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Post Hearing Information Pack of
China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited
中國萬桐園(控股)有限公司
(the “Company”)
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

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China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited
中國萬桐園(控股)有限公司
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

[REDACTED]

Number of [REDACTED] : [REDACTED] (subject to [REDACTED])
Number of [REDACTED] : [REDACTED] (subject to [REDACTED])
Number of [REDACTED] : [REDACTED] (subject to [REDACTED])
[REDACTED] : Not more than HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED] and expected to be not less than HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED], plus brokerage of 1%, SFC transaction levy of 0.0027% and Stock Exchange trading fee of 0.005% (payable in full on application and subject to refund on [REDACTED])
Nominal value : US\$[REDACTED]
Stock code : [REDACTED]

Sole Sponsor



[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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Prior to making an investment decision, prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information set out in this document, and in particular, the risk factors set out in the section headed “Risk Factors” in this document.

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The contents of our Company’s website at www.lfwt.com do not form part of this document.

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SUMMARY

This summary aims to give you an overview of the information contained in this document and should be read in conjunction with the full text of this document. Since this is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read the whole document, including our financial statements and the accompanying notes, before you decide to invest in the [REDACTED].

There are risks associated with any investment. Some of the particular risks of investing in the [REDACTED] are set forth in the section headed “Risk Factors.” You should read that section carefully before you decide to invest in the [REDACTED].

OVERVIEW

We are a burial services provider in Langfang, Hebei province, China, with approximately 9.3% of Langfang’s local burial services market in terms of revenue in 2016, according to the F&S Report. We seek to distinguish our burial services through comprehensive offerings of burial plot designs and pricing choices, which we believe enables us to meet diversified customer requirements in terms of preferences and budgets. We believe that the combination of our comprehensive offerings of burial services and our beautifully landscaped cemetery has allowed us to serve a diversified customer base and command a price premium for certain burial services we offer.

We operate our cemetery in Langfang under the brand “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan),” derived from “萬古長青，鳳棲梧桐 (garden with phoenixes perching on everlasting plane trees),” which symbolizes a treasured land that preserves the spirits of the departed. Our cemetery resembles a park beautifully designed with flowerbeds, lawns, ponds, groves and modern architectures to provide comfort and tranquility for our visitors. The developed area of our cemetery consists of 20 sectioned burial areas designated for traditional and artistic burial plots of different orientation and prices, interconnected by electrical cars for the convenience of our visitors. Our cemetery has a total site area of approximately 166,569 sq.m., approximately 126,539 sq.m. of which remained available for future sale and development as of May 31, 2017. We extend and increase the number of burial plots in our cemetery in phases based on customer demand. At the same time, we strive to ensure that our cemetery continues to be in harmony with natural surroundings and remains a lush and well-planned park.

We attract customers locally and from surrounding areas and neighboring cities through word-of-mouth referrals and marketing efforts. We cooperate with a network of small and family-run funeral service providers in Langfang, including primarily shroud stores and funeral ceremony services providers which refer customers to us. We have also been seeking cooperation with Beijing-based funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors to expand our customer base. As our cemetery is strategically located in Langfang, approximately 40 kilometers and 60 kilometers from downtown Beijing and Tianjin, respectively, we believe we offer a sought-after burial site for local residents as well as customers from neighboring cities. Supported by the increasing level of urbanization and

SUMMARY

China’s recent initiative to build an economic mega-region covering Beijing (Jing), Tianjin (Jin) and Hebei province (Ji) with integrated infrastructure of transportation and industries, we benefit from the faster movement of people and the closer ties with regional hubs.

According to the F&S Report, there is a growing demand among residents in Beijing and Tianjin for affordable burial sites, which have become increasingly sparse locally, and our cemetery represents an attractive solution to address such unmet need cost-effectively.

We believe our brand “Wan Tong Yuan” exemplifies our professionalism and commitment to social responsibility. We provide on-the-job training to our employees, with a focus on cultivating virtuous moral characters suited to attending customers under emotional stress with professionalism and delicacy. We are also committed to serving our community. We have a burial area designated for war veterans and other distinguished public figures, including General SUN Yi (孫毅將軍), and receive organized visits from school groups and government employees to honor the war veterans for educational purposes. We received the award of Outstanding Cemetery Unit (優秀公墓單位) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局) in July 2014 and obtained the title of the Secretary-General Unit (秘書長單位) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會青年工作委員會) in February 2017.

We have grown substantially since our inception in 2007. Our revenue for 2015 and 2016 was RMB24.4 million and RMB31.2 million, respectively, representing a year-on-year growth rate of 27.7%. Our revenue for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million, respectively, representing a growth rate of 53.2% for the same periods. Our net profit for 2015 and 2016 was RMB14.3 million and RMB16.2 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 58.7% and 51.9%, respectively, for the same years. Our net profit for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB9.0 million and RMB8.3 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 67.4% and 40.5%, respectively, for the same periods.

OUR SERVICES

We provide a range of burial services, including traditional and artistic burial services. Our traditional burial services involve the use of burial plots with uniform or limited designs and landscaping and standardized pre-fabricated headstones within the same sectioned burial area. Our artistic burial services involve the use of uniquely designed headstones and also allow for varying degrees of customization in terms of material and design of headstone, layout of burial plot, and decorative items, among others. As part of our services, the sale of burial plots only involves the transfer of the right to use the burial plots for 20 years, while it does not involve the sale of the relevant land use right. We engage our suppliers to design, construct and landscape the burial plots and engrave inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones to meet specific customer requirements. We also provide a range of interment rituals and allow our customers to personalize the rituals by selecting value-added services, such as cremains transportation (拾靈) and gun salutes (禮炮).

SUMMARY

Our customers have the right to use the burial plots for 20 years upon the payment of the sales price and maintenance fee. Through selling the right to use the burial plots in our cemetery, we provide custody service by safekeeping the occupied burial plots for 20 years, and our customers obtain the contractual right to use the burial plots for the same period of time. However, the term of the custody service over the occupied burial plots is separate from the term of our land use right for the relevant cemetery, and the sales contracts do not give our customers any property rights in the relevant cemetery. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, the sale of custody services with a sales term that is longer than the duration of the current land use rights of the cemetery does not violate any applicable PRC laws or regulations, although it may constitute a breach of contract should our land use rights not be renewed upon expiry. Our PRC legal advisers also advised that (1) the possibility of the local government not extending our land use rights over our cemetery is remote, and (2) there is no legal impediment for us to renew such land use rights. In the unlikely event that the local government does not extend our land use rights, under this worst-case scenario, the local government may resume the relevant parcels of land. We would then lose one of our important operating assets, causing us to cease our burial business in Langfang and rely on our funeral business and/or other cemetery(ies) that we would acquire outside Langfang in the future. This may have a material adverse effect on our future business and financial performance. For the then effective sales contracts, we may breach our obligations thereunder, and need to compensate the affected customers based on the actual losses incurred for being unable to use such burial plots for the remaining term of the sales contracts, including the actual losses incurred by such customers in connection with the relocation of the relevant cremains. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not entered into any sales contract with a term longer than the term of the relevant land use rights of our cemetery.

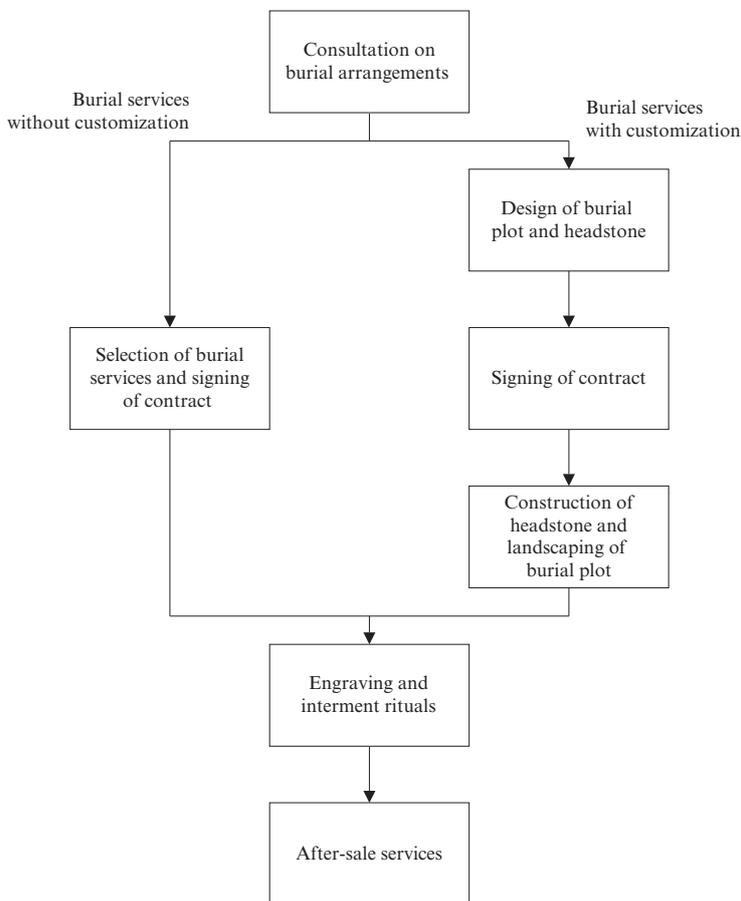
To minimize the uncertainty for the renewal of such land use rights, before the expiration of the current land use right certificates on November 1, 2049, we plan to liaise with the local government proactively and submit the renewal application ahead of time. As we will apply proceeds from the [REDACTED] and our internal resources to implement our future expansion plan according to our business strategies, with the growth of (1) our newly developed business sector of funeral services and (2) our further developed and expanded burial services sector by pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities, our Directors believe that by the time the land use right certificates expire, our business landscape will be more diversified and of a much larger scale, which will enable us to adjust our development plans timely in the event that such land use rights are not extended and cope with the potential impact on our business operation and financial condition brought by such uncertainty.

We also provide ongoing cemetery maintenance services as an integral part of our burial services to maintain our beautifully landscaped cemetery. We regularly tidy and patrol our cemetery grounds to ensure they are clean and safe for our visitors. We also regularly maintain our facilities to ensure they are fully functional.

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SUMMARY

The following diagram illustrates the major steps involved in the provision of our services:



PRICING

We price our burial services based on a number of factors including customer preferences, headstone materials and designs, burial plot size and location, and our target profit margin. We believe that we have strong bargaining power in negotiation with customers, in light of the fact that burials are considered a means for family members to pay respects to the deceased and comfort the living and are viewed with great importance in the traditional Chinese culture.

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SUMMARY

The following table sets forth the average selling prices for the burial plots contracted for sale for the periods indicated:

Type of services	Average selling price		
	2015	2016	Five months ended May 31, 2017
	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>
Traditional burial services	29,848	35,876	34,967
Artistic burial services	105,448	165,456	164,106

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our revenue generated from the sale of burial plots during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
	(unaudited)							
Traditional	18,175	88.9%	24,187	93.0%	10,396	94.6%	15,977	90.0%
Artistic ⁽¹⁾	2,279	11.1%	1,807	7.0%	588	5.4%	1,770	10.0%
Total	20,454	100.0%	25,994	100.0%	10,984	100.0%	17,747	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes burial plots of unique and bespoke designs.

The following table illustrates a breakdown of our revenue during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
	(unaudited)							
Burial services								
— Sale of burial plots	20,454	83.8%	25,994	83.4%	10,984	82.4%	17,747	87.0%
— Ancillary services	1,425	5.8%	2,537	8.1%	1,225	9.2%	1,399	6.8%
Subtotal	21,879	89.6%	28,531	91.5%	12,209	91.6%	19,146	93.8%
Cemetery maintenance	2,530	10.4%	2,648	8.5%	1,115	8.4%	1,263	6.2%
Total	24,409	100.0%	31,179	100.0%	13,324	100.0%	20,409	100.0%

For details, see “Business — Our Services” beginning on page 107 of this document.

SUMMARY

OUR CEMETERY

We operate one cemetery in Langfang, Hebei province, China. We have the right to use two parcels of land with an aggregate site area of approximately 176,076 sq.m. We have obtained the land use right certificates for these parcels of land, which evidence the legal right to use the land as permitted by the certificates.

The following table sets forth certain details regarding our cemetery as of May 31, 2017:

Developed area	47,288 sq.m.
Occupied area ⁽¹⁾	40,030 sq.m.
Available area ⁽²⁾	7,258 sq.m.
Undeveloped area	119,281 sq.m.
Total site area ⁽³⁾	166,569 sq.m.

- (1) The occupied area of the cemetery represents the total area of the burial plots for which the rights to use them have already been sold.
- (2) The available area of the cemetery represents the total area of the burial plots for which the rights to use them have not yet been sold. The rights to use the burial plots are sold as part of our burial services.
- (3) The area information about our cemetery does not include the site area of approximately 9,507 sq.m., which is used for the columbaria (approximately 3,599 sq.m. in gross floor area) and infrastructure. We did not sell any cremation niches, which are placed in the columbaria, during the Track Record Period. We do not currently plan to expand our service capacity for cremation niches.

As of May 31, 2017, we had an available area in our cemetery of approximately 7,258 sq.m., which we estimate is able to host at least approximately 2,199 burial plots, and an undeveloped area in our cemetery of approximately 119,281 sq.m., which we estimate is able to host an additional at least approximately 36,146 burial plots. Based on the annual sale of burial plots during the Track Record Period and our expected annual sale of burial plots, we estimate that our cemetery is able to sustain stable operations of approximately 50 years in the future.

For details, see “Business — Our Cemetery” beginning on page 116 of the document.

OUR INDUSTRY

We provide burial services to customers. The burial services market is the largest and fastest-growing segment of the overall death care services market, according to the F&S Report. The growth of the burial services market is driven primarily by (1) growing aging population and number of deaths, (2) growing per capita spending from the ongoing urbanization, and (3) favorable government policy promoting cremation, according to the F&S Report.

For details, see “Industry Overview” beginning on page 62 of this document.

SUMMARY

The burial services market in Langfang is concentrated. According to the F&S Report, we are the third largest burial services provider in Langfang with a market share of approximately 9.3% in terms of revenue in 2016, with the top five burial services providers commanding approximately 94.8% of the local market. We believe our reputation, quality of services, and well-maintained and conveniently located facilities allows us to compete effectively in Langfang.

For details, see "Business — Competition" beginning on page 126 of this document.

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe that the following strengths contribute to our success and differentiate us from our competitors: (1) we are a burial services provider strategically located in Langfang, (2) we offer comprehensive burial services to satisfy diversified customer needs, (3) our brand is associated with professionalism and commitment to social responsibility, and (4) we have a committed, experienced and stable management team.

For details, see "Business — Competitive Strengths" beginning on page 100 of this document.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

We aspire to strengthen our market position in Langfang and expand our business in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and beyond through the following strategies: (1) strengthen our market position in Langfang, (2) expand our business scope to provide funeral services, (3) tap further into the burial services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, and (4) pursue strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities.

For details, see "Business — Business Strategies" beginning on page 103 of this document.

CUSTOMERS

Our customers include primarily individuals from Langfang that purchase burial plots for family members that have passed away. As the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens, we increasingly serve customers from the surrounding areas and neighboring cities. During the Track Record Period, we served 119 customers from outside Langfang, accounting for approximately 6.5% of our total customers. During the Track Record Period, our single largest customer accounted for less than 2.5% of our total revenue. For the same periods, our top five largest customers accounted for approximately 6.3% of our total revenue. None of our Directors, their close associates or any Shareholders (which to the knowledge of our Directors owns more than 5.0% of our Shares) has any interest in any of our five largest customers during the Track Record Period.

For details, see "Business — Sales, Marketing and Customers" beginning on page 119 of this document.

SUMMARY

In December 2016, consistent with the local industry practice, we tightened our sales policy and strengthened our internal control by adopting a new standardized sales contract. We recognize revenue from the sale of burial plots when the right to use the burial plots is transferred to the customers, and amortize the maintenance fees over the term of our customers’ right to use the burial plots. Under the new contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the contract is signed, while under the former contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the interment of remains occurs. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with 168 existing customers as of December 2016 to reflect this change prospectively.

The following table sets forth the financial impact of signing the supplemental agreements during the relevant periods:

Financial Impact	Year ended December 31, 2016 RMB’000	From January 1, 2017 to the Latest Practicable Date RMB’000
Revenue	4,485	2,484 ⁽¹⁾
Cost of sales and services	(913)	(670)
Gross profit	3,572	1,814
Income tax expenses	(893)	(453)
Gross profit margin	79.6%	73.0%
Net profit	2,679	1,361
Cash flows ⁽²⁾	—	—

(1) Representing the revenue from the supplemental agreements signed during January 1, 2017 to the Latest Practicable Date.

(2) Based on our normal business practice, customers are required to pay the full amount upon signing the sales contract. As a result, there is no impact on our cash flows.

SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

We procure headstones, ceramic photographs, road construction within our cemetery and interior decoration from suppliers and third-party service providers in China. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material shortage or delay in the supply of services or products. Purchases from our single largest supplier, accounted for approximately 78.3%, 89.0% and 84.6% of our total purchases, respectively, for 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017.

For details, see “Business — Suppliers and Service Providers” beginning on page 122 of this document.

