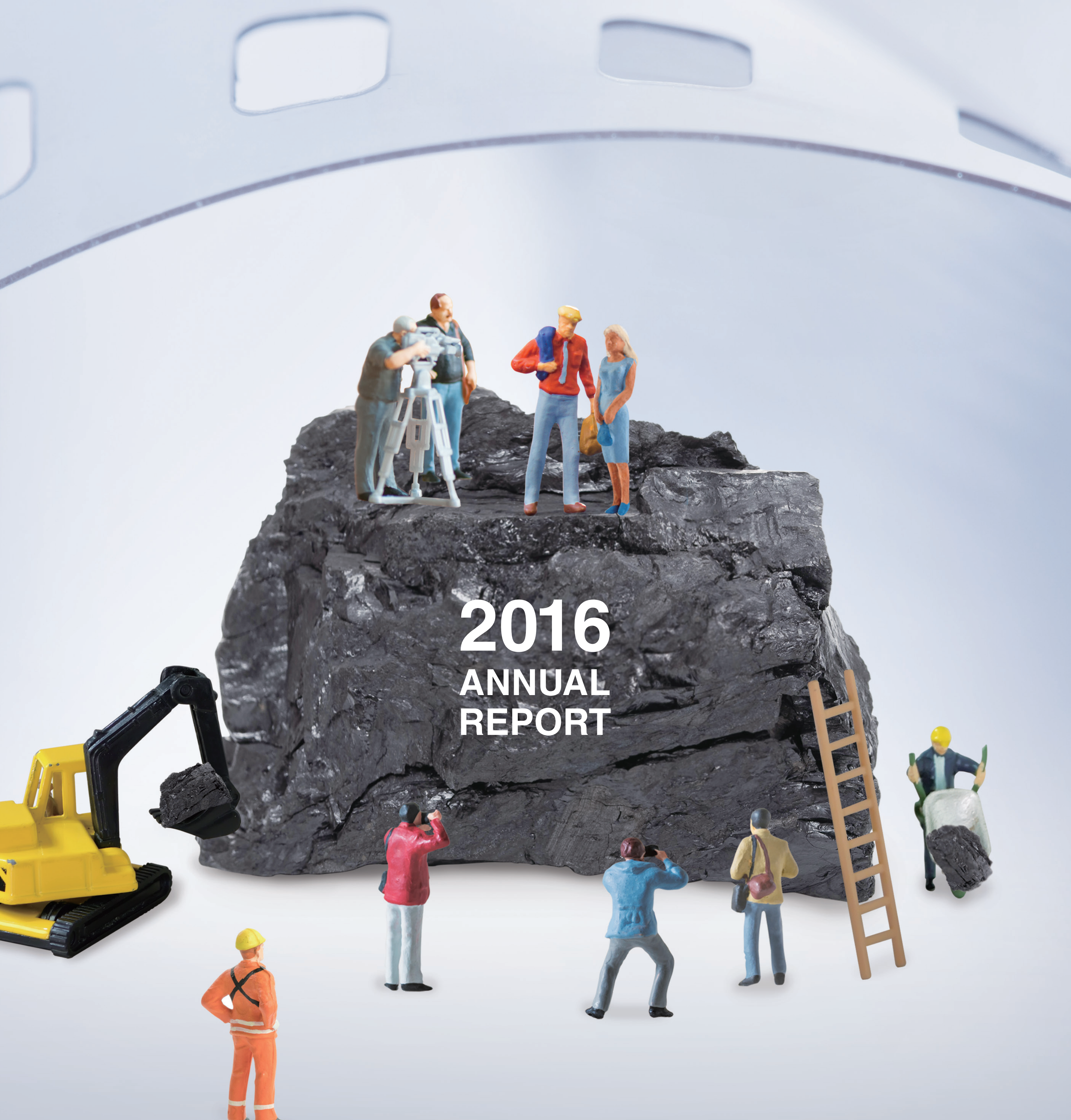
SSP 南海石油

South Sea Petroleum Holdings Limited

STOCK CODE : 76



2016 ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Han Zhi Jun, *Independent Non-Executive Director and Vice-Chairman*
Feng Zhong Yun, *Executive Director and Managing Director*
Zhang Xue, *Executive Director*
Lu Ren Jie, *Independent Non-Executive Director*
Chai Woon Chew, *Independent Non-Executive Director*
Ng Lai Po, *Independent Non-Executive Director*

COMPANY SECRETARY

Lam Lee Yu

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 1002, 10/F., Euro Trade Centre
13-14 Connaught Road Central and 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central
Hong Kong

SHARE REGISTRAR

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
46th Floor, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKER

DBS Bank Ltd.

AUDITOR

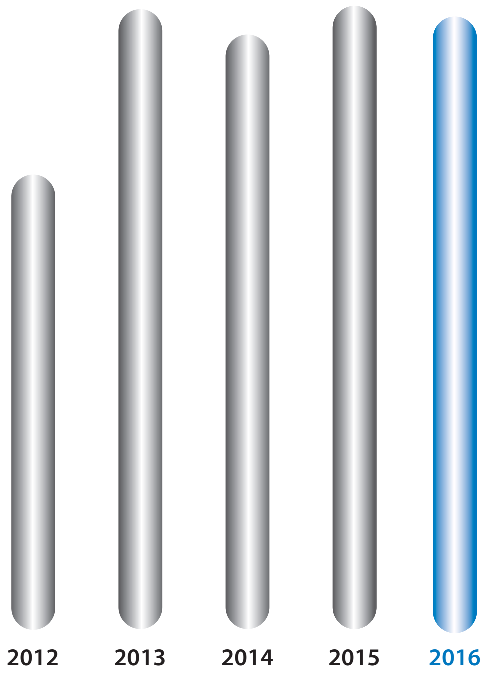
UC CPA (Practising) Limited

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Turnover	**62,520**	83,649
Loss from Operating Activities	**(31,613)**	(8,115)
Net Loss Attributable to Shareholders	**(31,531)**	(7,670)
Funds Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company	**344,217**	354,927
Loss Per Share (US Cents)		
– Basic	**(1.38)**	(0.71)

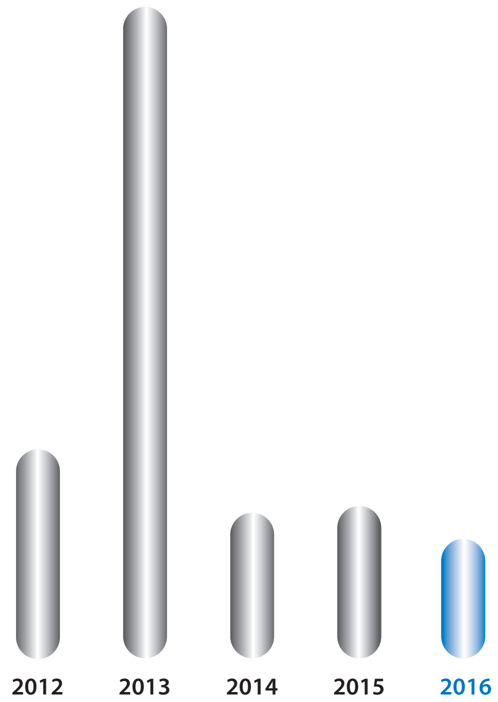
FUNDS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

US$'000



TURNOVER

US$'000



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(In this report, all the "$" refers to the legal currency of the United States of America, unless otherwise specified)

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the turnover of the Group was $62.520 million, representing a decrease of $21.129 million, or 25.26%, as compared to $83.649 million for the prior year. The net loss attributable to shareholders was $31.531 million, or 1.38 cents per share, as compared to net loss of $7.670 million, or 0.71 cent per share, for the same period of 2015. On the balance sheet, at 31 December 2016 the total assets of the Group were $481.822 million, as compared to $400.491 million at 31 December 2015, and the net assets of the Group were $345.984 million at 31 December 2016, as compared to $357.180 million at 31 December 2015.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Group's businesses consist of (i) development and production of crude oil in Indonesia, (ii) production and trading of minerals, primarily graphite, worldwide, (iii) provision of electronic manufacturing services in the United Kingdom, and (iv) development of multi-media production and movie making.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Kalrez Petroleum (Seram) Limited, the Company operates oilfields in Indonesia under a 20-year Bula Petroleum Production Sharing Contract ("Bula PSC"), which the Group entered into with BPMIGAS, Department of Petroleum of Indonesia, in May 2000. The Bula PSC will expire in 2019, and there is little chance for contract renewal. The crude oil produced are all underwritten by the Indonesia government rather than sold by the Company itself. The outlook of the Company's crude oil operations is gloomy because of low oil price and the soon-to-be expired production contract with the Indonesian government. As a result, in recent years, the Company has been actively seeking for new revenue sources.

The Company has been involved in graphite industry for over 10 years. Through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Global Select Limited, South Sea Graphite (Luobei) Co., Ltd. ("SSG"), Liaoning Sinorth Resources Co., Ltd., and majority-owned subsidiary, Luo Bei Xin Long Yuan Graphite Productions Co., Ltd ("XLY"), the Company is engaged in the business of production and trading of graphite products worldwide. The customers of graphite span from steel companies, lithium-ion battery companies and refractory material companies in China to the several largest and top-ranked refractory companies in the world.

The Company has been involved in electronics manufacturing and designing services for more than 15 years. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Axiom Manufacturing Services Ltd. in the United Kingdom ("Axiom"), the Company provides outsourced electronics manufacturing services to customers in the following industrial market sectors:

- Medical
- Defense
- Transport
- Aerospace
- Security
- Marine
- Oil and Gas, and
- Other industrial sector

Generally, Axiom provides outsourced electronics manufacturing and product designing services that carry the brand names of its customers. Substantially all of Axiom's manufacturing services are provided on a turnkey basis. Most of Axiom's customers are located in the United Kingdom and North America.

Although the Company's second generation of Piece of Cake mobile phones have already been launched, in order to catch up with the development speed of mobile phone industry that updates very fast, the Company has been waiting for the completion of research and development of the third generation of the mobile phones and will launch them until they can compete with high-end mobile phones in the market. As a result, the mobile phone operation of the Company is currently suspended. The electronics industry steadily develops mainly depending on customers' orders and gradually produces its own brand products when conditions permit.

The Company is of view that currently the prospect of the Company's crude oil and electronic manufacturing businesses are of limited potential. The revenue generated from crude oil business is diminishing due to low oil price, and will cease altogether upon expiration of the Production Sharing Contract in 2019. Although efforts have been made, the potential for the electronic manufacturing services is also limited in the wake of Brexit, coupled with a decrease in the exchange rate for British pounds and potential increase in labor costs. As a result, the Company has been considering and actively seeking for new business revenue resources.

The Company has been engaged in graphite business for over 10 years. Since Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov won the Nobel Prize in 2010 for their discovery of the exceptional properties of graphene, the demand for graphite as a strategic material has surged. 14 materials are considered key materials, including graphite and rare earth elements. Graphite is widely used in aerospace, steel, automobile, electric vehicle, battery and lubricant industries. As a non-renewable mineral resource, graphite deposits are limited and diminishing. As a result, the Company plans to focus on graphite business as the driving force for profit growth because, on the one hand, the graphite business is of high growth potential, and, on the other hand, the Company has gained experience and cultivated customer relationships over the years. To that end, during the year, the Company seized an opportunity of purchasing a large amount of semi-processed mixed grade graphite as inventories, as discussed below in the section of Inventories. The purchased semi-processed mixed grade graphite can either be re-sold or further processed for significant profit growth. Another reason for the purchase of the inventories is that the cash on hand from the collection of trade and notes receivables generates virtually no return. Since graphite will be the Company's profitable line of business, the Company has decided to fully utilize the trade receivables of over $200 million by allocating the funds to the key projects for development and profit growth. The Company believes that the purchase of the semi-processed mixed grade graphite will appreciate in value, which is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

In addition to its traditional business operations, since 2015, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Unicorn Arts Limited ("UAL"), has started to develop a cultural industry business and multi-media products, including making movies, TV shows and Internet programs. UAL started production of a film by the name of Pegasus in 2015. The Company and its cooperation partner, Sinocreative Limited, which has undertaken to invest HK$1 billion in the Company for cultural projects, will work closely together on post production, distribution and promotion of the film, which is scheduled to be released and exhibited worldwide, including Mainland China, in early 2018, and produce a Pegasus movie series, as well as to cooperate in other cultural media businesses.

TERMINATION OF PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF MADAGASCAR GRAPHITE MINES

In April 2016, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Madagascar Graphite Limited ("MGL"), an independent third party, for the possible acquisition of MGL's large flake graphite mines. The proposed transaction constituted a very substantial acquisition for the Company under the Listing Rules. With a view that the sizable amount of the very substantial acquisition required time for the transaction, it was unlikely to hold and convene the Company's shareholder's meeting as scheduled. As a result, at the request of MGL, the Company agreed to terminate this very substantial acquisition, and both parties agreed to release each other from any and all liabilities and claims.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's turnover was $62.520 million, a decrease of $21.129 million, or 25.26%, as compared to $83.649 million for the same period of the prior year. Specifically, for the year ended 31 December 2016, the turnover of the Group's crude oil operation was $4.560 million as compared to $5.656 million for the same period of 2015, representing a decrease of 19.38%. The decrease in oil revenue was primarily due to (1) significant drop in oil price on the international markets, and (2) a portion of the crude oil produced has not been shipped out; and (3) the amount of oil production was decreased approximately 7% during the period under review.

Compared to the last year, for the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's graphite operation and facilities generated revenues of $8.025 million, or an increase of 39.52%, as compared to $5.752 million for the same period of last year. The increase in the Group's sale of graphite was primarily due to an increase of purchase orders. Since June 2015, SSG and XLY have leased out all of their production assets and, in return, will receive an aggregate of RMB23.40 million of rental income each year. The lease of the group's graphite production line was mainly in consideration of economic benefits due to the fact that the local graphite ore was in short supply, leading to surplus capacity in the production line, and that it will generate more stable and guaranteed net income for the Group.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the turnover of the Group's electronics manufacturing service operation was $47.213 million, representing a decrease of $14.337 million, or 23.29%, as compared to $61.550 million for the same period of the prior year. The decrease in electronics manufacturing service revenue was primarily due to a decrease in exchange rates between British Pound to US dollar.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company's cultural industrial operations have not generated any revenue. All film production costs were recorded as prepayments in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Those film production costs will be recognized as revenue from theatrical distribution of motion pictures upon exhibition.

