short positions of the Directors and supervisors of the Company ("Supervisor") in the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")) which are required (a) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) pursuant to rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors and Supervisors to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange, were as follows:

Long positions in Shares

Name of Directors or Supervisors	Number of Domestic Shares held	Approximate percentage of shareholding (%)
Liu Yang	194,194,580	26.01
Guo Feng	183,482,440	24.57
Zhang Ya Bin	1,618,960	0.22
	379,295,980	50.80

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors, Supervisors and the chairman or their respective associates had interests in any securities of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which are required (a) to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) pursuant to section 352 of the SFO to be entered in the register referred to therein; or (c) pursuant to rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors and Supervisors to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' RIGHT TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBT SECURITIES

As at 30 June 2013, the Company was not a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors and Supervisors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debt securities, including debentures, of the Company or any other body corporate, and none of the Directors and Supervisors or their spouses or children under the age of 18 had any right to subscribe the securities of the Company, or had exercised any such right.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 30 June, 2013, the Directors were not aware of any other person who had an interest or short position in the Shares of the underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or who was interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital, or options in respect of such capital, carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of the Company.

COMPETING INTERESTS

None of the Directors and Supervisors, the management shareholders of the Company and their respective associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) has an interest in any business which competes or may compete with the business of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Rule 5.28 of the GEM Listing Rules, the Company has set up an audit committee. In compliance with Rule 5.29 of the GEM Listing Rules, the authority and responsibility of the audit committee has been properly written out. The primary duties of the audit committee are to review and supervise the financial reporting and internal control systems of the Company. The audit committee comprises Mr. Lam Kai Yeung, Ms. Niu Shu Min and Mr. Zhao Zhen Xing, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors.

The audit committee had conducted a meeting and reviewed the Company's unaudited results for the period ended 30 June, 2013 and was of the opinion that the preparation of unaudited results complied with applicable accounting standards, the relevant regulatory and legal requirements and that adequate disclosure had been made.

CODE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Directors considered that during the period under review, the Company has complied with the code provisions in the Code on Corporate Governance Practices as set out in Appendix 15 of the GEM Listing Rules.

STANDARD OF DEALINGS AND MODEL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTION BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted a model code of practice with standards not lower than those required for securities transactions by directors. The Company has confirmed after making due enquiries with the Directors in accordance with the code of practice, that all the Directors have complied with the standard of dealings and model code of practice in relation to securities transaction by directors.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES

Since the H shares of the Company commenced trading on GEM on 28 February, 2002, the Company has not purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all shareholders for their full support and to our staff for their unremitting efforts and contribution made to the Company.

By Order of the Board
Liu Yang
Chairman

Jilin, the PRC
12 August, 2013

As at the date of this report, the Company's executive directors are Liu Yang, Guo Feng and Qin Haibo and the Company's independent non-executive directors are Lam Kai Yeung, Niu Shu Min and Zhao Zhen Xing.

This report will remain on the "Latest Company Reports" page of the GEM website at <http://www.hkgem.com> for at least 7 days from the day of its posting and the Company website at <http://www.northeasttiger.com> from the date of this report.