SUMMARY

Our cost of sales and services increased by 13.0% from RMB4.9 million in 2015 to RMB5.5 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the cost of sales and services for burial services. Our cost of sales and services for burial services increased by 10.2% from RMB4.7 million in 2015 to RMB5.1 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the headstone cost from RMB3.9 million in 2015 to RMB4.5 million, generally consistent with an increase in the number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue. Our cost of sales and services for cemetery maintenance increased from RMB0.3 million in 2015 to RMB0.4 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in labor and consumables costs associated with ongoing landscaping and maintenance efforts.

Our cost of sales and services increased by 47.1% from RMB2.4 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB3.5 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the cost of sales and services for burial services. Our cost of sales and services for burial services increased by 42.3% from RMB2.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB3.2 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the headstone cost from RMB2.0 million in the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB2.7 million in the five months ended May 31, 2017, generally consistent with an increase in the number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue. Our cost of sales and services for cemetery maintenance increased significantly by 130.5% from RMB0.1 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB0.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the cost of gardening.

Summary consolidated statements of financial positions

	As of December 31,		As of
	2015	2016	May 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Non-current assets	<u>67,565</u>	<u>67,469</u>	<u>67,646</u>
Current assets	121,626	68,339	74,237
Current liabilities	<u>(115,733)</u>	<u>(41,290)</u>	<u>(91,935)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)	<u>5,893</u>	<u>27,049</u>	<u>(17,698)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	73,458	94,518	49,948
Non-current liabilities	<u>(34,503)</u>	<u>(39,370)</u>	<u>(42,043)</u>
Net assets	<u><u>38,955</u></u>	<u><u>55,148</u></u>	<u><u>7,905</u></u>
Total equity	<u><u>38,955</u></u>	<u><u>55,148</u></u>	<u><u>7,905</u></u>

SUMMARY

Our net current assets decreased from RMB27.0 million as of December 31, 2016 to net current liabilities of RMB17.7 million as of May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million primarily in relation to the acquisition of the registered capital of Langfang Wantong as part of the Reorganisation, partially offset by an increase in bank balances and cash generated from the operating activities. As of May 31, 2017, the amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million represented (1) the amounts of RMB55.5 million in connection with the acquisition of Langfang Wantong and (2) the amount due to Ms. Zhao of RMB0.8 million in connection with certain advances she made for the preparation of the [REDACTED].

In respect of the acquisition consideration of Langfang Wantong of RMB55.5 million, we were liable to (1) Miss Wang, a former majority shareholder (on trust and for the benefit of Ms. Zhao) of Langfang Wantong, in the amount of RMB53.8 million and (2) Mr. Chen, a former minority shareholder of Langfang Wantong, in the amount of RMB1.7 million, respectively. In respect of the amount of RMB53.8 million due to Miss Wang, we settled the amount of RMB7.0 million with our internal resources, and borrowed funds from Mr. Wang to settle the remainder of such acquisition consideration in the amount of RMB46.8 million on August 21, 2017. In respect of the acquisition consideration of RMB1.7 million due to Mr. Chen, we settled the amount with funds we borrowed from Mr. Wang. Therefore, we were liable to Mr. Wang in an aggregate amount of RMB48.5 million for funds borrowed from him to settle the acquisition consideration, of which RMB16.0 million was paid to Mr. Wang on August 28, 2017, and the remaining amount of RMB32.5 million was waived by Mr. Wang on August 30, 2017.

In respect of the amount due to Ms. Zhao of RMB0.8 million, the amount was waived by Ms. Zhao on September 7, 2017.

As of May 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of RMB67.0 million. Our Directors expect that such cash and cash equivalents will be used through the following methods before the [REDACTED]: (1) on August 30, 2017, RMB18.3 million was used for further equity investment in a bank in Langfang, namely Langfang Credit Cooperatives, in order to maintain our shareholding therein; (2) on August 28, 2017, RMB16.0 million was used for the partial repayment of the amount due to Mr. Wang; and (3) the remaining of approximately RMB32.7 million will be maintained for our working capital requirement.

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SUMMARY

Summary consolidated statements of cash flow

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended May 31,	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
			(unaudited)	
Operating cash flows before movements				
in working capital	14,703	18,466	8,678	7,319
Net cash generated from operating activities	18,294	21,193	11,119	893
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	18,334	106,298	(6,208)	8,204
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(28,921)</u>	<u>(81,756)</u>	<u>(5,197)</u>	<u>768</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,707	45,735	(286)	9,865
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period	<u>3,649</u>	<u>11,356</u>	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period	<u><u>11,356</u></u>	<u><u>57,091</u></u>	<u><u>11,070</u></u>	<u><u>66,956</u></u>

Selected financial ratios

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended
	2015	2016	May 31, 2017
Gross profit margin	79.9%	82.2%	82.7%
Net profit margin	58.7%	51.9%	40.5%
Return on equity	36.8%	29.4%	N/A
Return on total assets	7.6%	11.9%	N/A
Current ratio	1.1	1.7	0.8
Gearing ratio	197.7%	—	—
Interest coverage ratio	42.7	5.4	N/A

For further discussion of these ratios, see “Financial Information — Key Financial Ratios” beginning on page 191 of this document.

SUMMARY

Accumulated loss

In the early stage operation of our cemetery, Wan Tong Yuan, based on our PRC unaudited management accounts, we incurred significant upfront expenditure before 2007 when Wan Tong Yuan was still an operating asset of Vast Group, for the enhancement of overall cemetery landscape. Such expenditure resulted in an accumulated loss position. Although we began to generate profit in 2008 and made gradual improvements in our financial performance, we did not generate sufficient profit to reverse the accumulated loss position, as we sold burial plots at a relatively lower price compared to now in the early stage of our business due to lack of market awareness and modest reputation then.

Since we introduced new products with higher selling prices in 2013, the revenue from our sale of burial plots increased and our financial performance improved significantly. Nevertheless, under our former sales contract, the recognition of revenue for sales of burial plots was deferred until the interment of cremains occurred. Prior to the beginning of the Track Record Period and as of January 1, 2015, these amounts were recorded as receipt-in-advance from our customers before the interment, rather than being recognized as revenue in our profit or loss accounts. As a result, we were not able to reverse the accumulated loss position until December 31, 2015.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We are a burial services provider in Langfang, Hebei province, China and seek to strengthen our market position in Langfang and expand our business in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and beyond. Our Directors believe that it is necessary and appropriate for the [REDACTED] to fulfill our business plan and future growth, and that the [REDACTED] will facilitate the implementation of our business strategies.

Assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised and assuming the [REDACTED] is fixed at HK\$[REDACTED] per Share (being the mid-point of the indicative range of the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] to HK\$[REDACTED] per Share), we estimate that the net proceeds of the [REDACTED], after deducting the estimated underwriting fees and expenses payable by us in connection with the [REDACTED], will be approximately [REDACTED].

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SUMMARY

We intend that the net proceeds will be applied as follows:

	For the Latest Practicable Date to December 31, 2017 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending June 30, 2018 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending December 31, 2018 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending June 30, 2019 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending December 31, 2019 <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
Strengthening our market position in Langfang	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Upgrading the facilities in our cemetery	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Further developing our cemetery ⁽¹⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Diversifying our services	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Market enhancement	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Pursuing business cooperation opportunities in Beijing and Tianjin	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Total	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

(1) We intend to use [REDACTED] to develop our traditional burial services and [REDACTED] to develop our artistic burial services.

We intend to use the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] for the purposes and in the amounts set out below:

- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or HK\$[REDACTED], to be used to strengthen our market position in Langfang;
- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or HK\$[REDACTED], to be used to expand our business scope to provide funeral services; and
- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or HK\$[REDACTED], to be used to tap further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and pursue strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities.

In the event that the [REDACTED] is exercised in full, we will receive net proceeds of HK\$[REDACTED] (assuming an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, the midpoint of our indicative [REDACTED] range).

To the extent our net proceeds are not sufficient to fund the purposes set out above, we intend to fund the balance through a variety of means, including our internal resource, cash generated from our operations, debt financing and/or equity financing.

SUMMARY

For the purpose of pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities, although we have not yet selected a suitable acquisition target, once such target is identified and confirmed, in addition to our cash and cash equivalents available, internal funds and the net proceeds from the [REDACTED], we may be required to raise further capital through equity financing or debt financing for such acquisition, depending on the market condition. We would firstly consider debt financing by obtaining banking facilities from banks in Langfang with which we maintain good business relationships. We will take into consideration the prevailing interest rate, the debt covenants and the repayment terms of such banking facilities. If we consider that the cost of debt financing is too high or the funding from debt financing is insufficient, we would then consider raising funds through equity financing, for example, by issuing new Shares to public investors under the general mandate granted to our Directors. We will analyze the equity market condition, the cost of equity financing and the potential impact to the Shareholders.

For details, see “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds” beginning on page 198 of this document.

[REDACTED] EXPENSES

The total amount of [REDACTED] expenses, including the estimated [REDACTED] fees, that will be borne by us in connection with the [REDACTED] is estimated to be approximately [REDACTED] (based on the mid-point of our indicative price range for the [REDACTED] and assuming that the [REDACTED] is not exercised). During the Track Record Period, we incurred RMB10.5 million in [REDACTED] expenses, of which RMB7.9 million was charged to our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the remaining balance of RMB2.6 million was recorded as prepayments. We expect to incur further [REDACTED] expenses of approximately [REDACTED] (including the underwriting commission of approximately [REDACTED] million) upon the completion of the [REDACTED], out of which approximately [REDACTED] will be charged to our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 2017, and approximately [REDACTED] is expected to be deducted from our share premium.

In view of the above, prospective investors should note that the financial results of our Group for 2017 will be adversely affected by the non-recurring expenses in relation to the [REDACTED]. Accordingly, our Group’s net profit for 2017 may decrease as compared to the net profit for 2016 as a result of the [REDACTED] expenses. Our Directors would like to emphasize that the expenses in relation to the [REDACTED] are a current estimate for reference only and the final amounts to be recognized in the equity and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of our Group for 2017 are subject to adjustment due to changes in estimates and assumptions.

SUMMARY

DIVIDEND

We did not pay dividends to our Shareholders during the Track Record Period.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The payment and amount of our future dividends will depend on the availability of dividends received from our subsidiaries. Distributions from us and our subsidiaries may also be subject to any restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities or loan agreements or other agreements that we or they may enter into in the future.

We currently do not have any dividend policy or pre-determined dividend payout ratio. The amount of dividends actually distributed to our Shareholders will depend on our earnings and financial condition, operating requirements, capital requirements and any other conditions that our Directors may deem relevant and will be subject to approval of our Shareholders. Our Board has the absolute discretion to recommend any dividends.

NON-COMPLIANCE

During the Track Record Period, we did not make adequate social insurances for all of our employees, nor did we register with the relevant housing reserve fund authorities or make adequate housing reserve fund contributions for all of our employees in a timely manner.

In addition, we did not timely complete the relevant environmental protection, planning and construction approval procedures, and therefore, failed to obtain the building ownership certificates for six buildings.

For details, see "Business — Non-compliance" beginning on page 128 of this document.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

We believe that one-stop-shop services that integrate funeral and burial services are able to confer a significant competitive advantage, as bereaved families generally prefer dealing with fewer service providers to ensure a seamless and smooth experience at each stage of the process. To this end, we have recently established a subsidiary in Langfang to operate our funeral services expected to commence in the second half of 2017 and seek to lease the premises for our funeral service center. Considering the start-up expenses and marketing expenses associated with our new funeral services, we expect this new service to incur loss in 2017, which will result in a decrease of our overall gross profit margin for the same year. We believe, however, that the synergy brought by this new service will have a positive effect on our business, financial condition and prospects in long run.

Based on our unaudited management accounts for the two months ended July 31, 2017, we estimate that our revenue for the two months ended July 31, 2017 increased when compared with the corresponding period in 2016. After performing sufficient due diligence work which our Directors consider appropriate and after due and careful consideration, our Directors confirm that since July 31, 2017 and up to the date of this document, save for the

SUMMARY

non-recurring expenses in relation to the [REDACTED], there was no material adverse change in our financial, operational or trading position or in the general regulatory, economic and market conditions in China or the industry in which we operate, and there is no event since May 31, 2017 that would materially affect the audited financial information as set out in the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document.

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED], Tai Shing International (indirectly wholly-owned by the Family Trust, of which the beneficiaries are Ms. Zhao and her issue) will be interested in approximately [REDACTED] of the issued share capital of our Company. As Ms. Zhao, the Family Trust, Lily Charm and Tai Shing International will continue to control more than 30% of the issued share capital of our Company, Ms. Zhao, the Family Trust, Lily Charm and Tai Shing International will be our Controlling Shareholders.

For details, see “Relationship with Controlling Shareholders” beginning on page 135 of this document.

STATISTICS OF THE [REDACTED]

	Based on the minimum indicative [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED]	Based on the maximum indicative [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED]
Market capitalization of the Shares ⁽¹⁾	HK\$[REDACTED]	HK\$[REDACTED]
Unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of our Group attributable to owners of our Company per Share ⁽²⁾	HK\$[REDACTED]	HK\$[REDACTED]

(1) The calculation of the market capitalization of the Shares is based on [REDACTED] Shares in issue immediately after completion of the [REDACTED].

(2) The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of our Group attributable to owners of our Company per Share is calculated based on [REDACTED] Shares in issue immediately following completion of the [REDACTED].

SUMMARY

RISKS AND CHALLENGES

We face a number of risks and challenges in our business and industry. These risks can be broadly categorized into (1) risks relating to our business and industry; (2) risks relating to doing business in China; and (3) risks relating to the Shares and the [REDACTED]. We operate one cemetery in Langfang and any significant downturn of the regional economy or changes in local regulatory regime or burial practices could materially and adversely affect our business. We serve customers primarily from Langfang, and our ability to serve perspective customers may be impaired if we are unable to anticipate a shift in local customs or culture and promptly adapt to such changes in providing our services. As we expand locally and in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis at large, we may face a number of uncertainties, such as our ability to identify suitable business opportunities, to obtain government licenses, to acquire additional suitable land at reasonable price, and to procure sufficient funding for related capital expenditure, among others. We operate in a highly regulated industry. The PRC government regulates various aspects of the burial services we provide. If the PRC government changes or tightens the relevant laws and regulations, or if we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements, our business may be materially and adversely affected. We had net current liabilities for the five months ended May 31, 2017 and may not be able to have net current assets in the future. Since different investors may apply different interpretations and criteria when determining the materiality of a risk, see “Risk Factors” beginning on page 30 of this document in its entirety before you decide to invest in the [REDACTED].

DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following meanings in this document.

“affiliate”	any other person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified person
“[REDACTED]”	the [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] or, where the context so requires, any of them, relating to the [REDACTED]
“Articles of Association” or “Articles”	the articles of association of our Company, conditionally adopted on September 7, 2017 and effective upon [REDACTED], and as amended from time to time, a summary of which is contained in Appendix IV to this document
“associate(s)”	has the meaning ascribed to it under the GEM Listing Rules
“Audit Committee”	the audit committee of the Board
“Board of Directors” or “Board”	our board of Directors
“burial plot”	a piece of land within a cemetery where cremains are buried
“Business Day(s)”	a day (other than a Saturday, a Sunday or public holiday) on which licensed banks in Hong Kong are generally open for normal banking business
“BVI”	the British Virgin Islands
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CCASS”	the Central Clearing and Settlement System established and operated by HKSCC
“CCASS Clearing Participant”	a person admitted to participate in CCASS as a direct clearing participant or general clearing participant
“CCASS Custodian Participant”	a person admitted to participate in CCASS as a custodian participant

DEFINITIONS

“CCASS Investor Participant”	a person admitted to participate in CCASS as an investor participant, who may be an individual or joint individuals or a corporation
“CCASS Participant”	a CCASS Clearing Participant, a CCASS Custodian Participant or a CCASS Investor Participant
“China” or “PRC”	the People’s Republic of China, which for the purpose of this document and for geographical reference only, excludes Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
“close associate(s)”	has the meaning ascribed to it under the GEM Listing Rules
“columbarium”	a place for the storage of urns holding a deceased’s cremation remains
“Cayman Companies Law”	the Companies Law (as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands as amended, supplemented and/or otherwise modified from time to time
“Companies Ordinance”	the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance”	the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“Company,” “our Company,” “Group,” “our Group,” “we” or “us”	China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited (中國萬桐園(控股)有限公司), a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands with limited liability on January 25, 2017 and, except where the context indicates otherwise, (i) our subsidiaries; and (ii) with respect to the period before our Company became the holding company of our present subsidiaries, the business operated by our present subsidiaries or (as the case may be) their predecessors
“connected person(s)”	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the GEM Listing Rules