The Company owns 15 million shares of a public company traded on the OTC Markets in the United States with cost at approximately $450,000. Its share price often varies greatly from time to time and results in large fluctuation in the Company's financial position and profit or loss. During the year, its share price decreased from $2.00 to $0.30 per share. Because of that, the Company lost approximately $25.504 million in fair value of financial assets held for trading.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group's operations are primarily funded by cash flows from its operations and from issuance of the Company's convertible debentures. At 31 December 2016, the Group's cash and cash equivalents were $14.117 million as compared to $20.097 million as at 31 December 2015. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's operating activities used net cash of $19.308 million. By comparison, net cash used in operating activities was $38.673 million for the same period of 2015.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's investing activities used net cash of $9.754 million, primarily for the purchase of property and equipment. By comparison, net cash used by the Group's investing activities in 2015 was $0.563 million. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group's financing activities generated net cash of $25.406 million, primarily from issuance of convertible debentures of the Company. By comparison, net cash provided in financing activities was $31.811 million for the same period of 2015.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group's gearing ratio, calculated as the aggregate of bank overdraft and finance lease divided by the amount of total equity, was 0.12% (2015: 0.20%).

At 31 December 2016, the Group had no contingent liabilities.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

In November 2015, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with an investor for HK$45,980,000 nil interest convertible one-year debentures due 3 November 2016. The conversion price was HK$0.22. The net proceeds of approximately HK$43,600,000 was used, through UAL, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, to develop the cultural industry business and multi-media products, including making movies, TV shows and Internet programs. The debentures were fully issued and converted into the ordinary shares of the Company by the end of 2015.

In December 2015, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with an investor for an aggregate of HK$1.0 billion nil interest convertible debentures due 31 December 2021. The conversion price is HK$0.125. The net proceeds of approximately HK$950 million were intended to be used, through UAL, in the development of cultural and multi-media business.

In August 2014, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with an investor for an aggregate of HK$1,660 million 0% interest convertible debentures due 31 December 2018. The conversion was HK$0.83 per share (after the 10:1 share consolidation), the net proceeds amount to approximately HK$1,577,000,000. 80% of the net proceeds were intended to be used as working capital for the manufacturing and selling of the "Piece of Cake" mobile devices; the rest will be reserved for the Company as working capital. Regarding completion of the investment, the Company and investor are discussing matters relating to the suspension of the "Piece of Cake" line of business and substantial differential between the conversion and market price of the Company's shares.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company issued debentures for approximately US$27,071,000 (HK$211.150 million), which were fully converted to 1,689,200,000 ordinary shares of the Company (2015: US$12,298,000 and 169,480,560 shares, respectively).

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had no contingent liabilities. The Group believes that its cash balance and the cash generated from operations and from financing activities are adequate to meet its operating expenses and capital expenditure for the next twelve months. However, the Group's continuing operating and investing activities may require it to obtain additional sources of financing. In that case, the Group may seek financing from institutional investors, banks, or other sources of financing. There can be no assurance that any necessary additional financing will be available to the Group at that time.

TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES

At 31 December 2016, the Company had approximate $13.799 million of trade and notes receivables, compared to $244.907 million at 31 December 2015. The reason for the significant decrease in the trade and other receivables was that approximate $200 million in the trade and other receivables generated from sales of graphite ore has been collected during 2016, thereby resulting in the significant increase in the trade and other receivables.

INVENTORIES

At 31 December 2016, the Company's inventories increased to $340.091 million from $18.966 million a year earlier at 31 December 2015. The inventories mainly consist of semi-processed mixed grade graphite. The reason for the significant increase in inventories was, as mentioned above, to increase the profit margin of our graphite-related business, the Company purchased semi-processed mixed grade graphite with potential for price increase, which resulted in the significant increase in inventories.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

At 31 December 2016, the Company had $3,065,000 of intangible assets, which consist of the fair value of customer contract acquired through acquisition of subsidiary amounting to $566,000 and addition $708,000 of goodwill, of film right of $1,791,000 during the year.

INDEBTEDNESS

As at 31 December 2016:

- The Company did not have any bank borrowings or committed bank facilities;
- The Company did not have any borrowing from any related parties; and
- The Company did not have any bank overdrafts.

Since 31 December 2016, being the latest date of our audited financial statements, there has been no material adverse change to our indebtedness.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had no off balance sheet arrangements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

One of the Group's businesses is development and production of crude oil in Indonesia under a 20-year production contract with Indonesian government. In addition to the low price of crude oil on the world market, the production contract will expire in 2019. There is no guarantee that the contract will be renewed.

More detailed discussions on the risks and uncertainties facing the Group are set out in the Directors' Report and in the note 38 of the consolidated financial statements of the Group to be included in the 2016 annual report of the Company.

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 December 2016, the Group had approximately 406 employees in Indonesia, the United Kingdom, China and Hong Kong. The Group believes that its relationship with its employees is satisfactory.

The total remuneration costs incurred by the Group for the year 2016 were approximately US$11,109,000 (2015: approximately US$15,661,000).

The remuneration policy of the Group employees is set by the Remuneration Committee on the basis of the employees' merit, qualifications and competence. The emoluments of the Directors of the Company are decided by the Remuneration Committee. No share option scheme is in operation.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

In addition to financial performance, the Company believes that high standard of corporate social responsibility is critical in establishing good corporate and social relations, motivating employees and creating sustainable returns for the Company. The Company is committed to active contributions to the environment and the development of community sustainability in the regions where the Company operates and the Company's stakeholders reside.

The Company also strives to maintain the sustainable development for the environment as well as for the human race, and commits to its responsibilities in improving the energy structure, mitigating air pollution and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and haze. The Company requires its operating subsidiaries to operate in strict compliance with the relevant environmental regulations and rules and possess all necessary permission and approval from the relevant governmental regulators.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPOSURE

The Company's principal operating subsidiaries earn revenues and incur costs in US dollars, Chinese Renminbi and British pounds, respectively. During the six month period ended 30 June 2016, the Group did not engaged in any hedging activities. The Company will continue to monitor the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation on the Company's results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not aware of any pending or threatened legal proceeding that, if determined in a manner adverse to us, could have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of the Company.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There is no subsequent event after the reporting period which has material impact to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, 631,360,000 ordinary shares were issued by exercising the convertible debenture for an aggregate consideration of HK$74,974,000.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee consists of the following independent non-executive directors: Mr. Ng Lai Po (Chairman), Mr. Lu Ren Jie, and Mr. Chai Woon Chew. The Audit Committee has adopted the terms of reference which are in line with Corporate Governance as set forth in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules.

The Audit Committee has reviewed with management the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Company and discussed auditing, internal controls and financial reporting matters, including a review of the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Directors confirm that the Company has maintained at all times during the year sufficient public float as prescribed by the Listing Rules.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors is comprised of Mr. Feng Zhong Yun and Ms. Zhang Xue being executive directors, Mr. Han Zhi Jun, Mr. Chai Woon Chew, Mr. Ng Lai Po and Mr. Lu Ren Jie being independent non-executive directors.

On behalf of the Board

Feng Zhong Yun
Managing Director

Hong Kong, 31 March 2017

The Directors are pleased to present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2016, which were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 31 March 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company continues to be an investment holding company while the principal activities of its subsidiaries are investment holding, development and production of crude oil in Indonesia, production and trading of minerals worldwide, provision of electronic manufacturing services in the United Kingdom, general trading, and multi-media production. There have been no changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year.

The details of the principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 18 to the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

Review of the business of the Group and discussion and analysis of the Group's performance (including key performance indicators) during the year ended 31 December 2016 and material factors underlying its results and financial position are provided in the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" and "Environment, Social and Governance Report" of this annual report. Particulars of important events of the Group that have occurred following 31 December 2016 are set out in the sub-section headed "Events After the Reporting Period" section on pages 9. The outlook of the Group's businesses is discussed in this annual report under the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" in pages from 4 to 10. An account of the Group's relationship with its key stakeholders is included in the sub-section headed "Employees and Remuneration Policies" under the section headed "Management Discussion and Analysis" on page 9. These discussions form part of this directors' report.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FACING THE GROUP

The Group has formulated a variety of management policies and framework for sustainable development of the Group.

The Group attaches great importance to risks management to ensure that the Group can be able to cope with changing industrial and economic environment. To minimize the impact of various risks on the Group's operation, the Group designated the Board, the audit committee of the Board and management of the Group as the responsible parties of risks management.

The Group's management conducts corporate risk assessment on a regular basis and monitors risks continuously and takes appropriate actions targeted to different risks. The management reports the risk assessment and updates of relevant measures taken against material risks to the Board regularly, and the Board subsequently reviews and approves the risk assessment, marketing strategies, business plan and budgets submitted by the management, while the audit committee of the Board review the Group's finance, operation and compliance matters, the results of risks management and internal control system as well as the effectiveness of compliance with the Listing Rules.

The Group is exposed to various risks and uncertainties. The effects of such risks may vary over time. The following sets forth material risks classified by the Group according to its status quo and relevant alleviating measures for each material risk for the management of such risks.

BUSINESS RISKS

One of the Group's businesses is development and production of crude oil in Indonesia under a 20-year production contract with Indonesian government. In addition to the low price of crude oil on the world market, the production contract will expire in 2019. There is no guarantee that the contract will be renewed. In addition, although efforts have been made, the potential for the electronic manufacturing services is also limited in the wake of Brexit, coupled with a decrease in the exchange rate for British pounds and potential increase in labor costs. As a result, the Company has been considering and actively seeking for new business revenue resources.

The Company has been engaged in graphite business for over 10 years. Since Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov won the Nobel Prize in 2010 for their discovery of the exceptional properties of graphene, the demand for graphite as a strategic material has surged. 14 materials are considered key materials, including graphite and rare earth elements. Graphite is widely used in aerospace, steel, automobile, electric vehicle, battery and lubricant industries. As a non-renewable mineral resource, graphite deposits are limited and diminishing. As a result, the Company plans to focus on graphite business as the driving force for profit growth because, on the one hand, the graphite business is of high growth potential, and, on the other hand, the Company has gained experience and cultivated customer relationships over the years. To that end, during the year, the Company seized an opportunity of purchasing a large amount of semi-processed mixed grade graphite as inventories, as discussed in the section of "Management Discussion and Analysis". The purchased semi-processed mixed grade graphite can either be re-sold or further processed for significant profit growth. Another reason for the purchase of the inventories is that the cash on hand from the collection of trade and notes receivables generates virtually no return. Since graphite will be the Company's profitable line of business, the Company has decided to fully utilize the trade receivables of over $200 million by allocating the funds to the key projects for development and profit growth. The Company believes that the purchase of the semi-processed mixed grade graphite will appreciate in value, which is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

FINANCIAL RISKS

Delayed payments of customers who were granted credit period by the Group will increase the Group's exposure to financial risks and have an impact on financial performance and operating cash flows of the Group.

The Group reviews accounts receivable due from major customers on a regular basis and control over it to an appropriate level, and manage and control strictly internally and put additional efforts to collect trade receivables overdue.

More discussion on financial risk management is set out in Note 38 to the financial statements.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on page 41.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company did not declare or pay any dividend on its ordinary shares (2015: Nil). The Company currently intends to retain all available funds for use in the operations and expansion of its business.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the year the Group's Property, Plant and Equipment decreased to US$21.491 million at 31 December 2016 from US$25.151 million at the end of 2015.

Details of the movements in the Property, Plant and Equipment of the Group during the year are set out in Note 14 to the financial statements.

SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the Company's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016 are set out in Note 18 to the financial statements.

RESERVES

Details of movements during the year in the reserves of the Group and the Company are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 45 and Note 32(b) to the financial statements respectively.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors decided not to declare any dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil).

SHARE OPTIONS

As of 31 December 2016, there were no share options outstanding.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year of 2016, 1,689,200,000 ordinary shares were issued by the Company. Details of movements in the share capital of the Company are set out in Note 30 to the financial statements.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the year, the Group's purchases from the five largest suppliers accounted for approximately 38.88% of the Group's total purchases and purchases from the largest supplier included therein accounted for approximately 17.60% of the Group's total purchases.

During the year, the Group's sales to the five largest customers accounted for approximately 54.69% of the Group's total turnover and sales to the largest customer included therein accounted for approximately 24.56% of the Group's total sales.

None of the directors of the Company, their associates, nor any shareholders which to the best knowledge of the directors own more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital, had any beneficial interests in the Group's five largest customers and suppliers in 2016 and 2015.

Throughout the years, the Group maintained uninterrupted communications and a good relationship with its customers and suppliers without any major disputes.

FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is shown on page 100.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Directors:

Feng Zhong Yun, Managing Director
Zhang Xue

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Han Zhi Jun, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
Lu Ren Jie
Chai Woon Chew
Ng Lai Po

A full list of the name of the directors of the Group's subsidiaries can be found in the Company's website at www.southseapetro.com.hk under Corporate Governance.

DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Feng Zhong Yun, age of 49, has been the Company's executive director and Managing Director since 31 December 2012. Prior to that, he was the Company's Independent Non-executive Director from 15 November 2012 to 31 December 2012. Mr. Feng graduated from China Central Academy of Fine Arts and obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1991.

Zhang Xue, age of 39, has been the Company's executive Director since 2009. She held a bachelor's degree in Accountancy from Qingdao University. From 2001 to 2007, Ms. Zhang served as Accounting Manager in Beifang Mining Group Limited.

Han Zhi Jun, age of 61, has been the Company's independent non-executive Director since August 2013. He graduated from the PLA College of Science and Technology, majored in Wireless Communications. Mr. Han joined the People's Liberation Army ("PLA") in 1969, promoted from soldier, platoon leader to officer of the General Staff Department of PLA until retired from the military in 1989. Mr. Han was a committee member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing, an executive director of the World Outstanding Chinese Fund, a committee member of Beijing Industrial and Commercial Association and Beijing Scientific and Industrial Association of National Defense. Mr. Han is currently the Chairman of Beijing Wanjun Chuangda Technology Development Ltd., the principal business of which is to research, develop and produce high-end national defense products.

Ng Lai Po, age of 49, has been the independent non-executive Director of the Company since 31 December 2012. Mr. Ng obtained his Bachelor of Social Sciences from the University of Hong Kong in 1990. Mr. Ng is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants since 1999. Mr. Ng has over 25 years of experience in finance, accounting and management. Mr. Ng was the Internal Audit Controller of Kader Holdings Company Limited (HK listed stock code 180); the Head of Finance – China of Hong Kong G2000 Group; the Head of Group Financial Control of Chow Sang Sang Holdings International Limited (HK listed stock code 116); the Chief Financial Officer of A&H Manufacturing Group – Asia Region; the Financial Controller of Shenzhen Wanji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd./Hong Kong Wanji Group Limited; the Financial Controller of Brightway Petroleum Group (Holdings) Ltd. Mr. Ng is currently the Chief Financial Officer of M&L Engineering & Materials Ltd.

Lu Ren Jie, age of 82, has been a Director of the Company since 1999 and is a member of the audit committee. Mr. Lu has over 40 years' experience in petroleum industry and had been responsible for many oilfield projects in China. He was an associate of the World Association of Production Science and Chairman of Shengli Branch of Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Chai woon Chew, age of 59, has been the Company's independent non-executive Director since 2002. From 1994 to present, Mr. Chai has been a partner at Michael Chai & Co., a law firm in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. From 1991 to 1994, he was a legal associate with Shook Lin & Bok, a law firm in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Mr. Chai holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) degree from the University of Buckingham and a Bachelor of Science (Hons) degree in Chemistry from University of Surrey, UK. Mr. Chai is qualified as Barrister at Law from Lincoln's Inn, England.