DEFINITIONS

“Controlling Shareholder(s)”	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the GEM Listing Rules and unless the context requires otherwise, refers to Ms. Zhao, the Family Trust, Lily Charm and Tai Shing International
“Director(s)” or “our Director(s)”	the director(s) of the Company or any one of them
“F&S Report”	an industry report we commissioned from Frost & Sullivan in respect of the death care services market in Hebei province and Langfang
“Family Trust”	The Hope Trust, an irrevocable discretionary trust settled by Ms. Zhao as the settlor pursuant to a trust deed dated August 22, 2017 in respect of the shares in Tai Shing International, and the trustee of The Hope Trust is TMF (Cayman) Ltd.
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
“Foreign Exchange Regulations”	Foreign Exchange Administrative Regulations of the PRC (中華人民共和國外匯管理條例)
“Frost & Sullivan”	Frost & Sullivan (Beijing) Inc., Shanghai Branch Co., an independent market research and consulting company
“funeral parlor”	a venue operated by PRC government entities, where funeral rituals and ceremonies are performed and where the deceased are prepared for burial or cremation
“GEM”	the Growth Enterprise Market of the Stock Exchange
“GEM Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“headstone”	a marker placed over the burial plot, which bears the deceased’s name, date of birth, date of death and other messages
“HK\$” or “Hong Kong dollars”	Hong Kong dollar(s), the lawful currency of Hong Kong
“HKSCC”	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited

DEFINITIONS

“Hong Kong”	the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“Hong Kong Share Registrar”	[REDACTED]
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards
“independent third party(ies)”	a party which is not connected (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) to our Company or our connected persons
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
“interment”	burial
“Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis”	the national capital region of China and the biggest urbanized region in northern China which includes an economic region surrounding Beijing (Jing), Tianjin (Jin) and Hebei province (Ji)
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“Langfang Wantong”	Langfang Wantong Cemetery Co., Ltd. (廊坊市萬桐公墓有限公司), a limited liability company established in the PRC on November 26, 2007 and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company
“Latest Practicable Date”	September 5, 2017, being the latest practicable date prior to the printing of this document for the purpose of ascertaining certain information contained in this document
“Lily Charm”	Lily Charm Holding Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the BVI, which is one of our Controlling Shareholders and wholly owned by TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee of the Family Trust
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“Listing Division”	the listing department of the Stock Exchange
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“MCA”	Ministry of Civil Affairs of the PRC (中華人民共和國民政部)

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DEFINITIONS

“Memorandum” or “Memorandum of Association”	the memorandum of association of our Company adopted on September 7, 2017 and as amended from time to time, a summary of which is set out in Appendix IV to this document
“Miss Wang”	Miss Wang Wei (王微), daughter of Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhao
“MOFCOM”	Ministry of Commerce of the PRC (中華人民共和國商務部)
“Mr. Wang”	Mr. Wang Jianjun (王建軍), husband of Ms. Zhao
“Ms. Zhao”	Ms. Zhao Ying (趙穎), a Controlling Shareholder and our non-executive Director
“NDRC”	the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC (中華人民共和國國家發展和改革委員會)
“Nomination Committee”	the nomination committee of the Board
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“PBOC”	the People’s Bank of China (中國人民銀行), the central bank of the PRC
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]

DEFINITIONS

“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED] Underwriters”	the underwriters of the [REDACTED] as set out in the section headed “Underwriting — Underwriters” in this document
“[REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement”	the [REDACTED] underwriting agreement relating to the [REDACTED] to be entered into on or about the [REDACTED] among our Company, our Controlling Shareholders, the Sole Sponsor, and the [REDACTED] (for itself and on behalf of the [REDACTED] Underwriters)
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“[REDACTED]”	the [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] by our Company for [REDACTED] by the public in Hong Kong at the [REDACTED], on and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this document and the [REDACTED], as further described in the section headed “Structure and Conditions of the [REDACTED] — The [REDACTED]” in this document
“[REDACTED]”	the [REDACTED] being [REDACTED] by our Company at the [REDACTED] pursuant to [REDACTED], subject to adjustment as described in the section headed “Structure and Conditions of the [REDACTED]” in this document
“[REDACTED] Underwriters”	the underwriters of the [REDACTED] as set out in the section headed “Underwriting — Underwriters” in this document

DEFINITIONS

“[REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement”	the underwriting agreement dated September 13, 2017 relating to the [REDACTED] and entered into among our Company, Zhao Ying, TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as trustee of The Hope Trust, Lily Charm Holding Limited, Tai Shing International Investment Company Limited, Innovax Capital Limited, [REDACTED], and the [REDACTED] Underwriters, details of which are set out in the section headed “Underwriting” in this document
“Regulation S”	Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act
“Remuneration Committee”	the remuneration committee of the Board
“related part(y/ies)”	has the meaning as set out in the paragraph headed “Related Party Transactions” under note 33 to the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document
“Reorganization”	the corporate reorganization of our Group for the restructuring of our business and in preparation for the [REDACTED], particulars of which are set out in the section headed “History, Development and Reorganization — Our Group’s Reorganization” in this document
“RMB”	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
“SAFE”	the State Administration for Foreign Exchange of the PRC (中華人民共和國外匯管理局)
“SAT”	State Administration of Taxation (中華人民共和國國家稅務總局)
“SFC”	the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong
“SFO”	the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“Share(s)”	ordinary share(s) of par value US\$0.01 each in the share capital of the Company
“Shareholder(s)”	holder(s) of the Shares
“Shing Sheng International”	Shing Sheng International Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the BVI on January 27, 2017, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company

DEFINITIONS

“ [REDACTED] ”	[REDACTED]
“Sole Sponsor”	Innovax Capital Limited, a licensed corporation under the SFO permitted to carry out Type 1 (dealing in securities) and Type 6 (advising on corporate finance) regulated activities (as defined under the SFO)
“sq.m.”	square meters
“Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
“subsidiary(ies)”	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the GEM Listing Rules
“substantial shareholder”	has the meaning ascribed thereto under the GEM Listing Rules
“Tai Shing International”	Tai Shing International Investment Company Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the BVI on February 1, 2017, one of our Controlling Shareholders
“Takeovers Code”	The Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Buy-backs issued by the SFC, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“Track Record Period”	the period consisting of the two financial years ended December 31, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017
“Underwriters”	the [REDACTED] Underwriters and the [REDACTED] Underwriters
“Underwriting Agreements”	the [REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement and the [REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement
“United States” or “US”	the United States of America
“urn”	a vessel for ashes or cremains of a deceased person
“US\$” or “US dollars”	United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States
“U.S. Securities Act”	the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“Wan Tong (HK)”	Wan Tong (HK) Company Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong on January 18, 2017, and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company
“Wan Tong Yuan”	the cemetery operated by Langfang Wantong

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED “WARNING” ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

DEFINITIONS

“Wantong Funeral Services”	Langfang City Wantong Funeral Services Co., Ltd. (廊坊市萬桐園殯葬服務有限公司), a limited liability company established in Langfang on March 23, 2017, and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company
“Wantongyuan Management”	Langfang Wantongyuan Corporate Management Co., Ltd. (廊坊萬桐園企業管理有限公司), a wholly foreign owned enterprise established in Langfang on March 2, 2017, and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company
“[REDACTED]”	[REDACTED]
“%”	per cent

Unless otherwise specified, statements contained in this document assume no exercise of the [REDACTED].

Unless otherwise stated, the conversion of HK\$ into RMB in this document is based on the appropriate rate of HK\$1.00 to RMB0.83540.

All times refer to Hong Kong time.

If there is any inconsistency between the Chinese name of the PRC laws and regulations or PRC entities mentioned in this document and their English translation, the Chinese version shall prevail. Translated English names of Chinese natural persons, legal persons, governmental authorities, institutions or other entities for which no official English translation exist are unofficial translations for identification purposes only.

Unless otherwise specified, references to years in this document are to calendar years.

In this document, the terms “associate,” “close associate,” “core connected person,” “connected person,” “connected transaction,” “controlling shareholder,” “subsidiary” and “substantial shareholder” shall have the meanings given to such terms in the GEM Listing Rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have included in this document forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our intentions, beliefs, expectations or predictions for the future, are forward-looking statements.

This document contains forward-looking statements that are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including the risk factors described in this document. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “continue,” “seek,” “estimate” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements we make regarding our projections, business strategy and development activities as well as other capital spending, financing sources, the effects of regulation, expectations concerning future operations, margins, profitability and competition. The foregoing is not an exclusive list of all forward-looking statements we make.

Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. We give no assurance that these expectations and assumptions will prove to have been correct. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Our results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. We caution you therefore against placing undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to regional, national or global political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory conditions and the following:

- our business prospects;
- future developments, trends and conditions in the markets in which we operate;
- our strategies, plans, objectives and goals;
- general economic conditions;
- changes to regulatory or operating conditions in the markets in which we operate;
- our ability to reduce costs;
- our dividend policy;
- our capital expenditure plans;
- the amount and nature of, and potential for, future development of our business;
- capital market developments;

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

- the actions and developments of our competitors;
- certain statements in “Financial Information” with respect to trends in prices, volumes, operations, margins, overall market trends, risk management and exchange rates; and
- other statements in this document that are not historical facts.

Any forward-looking statement made by us in this document speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. Subject to the requirements of applicable laws, rules and regulations, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise. All forward-looking statements contained in this document are qualified by reference to this cautionary statement.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in the [REDACTED] involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider all of the information set out in this document, including the risks and uncertainties described below in respect of, inter alia, our business and industry, when considering making an investment in the [REDACTED]. Our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks. As a result, the trading price of the [REDACTED] could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

There are certain risks involved in our operations, some of which are beyond our control. These risks can be broadly categorized into: (1) risks relating to our business and industry; (2) risks relating to doing business in China; and (3) risks relating to the Shares and the [REDACTED]. Prospective investors in the Shares should consider carefully all the information set forth in this document and, in particular, this section in connection with an investment in us.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

We operate one cemetery in Langfang and any significant downturn of the regional economy or changes in local regulatory regime or burial practices could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate one cemetery in Langfang, Hebei province, China, which attracts customers from primarily Langfang and, to a lesser extent, the neighboring cities including Beijing and Tianjin. Historically, we have benefited from the rapid economic development of Langfang and the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. The concentration of our business in Langfang and the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, however, exposes us to geographical concentration risks relating to this region. A significant economic downturn or a growth rate lower than expectation in this region or changes in local regulatory regime or burial practices may have a significant negative impact on the disposable income of local residents and on their demand for our services.

For example, if the disposable income of local residents decreases, they may choose burial services from other cemetery operators in Langfang or the neighboring cities that charge less service fees. In addition, if the government strengthens regulations over the local burial practices, for example, imposing stricter restrictions on the size and design of burial plots, our ability to continue to provide customized burial services for which we charge a premium price may be impaired. Furthermore, if the local burial practice evolves over time and prospective customers choose alternative burial methods that do not require our services, the demand for our services may be adversely affected. If the demand for our burial services is reduced significantly in Langfang and we are unable to develop and divert our business to new areas, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

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We may fail to identify, foresee or adapt our burial service offerings to evolving local, cultural or customary demands in a timely manner.

We regularly review and adapt our services to cater to the customs and preferences of the local residents in order to retain existing customers and to attract prospective customers. Local or family customs or culture may, with time, shift towards the use of particular burial practices, and our ability to serve prospective customers may be impaired if we are unable to anticipate a shift and promptly adapt to such changes in providing our services.

If we are unable to foresee changes in local, cultural or customary preferences or tailor our burial service offerings in a manner required by local cultural demands or customs, we may be unable to retain existing customers or attract prospective customers, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business operations are subject to strict and evolving regulatory controls.

The PRC burial services industry is a highly regulated industry and may become more so in the future. Various aspects of the burial services business in China, such as the maximum size of burial plots and certain matters relating to the presale of burial plots to living customers, are currently subject to government regulations. The laws and regulations on the burial services industry are evolving. For example, there are currently no specific provisions on the legal nature of transferring the right to use the burial plots, and it remains unclear whether a transfer of the right to use the burial plots will be deemed as a transfer of a land use right or a lease. If transfers of right to use the burial plots are deemed as a transfer of land use rights or leases, there may be disputes between us and our customers with respect to the terms of our services, which may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. As such, we must ensure continuous compliance with numerous applicable laws and regulations in China to avoid fines and other sanctions. In addition, we must obtain the requisite license for cemetery operation. Any change to or tightening of the relevant laws and regulations or any inability by us to renew the requisite license or obtain additional new licenses or permits in the future may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. According to our PRC legal advisers, except to the surviving spouse, the elderly or critically-ill patients for personal use, the relevant PRC laws do not permit the sale of burial plots before the death of the relevant individuals. We have engaged in the presale plots to the surviving spouse, the elderly or critically ill patients in compliance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements. We have adopted internal guidelines to ensure that the sale of burial plots to living customers satisfy these conditions as required by the relevant laws. A substantial majority of our burial plots were sold to the representatives after the death of the relevant individuals.

If we breach any laws and regulations, our business may be subject to regulatory actions by the relevant PRC government authorities depending on the nature, extent and severity of the breach. For example, if we fail to comply with the relevant standards with respect to burial services in China, the relevant government authorities may order us to cease the sale or provision of burial products or services. Further, the relevant government

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authorities have the power to order us to pay a penalty in the amount of one to three times the unlawful gain from selling substandard burial products and services. See “Regulation — Regulations Relating to Cemetery.” Further, in the case of serious breaches, our license for cemetery operation may be revoked.

There are uncertainties associated with the expansion of our business.

The successful implementation of our expansion strategies may be influenced by various factors such as our ability to identify suitable business opportunities or expansion plans on our cemetery, to obtain government and other third-party consents, permits and licenses that are required to operate our business, to acquire additional land suitable for our expansion at reasonable prices as the availability of land for cemetery use is strictly controlled in China, to utilize our management and financial resources efficiently, to procure funding for capital expenditure related to any expansion, to hire, train and retain skilled and qualified personnel, and to operate new businesses or enter new regional markets that we are unfamiliar with. For example, we obtained the land for our cemetery in the past at a cost significantly lower than the prevailing land price today, and any subsequent land acquisition to expand our cemetery or build new cemeteries may be at a significantly higher price. In addition, we may need to obtain certain third-party consents to, for example, waive their pre-emptive rights from the original shareholders of our acquisition target, before the completion of relevant acquisition plan. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully implement our expansion strategies. If we are unable to find suitable opportunities for business expansion or complete expansion projects successfully for any reasons, such as inability or delays in obtaining the requisite permits or licenses due to non-compliance or inability to acquire new land due to regulatory or economic reasons, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The expansion of our burial services is also dependent on customer satisfaction and our marketing efforts. In order to maintain growth in our business, it may be necessary for us to implement marketing initiatives to create public awareness and acceptance of our services. If any of our marketing initiatives fail to generate anticipated demand, our business growth may also be adversely affected.

We may not be able to maintain or increase our historical levels of revenue or profitability.

Our revenue was RMB24.4 million, RMB31.2 million, RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Our net profit in 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB14.3 million, RMB16.2 million, RMB9.0 million and RMB8.3 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 58.7%, 51.9%, 67.4% and 40.5% during the same period, respectively. Our future revenue and profitability depend on a number of factors, including the continued expansion of saleable burial plots and our ability to control our costs and expenses which we expect to increase as we expand our operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to increase or maintain our historical revenue or profit levels.

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Future litigation, disputes and regulatory investigations may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

We may be in the future subject to legal actions, disputes and regulatory investigations in the ordinary course of our business. We may become involved in disputes with various parties in relation to our provision of burial services, including contractual disputes and personal liability claims. Any such disputes may lead to legal or other proceedings and result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources and management’s attention away from our business. For example, we may be subject to litigation and liability for allegedly improper or defective burial practices, including historical burial practices which are judged as outdated or substandard. In addition, as part of our expansion strategies, we may selectively acquire cemeteries and funeral facilities operated by third parties, and as a result, we may be subject to litigation and liability based upon actions or events which occurred prior to the acquisition. Claims or litigation alleging improper or defective burial services could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

We may also be subject to monetary penalties as a consequence of regulatory investigations or inspections. For instance, the size of burial plots is regulated in China and there is currently no clear guidance on how the dimensions of burial plots may be measured to ensure compliance. As a consequence, we may be subject to monetary penalties of up to three times the unlawful gain in monetary value if our cemetery is found, upon regulatory inspection, to be in technical breach of the regulation of the size of burial plots in China. According to our PRC legal advisers, relevant laws and regulations require that the size of a burial plot in a commercial cemetery may not exceed one square meter. In addition, as confirmed by the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局), the “one square meter” requirement refers to the base structure for the burial of cremains, without taking into account the surrounding green landscape. When supervising and investigating on whether a burial plot complies with the “one square meter” requirement, the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang is of the view that no penalty will be imposed if the base structure of the burial plot is approximately one square meter. Our Directors confirm that we have strictly followed the local practice applied by the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang when determining the sizes of the burial plots in our cemetery.

We may not be able to successfully register our trademarks with the PRC or Hong Kong government authorities, adequately protect our intellectual property or maintain favorable publicity, which could harm the value of our brand and adversely affect our business.

We believe that the success of our business and competitiveness depend in part on our brand “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan)” and customer awareness of our brand. Our ability to implement our business plan successfully also depends in part on our ability to further raise brand recognition using our trademarks and other intellectual property, including our trade names and logos.

We had submitted applications to register “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan)” and the associated logo “” with the relevant PRC and Hong Kong government authorities and had not received the approval for registration as of the Latest Practicable Date. We expect

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to receive such approval in the first half of 2018. As our logo presents a common image of a flourished tree, we cannot guarantee that third parties will not contest our applications by claiming that our logo appears similar to and therefore infringes their trademarks or other intellectual properties that are protected by law. If our applications are denied on the grounds of third party contest or any other reason, we may be required to substantially modify or abandon our logo, which may adversely affect the value of our brand and recognition.

If our efforts to maintain and protect our intellectual property are inadequate, or if any third party misappropriates, dilutes or infringes on our intellectual property, the value of our brand may be harmed which, in turn, may prevent our brand from achieving or maintaining market acceptance. We cannot assure you that the measures we have put in place to protect our intellectual property rights will be sufficient. Despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon our intellectual property rights, including our trademarks, trade names and logos. We may, from time to time, be required to institute litigation, arbitration or other proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights. Such proceedings would likely be time-consuming and expensive to resolve and would divert our management's time and attention regardless of their outcome and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, since our operations relate to events involving emotional stress for our customers and their families, our business is dependent on customer trust and confidence. Negative publicity or customer disputes and complaints regarding any infringing party's unauthorized use of our trademarks, trade names and logos could dilute or tarnish our brand appeal and reputation, which could damage our sales, profitability and prospects, even if we are able to successfully enforce our legal rights. For example, unfavorable publicity about our business generally or in relation to any customer complaints could affect our reputation and customer trust and confidence in our services, thereby having an adverse impact on our sales and results of operations, as well as on the value of our brand. In addition, we cooperate with a number of funeral service providers in Langfang by allowing them to use our brand name and logo so that they may refer customers to us. We do not have control over their activities, and if their services are substandard or if they commit fraud, our reputation may be harmed as prospective customers may associate our brand name with their services or acts.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all losses and we may incur substantial costs as a result of a severe business liability or disruption or other unexpected events.

We have recently purchased insurance coverage for personal injuries sustained on our premises caused by our operations or damages to our facilities caused by accidents or natural disasters. Although we believe that our current insurance coverage is generally commensurate with the local industry practice, we cannot assure you that our insurance is able to cover all potential risks or losses associated with our operations. For example, our current insurance coverage does not extend to personal injuries sustained on our premises as a result of accidents or natural disasters, and we may incur losses or be held liable to claims exceeding our current insurance coverage. During the Track Record Period and up

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to the Latest Practicable Date, we did not experience any incidents that had caused material personal injuries on our premises or damages to our facilities. In the future, if we encounter any incidents that result in losses or claims exceeding our current insurance coverage, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We face certain risks relating to the properties we own.

We have certain title defects with respect to certain properties that we own with an aggregate gross floor area of approximately 5,322 sq.m., primarily for the storage of cremains and office administration. We did not timely complete the relevant environmental protection, planning and construction approval procedures required under the PRC laws and regulations. For details, see “Business — Non-compliance — Property title defects.” As a result of such defects, we may be required by the competent government authorities to rectify such defects within a stated period or impose a fine of up to approximately RMB834,000. We may also encounter difficulties in continuing to own and use such properties and may be required to relocate if the government authorities seek to demolish buildings, and we may incur additional costs relating to such relocations as well as business interruption. Furthermore, we may not be able to find suitable alternative premises and our business may be adversely affected if we relocate to less desirable locations.

There are uncertainties in relation to the renewal of the land use right of our cemetery properties, and our sale and our clients’ use of relevant burial plots could be adversely affected.

We operate one cemetery based on the right to use two parcels of land for cemetery purpose in Langfang, Hebei province, China. We have obtained the land use right certificates for these parcels of land. We cannot assure you that we will be able to renew such land use right certificates upon expiry on November 1, 2049. If we are unable to obtain such renewals, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In the event that the local government does not extend our land use rights, subject to the local government’s development plan and the applicable PRC laws and regulations, it is uncertain whether we can sell burial plots with service period beyond the expiry of such land use rights; in addition, it is also uncertain whether our customers will continue to be able to use relevant burial plots at the relevant time. This may cause us to breach our obligations under the sales contract and we may need to compensate the affected customers based on the actual losses incurred for not being able to use such burial plots for the remaining term of the sales contracts, including the actual losses incurred by such customers in connection with the relocation of the relevant cremains. If this happens, we may incur substantial expenses to compensate relevant customers, and we may also encounter customer disputes for the relocation of individual burial plots, which may adversely affect our reputation.

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We may be subject to additional social insurance and housing reserve fund contributions and late payments or fines imposed by relevant regulatory authorities.

During the Track Record Period, we did not make adequate social insurance and housing reserve fund for all of our employees, nor did we register with the relevant housing reserve fund authorities or make housing reserve fund contributions for all of our employees in a timely manner. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, we may be subject to late fees and fines for our insufficient contributions to the social insurance plans and housing reserve fund and non-registration of an account for housing reserve fund. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we did not received any notice from the local authorities on any claim from our current and former employees regarding our inadequate contributions. See “Business — Non-compliance — Social insurance plans and housing reserve fund.” We made full provision for the shortfall amounts in social insurance and housing reserve fund contributions. However, our provision does not anticipate and thus does not include fines that may be imposed by the competent government authorities if we fail to rectify the non-compliance within a prescribed timeframe or the late fees. If we are ordered to pay fines or late fees, we may need to make additional provision to make up for the shortfall, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we lose the continued services of our Directors, senior management and employees, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our performance depends on the continued service and performance of our Directors and our senior management and on our ability to retain and motivate our Directors and senior management.

Our success is attributable to the expertise and experience of our Directors and members of our senior management. In particular, Ms. LI Xingying, our executive Director, has been the driving force of our development and is primarily responsible for formulating the overall operation of our Group, and Mr. YU Minghua, our chief executive officer, is primarily responsible for product development and business expansion of our Group. Both Ms. Li and Mr. Yu have been instrumental in steering our growth and expansion, and, together with the other executive Director and our senior management, have been responsible for formulating and implementing our overall business strategy and corporate development. While our Directors have entered into service agreements or letters of appointment with us, any Director may terminate his or her services by giving us notice of termination of service at any time in accordance with the terms of the service agreement or letter of appointment signed with us. The loss of services of any of the above key personnel may disrupt or adversely affect our business operations and we may be unable to find or train suitable replacements in a timely manner or at all. The loss of the services of key personnel or the inability to identify, hire, train and retain other qualified managerial personnel in the future may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Further, our continued success depends in part upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified and skilled employees for our business operations. The burial services industry is stigmatized due to the influence of thousands of years of feudal thinking. As a result, new burial services employees tend to be less educated and are often relatives or family members of those who are already in the industry. The industry generally lacks experienced professionals and well-educated workers, which had oftentimes led to delivery of unsatisfactory services. Any failure to recruit skilled and qualified personnel or to retain key staff may materially and adversely affect our operations and expansion plans. Also, any material increases in our employee turnover rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, the competition for acquiring skilled and qualified employees could require us to pay higher wages to attract and retain such employees, which could result in higher labor costs and lower profits.

We relied on one major supplier during the Track Record Period, and any disruption in its supply may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, we procured headstones from one major supplier and purchases from this supplier accounted for approximately 78.3%, 89.0% and 84.6% of our total purchases, respectively. Should this major supplier cease its business relationships with us and we fail to locate suitable replacements on a timely basis and at acceptable cost, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to manage inventory at optimal levels could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, we had inventory balances of RMB6.1 million, RMB5.5 million and RMB4.4 million, respectively, and our inventory turnover days for 2015, 2016 and five months ended May 31, 2017 were 456 days, 383 days and 212 days, respectively. As of the Latest Practicable Date, approximately RMB0.7 million, or 15.2%, of our inventories as of May 31, 2017 had been sold and recognized as cost of sales.

If we fail to manage our inventory effectively, we may be subject to a heightened risk of inventory obsolescence, a decline in inventory values, and significant inventory write-offs. High inventory levels may also require us to commit substantial capital resources, preventing us from using that capital for other important purposes. The occurrence of any of the foregoing may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The burial services industry is becoming increasingly competitive.

According to the F&S Report, the burial services industry in Langfang is concentrated and is composed of a small number of large burial services providers. We face competition from state-owned and privately-owned service providers. To compete successfully, we must provide and maintain high-quality burial services and we may be compelled in the future to

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engage in price competition, which may affect our profit margins. If we are unable to compete cost-effectively, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business may be subject to price controls in the future.

The PRC Price Law (中華人民共和國價格法) became effective on May 1, 1998. Compliance with the requirements under the PRC Price Law, together with the relevant regulations, may limit our earning potential.

Pursuant to applicable law, prices for goods and services are divided into the categories of (1) market pricing (pricing determined by market forces); (2) government guided pricing (price range set by the government and determined by the company within such a range); and (3) fixed pricing (pricing fixed by the relevant government authorities). The PRC government has the power to enforce government-guided pricing and fixed pricing on services which benefit society when the government considers it necessary to do so.

We are currently not subject to any government price controls. We cannot assure you, however, that future changes in price-related regulations will not have an adverse effect on our profitability, future business, financial condition and results of operations.

The potential return of burial plots may have an adverse effect on our business.

During the Track Record Period, we experienced seven incidents of return with an aggregated refunded amount of RMB181,040 and three incidents of exchange under our former sales contracts and did not recognize revenue from the returned burial plots other than the handling fees. None of the incidents of return or exchange was due to quality defects. Consistent with the local industry practice, we tightened our sales policy in December 2016 by adopting a new standardized sales contract. Under the new contract, no return of burial plot is permitted. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with certain but not all existing customers to clarify that no return would be permitted prospectively. See “Financial Information — Certain Income Statement Items — Revenue — Burial services” for further details. If any customer under our former sales contract returns the burial plot before the interment occurs for any reason, we may retain the handling fee but must refund the balance of the sales price, which may have an adverse effect on our business.

We had net current liabilities as of May 31, 2017. We cannot assure you that we will have net current assets in the future.

We had net current liabilities of RMB17.7 million as of May 31, 2017. See “Financial Information — Certain Balance Sheet Items” for detailed analysis of our net current liabilities position. We cannot assure you that we will be able to improve our liquidity and record net current assets. If we continue to have net current liabilities, we may face a shortfall of working capital. Any of these events could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

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RISKS RELATING TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

The economic, political and social conditions of China could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

All of our operations are conducted in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are, to a significant degree, subject to the economic, political and social conditions in China. The Chinese economy differs from the economies in developed countries in many respects, including the degree of government involvement, control of capital investment, as well as the overall level of development. Although the PRC government has implemented measures since the late 1970s emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. We cannot predict future changes in China's economic, political and social condition and the effect that new government policies will have on our business and future prospects.

The PRC legal system is evolving and has inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protection available to you.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions can only be cited as references. Since 1979, the PRC government has promulgated laws and regulations in relation to economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade, with a view to developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws. However, due to the fact that these laws and regulations have not been fully developed, and because of the limited volume of published cases and their non-binding nature, the interpretation of PRC laws and regulations still involves a significant degree of uncertainty, and may not be as consistent and predictable as in other jurisdictions. In addition, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and administrative rules that may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violations of these policies and rules until some time after the violation. Furthermore, we cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws, or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, or the pre-emption of local regulations by national laws.

Governmental control of currency conversion and changes in the exchange rate between the Renminbi and other currencies could negatively affect our financial condition, operations and our ability to pay dividends.

All of our revenue is denominated and settled in Renminbi. The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions,

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interest payments and expenditures from trade related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE provided that we satisfy certain procedural requirements. However, approval from SAFE or its local counterpart is required when Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Since substantially all of our future cash flow from operations will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to purchase goods and services outside of China or otherwise fund our business activities that are conducted in foreign currencies. This could affect the ability of our subsidiaries in China to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from us.

We principally rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have and any limitation on our PRC subsidiaries' ability to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business or financial condition.

We are a Cayman Islands holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through our PRC subsidiaries. We rely principally on dividends and other distributions on equity by our PRC subsidiaries, for our cash requirements, including the funds to pay dividends and to service any debt we may incur or financing we may need for our operations. In addition, if our PRC subsidiaries incur debt in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us as well. Furthermore, under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiaries are only permitted to pay dividends out of their retained earnings, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC laws, our PRC subsidiaries are also required to set aside at least 10.0% of their after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to their general reserves until the cumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50.0% of its registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends, loans or advances. Our PRC subsidiaries may also allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards, as determined by their shareholders, to their staff welfare and bonus funds, which may not be distributed to us.

In addition, under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, dividends generated from our PRC subsidiaries' business in China and payable to our Company generally will be subject to a withholding tax rate of 10.0%. As a result of these and other restrictions under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiaries are restricted from transferring a portion of its assets to us as dividends, loans or advances. We cannot assure you that our PRC subsidiaries will generate sufficient earnings and cash flows in the near future to pay dividends or otherwise distribute sufficient funds to enable us to meet our obligations, pay interest and expenses or declare dividends.

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You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process and enforcing judgments against us and our management.

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Almost all of our assets and some of the assets of our Directors are located in China. Therefore, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon us or those persons inside China. China has not entered into treaties or arrangements providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments made by courts of most other jurisdictions. On July 14, 2006, the PRC Supreme Court and the Hong Kong government signed the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Pursuant to Choice of Court Agreements between Parties Concerned (最高人民法院關於內地與香港特別行政區法院相互認可和執行當事人協議管轄的民商事案件判決的安排). Under such arrangement, where any designated people's court of the PRC or any designated Hong Kong court has made an enforceable final judgment requiring payment of money in a civil and commercial case pursuant to a choice of court agreement in writing by the parties, any party concerned may apply to the relevant people's court of the PRC or Hong Kong court for recognition and enforcement of the judgment. The arrangement came into effect on August 1, 2008, but the outcome and enforceability of any action brought under the arrangement is still uncertain. In addition, China is not a party to any treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States, the United Kingdom, most other Western countries or Japan, and therefore enforcement in China of judgments of a court in any of these jurisdictions may be difficult or impossible.

We may be deemed to be a PRC tax resident under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, and as a result, our PRC-sourced income, dividends payable by us to our foreign investors and gains on the sale of our Shares may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

We are a holding company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and indirectly hold interests in our PRC subsidiaries. Pursuant to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (中華人民共和國企業所得稅法), which took effect on January 1, 2008, dividends payable by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign corporate investors who are not deemed a PRC-resident enterprise are subject to a 10.0% withholding tax, unless such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with the PRC that provides for a different withholding tax arrangement. Under an arrangement between China and Hong Kong, which became effective on January 1, 2007, such dividend withholding tax rate is reduced to 5.0% for dividends paid by a PRC company to a Hong Kong-resident enterprise if such Hong Kong entity is a "beneficial owner." The Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on How to Comprehend and Determine the "Beneficial Owners" in Tax Treaties (國家稅務總局關於如何理解和認定稅收協定中"受益所有人"的通知), effective from October 27, 2009, provides certain conditions under which a company cannot be defined as a "beneficial owner" under the treaty, and further provides that an agent or "conduit company" (defined as a company registered in the country of domicile to satisfy the organizational form as required by law, but it does not engage in such substantial business operations as manufacturing, distribution and management) shall not be deemed a "beneficial owner." If the PRC tax authorities determine that our Hong Kong subsidiary is

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a “conduit company,” we may not be able to enjoy a preferential withholding tax rate of 5.0% and dividend payable by our PRC subsidiaries to our Hong Kong subsidiary will be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 10.0%.

The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law also provides that if an enterprise incorporated outside China has its “de facto management bodies” within China, such enterprise may be deemed a “PRC resident enterprise” for tax purposes and be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 25.0% on its global incomes. “De facto management body” is defined as the body that has the significant and overall management and control over the business, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In April 2009, SAT promulgated a circular to clarify the certain criteria for the determination of the “de facto management bodies” for foreign enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises. These criteria include: (1) the enterprise’s day-to-day operational management is primarily exercised in China; (2) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or subject to approval by organizations or personnel in China; (3) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholders’ meeting minutes are located or maintained in China; and (4) 50.0% or more of voting board members or senior executives of the enterprise habitually reside in China. However, there have been no official implementation rules regarding the determination of the “de facto management bodies” for foreign enterprises which are not controlled by PRC enterprises (including companies like ourselves). Therefore, it remains unclear how the tax authorities will treat a case such as ours. We do not believe we are a PRC resident enterprise as we are not controlled by any PRC company or PRC corporate group. However, if the PRC authorities were to subsequently determine, or any future regulation provides, that we should be treated as a PRC resident enterprise, we will be subject to the uniform 25.0% enterprise income tax on our global incomes. In addition, although the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law provides that dividend payments between qualified PRC resident enterprises are exempt from enterprise income tax, it remains unclear as to the detailed qualification requirements for this exemption and whether dividend payments by our PRC subsidiaries to us will meet such qualification requirements even if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes.

Furthermore, Implementing Regulations of the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例) provides that, (1) if the enterprise that distributes dividends is domiciled in China, or (2) if gains are realized from transferring equity interest of enterprises domiciled in China, then such dividends or capital gains are treated as PRC-sourced income. It is not clear how “domicile” may be interpreted under such implementing rules, and it may be interpreted as the jurisdiction where the enterprise is a tax resident. Therefore, if we are considered a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes, any dividends we pay to our Shareholders may be regarded as income derived from sources within China and we may be required to withhold a 10.0% PRC withholding tax for the dividends we pay to our investors who are non-PRC corporate Shareholders, or a 20.0% withholding tax for the dividends we pay to our investors who are non-PRC individual Shareholders, including the holders of our Shares. In addition, our non-PRC Shareholders may be subject to PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of our Shares, if such income is treated

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as sourced from within China. It is unclear whether our non-PRC Shareholders would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their tax residence and the PRC in the event that we are considered as a PRC resident enterprise.