There are no family relationships among directors.

Under the existing Articles of Association of the Company, all of the directors are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the annual general meeting. In accordance with Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Han Zhi Jun, Ms. Zhang Xue and Mr. Lu Ren Jie will retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the coming annual general meeting.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received from each Independent Non-Executive Directors an annual confirmation of his/her independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Company considers all the Independent Non-Executive Directors to be independent.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

No Director being proposed for re-election at the forthcoming 2017 annual general meeting has a service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS AND CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review, none of the Company's directors had a material interest, either direct or indirect, in any contract of significance to the business of the Company to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party.

At no time during the year was the Company or any of the Company's subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

For the year ended 31 December 2016, none of the Company's directors are considered to have interests in the business which compete or are likely to compete with the business of the Group pursuant to the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The emoluments of the directors are determined by the Board, as authorised by the shareholders at the AGM, with reference to directors' duties, responsibilities and performance and the results of the Group.

The emoluments of the directors of the Company (including executive directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors) on a named basis are set out in Note 9 to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Apart from as disclosed under the heading "Directors' and Chief Executives' Interests in Shares or Debentures" below, at no time during the year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Company's Directors or their respective spouses or children under 18 years of age to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At 31 December 2016, none of the Directors and chief executives of the Company had interest in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated companies, within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO"), which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO, including interests and short positions which the directors or the chief executive were deemed or taken to have under such provisions of the SFO, which are required to be entered in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, or which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by the Directors of Listed Issuers ("Model Code") contained in the Listing Rules.

All directors have confirmed that they complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules throughout the review period.

ARRANGEMENT TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries, a party to any arrangements to enable the Company's directors or chief executives to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSON'S INTEREST IN SHARES

At 31 December 2016, no person had registered an interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares or debentures of the Company that was required to be kept record by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO.

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

During the period under review, neither the Company, nor its subsidiaries, purchased, sold, or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Articles of Association which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received from each of its independent non-executive Directors an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers all the independent non-executive Directors to be independent.

CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

In the opinion of the directors, the Company has complied with the Corporate Governance Practices as set out in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules throughout the accounting period covered by the annual report save for the deviation as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report from pages 18 to 30.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT ("ESG")

The Stock Exchange introduced ESG Reporting Guide in Appendix 27 of the Listing Rules which took effective in 2016.

Detail information on the environmental, social and governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in the Environment, Social and Governance Report. Please refer to pages 31 to 35.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

The Company values its relationships and has been maintaining good relationships with its suppliers and customers. The Company believes that building long-term beneficial relationships with each of them is very important for establishing mutual trust, loyalty and business development, and for the Company's success.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained the prescribed amount of public float during the year and up to the date of this Annual Report as required under the Listing Rules.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 have been audited by UC CPA (Practising) Limited, who shall retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of UC CPA (Practising) Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On Behalf of the Board

Feng Zhong Yun
Managing Director

Hong Kong, 31 March 2017

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

The board of directors ("Board") and management of the Company are committed to maintaining good corporate governance practices appropriate to the businesses of the Group. The Company has adopted the code provisions in the Corporate Governance Code ("CG Code") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities ("Listing Rules") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange") as its guidelines and focus on a quality Board, sound internal controls, and transparency and accountability to all shareholders.

Codes Compliance

Throughout the year 2016, the Company complied with all code provisions of the CG Code, except the deviations stated below:

Code provision A.2.1: The roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate

Code provision A.2.1 provides that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same person. The Company deviates from this provision because Mr. Feng Zhong Yun performs both the roles of chairman and chief executive since Mr. Guan Xinmin, the former Chairman of the Company, was passed away in May 2014. The Board believes that the current arrangement would provide the Company with strong and consistent leadership and facilitates the implementation and execution of the Company's business strategies. The Board shall nevertheless review the structure from time to time in light of the prevailing circumstances.

Code Provision A.4.1: Non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term

Under the code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code, non-executive Directors (including independent non-executive directors) shall be appointed for a specific term and subject to re-election. None of the Company's existing independent non-executive Directors was appointed for a specific term. This constitutes a deviation from code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code. However, the Company's Articles of Association stipulate that all independent non-executive directors shall retire and be re-elected at least once every three years, which is an adequate measure to ensure that the Company's corporate governance complies with the same level to that required under the Code on Governance Practices and Corporate Governance Code.

On 30 June 2016, Ms. Zhang Xue was re-elected as executive director; and Mr. Han Zhi Jun and Mr. Lu Ren Jie were re-elected as an independent non-executive directors, respectively.

Code Provision A.6.7: Independent non-executive directors and non-executive directors should attend general meeting

Mr. Lu Ren Jie and Mr. Chai Woon Chew, being non-executive directors, were not able to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 30 June 2016 due to other business engagements.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board Composition

As at the date of this report, the Board consists of a total of six directors, including two Executive Directors and four Independent Non-Executive Directors. More than one-third of the Board is represented by independent Non-Executive directors with one of whom being a chartered certified accountant. The Board believes that the number of executive and non-executive directors is reasonable and adequate to provide sufficient checks and balances that would safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the Company.

The Company adopted a Board diversity policy in accordance with the requirements set out in the code provisions of the CG Code. The Company recognizes the benefits of having a diverse Board, and sees diversity at the Board level is essential in achieving the Board's composition. Board diversity has been considered from a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge, industry experience and expertise.

The composition of the Board during the year is set out as follows:

Executive Directors:

Feng Zhong Yun, *Managing Director*
Zhang Xue

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Han Zhi Jun, *Vice Chairman*
Ng Lai Po
Lu Ren Jie
Chai Woon Chew

The directors' biographies and the relationships among them are set out in the "Director's Report" in this annual report.

Board Responsibilities

The Board is responsible for governing the Company and managing assets entrusted by the shareholders. The Board steers and oversees the management of the Company including, establishing the strategic direction and setting long-term objectives for the Company, monitoring the performance of the management, protecting and maximizing the interests of the Company and its shareholders, and reviewing, considering and approving and the subsequent reviewing and monitoring of the annual operations plan and results. The day-to-day management of the Group's business is delegated to the Executive Directors. The functions and power that are so delegated are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Matters reserved for the Board include those affecting the Group's overall strategies, operation plans, publication of financial statements, dividend policy, appointment of members to the various Board Committees and major investments. The Board is also responsible for developing, reviewing and monitoring the policies and practices on corporate governance and legal and regulatory compliance of the Group, and the training and continuous professional development of directors and senior management. The Board also reviews the disclosures in the Corporate Governance Report to ensure compliance.

Each director has a duty to act in good faith in the best interests of the Company. The directors are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to the Company and the shareholders in respect of the manner in which the affairs of the Company are being controlled and managed.

Directors are requested to make declaration of their direct or indirect interests, if any, in any proposals or transactions to be considered by the Board. If a director has a potential conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board which the Board has determined to be material, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and, if appropriate, an independent board committee will be set up to deal with the matter.

All directors have full access to and are provided with adequate, reliable and timely information about the operations and latest development of the Group to enable them to discharge their responsibilities and make timely decision. Through the company secretary, independent professional advice could be sought to assist the relevant Directors to discharge their duties at the Group's expense upon their request.

All Directors are required to declare to the Board upon their first appointment, the directorships or other positions they are concurrently holding at other companies or organizations. These interests are updated on an annual basis and when necessary.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Code provision A.2.1 provides that the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same person. The Company deviates from this provision because Mr. Feng Zhong Yun performs both the roles of chairman and chief executive since Mr. Guan Xinmin, the former Chairman of the Company, passed away in May 2014. The Board believes that the current arrangement would provide the Company with strong and consistent leadership and facilitates the implementation and execution of the Company's business strategies. The Board shall nevertheless review the structure from time to time in light of the prevailing circumstances.

APPOINTMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

After recommendation from the nomination committee, appointment of new director(s), if any, is vested with the Board. Under the Company's articles of association, the Board may from time to time appoint a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional to the Board. Any such new director shall hold office until the first general meeting of the Company (in the case of filing a casual vacancy) or until the next following annual general meeting of the Company (in the case of an addition to the Board) after his/her appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election at the same general meeting.

All directors, including independent non-executive directors, are subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years and are subject to re-election in accordance with the Company's articles of Association.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The independent non-executive Directors provide a wide range of expertise and experience as well as checks and balances to safeguard the interests of the Company and its shareholders. Their participation in the board and committee meetings brings independent judgement on issues relating to the Company's strategy, performance, conflicts of interest and management process to ensure that the interests of all shareholders of the Company have been duly considered.

The independent non-executive Directors of the Company were not appointed for a specific term, as they were subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at least once every three years at the annual general meeting of the Company in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

More than one-third of the Board members of the Company consist of independent non-executive Directors and at least one of whom has appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise.

The independence of the independent non-executive directors is assessed according to the relevant rules and requirements under the Listing Rules. The Company has received written confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive directors and the Company is of the view that all independent non-executive directors meet the independence guidance as set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and are independent.

BOARD MEETINGS AND COMMITTEE MEETING

The Board meets regularly to discuss the overall strategy as well as the operation and financial affairs of the Company, and to review and approve the Company's annual and interim results. During the year ended 31 December 2016, four board meetings were held. All directors are given an opportunity to include any matter in the agenda for regular board meetings and are given sufficient time to review the documents and information to be discussed at Board meetings in advance. The following table sets out the details of directors' attendance at the annual general meeting ("AGM"), extraordinary general meeting ("EGM"), board and board committee meetings held in 2016:

Directors	Board Meeting	Audit Committee Meeting	Remuneration Committee Meeting	Nomination Committee Meeting	AGM	EGM
Mr. Feng Zhong Yun	4/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1	N/A
Ms. Zhang Xue	4/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0/1	N/A
Mr. Ng Lai Po	2/4	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1	N/A
Mr. Han Zhi Jun	4/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0/1	N/A
Mr. Chai Woon Chew	1/4	1/2	1/1	1/1	0/1	N/A
Mr. Lu Ren Jie	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1	0/1	N/A

DIRECTORS' INDUCTION AND CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Each newly appointed Director is provided with necessary induction and information to ensure that he or she has a proper understanding of the Company's operations and businesses as well as his or her responsibilities under the relevant statues, laws and regulations. The Company Secretary also provides Directors with updates on latest development and amendments in the Listing Rules and other relevant legal and regulatory requirements from time to time.

Also, Directors are provided with regular updated on the Company's performance, financial positions and prospects to enable the Board as a whole and each Director to discharge their duties.

All Directors are also encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. A summary of training received by the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2016 is as follows:

	Corporate Governance/ Updates on Laws, Rules & Regulations		**Accounting/Financial/ Management or Other Professional Skills**	
Directors	**Read Materials**	**Attended Seminars/ Briefings**	**Read Materials**	**Attended Seminars/ Briefings**
Executive Directors				
Feng Zhong Yun	✓		✓	
Zhang Xue	✓		✓	
Independent Non-Executive Director				
Han Zhi Jun	✓		✓	
Ng Lai Po	✓		✓	
Lu Ren Jie	✓		✓	
Chai Woon Chew	✓		✓	

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board has adopted a board diversity policy to comply with the Code Provision on board diversity. The policy aims to set out the approach to achieve diversity in the Board to ensure that the Board has the balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, knowledge and skills. In identifying suitable candidates, the Nomination Committee will consider candidates on merit and against the objective criteria with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. During the year, there were no additions to the Board.

COMPANY SECRETARY

All directors have access to the advice and services of our Company Secretary. The Company Secretary reports to the Managing Director on board governance matters, and is responsible for ensuring that board procedures are followed and for facilitating communications among directors as well as with shareholders and management. The Company Secretary also responsible for the Company's compliance with the continuing obligations of the Listing Rules, Companies Ordinance, Securities and Futures Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

During the year, the Company Secretary has complied with Rule 3.29 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Companies (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as its own code of conduct regarding securities transactions. Upon specific enquiries, all directors confirmed that they have complied with the relevant provisions of the securities dealing code throughout the year.

At 31 December 2016, none of the directors and executive officers of the Company and their respective associates had any interest or short position in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations that were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or which were required, pursuant to the Model Code contained in the Listing Rules, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

BOARD COMMITTEES

As at the date of this report, the audit committee, the remuneration committee, and nomination committee are in operation and they have been established with specific terms of references to assist the Board in discharge its responsibilities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee comprises three members, namely:

- Mr. Ng Lai Po *(Chairman)*
- Mr. Lu Ren Jie, and
- Mr. Chai Woon Chew

All members of audit committee are independent non-executive directors. The audit committee is chaired by Mr. Ng Lai Po, who is a chartered certified accountant. The audit committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities.

Terms of reference of the audit committee set out the committee's authorities and duties, which follow closely the guidelines of the code provisions of the CG Code. The principal duties of the audit committee are as follows:

(i) to review the services and appointment of the Company's external auditor, the nature and scope of auditing, and the related audit fees;

(ii) to review the Company's financial statements and reports, the changes in accounting policies and practices, and the compliance with applicable accounting standards, the Listing Rules and legal requirements;

(iii) to oversee the Group's financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems; and

(iv) to review and monitor the corporate governance functions as set out in the CG Code.

The audit committee held two meetings during the year. In the meetings, the audit committee:

(i) Reviewed with the external auditor the Group's interim and annual financial statements and report before they were submitted to the Board for consideration and approval;

(ii) Reviewed with the external auditor the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group;

(iii) Reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's internal control systems;

(iv) Reviewed the corporate governance functions of the Group; and

(v) Recommended to the Board, for the approval by shareholders, of the reappointment of the auditors.

All issues raised by the Committee have been addressed by Management. The work and findings of the Committee have been reported to the Board. During the year, no issue brought to the attention of Management and the Board was of sufficient importance to be required in this report.

Based on these review and discussions, and the report of the external auditors, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors approval of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 with the Auditors' Report thereon.

The Committee recommended to the Board that the shareholders be asked to re-appoint UC CPA (Practising) Limited, Certified Public Accountants, as the Company's independent auditor for 2017.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Members of the remuneration committee comprise three independent non-executive directors, namely:

- Mr. Chai Woon Chew *(Chairman)*
- Mr. Lu Ren Jie, and
- Mr. Ng Lai Po

The remuneration committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities.

Terms of reference of the remuneration committee set out the committee's authorities and duties, which follow closely the guidelines of the code provisions of the CG Code. The principal duties of the remuneration committee are as follows:

The principal duties of the remuneration committee are to provide advices and recommendations to the Board on:

(i) the remuneration packages to the directors and senior management;

(ii) any specific remuneration package with reference to market conditions, performance of the Group and the individuals and with reference to the goals as set by the Board from time to time; and

(iii) if necessary, any compensation arrangement for termination of office of directors or senior management.

The remuneration committee held one meeting during the year. In the meeting, the remuneration committee reviewed and recommended for the remuneration packages of the directors and senior management for the year approved by the Board.