There remains significant uncertainty as to the interpretation and application of applicable PRC tax laws and rules by the PRC tax authorities, and the PRC tax laws, rules and regulations may also change. If there is any change to applicable tax laws and rules and interpretation or application with respect to such laws and rules, the value of your investment in our Shares may be materially affected.

We may be unable to complete a business combination transaction efficiently or on favorable terms due to complicated merger and acquisition regulations.

The M&A Rules, governing the approval process by which a PRC company may participate in an acquisition of assets or equity interests by foreign investors, requires the PRC parties to make a series of applications and supplemental applications to the government agencies, depending on the structure of the transaction. In some instances, the application process may require presentation of economic data concerning a transaction, including appraisals of the target business, which are designed to allow the government to assess the transaction. Government approvals will have expiration dates by which a transaction must be completed and reported to the government agencies. Compliance with the M&A Rules is likely to be more time-consuming and expensive than in the past and the government can now exert more control over the combination of two businesses. Accordingly, due to the M&A Rules, business combination transactions with foreign investors have become significantly more complicated, time-consuming and expensive, and we may not be able to negotiate a transaction that is acceptable to our Shareholders or sufficiently protect their interests in a transaction.

The M&A Rules allow PRC government agencies to assess the economic terms of a business combination transaction. Parties to a business combination transaction may have to submit to MOFCOM and other relevant government agencies an appraisal report and the acquisition agreement, all of which form part of the application for approval, depending on the structure of the transaction. The M&A Rules also prohibit a transaction at an acquisition price obviously lower than the appraised value of the PRC business or assets and in certain transaction structures, require that consideration must be paid within defined periods, generally not in excess of a year. Therefore, such regulation may impede our ability to negotiate and complete a business combination transaction on financial terms that satisfy our investors and protect our Shareholders' economic interests.

Our operations are subject to environmental regulations in China.

Our operations are subject to the increasingly stringent laws and regulations related to environmental protection, including laws and regulations governing emissions, waste water discharge, waste management and disposal, storage and handling, and workplace safety. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in the assessment of substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions restricting or prohibiting our business operations. Moreover, it is possible that the implementation of stricter environmental laws

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and regulations, or regulatory interpretations of these laws and regulations could result in additional costs and/or liabilities which have not yet been identified by us, such as the requirements to purchase pollution control equipment or to implement operational changes or improvements.

Our operations may be interrupted if the local government rezones our cemetery premises and requires us to relocate our cemetery.

Langfang is a fast developing city. The local government has considerable discretion in determining the use of a particular parcel of land to further the overall city development. We cannot assure you whether circumstances may arise that allow the local government to rezone our cemetery premises in the public interest and require us to relocate in exchange for due compensation. If this happens, our operations may be interrupted and we may incur substantial expenses to relocate our cemetery to a new site. We may also encounter customer disputes for the relocation of individual burial plots, which may adversely affect our reputation.

Any outbreak of widespread contagious diseases may have a material adverse effect on our business operations, financial condition and results of operations.

The outbreak, or threatened outbreak, of any severe communicable disease (such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, H1N1 influenza or H7N9 influenza) in China could materially and adversely affect the overall business sentiments and environment in China, particularly if such outbreak is inadequately controlled. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect domestic consumption, labor supply and, possibly, the overall economic growth of China. As our revenue is currently derived from our operations in China, any labor shortages or contraction or slowdown in the growth of domestic consumption in China could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if any of our employees are affected by any severe communicable disease, it could adversely affect or disrupt those areas in which we have operations and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations as we may be required to close our facilities to prevent the spread of the disease. The spread of any severe communicable disease in China may also affect the operations of our customers and suppliers, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Inflation in China could negatively affect our results of operations.

While the PRC economy has experienced rapid growth, such growth has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and in different geographical areas of the country. Rapid economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rise in inflation. During the past two decades, the rate of inflation in China has been as high as approximately 20.0%. Inflation can affect our results of operations if we are unable to pass along cost price increases to customers and may also weaken our competitiveness domestically. In order to control inflation in the past, the PRC government has imposed controls on bank credits, limits on loans for fixed assets and restrictions on state bank lending. The implementation of such policies may impede economic growth. Repeated rises

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in interest rates by the central bank would likely slow economic activity in China which could, in turn, materially increase our financing costs and also reduce demand for our services which are priced at a premium.

RISKS RELATING TO THE SHARES AND THE [REDACTED]

There has been no prior public market for our Shares, and the liquidity, market price and trading volume of our Shares may be volatile.

Prior to the [REDACTED], there was no public market for our Shares. The [REDACTED] may differ significantly from the market price of our Shares following the [REDACTED]. We have applied for the [REDACTED] of and permission to deal in our Shares on GEM. However, even if approved, being [REDACTED] on GEM does not guarantee that an active trading market for our Shares will develop following the [REDACTED] or that our Shares will always be [REDACTED] and traded on GEM. We cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop or be maintained following the completion of the [REDACTED], or that the market price of our Shares will not decline below the [REDACTED].

The price and trading volume of our Shares may be highly volatile and could fluctuate significantly and rapidly in response to, among others, the following factors, some of which are beyond our control:

- variations in our results of operation;
- success or failure of our management team in implementing stated business and growth strategies;
- gain or loss of an important business relationship(s);
- changes in securities analysts' recommendations, perceptions or estimates of our financial performance;
- changes in conditions affecting the industry, the general economic conditions or stock market sentiment or other events and factors;
- changes in market valuations and share prices of companies that may be [REDACTED] in Hong Kong;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- fluctuations in market prices for our services;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and volume; or
- involvement in litigation.

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In addition, shares of other companies [REDACTED] on GEM have experienced substantial price volatility in the past, and it is likely that from time to time, our Shares will be subject to changes in price that may not be directly related to our financial or business performance.

Since there will be a gap of several days between pricing and trading of our Shares, holders of our Shares are subject to the risk that the price of our Shares could fall during the period before trading of our Shares begins.

The [REDACTED] of our Shares is expected to be determined on the [REDACTED]. However, our Shares will not commence trading on the Stock Exchange until they are delivered. As a result, investors may not be able to sell or deal in our Shares during that period. Accordingly, holders of our Shares are subject to the risk that the price of our Shares could fall before trading begins as a result of adverse market conditions or other adverse development, that could occur between the time of sale and the time trading begins.

Investors for our Shares will experience immediate dilution and may experience further dilution if we issue additional Shares in the future.

The [REDACTED] is higher than the net tangible asset value per Share. Therefore, investors of the [REDACTED] will experience an immediate dilution in the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible asset value to HK\$[REDACTED] per Share and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share based on the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, respectively.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future to finance expansion of or new developments relating to our existing operations or new acquisitions. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of new equity or equity-linked securities of our Company other than on a pro-rata basis to our existing Shareholders, the percentage ownership of such Shareholders in our Company may be reduced or such new securities may confer rights and privileges that take priority over those conferred by the [REDACTED].

We may not be able to pay any dividends on our Shares.

We cannot guarantee when and in what form dividends will be paid on our Shares following the [REDACTED]. The declaration of dividends is proposed by the Board and is based on, and limited by, various factors, including without limitation, our business and financial performance, capital and regulatory requirements and general business conditions. We may not have sufficient or any profits to enable us to make dividend distributions to our Shareholders in the future, even if our financial statements indicate that our operations have been profitable. We will not have any dividend policy or fixed dividend pay-out ratio following the [REDACTED]. For further details, see “Financial Information — Dividend.”

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Future sale of the Shares or major divestment of the Shares by our existing Shareholders could adversely affect the Share price.

The sale of a significant number of Shares in the public market after the [REDACTED], or the perception that such sale may occur, could adversely affect the market price of the Shares. Except as otherwise described in the section headed "Underwriting" in this document and the restrictions set out by the GEM Listing Rules, there is no restriction imposed on our Controlling Shareholders or substantial Shareholders of our Company to dispose of their shareholdings. Any major disposal of Shares by any of our Controlling Shareholders or substantial Shareholders of our Company may cause the market price of the Shares to fall. In addition, these disposals may make it more difficult for us to issue new Shares in the future at a time and price that our Directors deem appropriate, thereby limiting our ability to raise capital.

The interest of our Controlling Shareholders may not always coincide with the interest of our Group and those of our other Shareholders.

Upon completion of the [REDACTED], our Controlling Shareholders will own, in aggregate, [REDACTED] of our Shares. Our Controlling Shareholders will therefore, have significant influence over our operations and business strategies, and may have the ability to require us to effect corporate actions according to their own desires. The interests of our Controlling Shareholders may not always coincide with the best interests of other Shareholders. If the interests of any of our Controlling Shareholders conflict with the interests of other Shareholders, or if any of our Controlling Shareholders chooses to cause our business to pursue strategic objectives that conflict with the interests of other Shareholders, our business or those other Shareholders may be adversely affected as a result.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests under Cayman Islands laws.

Our corporate affairs are governed by, among others, the Articles of Association, the Cayman Companies Law and common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of Shareholders to take action against our Directors, actions by minority Shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our Directors to us are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands and the Articles of Association. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as that from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the Cayman Islands. The laws of the Cayman Islands relating to the protection of the interests of minority shareholders differ in some respects from those in Hong Kong and other jurisdictions. The remedies available to the minority shareholders may be limited compared to the laws of other jurisdictions. See "Summary of the constitution of the Company and Cayman Companies Law" in Appendix IV to this document.

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Certain facts, forecasts and statistics in this document relating to China, the economic conditions thereof and the burial services industry derived from official government publications, market data providers and other independent third-party sources may not be reliable.

Facts, forecasts and other statistics in this document relating to China, the economic conditions thereof, and the burial services industry are derived from various official government publications, market data providers and other independent third-party sources, including the F&S Report, which we generally believe to be reliable. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of such source materials. They have not been prepared or independently verified by our Company, the Underwriters or any of its affiliates or advisers and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside China.

We have, however, taken reasonable care in the reproduction or extraction of the official government publications and reports of other market data providers and other independent third-party sources for the purpose of disclosure in this document. Due to possibly flawed or ineffective collection methods or discrepancies between published information and market practice, these facts and statistics in this document may be inaccurate or may not be comparable to facts and statistics produced with respect to other economies. Further, we cannot assure you that they are stated or compiled on the same basis or with the same degree of accuracy as the case may be in other jurisdictions. In all cases, investors should give consideration as to how much weight or importance they should attach to or place on such facts.

You should read the entire document carefully and should not rely on any information contained in press articles or other media regarding us and the [REDACTED].

We strongly caution you not to rely on any information contained in press articles or other media regarding us and the [REDACTED]. Prior to the publication of this document, there has been press and media coverage regarding us and the [REDACTED]. Such press and media coverage may include references to certain information that does not appear in this document, including certain operating and financial information and projections, valuations and other information. We have not authorized the disclosure of any such information in the press or media and do not accept any responsibility for any such press or media coverage or the accuracy or completeness of any such information or publication. We make no representation as to the appropriateness, accuracy, completeness or reliability of any such information or publication. To the extent that any such information is inconsistent or conflicts with the information contained in this document, we disclaim responsibility for it and you should not rely on such information.

Forward-looking statements contained in this document are subject to risks and uncertainties.

This document contains certain statements and information that are “forward-looking” and uses forward-looking terminology such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “expect,” “may,” “ought to,” “should” or “will” or similar terms. Those statements include, among other things, the discussion of our growth strategy and expectations concerning our future operations, liquidity and capital resources. Investors of the Shares are cautioned that

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reliance on any forward-looking statements involves risks and uncertainties and that, although we believe the assumptions on which the forward-looking statements based on are reasonable, any or all of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions could also be incorrect. The uncertainties in this regard include, but are not limited to, those identified in this section, many of which are not within our control. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of forward-looking statements in this document should not be regarded as representations that our plans or objectives will be achieved and investors should not place undue reliance.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DIRECTORS AND PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE [REDACTED]

DIRECTORS

Name	Address	Nationality
Non-executive Director		
Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎)	Flat A, 11/F, BLK 5 Residence Bel-Air Island South 28 Bel-Air Avenue, Southern Hong Kong	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Executive Directors		
Ms. LI Xingying (李興穎)	B1, Textile Mill Dormitory Guangming West Road Anci District, Langfang Hebei PRC	Chinese
Mr. HUANG Guangming (黃廣明)	Room 203, Unit 2 Building 58 Jianshe Road Guangyang District Langfang Hebei PRC	Chinese
Independent Non-executive Directors		
Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤)	Flat G, 2/F Palm Mansions Whampoa Garden Hung Hom, Kowloon Hong Kong	Chinese
Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權)	No. 27, 3rd Street Section C, Fairview Park Hong Kong	Canadian
Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon (蔡漢強)	Unit 2001, 20/F Block A, Hongweihaiyiwan Keyuan South Road Nanshan Shenzhen PRC	Chinese

See “Directors and Senior Management” for further details.

DIRECTORS AND PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Legal Advisers to our Company

as to Hong Kong law:

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
Suite 1509, 15/F, Jardine House
1 Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

as to PRC law:

Jingtian & Gongcheng
34/F Tower 3
China Central Place
77 Jianguo Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing
China

as to Cayman Islands law:

Travers Thorp Alberga
1205A The Centrium
60 Wyndham Street
Central, Hong Kong

Legal Advisers to the [REDACTED]

as to Hong Kong law:

MinterEllison
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One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

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DIRECTORS AND PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE [REDACTED]

as to PRC law:

Commerce & Finance Law Offices
6/F NCI Tower
12A Jianguomenwai Avenue
Chaoyang District
Beijing
China

Reporting Accountants

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
35/F One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

Property Valuer

Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited
10/F The Grande Building
398 Kwun Tong Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong

Industry Consultant

Frost & Sullivan (Beijing) Inc., Shanghai Branch Co.
1018, Tower B
500 Yunjin Road
Shanghai
China

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered office	2nd Floor The Grand Pavilion Commercial Centre 802 West Bay Road P. O. Box 10338 Grand Cayman KY1-1003 Cayman Islands
Headquarters in China	Baganqu North, Economic and Technological Development Area Langfang, Hebei PRC
Principal place of business in Hong Kong	36/F, Tower Two Times Square 1 Matheson Street Causeway Bay Hong Kong
Company website	<u>www.lfwt.com</u> (<i>information contained in this website does not form part of this document</i>)
Compliance officer	Mr. HUANG Guangming Room 203, Unit 2 Building 58 Jianshe Road Guangyang District Langfang Hebei PRC
Company secretary	Mr. LAM Koon Fai (<i>CPA, ACCA</i>) 36/F, Tower Two Times Square 1 Matheson Street Causeway Bay Hong Kong

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Authorized representatives (for the purpose of the GEM Listing Rules)	Ms. LI Xingying B1, Textile Mill Dormitory Guangming West Road Anci District, Langfang, Hebei PRC Mr. LAM Koon Fai (<i>CPA, ACCA</i>) 36/F, Tower Two Times Square 1 Matheson Street Causeway Bay Hong Kong
Members of the Audit Committee	Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (<i>Chairman</i>) Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon
Members of the Remuneration Committee	Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (<i>Chairman</i>) Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan Ms. ZHAO Ying
Members of the Nomination Committee	Ms. ZHAO Ying (<i>Chairman</i>) Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon
Principal share registrar and transfer office	[REDACTED]
Hong Kong Share Registrar	[REDACTED]

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

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PRC

China Construction Bank
Langfang Housing and City Construction Branch
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Limited
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Central
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Compliance adviser

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178 Gloucester Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The information presented in this section, unless otherwise indicated, is derived from various official government publications and other publications and from the market research report prepared by Frost & Sullivan, which was commissioned by us. We believe that the information has been derived from appropriate sources and we have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing the information. We have no reason to believe that the information is false or misleading in any material respect or that any fact has been omitted that would render the information false or misleading in any material respect. Our Directors confirm that, after taking reasonable care, they are not aware of any adverse change in market information since the date of the F&S Report which may qualify, contradict or have an adverse impact on the quality of information in this section. The information has not been independently verified by us, the Sole Sponsor or any of our or their respective directors, officers or representatives or any other person involved in the [REDACTED] nor is any representation given as to its accuracy or completeness. Except as otherwise noted, all the data and forecast in this section are derived from the F&S Report.

REPORT COMMISSIONED FROM FROST & SULLIVAN

We commissioned Frost & Sullivan, an independent market research and consulting company, to conduct an analysis of, and to prepare a report on, the death care services market in Hebei province and Langfang in China for the period from 2011 to 2021. We paid Frost & Sullivan a fee of RMB400,000, which we believe reflects market rates for reports of this type. Founded in 1961, Frost & Sullivan has 40 offices with more than 2,000 industry consultants, market research analysts, technology analysts and economists globally. It conducts industry research among other services. Frost & Sullivan has been covering the Chinese market from its offices in China since the 1990s. Its industry coverage in China includes agriculture, chemicals, materials and food, among others.