Details of the Directors' remuneration are set out in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Members of the nomination committee comprises three independent non-executive directors, namely:

- Mr. Lu Ren Jie *(Chairman)*
- Mr. Chai Woon Chew
- Mr. Ng Lai Po

The nomination committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities.

Terms of reference of the nomination committee set out the committee's authorities and duties, which follow closely the guidelines of the code provisions of the CG Code. The principal duties of the nomination committee are as follows:

(i) to review the structure, size and composition (including skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy;

(ii) to identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships; and

(iii) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors, in particular the chairman and the chief executive.

The nomination committee held one meeting during the year. In the meeting, the nomination committee (i) reviewed the existing structure, size and composition of the Board; (ii) reviewed the independence of independent non-executive directors; and (iii) made recommendations to the Board on the proposed re-election of the retiring directors at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid to the executive Directors of the Company in 2016 was as below:

Name of Executive Directors	**Compensation Per Annum** (US$'000)
Mr. Feng Zhong Yun	15
Ms. Zhang Xue	32

No executive Director has a service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries with a notice period in excess of one year or with provisions for predetermined compensation on termination that exceeds one year's salary and benefits in kind.

REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The role of non-executive Directors has become more complex and demanding due to regulatory changes and the increasing part they play in the governance of listed companies. The Company believes that the level of remuneration for any particular non-executive Directors should reflect the likely workload, the scale and complexity of the business and the responsibility involved.

Non-executive Directors of the Company are paid fees in line with market practice. Executive Directors serving on the board and board committees are not entitled to any directors' fees. The non-executive Directors of the Company received no other compensation from the Company except for the fees disclosed in this Annual Report.

DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' INSURANCE

The Company has arranged appropriate insurance coverage in respect of potential legal actions against its Directors and officers. In 2016, no claims under the insurance policy were made.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities for overseeing the preparation of the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Board ensures that the financial statements of the Group are prepared as to give a true and fair view of the Group's state of affairs, the results and cash flow for the year, and on a going concern basis in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting and financial reporting standards.

The Board also ensures timely publication of the Group's financial statements and aim to present a clear, balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance and position through all its publications and communications to the public. The Board is also aware of the requirements under the applicable rules and regulations about timely disclosure of inside information.

The report from the auditor of the Company regarding their responsibilities and opinion on the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2016 is set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" in this annual report.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

UC CPA (Practising) Limited has been appointed as the external auditor of the Company. The Audit Committee has been notified of the nature and the service charges of non-audit services performed by UC CPA (Practising) Limited and considered that such services have no adverse effect on the independence of the external auditor.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The Audit Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditor. The external auditor's independence and objectivity, and the effectiveness of the audit process are also reviewed and monitors by the Audit Committee on a regular basis.

The following table sets forth the fees paid to our independent auditors during the financial years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015:

Fee Category	**2016** **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Audit fees	**157**	152
Other services	**19**	38

The Board's policy is to pre-approve all audit services and all permitted non-audit services as set forth by the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to be provided by the Company's independent auditor.

The Audit Committee of the Board intends to re-appoint UC CPA (Practising) Limited as its statutory auditor for the fiscal year 2017. The appointment is subject to approval and authorization by the Board of Directors and by the shareholders at the 2017 annual general meeting.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board acknowledges its responsibility in maintaining a sound and effective system of internal control for the Group to safeguard interests of the shareholders and assets of the Company at all times.

The Group's system of internal control which includes a defined management structure with limit of authority is designed to help the achievement of business objectives, safeguard assets against unauthorised use or disposition, ensure the maintenance of proper accounting records for the provision of reliable financial information for internal use or for external publication, and ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations. The system is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss and to manage rather than eliminate risks of failure in the operational systems and achievement of the Group's objectives.

Under Code Provision C.2.5, the Group should have an internal audit function. The Group conducted an annual review on the need for setting up an internal department. Given the Group's operating structure it is decided that the Board would directly responsible for risk management and internal control systems of the Group. The Board through the Audit Committee had conducted an annual review on the risk management and internal control systems of the Group. The review covered material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions of the Group. Appropriate measures have been put in place to management the risks. No major issues were raised for improvement. The improvement of the systems of risk management and internal control is an ongoing process and the Board maintains a continuing commitment to strengthen the Group's control environment and processed.

The Company recognises that the release of inside information to place anyone in a privileged dealing position is strictly prohibited. Prior to the announcement of the inside information, all directors and senior management are requested to take all reasonable steps to maintain strict confidentiality and where it is reasonably likely that confidentiality may have been lost in respect of the inside information, the Company shall as soon as reasonably practicable, apply to the Stock Exchange for a trading suspension of its shares.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company is committed to ensure that the Group complies with disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations, and that all shareholders and potential investors have an equal opportunity to receive and obtain externally available information issued by the Company.

The Company has established a number of channels for maintaining an on-going dialogue with its Shareholders as follows:

(i) Corporate communications such as annual reports, interim reports and circulars are issued in printed form and are available on the Stock Exchange's website at www.hkex.com.hk and the Company's website at www.southseapetro.com.hk;

(ii) Periodic announcements are made through the Stock Exchange and published on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company;

(iii) Corporate information and the Articles of Association of the Company are made available on the Company's website;

(iv) Annual General Meeting ("AGMs") and extraordinary general meetings ("EGMs") provide a forum for the shareholders to make comments and exchange views with the Directors and senior management; and

(v) The Company's share registrars' serves the Shareholders in respect of share registration, dividend payment, change of shareholders' particulars and related matters.

The Company welcomes the attendance of shareholders at general meetings to express their views. All the Directors are encouraged to attend the general meetings to have personal communication with shareholders. The external auditor is required to be present to assist the Directors in addressing any relevant queries by shareholders.

The Company has complied with the requirements of the Listing Rules and the Articles of Association in respect of voting by poll and other related matters.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

Procedures for Shareholders to Convene an Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of not less than 5% of the paid-up capital of the Company may request to call an Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") by writing to the Company at Unit 1002, 10/F, Euro Trade Centre, 13-14 Connaught Road Central and 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, the registered office of the Company, for the attention of the Company Secretary.

The requisition must state the purposes of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitionists. The requisition will be verified with the Company's Share Registrars and upon their confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board to convene an EGM by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the statutory requirements to all the registered Shareholders. If the request has been verified as not in order, the requisitionists will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, an EGM will not be convened as requested.

If the Board does not within 21 days from the date of the deposit of the requisition to proceed to convene the EGM for a day not more than 28 days after the date on which the notice convening the EGM is given, the requesting shareholders or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene an EGM, but any meeting so convened shall be held within 3 months from the said date.

Procedures for Shareholders to Put Forward Proposals at a General Meeting

Shareholders can submit a written requisition to move a resolution at the General Meeting ("GM"). The number of shareholders shall represent not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all shareholders having, at the date of the requisition, a right to vote at the GM, or who are no less than 100 shareholders.

The written requisition must state the resolution, accompanies by a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at the GM. It must also be signed by all of the shareholders concerned and be deposited at the Company's registered office in Hong Kong at Unit 1002, 10/F, Euro Trade Centre, 13-14 Connaught Road Central and 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary.

The shareholders concerned must deposit a sum of money reasonably sufficient to meet the Company's expenses in serving the notice of the resolution and circulating the statement submitted by the shareholders concerned under applicable laws and rules.

Shareholders' Enquiries

Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns to the Board in writing through the Company Secretary whose contact details are as follows:

South Sea Petroleum Holdings Limited
Attn: Company Secretary
Unit 1002, 10/F., Euro Trade Centre
13-14 Connaught Road Central and 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
Email: info@southseapetro.com.hk

Shareholders may also make enquiries with the Board at the general meetings of the Company.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the year, there has been no change in the Company's constitutional documents.

Pursuant to the requirements of the "Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide" (the "ESG Guide") as set out in Appendix 27 of the Listing Rules, the Company issued its first "Environmental, Social and Governance Report", which covered the policies, initiatives and performance of the Company in relation to the material ESG issues for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Company commits, not only to achieving strong financial results, but also to promoting environmental protection, social responsibility and effective corporate governance. In 2016, the Company strengthened its management efforts on the protection of environment, the quality management of products, the management of supply chains, the management of administration and personnel, public health and the utilization of resources. In order to create long-term value for its key stakeholders, including employees, customers, shareholders, suppliers and the community as a whole, the Company also communicates with them on an on-going basis and comprehensively evaluates and identifies the relevant matters relating to the ESG.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Company undertakes environmental protection as part of its corporate responsibilities, and the Company is fully aware of the importance of sustainable environmental development in achieving sustainability in its operations. The Company has implemented a number of measures such as reducing carbon emission, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, increasing energy efficiency and conserving water resources in order to deliver its commitment to environmental protection. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company is not aware of any material non-compliance with applicable standards, rules and regulations relating to the aspects discussed in this report.

A.1. Emissions

The Company has enhanced its management of emissions through technological and recycling solutions that seek to reduce the emission of relevant pollutants and greenhouse gases, waste and water management. When conducting its businesses, the Company makes every effort to minimize its impact to the environment and make sure that all related emissions standards are met. Regular assessments are conducted on the Company's air and greenhouse gas emissions as well as the generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

For the year under review, the Company and its subsidiaries complied with all the laws and regulations of environmental protection and emission of the locations the Company operates.

A.2. Use of Resources

The Company advocates the use of high-efficiency equipment, and strive to streamline the operational procedures, thereby reduce the consumption of fuel, electricity and water and improve the resource efficiency in its operations. The Company also applies energy saving measures in its workplaces including installation of an energy-saving lighting system, setting optimal temperature on the air-conditioning, and switching off the lighting and air-conditioning after office hours. The Company encourages its employees to switch off their computers and other office equipment when not utilized, and reduce the use of papers by assessing the necessity of printing and where appropriate to use duplex printing and reuse any single-side printed papers. The Company is committed to continue to reduce our paper, electric consumption and reduction of waste.

A.3. Environment and natural resources

The Company's businesses do not have any direct and significant impacts on the environment and natural resources in the course of their operations. The Company encourages its employees to identify and adopt advanced technologies, if any, that are suitable for each stage of the production process so as to minimize the impact of the business on the environment. By regular environmental monitoring, the Company ensures that it strictly complies with relevant environmental laws and regulations in its daily operations and closely monitors and timely identifies, controls and manages important environmental matters.

The effective implementation of environmental measures relies on the support of the internal and the external stakeholders. Therefore, the Company is committed to ensuring that its employees have clear understanding in the relevant policies and the specific requirements of the Company and to encouraging its business partners to align with the Company's policies to operate in a sustainable manner and achieve continuous improvement.

B. SOCIAL COMMITMENT

B.1. Employment and Labour Practices

To ensure that the Company is able to operate according to professional and ethical labour practices, the Company has developed clear work processes with robust control mechanisms which have been clearly communicated to all employees. Certain policies to govern employees' affairs such as payroll, attendance and termination are clearly set out in staff appointment letters in compliance with Hong Kong Employment Ordinance. The Company's subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, and the UK are in compliance with the relevant labour laws and regulations in China, Indonesia and the UK, respectively.

The Company also aims to promote the diversity of workforce, including in terms of age, gender and nationality, as well as a culture of equal opportunity. The management regularly reviews the Company's remuneration policy in relation to relevant market standards.

B.2. Health and Safety

The Company has established a set of policies which is focused on maintaining a healthy and safe working environment, and which includes the following requirements:

- The facilities operated by employees should meet safety and health standards;
- Expert advice should be obtained to identify health and safety risk in the operations and the corresponding mitigating actions that should be taken; and
- Relevant information and training should be provided to employees in respect of risks to their health and safety which may arise out of their work.

The Company has established a mechanism for monitoring occupational health and safety, as well as procedures for dealing with related risks. The Company engages employees in the determination of appropriate occupational health and safety precautionary measures. Accident reporting and investigation procedures have also been adopted for the follow-up of any health and safety incidents.

Regular inspections and management review of health and safety have been performed to ensure the effectiveness of the policies and measures.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has strictly implemented the requirements and has had no safety accidents. The Company also has had no casualties relating to occupational diseases and work-related injuries.

B.3. Development and Trainings

The Company strives to promote the long-term development of its employees by providing learning opportunities that broaden their skills and make them valuable assets to the Company.

To encourage employee development, the Company provides human resource trainings to help equip employees with the knowledge and relevant skills to help them develop managerial knowledge and other professional skills that help advance their careers. New employees are provided with on-board trainings to help them familiarize themselves with the culture, business and operations of the Company. In addition, for technical posts, every newly-hired employee will be provided with pre-job technical training to enhance the professional skills necessary for the job.

B.4. Labor Standards

The Company strictly prohibits the use of child and forces labor and is totally committed to creating a work environment which respects human rights.

The Company also strictly complies with the relevant local labor regulations relating to working hours, rest and holidays to ensure the physical and mental health of all employees. Employees are not be forced to work beyond working hours and are entitled to overtime pay in accordance with local regulations.

B.5. Supply Chain Management

The Company values the partnership with suppliers and works together to promote sustainable development of the industries they operate. The Company continuously optimizes and improves the supplier management system, regulates the access, supervision, evaluation and departure of suppliers, and constantly increase specialization and transparency of supply chain management. The evaluation of a supplier mainly includes background, qualification, quality control of service, financial status, past performance in similar service, fulfillment of contract, professionalism of project team, operation in good integrity, social responsibility are evaluated. Whether the supplier is qualified is determined based on the evaluation results, and those suppliers failed to meet the requirements ultimately will be disqualified. The Company values communication with suppliers, including continuous communication with suppliers in routine work and establishing strategic cooperation with suppliers through technical support and unique competitive advantage, which can achieve win-win situation and strengthen the cooperation with each other.

B.6. Product Responsibility

The Company aims to achieve the highest possible standard with all the products and services provided. The Company has established relevant policies which cover product or service quality guarantee, safety, fair advertising and after-sale service in order to ensure relevant measures comply with the laws and regulations.

The Company pays highly attention to the quality and safety of its products and services. The Company sets up relevant quality and safety inspection policies for different type of products and services, communicates and confirms the working plans with customers before the productions or services start and actively coordinate the process of the productions or projects with customers.

The Company and its subsidiaries have close connection with their customers. If the customers do not satisfy the quality and the safety of the products or services, the Company will arranges sufficient channels and staffs for customers to communicate and provide the solutions to the problems as soon as possible.

The Company may involve the intellectual property rights of customers, suppliers and the Company in its business operations from time to time, therefore protection of intellectual property rights is extremely important. The Company adds protective clauses to the contracts entered into with customers and suppliers to safeguard the intellectual property rights whenever it is applicable.

With respect to fair advertising, the Company requires that accurate and true information on the Company's products or services have to be provided with the customers. Hotline and e-mail are also available for customers' enquiries on products and service details in order to provide better before-and-after-sale services.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company had not received any complaints from the regulatory body or consumers regarding product safety, intellectual property rights, and data privacy, nor had it recalled any product due to product safety or health issues.