We have included certain information from the F&S Report in this document because we believe this information facilitates an understanding to the prospective investors of the death care services market and the burial services market for the regions where we currently have business operations or those targeted ones for our future business expansion in particular Hebei province and Langfang. In compiling and preparing the F&S Report, Frost & Sullivan has adopted the assumptions that (1) the global social, economic and political environment is likely to remain stable in the forecast period; and (2) the related industry key drivers are likely to drive the market in the forecast period. Frost & Sullivan’s independent research consists of both primary and secondary research obtained from various sources in respect of the death care services market in Hebei province and Langfang. Projected data were obtained from historical data analysis plotted against macroeconomic data with reference to specific industry-related factors. We believe that the sources of this information are appropriate sources for the information and we have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing this information. We have no reason to believe that this information is false or misleading in any material respect or that any fact has been omitted that would render such information false or misleading in any material respect.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW OF HEBEI’S AND LANGFANG’S MACRO ECONOMY

Hebei province is located in the northeast of China, with a land area of approximately 0.19 million square kilometers. As of December 31, 2016, the total population in Hebei province was approximately 74.7 million. Driven by a number of economic stimulus policies including “Revitalization Plans of Ten Key Industries,” the nominal GDP in Hebei province increased from RMB2,451.6 billion in 2011 to RMB3,182.8 billion in 2016, representing a CAGR of 5.4%. Nominal GDP per capita in Hebei province also increased from approximately RMB33,862 in 2011 to approximately RMB42,900 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 4.8%.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, Hebei province also achieved a substantial progress in terms of the urbanization rate, which increased from approximately 45.6% in 2011 to approximately 53.3% in 2016. The individual income levels and living standards have also improved significantly. For instance, per capita annual disposable income of urban households in Hebei province increased from RMB18,300 in 2011 to RMB28,200 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 9.0% while per capita annual disposable income of rural households in Hebei province increased from RMB7,700 in 2011 to RMB12,000 in 2016, representing a faster CAGR of 9.2%. The total retail sales value of consumer goods in Hebei province increased substantially from RMB803.6 billion in 2011 to RMB1,436.5 billion in 2016, representing a CAGR of 12.3%.

Langfang is located in the heart of Hebei province, with a land area of approximately 6,500 square kilometers. Langfang is known as the “Pearl of the Beijing-Tianjin corridor,” given its geographic proximity to Beijing and Tianjin. As of December 31, 2016, the total population in Langfang was approximately 4.7 million. Along with the robust economic growth of Hebei province, Langfang’s nominal GDP increased from RMB161.1 billion in 2011 to RMB270.6 billion in 2016, representing a CAGR of 10.9%. Nominal GDP per capita of Langfang also increased from approximately RMB38,400 in 2011 to approximately RMB57,821 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 8.6%.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China and the Bureau of Statistics of Langfang, Langfang also achieved a substantial progress in terms of the urbanization rate, which increased gradually from approximately 50.0% in 2011 to approximately 55.2% in 2016. Individual income levels and living standards have also improved significantly in the past five years. For instance, per capita annual disposable income of urban households in Langfang increased from RMB22,800 in 2011 to RMB34,500 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 8.6% while per capita annual disposable income of rural households in Langfang increased from RMB9,100 in 2011 to RMB14,300 in 2016, representing a faster CAGR of 9.5%. The total retail sales value of consumer goods in Langfang increased substantially from RMB49.3 billion in 2011 to RMB87.9 billion in 2016, representing a CAGR of 12.3%.

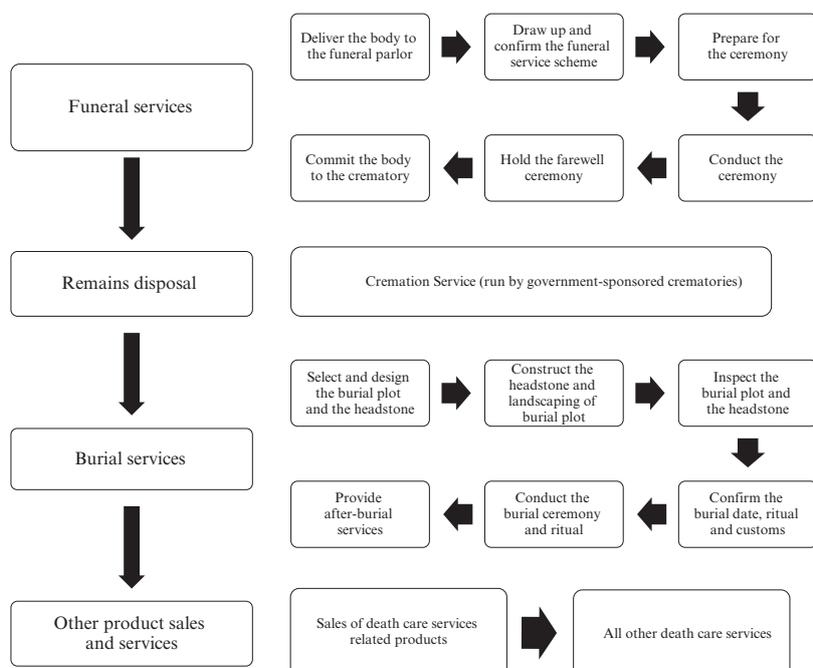
INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW OF DEATH CARE SERVICES MARKET IN HEBEI PROVINCE AND LANGFANG

Funeral is the method and etiquette to deal with human remains, which is the product of social development and also an integral part of traditional culture. China is known as the “etiquette of the state” where people have attached importance to funeral rituals. Although funeral and burial practices in contemporary China have been greatly simplified, the traditional expectation of a lavish funeral and memorial of the deceased still resonates deeply with the Chinese culture. A wide range of funeral and burial practices including ground burial, cremation, sky burial, tree burial, and many others have developed in China as people’s perception of death care services has evolved with sino-foreign cultural exchanges and other economic changes. Along with the reform and opening up policies, the death care services market in Hebei province entered a new stage of development, which has attracted an increasing number of private businesses to the burial services segment due to its significant growth potential.

Major segments of death care services market

The death care services market in Hebei province is composed of four independent and interrelated segments, including burial services, funeral services, remains disposal and other product sales and services. The burial services business accounted for more than 50% of total death care services market in terms of revenue. The burial services segment in terms of revenue in Hebei province increased significantly from RMB885.6 million in 2011 to RMB1,892.5 million in 2016, representing a CAGR of 16.4%, the fastest among the segments. The fast growth of burial services market is mainly attributed to the growth in price and the demand for burial plots.

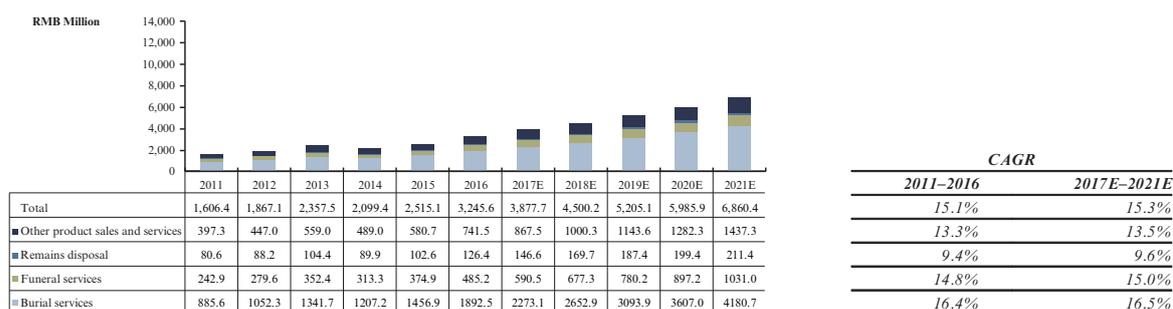


Source: F&S Report

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

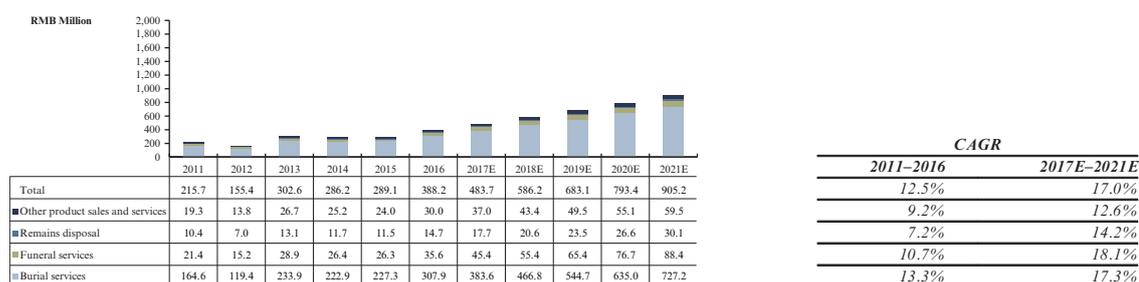
The size of the death care services market in Hebei province is expected to reach RMB6,860.4 million in terms of revenue in 2021, at a CAGR of 15.3% between 2017 and 2021. Burial services are expected to experience the fastest growth among the segments and reach RMB4,180.7 million in terms of revenue in 2021, at a CAGR of 16.5% between 2017 and 2021.

Size of Death Care Services Market in Hebei Province by Segment, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Size of Death Care Services Market in Langfang by Segment, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

KEY GROWTH DRIVERS

Growing aging population and number of deaths

The Hebei province has become an aging society. The elderly population aged 65 and above in Hebei province increased from 8.2% of total population in 2011 to 10.6% in 2016. The elderly population aged 65 and above in Langfang increased from 7.9% to 10.4% of total population during the same period. In 2016, there were approximately 470,600 and 19,700 deaths in Hebei province and Langfang, respectively. Due to the increasing number of elderly population, the number of deaths in Hebei province is expected to grow steadily from 2017 to 2021. As Hebei province has a large population base, the increase in the elderly population and the corresponding increase in the number of deaths represent favorable growth potential for the death care services market.

Death rate is affected by a variety of factors, including among others, age, medical care, and economic factors. As a result, the death rate in Hebei province has less volatility from 2011 to 2016 compared with Langfang where the death rate is more sensitive to these factors due to a much smaller population base. Driven by these factors, the death rate in Hebei province and Langfang is expected to grow steadily from 2017 to 2021.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

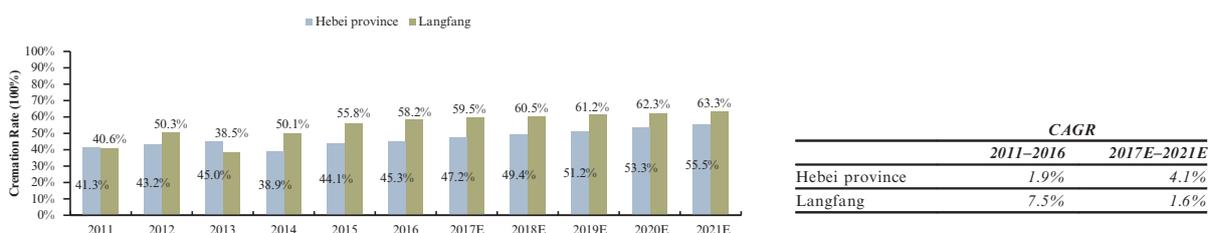
Per capita spending driven by urbanization

Driven by the increasing urbanization rate, the per capita spending on death care services in Hebei province increased from RMB8,242 in 2011 to RMB15,223 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 13.1%. With the growth of urbanization rate and per capita spending on death care services, residents are more willing to choose more personalized death care services. The per capita spending on death care services in Langfang also increased rapidly from RMB8,561 in 2011 to RMB18,052 in 2016, representing a CAGR of 16.1%. To meet the evolving customer demand, the death care service providers have launched a variety of new services in recent years. Moreover, motivated by the traditional culture and customs, elaborate burial and interment rituals have become a filial piety standards in Hebei province, and as a result, the demand for death care services in Hebei province has become relatively insensitive to price. Therefore, the growth in per capita spending is likely to drive the demand for the death care services market, and is expected to achieve higher growth from 2017 to 2021.

Favorable policy promoting cremation rate

The PRC government has placed high priority on conserving land and protecting the environment in the reform of death care services market and has promoted the cremation rate since 1997, when the PRC Regulations on the Administration of the Death Care Services Industry (殯葬管理條例) was promulgated by the State Council, which specified that cremation should be carried out in areas with limited farmland, dense population and convenient transportation and apart from some rural areas, cremation has become a mandatory procedure before burial in the death care services. According to the Guidance for Accelerating the Implementation of People-Benefit Funeral Policies in Hebei Province (河北省加快推進實施惠民殯葬政策的指導意見) promulgated by the Civil Affairs Department of Hebei province in 2012, Hebei province aimed to increase the cremation rate by 2% each year to improve the ecological environment and save the usage of agricultural land. As a result, the promotion and the increase of cremation rate is generally in line with the accelerating urbanization rate and drives the demand for cemeteries. Although rural residents believe the cremation is not respectful action for their older generations, urban residents are more open and acceptable to modern funeral services and the cremation. Moreover, urban areas have more complete funeral system and facilities, including more advanced funeral service facilities, larger service network, sufficient human resources and more management experience.

Cremation Rate in Hebei Province and Langfang, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

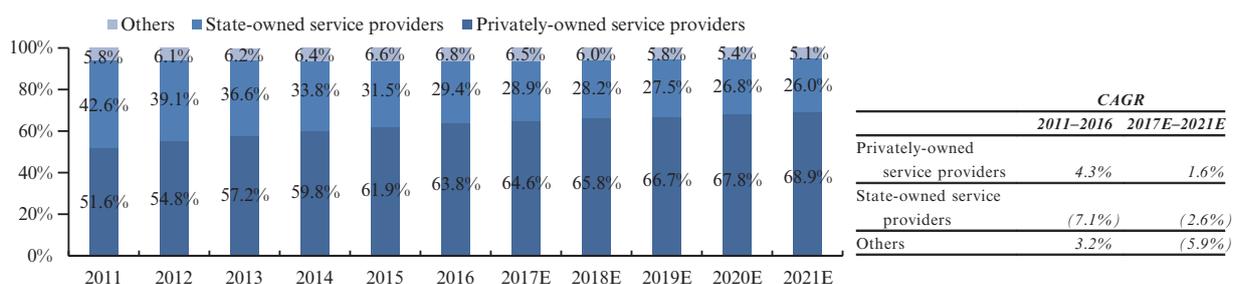
Privately-owned companies versus state-owned companies

Privately-owned companies dominate the death care services market in terms of revenue and the number of services providers. Unlike the stated-owned competitors, privately-owned services providers provide a wider range of services with more customization and higher quality, including the transfer of the remains, ceremony arrangements, and sales of related products. Privately-owned companies have brought various changes and diversifications to the market in terms of business models and management systems to meet the increasing demand especially for the middle and high income families.

State-owned death care services companies, however, are relatively large in scale compared to privately-owned companies, and typically offer basic and limited death care services such as sales of burial plots and urns and other ancillary services. State-owned death care service companies are under the control of civil affairs authorities and provide primarily basic welfare services to meet the demand of low income families.

The privately-owned death care services providers as a percentage of the size of the death care services market in Langfang in terms of revenue increased gradually from approximately 51.6% in 2011 to approximately 63.8% in 2016 and is forecasted to reach approximately 68.9% by 2021, representing a CAGR of 1.6% between 2017 and 2021. The state-owned companies as a percentage of the size of death care services market in Langfang in terms of revenue experienced significant decrease, however, from approximately 42.6% in 2011 to approximately 29.4% in 2016.

Market Size of Death Care Service Providers Breakdown in Langfang, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Competitive death care services market in Hebei province and Langfang

The death care services market in Hebei province is fragmented and competitive with approximately 180 services providers and over 3,400 employees as of December 31, 2016, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. A majority of these services providers are small and have limited brand recognition. The death care service market is mostly a regional business and a majority of death care services providers tend to serve only local communities.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

On the contrary, the death care services market in Langfang is relatively concentrated and with 18 services providers compete in the city level with a majority of the market share dominated by leading players. However, the funeral services segment within Langfang is highly fragmented and consists of a large number of local funeral services providers, most of which are small, family-run businesses and are therefore not sensitive to new entrants in the market. Compared to other cities in Hebei province, Langfang has competitive advantages from its geographic proximity to Beijing and Tianjin.

Burial services market in Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang

Among the four major segments of the death care services market, burial services is the largest and fastest-growing segment in both Hebei province and Langfang, accounting for approximately 58.3% and 79.3% of the total market share in terms of revenue in 2016, respectively. Between 2011 and 2016, the size of the burial services market in terms of revenue in Hebei province and Langfang grew significantly at a CAGR of 16.4% and 13.3%, respectively. The slower growth in Langfang was mainly due to the more pronounced fluctuation in the number of death in Langfang. Driven by the key growth drivers, the growth trend is expected to reverse by 2021, and the size of the burial services market in terms of revenue in Langfang is projected to grow at a faster CAGR of 17.3% compared to 16.5% in Hebei province.