B.7. Anti-Corruption, Bribery, Extortion, Fraud and Money Laundering

The Company promotes integrity and prevents unethical pursuits throughout its operations and tolerates no corruption or bribery in any form. The Company strictly complies with laws or regulations relating to anti-corruption, bribery, extortion, fraudulent behavior and money-laundering. The Company encourages the reporting of suspected business irregularities and provides clear channels specifically for this purpose. When suspected wrongdoings are identified, such as breach of duty, abuse of power, receiving bribes, staff should report to the Board of the Directors for investigation and verification, and report to the regulator and or to law enforcement authority when necessary.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company had not been involved in any litigation related to corruption, and there had been no complaints about the involvement of its employees in corruption cases.

B.8. Community Investment

With social responsibility in mind, the Company and its subsidiaries have been supporting education, arts and culture, sports, and other charitable activities in many ways. The Company strives to promote social development and progress by contributing to education, charity and other areas. The Company also encourages and supports its employees to contribute to charities locally and nationally through donations or volunteering. In addition, the Company also intends to create job opportunities in the areas where it operates to help local people develop their careers and enhance the local workforce as a whole. The Company plans to conduct regular assessment on how its business activities relate to the interests of the communities where it locates, and to see if certain measures need to be taken to accelerate social progress by pushing forward education, sports, charity and other undertakings, as part of the Company's efforts to be responsible citizens.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

聯禾執業會計師有限公司
UC CPA (PRACTISING) LIMITED
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SOUTH SEA PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of South Sea Petroleum Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 41 to 99, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2016, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Existence and provision for inventories	
We identified the existence and provision for inventories as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements and involvement of management's estimation of the huge amount of quantity of inventories in Madagascar and judgement in determining whether the carrying amounts of the inventories are recoverable based on the latest invoice prices, sales contracts and current market conditions, and estimates for cost of completion and costs to make the sale for the products. As disclosed in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, carrying amount of the Group's inventories as at 31 December 2016 amounted to USD340,091,000. At 31 December 2016, provision for inventories of USD332,000 has been recognised for inventories other than that in Madagascar. As set out in note 5(d) to the consolidated financial statements, management of the Group reviewed the net realisable values of the inventories at the end of the reporting periods to determine any provision is required to write off or write down inventories to their net realisable values, based primarily on the latest invoice prices, sales contracts, and current market conditions, less the estimates cost of completion and cost to make the sale for the products (if any).	Our procedures in relation to assessing the appropriateness of the provision of inventories included: • Appointing a qualified valuer to have a site visit for the semi-processed mixed grade graphite inventories held in Madagascar and estimate the exact quantities with carrying amount of USD329,000,000 at 31 December 2016. • Understanding management's assessment in estimating the net realisable values of the inventories and the internal procedures for making provision to write off or write down inventories to their net realisable values. • Assessing the accuracy of management's estimates of the net realisable values of the inventories by comparing the latest invoice prices and sales contracts price of the inventories, and management's estimates for cost of completion and costs to make the sale for the products. • Evaluating, according to the products' stages of completion, the reasonableness of management's estimates with independent valuer for costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale for the products subsequent to the end of the reporting period, and tracing to the source documents. • Tracing, on a sample basis, latest invoice prices of the inventories to the relevant sale invoices and contracts. • Evaluating the historical accuracy of the provision assessment of management by comparing the historical estimates to actual selling prices, and cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale for the products in current year, and tracing, on a sample basis, to the source documents.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

The engagement director on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is Chan Bing Chung.

UC CPA (Practising) Limited
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

Chan Bing Chung
Practising Certificate Number P04883

Hong Kong, 31 March 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	**2016 US$'000**	2015 US$'000
TURNOVER	*6*	**62,520**	83,649
COST OF SALES		**(46,505)**	(65,098)
		16,015	18,551
Other income	*6*	**269**	555
General and administrative expenses		**(25,693)**	(29,504)
Drilling and operating expenses		**(2,955)**	(4,730)
Net (loss) gain in fair value of financial assets held for trading		**(25,504)**	13,421
Written back of impairment (Impairment) of trade receivables		**6,255**	(6,408)
LOSS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	*7*	**(31,613)**	(8,115)
Finance costs	*8*	**(45)**	(128)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**(31,658)**	(8,243)
INCOME TAX	*11*	**(234)**	35
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(31,892)**	(8,208)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity shareholders of the Company	*13*	**(31,531)**	(7,670)
Non-controlling interests		**(361)**	(538)
		(31,892)	(8,208)
LOSS PER SHARE (US Cents)			
– Basic	*13*	**(1.38)**	(0.71)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Loss for the year	**(31,892)**	(8,208)
Other comprehensive (expense) income		
– Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences	**(5,450)**	(2,825)
Revaluation of land and buildings	**429**	513
Total comprehensive expense for the year	**(36,913)**	(10,520)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity shareholders of the Company	**(36,427)**	(9,872)
Non-controlling interests	**(486)**	(648)
	(36,913)	(10,520)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	**2016 US$'000**	2015 US$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets	*14*		
– other property, plant and equipment		**16,266**	19,963
– investment properties		**5,225**	5,188
		21,491	25,151
Prepaid lease payments	*15*	**4,563**	5,000
Intangible assets	*16*	**3,065**	537
Available-for-sale investments	*17*	**6,293**	293
Interest in an associate	*19*	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	*20*	**1,238**	1,693
		36,650	32,674
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances		**14,117**	20,097
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	*21*	**4,944**	30,448
Trade and notes receivables	*22*	**13,799**	244,907
Inventories	*23*	**340,091**	18,966
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	*24*	**72,221**	53,399
		445,172	367,817
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	*25*	**99,064**	9,470
Other payables and accrued expenses	*26*	**17,578**	14,510
Finance lease-current portion	*27*	**192**	229
Taxation		**15,676**	15,500
		132,510	39,709

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**312,662**	328,108
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**349,312**	360,782
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Finance lease	*27*	**223**	497
Provision	*28*	**3,105**	3,105
		3,328	3,602
NET ASSETS		**345,984**	357,180
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	*30*	**562,721**	537,004
Revaluation reserve		**3,909**	4,354
Translation reserve		**771**	5,222
Accumulated losses		**(223,184)**	(191,653)
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		**344,217**	354,927
Non-controlling interests		**1,767**	2,253
		345,984	357,180

FENG ZHONG YUN
Managing Director

ZHANG XUE
Executive Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company						
	Share capital US$'000	Translation reserve US$'000	Revaluation reserve US$'000	Accumulated losses US$'000	Total US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1.1.2016	**537,004**	**5,222**	**4,354**	**(191,653)**	**354,927**	**2,253**	**357,180**
Loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(31,531)**	**(31,531)**	**(361)**	**(31,892)**
Other comprehensive (expense) income	**–**	**(4,451)**	**(445)**	**–**	**(4,896)**	**(125)**	**(5,021)**
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	**–**	**(4,451)**	**(445)**	**(31,531)**	**(36,427)**	**(486)**	**(36,913)**
Issue of shares upon conversion of convertible debentures	**25,717**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**25,717**	**–**	**25,717**
At 31.12.2016	**562,721**	**771**	**3,909**	**(223,184)**	**344,217**	**1,767**	**345,984**

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company						
	Share capital US$'000	Translation reserve US$'000	Revaluation reserve US$'000	Accumulated losses US$'000	Total US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1.1.2015	504,850	7,710	4,068	(183,983)	332,645	2,901	335,546
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(7,670)	(7,670)	(538)	(8,208)
Other comprehensive (expense) income	–	(2,488)	286	–	(2,202)	(110)	(2,312)
Total comprehensive (expense) income for the year	–	(2,488)	286	(7,670)	(9,872)	(648)	(10,520)
Issue of shares upon conversion of convertible debentures	32,154	–	–	–	32,154	–	32,154
At 31.12.2015	537,004	5,222	4,354	(191,653)	354,927	2,253	357,180

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	*33(a)*	**(19,308)**	(38,673)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions of fixed assets		**(1,483)**	(605)
Dividend income received		**16**	14
Cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiary	*33(b)*	**(513)**	–
Acquisition of available-for-sale investment		**(6,000)**	–
Acquisition of film right		**(1,791)**	–
Interest received		**17**	26
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**–**	2
Net cash used in investing activities		**(9,754)**	(563)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceed from issue of convertible debentures		**25,717**	32,154
Capital element of finance lease		**(311)**	(343)
Net cash from financing activities		**25,406**	31,811
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(3,656)**	(7,425)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**20,097**	28,743
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES		**(2,324)**	(1,221)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**14,117**	20,097
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances		**14,117**	20,097

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. Its principal place of business is situated at Unit 1002, 10/F, Euro Trade Centre, 13-14 Connaught Road Central and 21-23 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. The Company's Securities are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for trading (Stock Code: 76).

The Group's businesses consist of (i) development and production of crude oil in Indonesia, (ii) production and trading of minerals, primarily graphite, worldwide, (iii) provision of electronic manufacturing services in the United Kingdom, and (iv) development of multi-media production and movie making.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kalrez Petroleum (Seram) Limited, the Company operates oilfields in Indonesia under the Bula Petroleum Production Sharing Contract ("Bula PSC"), which the Group entered into with BPMIGAS, Department of Petroleum of Indonesia, on 22 May 2000. The Bula PSC will expire in 2019.

Through its wholly owned subsidiaries, South Sea Graphite (Luobei) Co., Ltd, ("SSG") Liaoning Sinorth Resources Co., Limited (LSR), and majority owned subsidiary, Luo Bei Xin Long Yuan Graphite Production Co. Limited ("XLY"), the Company is engaged in the business of production and sale of graphite products worldwide. SSG and XLY now lease out their production assets. LSR also involved in trading of mobile phones.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Great Admirer Limited, the Company is engaged in trading of securities.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Global Select Limited, the Company is engaged in trading of graphite products.

Though its wholly-owned subsidiary Cityhill Limited, the Company is engaged in trading of a line of Piece of Cake products in different forms, such as mobile phones, tablets and set top boxes.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Axiom Manufacturing Services Ltd. ("Axiom") in the United Kingdom, the Company provides outsourced electronics manufacturing services to customers in the following industrial market sectors:

- Medical
- Defense
- Transport
- Aerospace
- Security
- Marine
- Oil and Gas, and
- Other industrial market

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (Continued)

Generally, Axiom provides outsourced electronics manufacturing and product designing services that that carry the brand names of its customers. Substantially all of Axiom's manufacturing services are provided on a turnkey basis. Most of Axiom's customers are located within the United Kingdom and North America.

In addition to its traditional business operations, since 2015, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Unicorn Arts Limited ("UAL"), has started to develop a cultural industry business and multi-media products, including making movies, TV shows and Internet programs.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which also include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"). In addition, these financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The measurement basis in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost, except for the measurement of land and buildings, and certain financial instrument, which are measured at revalued amount or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain key assumptions and estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements.

Fair Value

Fair value is 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of HKAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in HKAS 2 or value in use in HKAS 36.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

Fair Value (Continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"). The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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 described in the accounting policy for subsidiaries below. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRSs

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, which are relevant to and effective for the Group's financial statements for the annual financial period beginning on 1 January 2016.

Amendments to HKFRS 11	Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations
Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure initiative
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer plants
Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28	Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 cycle

The application of the above amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material effect on the Group's financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 9	Financial instrument[1]
HKFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers and the related amendments[1]
HKFRS 16	Leases[2]
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual improvements to HKFRSs 2014-2016 cycle[5]
Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 4	Apply HKFRS 9 "Financial instruments" with HKFRS 4 "Insurance contracts"[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture[3]
Amendments to HKAS 7	Disclosure initiative[4]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses[4]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 or 1 January 2018, as appropriate.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRSs (Continued)

HKFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities, general hedge accounting and impairment requirements for financial assets.

Key requirements of HKFRS 9 which are relevant to the Group are:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- with regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), HKFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under HKAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as FVTPL is presented in profit or loss.

- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, HKFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under HKAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

- the new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in HKAS 39. Under HKFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the retrospective quantitative effectiveness test has been removed. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRSs (Continued)

HKFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Based on the Group's financial instruments and risk management policies as at 31 December 2016, application of HKFRS 9 in the future may have a material impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets. The Group's available-for-sale investments, including those currently stated at cost less impairment, will either be measured as FVTPL or be designated as FVTOCI (subject to fulfilment of the designation criteria). In addition, the expected credit loss model may result in early provision of credit losses which are not yet incurred in relation to the Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost.

HKFRS 16 LEASES

HKFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. HKFRS 16 will supersede HKAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

HKFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the Group currently presents upfront prepaid lease payments as investing cash flows in relation to leasehold lands for owned use and those classified as investment properties while other operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows. Under the HKFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as operating cash flows.

Under HKAS 17, the Group has already recognised an asset and a related finance lease liability for finance lease arrangement and prepaid lease payments for leasehold lands where the Group is a lessee. The application of HKFRS 16 may result in potential changes in classification of these assets depending on whether the Group presents right of-use assets separately or within the same line item at which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

In contrast to lessee accounting, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRSs (Continued)

HKFRS 16 LEASES (Continued)

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 16.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of approximately USD190,000 as disclosed in note 34. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements may meet the definition of a lease under HKFRS 16 such that the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of HKFRS 16. In addition, the application of new requirements may result changes in measurement, presentation and disclosure as indicated above. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the financial effect until the directors complete a detailed review.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the other amendments to HKFRSs will have a material impact on the Group's financial performance and position and/or the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 Income Taxes and HKAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment transactions with share-based payment transactions of the Group are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date; and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Business combinations (Continued)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after re-assessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at their fair value or another measurement basis required by another HKFRS.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group 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 (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;

(b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

(c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the Company's statement of profit or loss to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Associates

An associate is an entity over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The group's investments in associates include goodwill identified on acquisition. Upon the acquisition of the ownership interest in an associate, any difference between the cost of the associate and the group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as goodwill.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the group and its associate are recognised in the group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Gain or losses on dilution of equity interest in associates are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, if any, and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a reporting period, the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that reporting period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the amount of profit or loss on disposal.

Oil properties

The successful efforts method of accounting is followed for oil exploration and development costs. The initial acquisition costs of oil properties and the costs of drilling and equipping successful exploratory wells are capitalised. Impairment of initial acquisition costs is recognised based on exploratory experience and management judgment. Exploratory drilling costs are capitalised pending determination of proven reserves. The costs of exploration wells classified as unsuccessful and all other exploration costs, as incurred, are included in the profit or loss. All development costs are capitalised. Maintenance and repairs are included in the profit or loss while renewals and betterments, which extend the economic lives of assets, are capitalised.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of oil properties

The capitalised costs of proven oil properties, are depleted/depreciated using the unit of production method based on estimated proven oil reserves. Plant and equipment are depreciated at rates from 10% to 50% per annum.

The capitalised costs of significant unproven oil properties are assessed regularly to determine whether an impairment in value has occurred, in which case such amount is included in the profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Land and buildings

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at their revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed by qualified valuers with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on revaluation of land and buildings is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in net carrying amount arising on revaluation of an asset is dealt with as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, on the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases, in which care the entire lease is classified as an operating lease. Specifically, the minimum lease payments (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of the lease.

To the extent the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "prepaid lease payments" in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Investment properties

Investment properties are land and buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. They are stated in the consolidated statement financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets other than oil properties, freehold land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if applicable. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the fixed asset, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of that asset.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Freehold land	Nil
Buildings	10 to 36 years
Investment properties	10 to 36 years
Machinery and equipment	10% – 20%
Furniture, fittings and computer	14% – 50%
Motor vehicles	10% – 30%

An item of fixed asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which the item is derecognised.

Construction in progress

Construction in progress includes fixed assets in the course of construction for production or for its own use purposes. Construction in progress is carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Construction in progress is classified to the appropriate category of fixed assets when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended uses.

Film rights

Film rights are rights acquired or licensed from outsiders for exhibition and other exploitation of the films.

Film rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Film rights, less estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, are amortised in proportion to the estimated projected revenues over their economic beneficial period. Additional amortisation/impairment loss is made if future estimated projected revenues are adversely different from the previous estimation. Estimated projected revenues are reviewed at regular intervals.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of HKAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at the balance sheet date.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term.

Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss does not include any dividends on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policy set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity securities that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity are included in the profit or loss. Interest and dividends earned are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively and are recognised in the profit or loss as "Other income" in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below. Losses arising from the impairment of such investments are recognised in the profit or loss as "Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets" and are transferred from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(i) *The Group as lessor*

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) *The Group as lessee*

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs (see below).

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another standard, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease under that standard.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another standard, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase under that standard.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

For unquoted equity securities and current receivables carried at costs, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amounts of the financial assets and the estimated future cash flow, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Impairment losses for current receivables are reversed if in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases. Impairment losses for equity securities are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out and weighted average method in different subsidiaries. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods sold and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

(a) Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and title has passed.

(b) Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(c) Rental income is recognized on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

(d) Service income is recognized when services are rendered.

(e) Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive dividends have been established.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized in the statement of financial position initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognized as revenue in the profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the group for the cost of an asset are recognized in the profit or loss as revenue on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. It is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Convertible debentures

The component of convertible debentures that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs. On issuance of convertible debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible debentures; and this amount is carried as a long term liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are first recognised.

If the conversion option of convertible bonds exhibits characteristics of an embedded derivative, it is separated from its liability component. On initial recognition, the derivative component of the convertible bonds is measured at fair value using the Binomial Option Pricing model and presented as part of derivative financial instruments. Any excess of proceeds over the amount initially recognised as the derivative component is recognised as the liability component. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and derivative components of the convertible bonds based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and derivative components when the instruments are initially recognised. The portion of the transaction costs relating to the liability component is recognised initially as part of the liability. The portion relating to the derivative component is recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Trade payable

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Foreign currency transactions

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's functional currency is Hong Kong Dollars. The Group's presentation currency of the financial statements is the United States Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Group's main operations, crude oil business.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing of the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at the year-end exchange rates. All exchange differences are dealt with in the profit or loss.

(iii) *Group companies*

The results and financial position of all the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;

(b) Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expense items are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the key management that makes strategic decisions.

Employee benefits

Salaries, bonus and leave entitlements

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, leave passage and the cost to the Group of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Retirement benefits

The Group has arranged in Hong Kong employees to join the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance. Under the MPF Scheme, each of the Group (the "employer") and its employees makes monthly contributions to the Scheme at 5% of the employees' earnings as defined under the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance. The contributions from employer and each of the employees respectively are subject to a cap of HK$1,500 per month and thereafter contributions are voluntary. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group and managed by an independent trustee.

The subsidiary in United Kingdom operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the subsidiary. Contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes are charged to the profit or loss as incurred.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand, and short term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which were within three months of maturity when acquired.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Impairment of receivables

The ageing analysis of accounts and collectability of the accounts receivable are reviewed by the management during the year. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of customers of the Group were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

(b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and land use rights

Property, plant and equipment and land use rights are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment and land use rights have been determined based on the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, taking into account the latest market information and past experience.

(c) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The Group depreciates its property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual value commencing from the date the asset is placed into productive use. The estimated useful lives reflect the directors' estimate of the periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Group's property, plant and equipment.

(d) Estimation of provision of inventories

The management of the Group reviews the net realisable values of inventories at the end of the reporting periods based primarily on the latest contracted price and current market conditions, less the estimated costs of completion and costs to make the sale of the products (if any), to determine if any provision to write off or write down inventories to their net realisable values is necessary. Where the actual net realisable value of the inventories are less than expected, a material provision may arise. No provision for these semi-processed mixed grade graphite inventories has been recognised as at 31 December 2016.

(e) Accounting for film rights and film production expenses

The costs of films rights and film products expenses are amortised in proportion to the estimated projected revenues over the economic beneficial period. Additional amortisation is made if estimated projected revenues are materially different from the previous estimation.

Management bases its estimates of total projected revenues of each film and on the historical performance of similar films, incorporating factors such as the TV rating of the leading actors and actresses, the genre of the film, anticipated performance in the home entertainment, television and other ancillary markets and agreements for future sales.

These estimated projected revenues can change significantly due to a variety of factors. Based on information available on the actual results of the films, management reviews and revises, when necessary, the estimated projected revenues at regular intervals. Such change in revenue projections or estimations may results in a change in the rate of amortisation and/or the write-down of the carrying values of the assets to recoverable amount. This could have an impact on the Group's results of operations. The carrying amount of the film rights and film production expenses are disclosed in notes 16 and 24 to the financial statement respectively.

6. TURNOVER, INCOME AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Turnover represents revenue from the sale of crude oil, assembly of electronic components for the contract electronics manufacturer, sales of mineral products, mobile phones and general trading and lease of production assets:

	Note	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
An analysis of the Group's turnover and income is as follows:			
Turnover			
Crude oil sales		**4,560**	5,656
Sales of goods and services		**55,385**	75,625
Lease of production assets		**2,575**	2,368
		62,520	83,649
Other income			
Bank interest income		**17**	26
Rental income		**87**	113
Government grant		**–**	6
Dividend income		**16**	14
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		**–**	2
Sundry income		**149**	394
		269	555
		62,789	84, 204

Dividend income was derived from financial assets at fair value held for trading.

For management purposes, the Group operates in seven business units based on its products, and has six reportable operating segments, which are described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/(loss), which is a measure of adjusted profit/(loss) before tax. The adjusted profit/(loss) before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit/(loss) before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from this measurement.

Segment assets exclude cash and cash equivalents and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

6. TURNOVER, INCOME AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment liabilities exclude other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments as provided to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment performance for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 is set out below:

	Oil 2016 US$'000	Sale of minerals 2016 US$'000	Contract Electronic manufacturing 2016 US$'000	Trading securities 2016 US$'000	Develop and sales of mobile phones 2016 US$'000	Lease of production assets 2016 US$'000	Others 2016 US$'000	Total 2016 US$'000
Revenue from external customers	4,560	8,025	47,213	–	–	2,575	147	62,520
Segment results	(775)	3,819	1,345	(26,017)	(8,317)	964	–	(28,981)
Unallocated income and expenses								(2,632)
Loss from operating activities								(31,613)
Finance costs	–	(20)	(25)	–	–	–	–	(45)
Taxation	–	(166)	(68)	–	–	–	–	(234)
Loss for the year								(31,892)
Segment assets	4,213	362,809	33,659	4,987	751	7,177	–	413,596
Reconciliation:								
Unallocated assets								68,226
Total assets								481,822
Segment liabilities	(15,307)	(107,996)	(10,921)	–	–	–	–	(134,224)
Reconciliation:								
Unallocated liabilities								(1,615)
Total liabilities								(135,839)
Depreciation	147	2,082	820	–	–	–	13	3,062
Significant non-cash expenses	–	–	–	25,504	333	–	–	25,837
Capital expenditure additions	107	12	1,366	–	–	–	–	1,485

6. TURNOVER, INCOME AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	Oil 2015 US$'000	Sale of minerals 2015 US$'000	Contract Electronic manufacturing 2015 US$'000	Trading securities 2015 US$'000	Develop and sales of mobile phones 2015 US$'000	Lease of production assets 2015 US$'000	Others 2015 US$'000	Total 2015 US$'000
Revenue from external customers	5,656	5,752	61,550	–	3,600	2,368	4,723	83,649
Segment results	(3,095)	(8,614)	2,928	13,378	(9,250)	1,129	395	(3,129)
Unallocated income and expenses								(4,986)
Loss from operating activities								(8,115)
Finance costs	–	(94)	(34)	–	–	–	–	(128)
Taxation	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	35
Loss for the year								(8,208)
Segment assets	5,930	253,170	41,584	30,506	9	10,306	–	341,505
Reconciliation:								
Unallocated assets								58,986
Total assets								400,491
Segment liabilities	(9,193)	(17,060)	(16,092)	–	–	–	–	(42,345)
Reconciliation:								
Unallocated liabilities								(966)
Total liabilities								(43,311)
Depreciation	119	2,485	924	–	–	–	2	3,530
Impairment of trade receivables	–	6,255	153	–	–	–	–	6,408

6. TURNOVER, INCOME AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographic information

	Turnover		Total assets		Capital expenditure	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Indonesia	**4,560**	5,656	**4,723**	5,903	**107**	12
United Kingdom	**46,845**	61,550	**33,659**	41,584	**1,366**	538
China	**8,396**	16,443	**41,780**	266,962	**12**	55
America	**2,141**	–	**4,568**	30,000	**–**	–
Hong Kong	**–**	–	**58,194**	51,539	**–**	–
Macau	**–**	–	**3,898**	4,503	**–**	–
Madagascar	**–**	–	**335,000**	–	**–**	–
Others	**578**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	62,520	83,649	**481,822**	400,491	**1,485**	605

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers of the corresponding years contributing over 10% of the total sales of the Group are as follows:

	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Customer A	**15,357**	20,085
Customer B	**N/A**[1]	8,613

[1] The corresponding revenue did not contribute over 10% of the total sales of the Group.

7. LOSS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Group's loss from operating activities is arrived at after charging:

	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Depreciation:		
– owned fixed assets	**2,896**	3,186
– leased fixed assets	**166**	344
Operating lease rentals on		
– land and buildings	**709**	723
– plant and machinery	**182**	581
Costs of inventories sold	**47,037**	65,098
Staff costs (including directors' remuneration – note 9)	**12,074**	16,852
Auditors' remuneration		
– audit fee	**157**	152
– other services	**19**	38
Impairment of due from associate	**–**	1,853
Impairment of inventories	**332**	173
Foreign exchange loss, net	**1,558**	501

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Interest on finance lease	**25**	34
Other interest paid	**20**	94
	45	128

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules and Section 383 of the Companies Ordinance is as follows:

Name of directors	**Fees US$'000**	**Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind US$'000**	**Pension Scheme Contributions US$'000**	**2016 Total US$'000**
Executive directors				
Zhang Xue	**–**	**31**	**1**	**32**
Feng Zhong Yun	**–**	**15**	**–**	**15**
Independent non-executive directors				
Lu Ren Jie	**20**	**–**	**–**	**20**
Chai Woon Chew	**15**	**–**	**–**	**15**
Ng Lai Po	**15**	**–**	**1**	**16**
Han Zhi Jun	**15**	**–**	**–**	**15**
	65	**46**	**2**	**113**

Name of directors	Fees US$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind US$'000	Pension Scheme Contributions US$'000	2015 Total US$'000
Executive directors				
Zhang Xue	–	31	1	32
Feng Zhong Yun	–	15	–	15
Independent non-executive directors				
Lu Ren Jie	20	–	–	20
Chai Woon Chew	15	–	–	15
Ng Lai Po	15	–	1	16
Han Zhi Jun	15	–	–	15
	65	46	2	113

10. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year did not include any director (2014: Nil), details of whose remuneration are set out in note 9 above. The details of the remuneration of the five non-directors (2014: five), highest paid employees are set out below:

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**1,526**	1,641

The remuneration of the non-director, highest paid employees fell within the following bands:

	Number of non-directors	
	2016	2015
US$192,300 to US$256,400	**2**	2
US$256,401 to US$320,500	**1**	1
US$320,501 to US$384,600	**1**	1
US$384,601 to US$448,700	**1**	–
US$512,801 to US$705,000	**–**	1
	5	5

11. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents:

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Overseas tax charge		
– Current year	**166**	–
Deferred tax charge (credited) – note 20	**68**	(35)
	234	(35)

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as, in the opinion of the Company's directors, the Group did not have any estimated assessable profits in Hong Kong for the year.

Taxation for overseas subsidiaries is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant countries.

Deferred tax charge (credit) for the year represents deferred tax assets provided in England subsidiaries.

11. INCOME TAX (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting loss at applicable tax rates:

	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Loss before tax	**(31,658)**	(8,243)
Tax credit on loss before tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the countries concerned	**(4,978)**	(2,866)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	**4,478**	562
Tax effect of non-taxable income	**(1,565)**	(2,270)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognized	**2,705**	4,816
Tax loss recognized	**(300)**	(242)
Other timing difference	**(106)**	(35)
Income tax	**234**	(35)

12. NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The net loss attributable to shareholders dealt with in the financial statements of the Company is approximately US$36,427,000 (2015: US$9,872,000).

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on the net loss attributable to equity shareholders for the year of US$31,531,000 (2015: loss of US$7,670,000) and weighted average of 2,289,721,318 (2015: 1,083,557,556) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

There is no fully diluted loss per share for the year (2015: Nil).