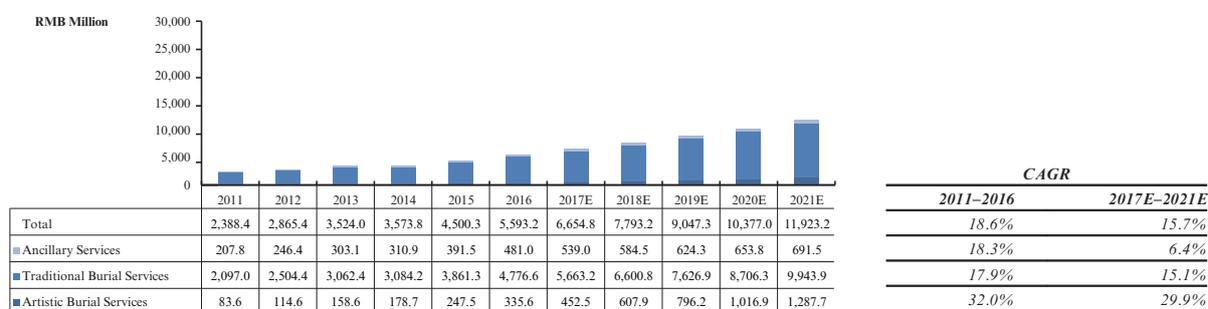
According to the F&S Report, given the limited supply of land and growing demand for ground burial sites, the price of burial plots is expected to further increase in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. As of 2016, the price of burial plots in Beijing ranged from approximately RMB40,000 to RMB400,000 per unit, while the price of burial plots in Tianjin and Hebei province ranged from RMB30,000 to RMB300,000 per unit, and from RMB8,000 to RMB150,000 per unit, respectively. By 2021, as driven by the robust demand, the price of burial plots is expected to increase further in Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei province. As of the end of 2016, there were approximately 75 burial sites in Beijing and Tianjin, which offer similar death care services but with higher fees to that of the Group. Limited supply of land and growing demand for ground burial sites have underscored recent increases in burial plots prices, which are expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, due to the factors such as limited land resources and the scarcity of land allocated to cemeteries, it is difficult to obtain large areas of land in prime locations, especially in established cities such as Beijing and Tianjin. Given that the local burial plots in Beijing and Tianjin are relatively limited and expensive, the demand from residents in Beijing and Tianjin for burial services in neighboring cities, such as Langfang, is expected to increase further in the future to satisfy the unmet demand.

The traditional burial services markets, representing over 80% of the overall burial services markets, in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang increased from RMB2,097.0 million, RMB801.5 million and RMB142.0 million, respectively, in 2011 to RMB4,776.6 million, RMB1,635.1 million and RMB256.5 million, respectively, in 2016, representing a CAGR of 17.9%, 15.3% and 12.5%, respectively. In the next five years, the traditional burial services markets in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang are expected to grow steadily, representing a CAGR of 15.1%, 15.8% and 16.5%, respectively.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

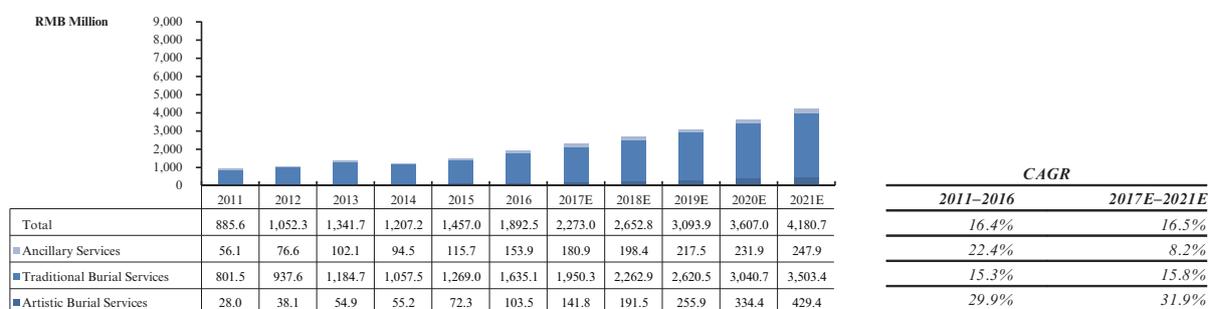
The artistic burial services markets in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang increased from RMB83.6 million, RMB28.0 million and RMB6.1 million, respectively, in 2011 to RMB335.6 million, RMB103.5 million and RMB19.1 million, respectively, in 2016, representing a CAGR of 32.0%, 29.9% and 25.7%, respectively. In the next five years, as artistic burial plots can meet the customized demand from customers, the artistic burial services markets in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang are expected to grow at much faster rate than traditional burial services market, representing a CAGR of 29.9%, 31.9% and 31.4%, respectively. By 2021, the market size of artistic burial services is expected to reach RMB80.0 million in Langfang, representing a CAGR of 31.9%, almost twice faster than both the growth rates of traditional burial services and the overall burial services market.

Size of Burial Services Market by Segment in Jing-Jin-Ji Megalopolis, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Size of Burial Services Market by Segment in Hebei Province, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Size of Burial Services Market by Segment in Langfang, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

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INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

In 2016, the top five death care services providers accounted for approximately 93.2% of the death care services market in Langfang. Our Company was the third largest death care services provider in Langfang in terms of revenue in 2016.

Top Five Death Care Services Providers by Revenue in Langfang, 2016

Ranking	Company	Revenue (RMB Million)	Market Share
1	A	197.3	50.8%
2	B	87.6	22.6%
3	Our Company	31.2	8.0%
4	C	26.5	6.8%
5	D	19.2	5.0%
Total		361.8	93.2%

Source: F&S Report

In 2016, the top five burial services providers accounted for approximately 94.8% of the burial services market in Langfang. Our Company was the third largest burial services provider in Langfang in terms of revenue in 2016.

Top Five Burial Services Providers by Revenue in Langfang, 2016

Ranking	Company	Revenue (RMB Million)	Market Share
1	A	154.9	50.3%
2	B	71.8	23.3%
3	Our Company	28.5	9.3%
4	C	21.2	6.9%
5	D	15.4	5.0%
Total		290.8	94.8%

Source: F&S Report

ENTRY BARRIERS AND CONSTRAINTS OF DEATH CARE SERVICES MARKET IN LANGFANG

High regulatory barriers

In Hebei province, the approval of cemetery operation is strictly regulated by the government. For a long time, death care services providers in Hebei province have been under single ownership, exclusively permitted to government-sponsored operators. Despite the gradual commercialization of the death care services market, the construction of funeral parlors and crematoria remains subject to the strict and complex government approval process.

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Price controls from government

The increasing price for death care services in recent years has attracted the attention especially from the PRC government, who has the power to enforce price control policies. Pursuant to the Notice on the Cancellation of the Fee-charging Permit System and Strengthening the Supervision (關於取消收費許可證制度加強事中事後監管的通知) promulgated by the Hebei Price Bureau and the Department of Finance of Hebei Province on May 18, 2015, the system of fee-charging permit and annual review has been revoked. However, future adverse changes in price-related regulations may affect the business of death care services providers in Hebei province.

Tightening land supply

As Hebei government vigorously promotes ecological burial practices, the approval of cemetery land and license is becoming increasingly stringent. There have been few new cemetery operators approved in China. For example, Beijing has ceased approving new cemeteries, and Shanghai has not approved new cemeteries since 2008.

As the competition in the market intensifies, the scarcity of cemetery land resource would become a critical factor for death care services providers to maintain and expand their business. In response to such challenge, large death care services providers are likely to acquire smaller players to achieve further development bring synergistic effect to increase their competitive advantages.

Brand recognition

The competitiveness of death care services providers is established from word of mouth, and customers are more inclined to choose renowned service providers. In a competitive market, well-known cemetery operators have established their competitive advantages in responses to the fierce competition. Consumers with high purchasing power are more likely to choose well-established death care service providers over new entrants.

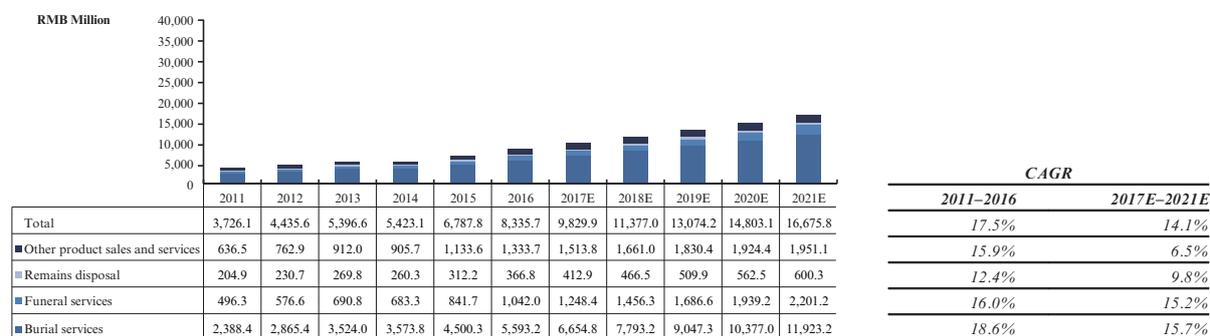
FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FROM JING-JIN-JI INTEGRATION AND OUTLOOK OF THE DEATH CARE SERVICES MARKET

Overview of the death care services market in Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis

The Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis is one of the largest regional death care services markets in China. The market size of the death care services in terms of revenue in the region increased from approximately RMB3,726.1 million in 2011 to RMB8,335.7 million in 2016, representing a CAGR of 17.5%. In addition, prices of death care products and services in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis are relatively transparent and the services offered tend to be of high quality and of a diverse range. As of the end of 2016, there were approximately 260 death care services providers with a total number of labor of 6,200 in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. The death care services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis is highly competitive and fragmented with high barriers to entry. Most leading services providers are well-established, state-owned, and large in size. With a robust regional economy, increasing income levels of households, continued aging of population and scarcity of cemetery land in the region, the death care services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis has strong growth potentials.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Size of Death Care Services Market in Jing-Jin-Ji Megalopolis by Segment, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Expected economic growth opportunities

According to the “Langfang’s City Master Plan (2016–2030),” by 2030, Langfang will become an important node in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, an cluster district of strategic emerging industries and modern services industries and a regional central city with certain international influence. Langfang is located in the central area of the layout of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. As the target of the plan, the urbanization rate of Langfang is expected to reach 62% and 77% by 2020 and 2030, respectively. Langfang will continue to improve its infrastructure, including the construction and extension of 10 expressways, 24 regional highways and eight railways. According to the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan of Langfang,” Langfang also plans to jointly construct five industrial zones and parks with Beijing and Tianjin from 2017 to 2020, including the Beijing New Airport Economic Zone, Yizhuang-Yongqing High-tech Industrial Development Zone and Gu’an High-tech Industrial Park. As a result, the death care service market in Langfang is likely to benefit from the further integration and coordinated development of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis.

Market size of death care services market

The growth of death care services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis was mainly driven by the increasing per capita spending on death care services and the increasing cremation rate. From 2017 to 2021, death care services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis is expected to maintain rapid growth and reach RMB16.7 billion in 2021.

The death care services market in Langfang will maintain a strong growth from 2017 to 2021 with an expanding customer base covering the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. As the price of burial plots in Beijing and Tianjin have become increasingly unaffordable for many local residents due to factors such as limited supply of land and growing demand for ground burial sites, cemetery operators in Langfang become highly competitive in offering affordable services. As a result, the market size and the revenue of cemetery operators in Langfang are expected to maintain a fast-paced growth.

Growing per capita spending on death care services in Langfang

Compared with Langfang, the per capita spending on death care services are much higher in Beijing and Tianjin. Apart from stronger consuming ability, the price of cemeteries in Beijing and Tianjin are much more expensive due to the tight supply of

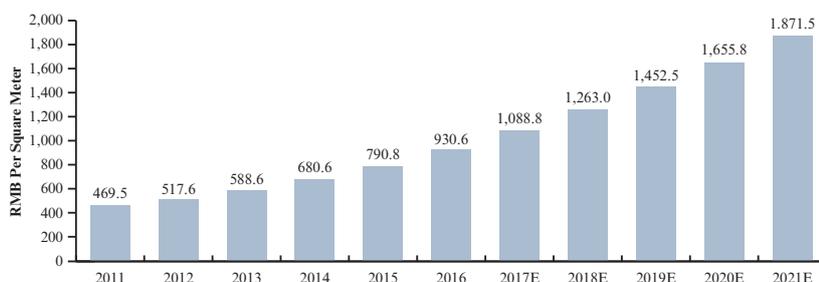
INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

cemetery sites. Death care services in Langfang present a cost-effective solution attractive to an increasing number of customers from Beijing and Tianjin. Consequently, the per capita spending on death care service in Langfang is expected to achieve higher growth than that of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis in general from 2017 to 2021.

MAJOR COST TREND

The major costs of death care services providers include the acquisition of cemetery land, the purchase of headstones as well as other overhead expenditures to maintain the business operations. The price of cemetery land in Langfang increased from RMB469.5 per sq.m. in 2011 to RMB930.6 per sq.m. in 2016, representing a CAGR of 14.7%. Driven by the growing demand from property developers and the limited supply of land resources, the price of cemetery land in Langfang is expected to reach RMB1,871.5 per sq.m. by 2021, representing a CAGR of 14.5% between 2017 and 2021.

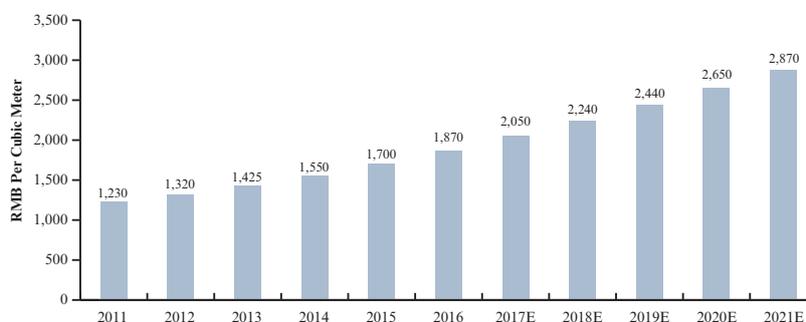
Price of Cemetery Land in Langfang, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

Between 2011 and 2016, the average price of headstones increased from RMB1,230 per cubic meter to RMB1,870 per cubic meter, representing a CAGR of 8.7%. The average price of headstones is expected to reach RMB2,870 per cubic meter by 2021, representing a CAGR of 8.8% between 2017 and 2021.

Average Price of Headstones in Langfang, 2011–2021E



Source: F&S Report

REGULATION

This section sets forth summaries of certain aspects of PRC laws and regulations, which are relevant to our operation and business.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO CEMETERY

PRC Regulations on the Administration of the Death Care Services Industry

According to the PRC Regulations on the Administration of the Death Care Services Industry (the "**Administration Regulations**") which came into effect on July 21, 1997 after promulgation by the PRC State Council and was subsequently amended on November 9, 2012, the MCA under the State Council shall be responsible for funeral and burial administration in the PRC. The Civil Affairs Bureau of the local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for funeral and burial administration in their respective jurisdictions. The construction of cemeteries shall be subject to the examination, verification and consent of the local Civil Affairs Bureau at the county level and the department of civil affairs at the administrative level of municipalities and autonomous prefectures in which the cemeteries to be constructed, and is subject to the approval of its counterparts at the administrative level of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The construction of cemeteries with foreign investment shall be subject to the examination, verification and consent of the department of civil affairs of the local government in the relevant provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and is subject to the approval of its counterparts of the State Council. No institution or individual may establish any funeral and burial facility without prior approval from the designated authorities. Where funeral and burial facilities are constructed without approval, the department of civil affairs shall, in conjunction with the departments of construction administration and land administration, ban the same, order the restoration of the site to its original condition, confiscate illegal gains, and may concurrently impose a fine of between 100% and 300% of the illegal gains. Funeral services institutions shall strengthen the administration of funeral service facilities, renew and transform outmoded cremation equipment and prevent environmental pollution. Staff providing death care services are required to conform to operational procedures and professional ethics, provide standardized and civilized services, and may not avail themselves of any monetary or material benefits that may become available to them during the course of their services. Failure to comply with this regulation may result in refund by order of the department of civil affairs and be subject to criminal liability in the event of crime.

Provisional Measures on Cemetery Administration

Pursuant to the Provisional Measures on Cemetery Administration which was promulgated by the MCA on August 25, 1992, cemeteries are classified into cemeteries for public welfare and commercial cemeteries. Public welfare cemeteries provide burial places for rural communities. Commercial cemeteries provide burial places for urban communities on a fee-for-service basis. Construction of cemeteries may take place on barren hills and wasteland, but not occupy arable land, scenic areas or near reservoirs, lakes, rivers, roadsides or railway embankments. Cemetery land is owned by the state or national collectives and such land cannot be transferred or purchased without authorization of the relevant government authorities. The cemetery enterprises must establish cemetery

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management agencies or employ full-time management personnel to take charge of the construction, management and maintenance of the cemetery according to the size of the cemetery. A public welfare cemetery may not, without approval from the relevant government authorities, engage in funeral business. Management fees charged by a commercial cemetery shall cover no more than 20 years of service. Commercial cemeteries may charge grave rental fees, construction material fees, burial fees and grave protection and management fees for the provision of burial places.

According to the Directive Opinions on Further Deepening of the Funeral and Burial Services Reform and Promoting the Scientific Development of the Funeral and Burial Industry (關於進一步深化殯葬改革促進殯葬事業科學發展的指導意見), which was promulgated by the MCA on December 3, 2009, cemetery operators shall sell or lease graves or niches in advance upon strict proof of death or cremation, except where such graves or niches are sold or leased in advance to the surviving spouse, the elderly or critically ill patients for personal use.