14. FIXED ASSETS

Group

	Oil properties US$'000	Land and buildings US$'000	Plant and machinery US$'000	Furniture, fittings and computers US$'000	Motor vehicles US$'000	Construction in progress US$'000	Sub-total US$'000	Investment properties US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost or valuation:									
At 1.1.2016	3,799	13,167	22,754	6,326	1,816	82	47,944	7,197	55,141
Exchange differences	–	(1,549)	(2,529)	(1,008)	(118)	(5)	(5,209)	(544)	(5,753)
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Additions	107	11	423	941	–	–	1,482	–	1,482
Transfer	–	(1,198)	–	–	–	–	(1,198)	1,198	–
Disposal/written off	–	–	(6)	–	–	–	(6)	–	(6)
Revaluation	–	308	–	–	–	–	308	–	308
At 31.12.2016	3,906	10,739	20,645	6,259	1,698	77	43,324	7,851	51,175
Representing:									
Cost	3,906	3,957	20,645	6,259	1,698	77	36,542	7,851	44,393
Valuation	–	6,782	–	–	–	–	6,782	–	6,782
	3,906	10,739	20,645	6,259	1,698	77	43,324	7,851	51,175
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1.1.2016	3,530	959	15,988	5,892	1,612	–	27,981	2,009	29,990
Exchange difference	–	(66)	(1,955)	(952)	(109)	–	(3,082)	(163)	(3,245)
Charge for the year	147	335	1,760	140	131	–	2,513	549	3,062
Transfer	–	(231)	–	–	–	–	(231)	231	–
Written back	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	(2)	–	(2)
Revaluation	–	(121)	–	–	–	–	(121)	–	(121)
At 31.12.2016	3,677	876	15,791	5,080	1,634	–	27,058	2,626	29,684
Net book value:									
At 31.12.2016	229	9,863	4,854	1,179	64	77	16,266	5,225	21,491

14. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Group

	Oil properties US$'000	Land and buildings US$'000	Plant and machinery US$'000	Furniture, fittings and computers US$'000	Motor vehicles US$'000	Construction in progress US$'000	Sub-total US$'000	Investment properties US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost or valuation:									
At 1.1.2015	3,787	20,984	23,383	6,574	1,934	90	56,752	–	56,752
Exchange differences	–	(663)	(1,128)	(338)	(86)	(4)	(2,219)	(334)	(2,553)
Additions	12	–	499	90	–	4	605	–	605
Transfer	–	(7,523)	–	–	–	(8)	(7,531)	7,531	–
Disposal/written off	–	–	–	–	(32)	–	(32)	–	(32)
Revaluation	–	369	–	–	–	–	369	–	369
At 31.12.2015	3,799	13,167	22,754	6,326	1,816	82	47,944	7,197	55,141
Representing:									
Cost	3,799	5,417	22,754	6,326	1,816	82	40,194	7,197	47,391
Valuation	–	7,750	–	–	–	–	7,750	–	7,750
	3,799	13,167	22,754	6,326	1,816	82	47,944	7,197	55,141
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1.1.2015	3,411	2,272	14,649	6,120	1,462	–	27,914	–	27,914
Exchange difference	–	199	(769)	(316)	(70)	–	(956)	(322)	(1,278)
Charge for the year	119	599	2,108	88	252	–	3,166	364	3,530
Transfer	–	(1,967)	–	–	–	–	(1,967)	1,967	–
Written back	–	–	–	–	(32)	–	(32)	–	(32)
Revaluation	–	(144)	–	–	–	–	(144)	–	(144)
At 31.12.2015	3,530	959	15,988	5,892	1,612	–	27,981	2,009	29,990
Net book value:									
At 31.12.2015	269	12,208	6,766	434	204	82	19,963	5,188	25,151

14. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Company

	Furniture, fittings and computers US$'000	Motor vehicles US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost:			
At 1.1.2015	150	183	333
Addition	–	–	–
At 31.12.2015	150	183	333
Addition	–	–	–
At 31.12.2016	**150**	**183**	**333**
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1.1.2015	148	183	331
Charge for the year	–	–	–
At 31.12.2015	148	183	331
Charge for the year	–	–	–
At 31.12.2016	**148**	**183**	**331**
Net book value:			
At 31.12.2016	**2**	**–**	**2**
At 31.12.2015	2	–	2

14. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

The analysis of net book value of properties is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$	US$
Properties		
– freehold outside Hong Kong	**6,782**	7,750
– medium lease outside Hong Kong	**8,306**	9,646
	15,088	17,396

The freehold land and buildings were revalued on 31 December 2016 on the basis of their open market value by Cookie & Arkwright, an independent firm of chartered surveyors.

The fair value of freehold land and buildings were determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties, adjusted for differences in the nature, location and condition of the freehold land and buildings under review. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

The Group's freehold land and buildings were classified under level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfer into or out of level 2 during the year.

Had the Group's freehold land and buildings been measured on a historical cost basis, their carrying amount would have been US$3,285,000 (2015: US$4,067,000).

The investment properties were valued at USD5,214,000 on 31 December 2016 by Roma Appraisals Limited (2015: USD4,113,000 by Ascent Partners Valuation Service Limited).

14. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

The market value of investment properties were determined based on depreciated replacement cost approach. The depreciated replacement cost approach considers the cost to reproduce or replace in new condition the property appraised in accordance with current construction costs for similar buildings and structures in the locality, with allowance for accrued depreciation as evidenced by observed condition or obsolescence present. The depreciated replacement cost approach generally furnished the most reliable indication of value for the property in the absence of a known market based on comparable sales.

The directors considered that no provision for impairment loss on the investment properties as they were all rented out and the cash inflows generated therefrom sufficiently cover the cost of the investment properties.

The net book value of plant and machinery held under finance leases of the Group was US$621,000 (2015: US$977,000).

15. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
At 1 January	**5,000**	5,359
Accumulated amortisation	**(117)**	(124)
Exchange difference	**(320)**	(235)
At 31 December	**4,563**	5,000

The Group's leasehold land is situated in the PRC and held under medium lease terms.

The cost of land use rights is amortised over 50 years on a straight-line basis.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill US$'000	Customer contract US$'000	Film right US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost:				
At 1.1.2015	537	–	–	537
Addition	–	–	–	–
At 31.12.2015	537	–	–	537
Acquisition of subsidiary	171	643	–	814
Addition	–	–	1,791	1,791
At 31.12.2016	**708**	**643**	**1,791**	**3,142**
Accumulated amortisation:				
At 1.1.2015	–	–	–	–
Charge for the year	–	–	–	–
At 31.12.2015	–	–	–	–
Charge for the year	–	77	–	77
At 31.12.2016	**–**	**77**	**–**	**77**
Carrying amount:				
At 31.12.2016	**708**	**566**	**1,791**	**3,065**
At 31.12.2015	537	–	–	537

17. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Unlisted shares, at cost	**6,293**	293

The Group invested US$6 million representing 15% of shareholding of a newly formed Company, incorporated in Cayman Island, with the supplier, to develop the graphite business. The Company has not yet commenced business.

18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Company

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Unlisted shares, at cost	**364**	364
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**512,252**	486,523
	512,616	486,887
Provision for impairment in values	**(171,236)**	(136,653)
Carrying value at 31 December	**341,380**	350,234

The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. The carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Company	Place of incorporation	Place of operations	Issued/registered share capital	Percentage of issued share capital held by the Company Directly %	Percentage of issued share capital held by the Company Indirectly %	Principal activities
Global Select Limited	British Virgin Islands	Indonesia	3 ordinary shares of US$1 each	100	–	Investment holding, trading of minerals and subletting of oil properties
Seaunion Energy (Limau) Limited#	British Virgin Islands	Indonesia	100 ordinary shares with no par value	–	100	Dormant
Kalrez Petroleum (Seram) Limited	British Virgin Islands	Indonesia	1 ordinary share of US$1 each	–	100	Investment holding
Cityhill Limited	Cayman Islands	Hong Kong	1 ordinary share of US$1 each	–	100	Sale of Piece of Cake Products

18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Company (Continued)

Company	Place of incorporation	Place of operations	Issued/registered share capital	Percentage of issued share capital held by the Company Directly %	Indirectly %	Principal activities
Great Admirer Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	200 ordinary shares of HK$1 each	100	–	Investment holding and securities trading
Axiom Manufacturing Services Limited*	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	13,564,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	–	100	Assemble of Electronic components
Axiom MS Limited*	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	–	100	Property holding
Greeve Limited**	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	700 ordinary shares of £1 each	–	100	Design and manufacturing
Comp Hotel International Limited	British Virgin Islands	PRC	1 ordinary shares of US$1 each	100	–	Properties investment
Comp International Limited	British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	64,300 ordinary shares of US$1 each	100	–	Dormant
Comp Property International Limited	British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	1 ordinary shares of US$1 each	100	–	Dormant
Comp Media & Advertising Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	200 ordinary shares of US$1 each	99.5	0.5	Dormant
Easton Technologies Corp.	USA	USA	5,000,000 ordinary shares of US$0.0001 each	–	85	Dormant
Cowley Technologies Inc.	USA	USA	16,100,000 ordinary shares of US$0.0001 each	–	88.51	Investment holding
Greenway Technologies Inc.	USA	USA	2,000,000 ordinary shares of US$0.0001 each	85	–	Dormant

18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Company (Continued)

Company	Place of incorporation	Place of operations	Issued/registered share capital	Percentage of issued share capital held by the Company Directly %	Indirectly %	Principal activities
China Resources Development Group Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	85,000,000 ordinary shares of HK$1 each	–	100	Investment holding and marketing
South Sea Graphite (Luobei) Co., Limited(1)	PRC	PRC	RMB90,023,000	–	100	Investment holding, leasing of fixed assets exploration, production and selling of mineral products
Unicorn Arts Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1 ordinary shares of HK$1 each	–	100	Development of cultural industry and multi-media production
Unicorn Arts (Beijing) Limited(1)	PRC	PRC	RMB3,000,000	–	100	Development of cultural industry and multi-media production
Moderation Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	6 ordinary shares of HK$1 each	–	100	Investment holding
Liaoning Sinorth Resources Co. Limited(1)	PRC	PRC	RMB70,461,854	–	100	Production and selling of mineral products
Luo Bei Xin Long Yuan Graphite Production Co. Limited(2)	PRC	PRC	RMB50,000,000	–	51	Investment holding, leasing of fixed assets and selling of mineral products

* not audited by UC CPA (Practising) Limited
** established during the year
(1) wholly foreign owned enterprise established in the PRC
(2) sino-foreign owned enterprise established in the PRC

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results of the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group.

19. INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

	Group 2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Share of net assets	–	–

Details of the associate are as follows:

Company	Place of incorporation	Place of operations	Issued/registered share capital	Percentage of issued share capital held by the Company Indirectly %	Principal activities
Goldpay limited	Cayman Islands	Macau	2 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each	50	Online trading

20. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	Group 2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
At 1 January	1,693	1,751
Credited to profit or loss	(68)	35
Arising on business combination	(122)	–
Exchange difference	(265)	(93)
At 31 December	1,238	1,693

The balance of the deferred tax assets consists of accelerated capital allowances of US$21,000 (2015: US$(71,000)) and tax losses available of US$1,332,000 (2015: US$1,73100), and intangibles of US$(115,000) (2015: Nil).

Deferred tax assets not recognized in the financial statements comprised of unused losses of approximately US$13,999,000 (2015: US$16,238,000).

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE HELD FOR TRADING

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Hong Kong listed shares	**444**	448	**3**	3
Shares traded on the OTC Bulletin Board in the United States	**4,500**	30,000	**–**	–
	4,944	30,448	**3**	3

The Company owns 15 million shares of a public company traded on the OTC Markets in the United States with cost at approximately $450,000. As a Level 1 investment, the Company uses its quoted closing price (unadjusted) to measure its fair value. Its share price often varies greatly from time to time and results in large fluctuation in the Company's financial position and profit or loss. During the year, its share price decreased from $2.00 to $0.30 per share. Because of that, the Company lost appropriately approximately $25.504 million in fair value of financial assets held for trading.

22. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Receivable from SKKMIGAS	**1,299**	795
Receivable from sales of graphite ore	**–**	223,538
Receivable from others	**12,500**	20,574
	13,799	244,907

The receivable from SKKMIGAS represents a trade receivable balance arising in the normal course of business and represents the amount of crude oil sale receivable and costs not yet recovered out of Pertamina's share of incremental crude oil production. The balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and with 30 days credit term.

At 31 December 2014, the long term portion of trade receivable and the current portion receivable from sales of graphite ore (the "Purchaser") totalling approximately USD252,870,000 represent a trade receivable balance arising in the normal course of business. The balance is secured over the unsold graphite ore acquired by the Purchaser, non-interest bearing and repayable within 9 years. The Purchaser has to repay at least USD26,425,500 each year until fully settled. Should the Purchaser sold the goods of cost more than this minimum payment in a year, they have to settle the excess balance with credit term of 30 days.

During the year 2015, the Company amended the terms of repayment to settle the full amount of USD252,870,000 within one year, secured over the unsold graphite ore acquired by the Purchaser and non-interest bearing. A discount of USD6,255,000 was granted to the Purchaser and recognised as impairment of trade receivable during the year.

22. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLES (Continued)

During the year 2016, the Company further amend the terms of repayment to settle the full amount of receivable from sales of graphite ore without the discount of USD6,255,000. The impairment recognised during 2015 of USD6,255,000 was written back during the year.

The ageing analysis of the trade and note receivables is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
0 – 30 days	**5,156**	6,125
31 – 60 days	**4,727**	7,943
61 – 90 days	**2,126**	4,828
Over 90 days	**1,790**	232,266
	13,799	251,162
less: Impairment	**–**	6,255
	13,799	244,907

Included in trade receivables an amount of US$Nil (2015: US$724,000) which was due from non-controlling interest.

Other than the receivables from crude oil sales and sales of graphite ore, the average credit period of the Group's sales is 60 days. At the reporting date, the Group has not provided impairment on those receivables which are past due since they have a good track record with the Group.

23. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Production supplies and raw materials	**7,036**	8,115
Work in progress	**1,702**	2,185
Finished goods	**331,353**	8,666
	340,091	18,966

During the year, the Group purchased approximately USD329,000,000 of semi-processed mixed grade graphite for trading purpose. This graphite is stored in Madagascar.

24. PREPAYMENT, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Purchase deposits	**34,216**	30,205
Film production expenses	**28,961**	18,378
Other deposits and prepayments	**3,436**	3,581
Other receivables	**4,701**	1,235
Due from non-controlling interest	**907**	–
	72,221	53,399

25. TRADE PAYABLES

The ageing analysis of the trade payables is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
0 – 30 days	**1,804**	2,708
31 – 60 days	**3,081**	3,232
61 – 90 days	**93,101**	1,684
Over 90 days	**1,078**	1,846
	99,064	9,470

26. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Other payables	**562**	216
Due to non-controlling interest	**526**	662
Accruals and deferred income	**5,491**	9,326
Deposits received	**6,304**	–
Other tax payable	**4,695**	4,306
	17,578	14,510

27. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASE

At 31 December 2016, the Group had obligations under finance lease repayable as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Within one year	**215**	258	**192**	229
After one year but within two years	**298**	558	**223**	497
	513	816	**415**	726
Less: Future finance charges	**98**	90		
Present value of finance lease	**415**	726		
Less: Amount shown under current liabilities			**192**	229
			223	497

28. PROVISION

	Plug and Abandonment US$'000
At 1.1.2016	3,105
At 31.12.2016	**3,105**

The Group estimate the expenditure incurred in the abandonment of exploratory wells and the restoration of their drill sites.

29. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

Convertible debentures issued to Sinocreative Limited

On 30 December 2015, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with Sinocreative Limited for an aggregate of HK$1,000 million 0% interest convertible debentures due 31 December 2021 (Convertible Debenture 2021). Kelton Capital Group Limited will be entitled to 5% of the principal amounts of the debentures issued as finder's fee.

The Company will issue the portion of Debentures which is fully paid. The Debenture holder has right to convert at HK$0.125 per share. No Convertible Debenture 2021 was issued during the year.

On 3 November 2015, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with Sinocreative Limited for an aggregate amount of HK$45,980,000 0% interest convertible debentures due 3 November 2016. Kelton Capital Group Limited will be entitled to 5% of the principal amounts of the debentures issued as finder's fee.

The Company will issue the portion of Debenture which is fully paid. The Debenture holder has right to convert at HK$0.22 per share.

During the year ended 2016, the Company issued all of the Debentures for HK$211,150,000 (2015: HK$45,980,000). Finder's fee of approximately HK$10,558,000 (2015: HK$2,299,000) was payable to Kelton Capital Group Limited. Conversion right was exercised to convert HK$211,150,000 (2015: HK$45,980,000) of the convertible Debentures for 1,689,200,000 (2015: 208,999,997) shares.

Convertible debentures issued to Unique Hero Development Limited

On 14 August 2014, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with Unique Hero Development Limited for an aggregate of US$1,660 million 0% interest convertible debentures due 31 December 2018. Kelton Capital Group Limited will be entitled to 5% of the principal amounts of the debentures issued as finder's fee.

The Company will issue the portion of Debenture which is fully paid. The Debenture holder has right to convert at a) Original Conversion Price: HK$0.83 per Consolidated Share (after the 10:1 share consolidation), or b) Adjusted Conversion Price: Equal to the average closing price of the Company's Shares as quoted on the Stock Exchange over the five consecutive trading days from the date on which the Share Consolidation becomes effective, if the difference between the Adjusted Conversion Price is 10% higher or lower than HK$0.83 (10% inclusive), the Adjusted Conversion Price prevails. Otherwise HK$0.83 will be used as the conversion price. However, according to the Amendment to Subscription Agreement dated 4 September 2014, the Adjusted Conversion Price shall under no circumstances be lower than HK$0.50.

During the year ended 2015, the Company issued the Debenture for approximately US$27,951,000. Finder's fee of approximately US$1,398,000 was payable to Kelton Capital Group Limited. Conversion right was exercised to convert US$27,951,000 of the Convertible Debentures for 385,187,264 shares.

29. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

Convertible debentures issued to RTM Financial Corp.

On 4 April 2011, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with RTM Financial Corp. for an aggregate of US$250 million 3% interest convertible debentures due 4 April 2021. RTM Financial Corp. will be entitled to 5% of the principal amounts of the debentures issued as finder's fee.

The Company will issue the portion of Debenture which is fully paid. The Debenture holder has right to convert at the higher of (i) 90% of the average closing price of the Shares of any five (5) consecutive trading days (as selected by the Debenture Holder) within the sixty trading days immediately prior to the Conversion Date and (ii) the current par value of the Shares at US$0.50 (equivalent to HK$3.90), or the then effective par value of the Shares at the time of conversion.

The Company may at any time between the issue date of the Convertible Debentures and the Maturity Date to redeem whole or any part of debenture at 112% of the outstanding principal amount of the Convertible Bonds.

The fair values of the convertible debentures at issue date are approximate to those at the conversion date or at the end of the reporting period. No profit or loss for the change in fair values on conversion is recognized.

Two amendments and one supplementary documents were made on 6 January 2012 and 26 January 2012 respectively that Agreement with a RTM Financial Corp.: (1) the total number of conversion shares (for the whole US$250,000,000 debentures) will not exceed 7,500,000,000 Shares; and (2) be changed from flexible payment schedule to specific payment day, i.e. the RTM Financial Corp. will complete the payment for US$250,000,000 debentures (by one or more installments) on or before December 31, 2014. The conversion price shall be 90% of the average closing price of the Shares of any five (5) consecutive trading days (as selected by the debenture holder) within sixty (60) trading days immediately prior to the conversion date, but in any case the conversion price shall not be lower than HK$0.10 per Share.

One amendment was made on 24 October 2012 to increase the interest rate from 3% to 5% per annum.

30. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Issued and fully paid:		
3,162,629,078 ordinary shares with no par value		
(31.12.2015: 1,473,429,078 ordinary shares)	**562,721**	537,004

During the year ended 31 December 2016, 1,689,200,000 (2015: 594,187,261) ordinary shares were issued by exercising the convertible debentures for an aggregate consideration of HK$211,150,000 (2015: HK$263,996,000).

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

Pursuant to the share option scheme of the Company (the "Scheme") approved on 23 December 1998, which replaced the former share option scheme adopted since November 1989, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board") is authorised to grant options to any executive director or full time employee of the Group to subscribe for shares of the Company (the "Shares").

A summary of the principal terms of the Scheme is set out below:

1. **The Purpose**
   The purpose of the Scheme is to provide incentive to the participants.

2. **The Participants**
   The Board may, at its discretion offer any full time employee or executive director of the Company or any of its subsidiaries to take up options.

3. **Maximum number of Shares available for issue under the Scheme**
   The total number of Shares in respect of which options may be granted (together with options exercised and options then outstanding) under the Scheme and any other scheme adopted by resolution of the Company in general meeting which provides for the acquisition of or subscription for Shares may not exceed 10 per cent of the issued share capital of the Company (excluding shares issued pursuant to the Scheme) from time to time.

4. **Maximum entitlement of each participant**
   No option may be granted to any person which, if exercised in full, would result in the total number of Shares already issued and issuable to him or her under the Scheme exceeding 25 per cent of the aggregate number of Shares for the time being issued and issuable under the Scheme.

5. **Exercise period**
   An option may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Scheme at any time during the period commencing on the date of the grant of the option and expiring on a day to be determined by the Board, which shall be not later than the fifth anniversary of the date of grant of such option or 10 years from the date of adoption of the Scheme, whichever shall occur earlier.

6. **Payment on acceptance of option**
   Options granted should be taken up at the amount of HK$1 per option.

7. **Basis of determining the exercise price**
   The exercise price will be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion and will not be less than the greater of (a) 80% of the average closing price of the Shares on the five trading days immediately preceding the offer of the options; and (b) the nominal value of the Shares.

8. **The remaining life of the Scheme**
   The Scheme will remain in force for a period of 10 years commencing on 1 January 1999.

No share option was granted during the year.

32. PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets	*14*	**2**	2
Interests in subsidiaries	*18*	**341,380**	350,234
		341,382	350,236
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances		**3,680**	98
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	*21*	**3**	3
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**112**	5,060
		3,795	5,161
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accrued expenses		**960**	470
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**2,835**	4,691
NET ASSETS		**344,217**	354,927
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	*30*	**562,721**	537,004
Reserves	*32(b)*	**(218,504)**	(182,077)
		344,217	354,927

FENG ZHONG YUN
Managing Director

ZHANG XUE
Executive Director

32. PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

(a) Particulars of principal subsidiaries are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

(b) The movement of reserve during the year are as follows:

	Translation reserve US$'000	Accumulated losses US$'000	Total US$'000
At 1.1.2015	128	(172,333)	(172,205)
Loss for the year	–	(9,872)	(9,872)
At 31.12.2015	128	(182,205)	(182,077)
Loss for the year	–	(36,427)	(36,427)
At 31.12.2016	**128**	**(218,632)**	**(218,504)**

At 31.12.2016, the Company had no reserves, as calculated under the provisions of Part 6 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap.622), available for distribution to shareholders.

33. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Net cash used in operating activities

	2016 US$'000	2015 US$'000
Loss before tax	(31,658)	(8,243)
Dividend income	(16)	(14)
Interest income	(17)	(26)
Interest expenses	45	128
Loss (Gain) in fair value of financial assets held for trading	25,504	(13,421)
Written off (Gain on disposal) of fixed assets	5	(2)
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,062	3,530
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	117	124
Amortisation of customer contract	37	–
Impairment of inventories	333	173
Impairment of due from an associate	–	1,782
(Written back of impairment) Impairment of trade receivable	(6,255)	6,408
Operating loss before working capital	(8,843)	(9,561)
Decrease in trade receivables	237,363	21,383
(Increase) Decrease in inventories	(321,440)	3,328
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(18,821)	(43,430)
Increase in due from associate	–	(1,782)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables	89,591	(3,889)
Increase (Decrease) in other payables and accrued expenses	2,887	(4,594)
Cash used in operating activities	(19,263)	(38,545)
Interest paid	(45)	(128)
Net cash used in operating activities	(19,308)	(38,673)

33. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

(b) Analysis of the inflow of cash and cash equivalents on acquisition of subsidiaries

	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Property, plant and equipment	**3**	–
Customer contract	**643**	–
Inventories	**18**	–
Deposits, prepayment and other receivable	**1**	–
Cash and bank balances	**300**	–
Trade payable	**(3)**	–
Other payable	**(181)**	–
Taxation	**(16)**	–
Deferred taxation	**(123)**	–
Fair value of net assets acquired	**642**	–
Goodwill	**171**	
Total consideration	**813**	–
Satisfied by:		
Cash	**813**	–
Net cash outflow on acquisition:		
Cash and bank balances acquired	**300**	–
Net cash outflow	**513**	–

On 20 July 2016, the Group acquired the entire share capital of Greeve Limited for a cash consideration of GBP617,032.

The turnover and loss for the year of Greeve Limited since acquisition were approximately USD147,000 and USD12,000 respectively.

(c) Major non-cash transactions

(i) The convertible debenture holders converted approximately USD27,071,000 (2015: USD33,846,000) convertible debentures into the Company's shares during the year.

34. COMMITMENTS

Commitments outstanding at 31 December 2016 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
(a) Total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases		
(i) on land and buildings, plant and machinery expiring:		
Within one year	**2,298**	3,685
In the second to fifth years inclusive	**8,261**	11,360
	10,559	15,045
(b) Total future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases		
(i) on land and buildings expiring:		
Within one year	**154**	142
In the second to fifth years inclusive	**36**	110
	190	252
(ii) on other fixed assets expiring:		
Within one year	**2**	–
	2	–

35. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

During the year, the remuneration of directors and other member of key management was as follows:

	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**1,933**	1,641

36. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Sales to non-controlling interests	**256**	296
Rental income from non-controlling interest	**2,575**	2,363

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Group	
	2016 **US$'000**	2015 US$'000
Financial assets		
Available-for-sales investments	**6,293**	293
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	**4,944**	30,448
Loans and receivables (include cash and cash equivalent)	**61,962**	269,820
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised cost	**135,438**	42,585
Obligation under finance lease	**415**	726

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

38A Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Group intends to use a combination of financial instruments to manage its financial risks.

The risk management of the Company, and its subsidiaries, are centralized at head office level in accordance with the Group's risk management policy. The Group identifies, evaluates and monitors financial risks closely with the Group's operating units. The Group has written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and cash management.

(a) *Foreign exchange risk*

The Group's entities have only a small amount of sales that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of that group entities. Therefore, the Group is not exposed much to foreign exchange.

The Group's reporting currency is US dollar. Foreign currency exposures of the Group primarily arise from the Group's operations in China and United Kingdom, whose functional currency are Renminbi and Pound Sterling. Foreign exchange swaps or forward contract and foreign exchange option may be employed to minimise the net exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

(b) *Interest rate risk*

The interest rate risk arises from debt borrowing. Borrowing issued at variable rates exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk while borrowing issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

(c) *Price risk*

Kalrez Petroleum (Seram) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, sells crude oil it produces in Indonesia to SKKMIGAS, the national petroleum company of Indonesia, at market prices, which exposes the Group at price risk, if the crude oil price falls significantly. The Group will actively monitor and manage the crude oil price risk.

(d) *Other price risk*

The Group is exposed to equity price risk through its investment in listed equity securities in Hong Kong and OTC Bulletin Board in the United States. The management manage this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risk and return profiles.

At 31 December 2016 it is estimated that an increase/decrease of 10%, 30% and 50% in market value of the trading securities, with all other variable held constant, profit for the year and the equity would increase/decrease by US$494,000, US$1,483,000 and US$2,472,000 respectively.

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

38A Financial risk factors (Continued)

(e) Credit risk

The credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company and its operating subsidiaries have established the credit policy to limit the credit risk exposure. Except for the sales of graphite ore, all receivables are due for settlement no more than 60 days after issue and collectability is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Specific credit terms has been offered to debtor of graphite ore.

The group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer rather than the industry or country in which the customers operate and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the group has significant exposure to individual customers. At the end of the reporting period of 2014, 92.73% of the total trade and note receivables was due from the group's largest customer within the sale of minerals segment.

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is prudently managed by maintaining sufficient amount of available committed credit facilities. In addition, the Group actively manages and extends its debt maturity profile to ensure that the Group's maturing debt each year will not exceed the anticipated cash flow and the Group's ability to refinance the debt in that year.

The contractual maturity of the obligation under finance lease is shown on notes 25 of the financial statements. The following non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group are repayable within one year or on demand.

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US$'000	US$'000
Trade and other payables	**116,642**	23,980
Taxation	**15,676**	15,500
	132,318	39,480

38B Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

(i) The fair value of financial assets with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

(ii) The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices or rates from observable current market transactions as input.

(iii) The carrying value of bank and cash balances, trade and other receivables, amounts due from subsidiaries and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to the short term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

38C Fair value measurement recognized in the consolidated financial statements

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair values measurement are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair values measurement are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices include within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair values measurement are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	**2016 Total** **US$'000**
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	4,944	–	–	**4,944**

39. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the Group's capital management is to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the bank loan on discounted debtors, convertible debentures, cash and cash equivalents, and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued share capital and reserves.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the directors consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with the capital. Based on recommendations of the directors, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through payment of dividends, issuance of new capital shares, convertible debentures or new debts.

40. NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, 631,360,000 ordinary shares were issued by exercising the convertible debenture for an aggregate consideration of HK$74,974,000.

41. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

42. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31 March 2017.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

RESULTS

For the years ended 31 December

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Turnover	**62,520**	83,649	82,945	370,507	111,943
(Loss) profit before tax	**(31,658)**	(8,243)	(23,476)	56,574	(12,259)
Income tax	**(234)**	35	353	(15,532)	34
(Loss) profit for the year	**(31,892)**	(8,208)	(23,123)	41,042	(12,810)
Non-controlling interests	**(361)**	(538)	(102)	(226)	(109)
Net (loss) profit attributable to shareholders	**(31,531)**	(7,670)	(23,021)	40,816	(12,919)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

As at 31 December

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Intangible assets	**3,065**	537	537	537	537
Fixed assets	**21,491**	25,151	28,838	29,600	32,926
Prepaid lease payments	**4,563**	5,000	5,359	5,624	5,590
Available-for-sale investment	**6,293**	293	293	293	321
Interest in an associate	**–**	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax assets	**1,238**	1,693	1,752	1,711	1,359
Long term portion of trade receivable	**–**	–	211,404	237,830	–
Current assets	**445,172**	367,817	139,500	127,134	254,449
Total assets	**481,822**	400,491	387,683	402,729	295,182
Total liabilities	**(135,838)**	(43,311)	(52,137)	(47,403)	(36,767)
Non-controlling interests	**(1,767)**	(2,253)	(2,901)	(4,257)	(3,966)
	344,217	354,927	332,645	351,069	254,449