Measures for Funeral Management in Hebei Province

Pursuant to the Measures for Funeral Management in Hebei Province which was promulgated by the Civil Affairs Bureau of Hebei province on September 28, 1994 and amended on January 1, 1998, November 30, 2010, January 1, 2012 and May 10, 2013, local government at or above county level shall construct facilities for death care services, such as funeral parlors, crematoria and cemeteries. Except for ethnic minorities who are allowed to opt for coffin burial after death in accordance with the national regulations, citizens within crematoria areas shall practice cremation while citizens within areas for the reform of burial may opt for coffin burial after death. Citizens who opt for cremation voluntarily should be encouraged and supported and such decision shall not be intervened by others. Local government of all levels shall list all expenses required for the relocation, expansion and alteration of death care service facilities and the renewal and improvement of death care service equipment in their financial budgets. Commercial cemeteries shall be operated and managed by death care management authorities at municipal or county level and may be not established and operated by other institutions and individuals. After opined by the Department of Civil Affairs at municipal and county level and reviewed by local government of the same level, the establishment and operation of commercial cemeteries shall be approved by the department of civil affairs at provincial level. Its operation shall be also subject to the obtaining of Commercial Cemetery Operation License (公墓經營許可證). The establishment and operation of commercial cemeteries by a sino-foreign joint venture shall comply with applicable regulations of the state. Any establishment of commercial cemeteries in violation of the above Measures shall be banned by departments of civil affairs at or above county level and the construction and land administrative departments.

Opinions of Department of Civil Affairs of Hebei Province on the Facilitation of Green Burial to Improve Ecological Environment

Under the Opinions of Department of Civil Affairs of Hebei Province on the Facilitation of Green Burial to Improve Ecological Environment (河北省民政廳關於加快推進綠色殯葬改善生態環境的意見) promulgated and implemented by Department of Civil

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Affairs of Hebei Province on September 25, 2013, green burial mainly promotes cremation and simplified funeral procedures, accelerates the upgrade and reform of facilities and fixtures for funerals, advocates an ecological form of funeral which in non-polluting and land-saving, initiates civilized and eco-friendly forms for praying for respects as well as actively carries out funeral policies which are in favour of people. The development of operational and commercial cemeteries is strictly controlled. The area of a tomb shall not exceed one square meter and the tombstone shall be miniaturized and beautified. Cemeteries are also encouraged to increase cultural substances and educational functions. Various governments and relevant departments shall accelerate the development of green burial through various measures, such as holding meetings, monitoring and performing spot checks, making adjustments in due course and reporting.

Regulations on Cemeteries for Foreign Investments

Under the Foreign Investment Guidance Provisions (指導外商投資方向規定) which was promulgated by the State Council on February 11, 2002 and came into effect on April 1, 2002 and the Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries (外商投資產業指導目錄) which was promulgated by the MOFCOM and National Development and Reform Commission on March 10, 2015, foreign investment in cemeteries is allowed and such industry is not a restricted or prohibited category of business.

Based on the Administration Regulations, the construction of funeral and burial facilities with foreign investment shall be subject to the examination, verification and consent of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the local government in the relevant provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and then examination and approval by the MCA under the State Council. However, as stipulated by the Directive of the State Council on the Fifth Batch of Revocation and Delegation of the Administrative Levels for Examination and Approval (關於第五批取消和下放管理層級行政審批項目的決定) (the “**Directive**”) issued by the State Council on July 4, 2010 and the Circular of the General Office of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Issues Concerning the Regulation of Examination and Approval Authority Over the Construction of Foreign-Invested Burial Facilities (民政部辦公廳關於規範利用外資建設殯葬設施審批權限問題的通知) (the “**Circular**”) issued on September 6, 2010, since July 4, 2010, the examination and approval authority for the construction of foreign-invested funeral and burial facilities has been delegated by the national authorities to the local level, the same level of approval required in Article 8(1) of the Administration Regulations for approval of a domestic invested funeral and burial facility.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRICE CONTROLS

Price Law of the People’s Republic of China

According to the Price Law of the People’s Republic of China which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on December 29, 1997 and came into effect on May 1, 1998, prices for goods and services are divided into three categories:

- Market pricing — pricing determined by market forces;

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- Guided pricing — pricing determined by the company and approved by the local pricing authorities; and
- Fixed pricing — pricing determined by the government without company input.

The PRC Government has the power to enforce guided and fixed pricing for the purpose of macro-control.

In addition, business operators not carrying out the guided pricing, fixed pricing and the intervention measures and emergency measures of the statutory price shall be ordered for rectification, and their illegal income shall be confiscated. They may be imposed a fine of up to five times of the amount of illegal income. Fine may be imposed on those operators without illegal income, while business suspension for rectification shall be ordered for serious occasions.

The Directive Opinions on Further Strengthening the Management of Funeral and Burial Service Pricing Regulations

According to the Directive Opinions on Further Strengthening the Management of Funeral and Burial Service Pricing Regulations (國家發展改革委、民政部關於進一步加強殯葬服務收費管理有關問題的指導意見) which was promulgated by the NDRC and the MCA and came into effect on March 22, 2012, it further ascertained the pricing policy for death care services as follows:

1. Reasonably differentiate the nature of the services offered

Death care services shall be classified into two types: basic services and derivative services (optional services). Basic services cover transportation of remains (including carriage and disinfection), storage of remains (including refrigeration), cremation and deposit of remains, and related services. Local authorities shall reasonably ascertain the scope of basic services, depending on local circumstances, to ensure satisfaction of the basic needs of local people.

Provided that a sufficient supply of basic services is available to satisfy the needs of the general public in terms of size and quality, funeral and burial units may develop derivative services. Derivative services refer to special services selected by customers other than basic services. These services may include embalming and preservation, rental of condolence areas and equipment, and related services.

2. Strengthen pricing regulation of death care services

Pricing of basic services shall apply fixed pricing, which shall be standardized and determined by the local pricing administration and other relevant authorities. Pricing shall be based strictly on cost monitoring, review and investigation, and the non-profit principle. Fixed pricing shall take into consideration local financial subsidies and may be adjusted from time to time. Pricing of the derivative services that are closely related to basic services shall apply guided pricing, which can be included in the local pricing schedule and set at the local level depending on local market conditions.

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3. Strengthen the guidance of pricing of goods used in funerals

Pricing of goods used in funerals such as cinerary casket, grave clothing, wreaths and related items shall apply necessary guided pricing by the local pricing departments. Such pricing may be included in the local pricing schedule and delegated to the local government or subject to other necessary pricing administration, depending on local market conditions.

4. Standardize cemetery pricing

Pricing for non-profit cemeteries for public welfare shall apply fixed pricing, which shall be standardized and determined by the local pricing administration together with other relevant authorities. Such pricing shall be based strictly on cost monitoring, review and investigation, the non-profit principle and the principle of universal affordability. Pricing for other cemeteries shall apply market pricing set by business operators subject to strengthened guidance and regulations. However, pricing intervention and regulation by the government shall be conducted as the law permits if necessary to curb unreasonable pricing. Pricing for cemetery maintenance and management shall apply fixed pricing. If the terms of the contract for use of a burial plot expires and a renewal is applied for, the cemetery operation units shall charge cemetery maintenance and management fees, which shall be included in the local pricing schedule applying guided pricing in cooperation with the local pricing administration. The pricing thereof shall be ascertained by calculation of actual costs and reasonable profits incurred for maintaining and managing cemeteries at the local level.

Provisional Measures on Pricing Regulation of Death Care Services in Hebei Province

According to the Notice on the Provisional Measures on Pricing Regulation of Death Care Services in Hebei Province (河北省物價局、河北省民政廳關於印發《河北省殯葬收費管理暫行辦法》的通知) promulgated by the Price Bureau of Hebei Province and the Civil Affairs Bureau of Hebei Province on June 28, 2005 and came into effect on July 10, 2005, the Price departments and civil affairs departments at all levels shall be responsible for the management of the pricing and standard of death care services in accordance with the laws. Unified provincial policy with hierarchical management approach is adopted in the pricing of death care services. Fixed pricing and market pricing are managed separately in accordance with relevant authorities. Fees for cemetery include fees charged for services of the settlement of remains and the burial process of the burial unit and shall be settled within 20 years. Public welfare cemeteries providing remains or ash burial services for rural communities must not conduct external business and charge for fee.

- Pursuant to the planning of funeral and burial facilities of the departments of civil affairs, the measure on pricing regulation of cemeteries established under the approval of the departments of civil affairs or that at provincial level to provide paid services to citizens shall be uniformly formulated by the price departments at provincial level.
- Fees for cemeteries are classified into fees for standard services and fees for special services. Fees for standard items include land leasing fees, cemeteries (cremation plots or ash halls) management fees, cemeteries construction fees,

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cemeteries maintenance fees and greening fees. Fees for special services refer to fees charged for the provision of special burial services at the request of clients which are subject to the same pricing management as special funeral services.

- The pricing of provincial cemeteries shall be determined by the provincial price departments while the pricing of city or county cemeteries shall be determined by the price departments of the city or county where the cemetery is located in accordance with the provincial measures, and enforced after the filing to the provincial price departments.

All funeral services units shall perform objective and unified pricing, clear quotation, and high transparency under the supervision of the public and society. All price departments and civil affairs departments shall enhance the management and supervision on funeral services units. Where a funeral services unit violates such provisions, such as establishing pricing items without authorization, raising charging criteria, failing to perform objective and unified pricing and clear quotation and providing irresponsible services, it shall be subject to investigation and punishment of the price departments according to the laws.

Pursuant to the Notice on the Cancellation of the Fee-charging Permit System and Strengthening the Supervision (關於取消收費許可證制度加強事中事後監管的通知) promulgated by the Hebei Price Bureau and the Department of Finance of Hebei Province on May 18, 2015, the system of fee-charging permit and annual review shall be revoked. Since May 1, 2015, the fee-charging permit system has been revoked across the province and the annual review on the fee-charging permit has also been suspended. The system of fee-charging permit and annual review shall be replaced with a charges report system, which shall be established by the price bureaus and financial departments at various levels to focus on the situation of the charging unit and its balance of income and expenditures. Lists of charges and prices shall be made public. Prices and financial departments at different levels are required to establish a list of charges and an annual standard list of charges for administrative affairs as well as the system for preparing the lists.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law and Practice Notes on the Law of Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises

According to the Foreign Invested Enterprise Law of the PRC (中華人民共和國外資企業法) which was amended by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 31, 2000 and September 3, 2016 and came into effect on October 1, 2016 and Practice Notes on the Law of Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises of the PRC (中華人民共和國外資企業法實施細則) which came into effect on April 12, 2001 and was amended by the State Council on February 19, 2014, foreign enterprises and other economic organizations or individuals are allowed to establish foreign enterprises in China. Foreign enterprises which establish and alter the special access management measures set out by the State

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Council shall be approved by the Ministry of Commerce of the State Council and certificate of approval shall be granted. Foreign enterprises which do not establish and alter the special access management measures are subject to filing management.

Chinese-foreign Equity Joint Venture Law

According to the Chinese-foreign Equity Joint Venture Law (中外合資經營企業法) which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on July 8, 1979, amended on April 4, 1990, March 15, 2001 and September 3, 2016 and came into effect on October 1, 2016, Implementation Regulations of the Chinese-foreign Equity Joint Venture Law (中外合資經營企業法實施條例) which was promulgated by the State Council in 1983 and amended in 2001 and 2011 and further amended on February 19, 2014, and the principle of equality and reciprocity, foreign companies, enterprises as well as other economic organizations and individuals are allowed to establish joint ventures with domestic companies, enterprises as well as other economic organizations in China. Agreements, contracts and articles of association executed by parties to a joint venture, which implement the special access management measures set out by the State Council, shall be subject to the approval of relevant commerce department while foreign enterprises which do not implement the special access management measures are subject to filing management. Parties to a joint venture shall share profits, risks and losses in the proportion of their respective registered capital and net profits shall be allocated in the proportion of registered capital of each parties to the joint venture.

Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries (amended in 2015)

The investments of foreign investors and foreign invested enterprises in China shall comply with the Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries (外商投資產業指導目錄) (amended in 2015) which was promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce on March 10, 2015, the Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries comprises Directory of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment (鼓勵外商投資產業目錄), Directory of Restricted Industries for Foreign Investment (限制外商投資產業目錄) and Directory of Prohibited Industries for Foreign Investment (禁止外商投資產業目錄). Industries which do not included in the above directories are classified into the Directory of Permitted Industries for Foreign Investment (允許外商投資產業目錄). Where an investment belongs to the encouraged directory, foreign investment may enjoy preferential policies or benefits in certain circumstances. Where an investment belongs to the restricted directory, foreign investment shall be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Where an investment belongs to the prohibited directory, no foreign investment will be allowed.

Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Commerce on Clarifying the Authority for Examination and Approval of Foreign Investment in Funeral Services and Facilities

Under the Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Commerce on Clarifying the Authority for Examination and Approval of Foreign Investment in Funeral Services and Facilities (商務部辦公廳關於明確外商投資殯葬服務設施審批權限的通知) promulgated by the General Office of the Ministry of Commerce on April 7, 2015, the establishment of funeral services and facilities by a foreign enterprise shall obtain a permission from the

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Ministry of Civil Affairs pursuant to Regulations on the Administration of the Death Care Services Industry (殯葬管理條例), and subject to review and approval by competent regional commercial departments. In respect of any subsequent changes of foreign-invested funeral services and facilities which involve material matters, such as merger and acquisition, addition of capital and transfer of equity interests, the competent regional commercial departments shall seek opinions from the competent civil affairs departments.

Notice of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on Effectively Conducting the Relevant Registration Work after the Implementation of the Recordation Administration of Foreign-Invested Enterprises

According to the Notice of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on Effectively Conducting the Relevant Registration Work after the Implementation of the Recordation Administration of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (工商總局關於做好外商投資企業實行備案管理後有關登記註冊工作的通知) which was promulgated by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on September 30, 2016, it stipulated the principles of registration for foreign invested enterprises which do not involve implementation of special access management measures and the registration system was refined.

Announcement (2017) No. 4 of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce

According to Announcement (2017) No. 4 of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce which was promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce on June 28, 2017, the Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries (amended in 2017) which has been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council is hereby promulgated for implementation as of July 28, 2017. The scope of special access management measures for foreign investment shall be governed by provisions therein on restricted and prohibited industries as well as encouraged industries and the Directory of Foreign-Invested Industries (amended in 2015) promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce on March 10, 2015 shall be repealed simultaneously.

Provisional Measures on the Management of the Establishment of Foreign-invested Enterprise and the Change of its Filings

On October 8, 2016, the Ministry of Commerce promulgated the Provisional Measures on the Management of the Establishment of Foreign-invested Enterprise and the Change of its Filings (外商投資企業設立及變更備案管理暫行辦法) (the "Provisional Measures") which came into effect on the same date. In accordance with the Provisional Measures, the Provisional Measures shall be applicable to the establishment and change of a foreign-invested enterprise which does not involve the special access management measures provided by the state. In respect of the formalities of the establishment or change of filings of foreign-invested enterprise, the foreign-invested enterprise or its investors shall submit relevant documents through the integrated information system of foreign investment.

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Provisional Regulations on Domestic Investment of Foreign-invested Enterprises

According to the Provisional Regulations on Domestic Investment of Foreign-invested Enterprises (關於外商投資企業境內投資的暫行規定) which was promulgated jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (now Ministry of Commerce) and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on July 25, 2000 and amended on May 26, 2006 and October 28, 2015, the domestic investment of foreign-invested enterprises shall comply with the requirements set out in the Directions on Foreign Investment (《指導外商投資方向規定》) and the Directory of Foreign Investment. Foreign-invested enterprises are not allowed to invest in sectors which are prohibited from foreign investment. Where a foreign-invested enterprise establishes a company in any restricted sector, it shall be subject to the approval of the competent provincial departments under the Ministry of Commerce. The company registration authority will decide whether registration will be permitted or not in accordance with the Company Law (公司法) and the Administrative Regulations on Company Registration (公司登記管理條例). Where a registration is permitted, Business License for an Enterprise Legal Person (企業法人營業執照) will be granted and note of "Investment of Foreign-invested Enterprise" will be attached to the column of enterprise type. A foreign-invested enterprise shall make the filings with the original approving authority within 30 days after the establishment of the invested company.

REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Under the Regulations on the Administration of Foreign Exchange (外匯管理條例) which was promulgated by the State Council on January 29, 1996, came into effect on April 1, 1996 and amended on January 14, 1997 and August 1, 2008, conditions, time limit and other contents in respect of foreign exchange incomes of domestic organizations and individuals which can be remitted to China or deposited outside China shall be stipulated by the foreign exchange department of the State Council in accordance with the status of international incomes and expenses as well as needs of foreign exchange management. Foreign exchange incomes under current account items can be kept or sold to financial institutions which settle and sell foreign exchange in accordance with relevant regulations of the state. Domestic institutions or individuals which make direct off-shore investment or engage in issuance and transaction of marketable securities and derivatives shall register with the foreign exchange department of the State Council in accordance with relevant regulations. Transactions that require approval or acknowledgment in advance by the competent authority of the State must complete the necessary approval or acknowledgment procedures before registration of foreign exchange. China would implement a regulated and managed floating exchange rate system based on market supply and demand for the RMB exchange rate.

Under the Notice on the Management of Offshore Investment and Financing and Round Trip Investment By Domestic Residents through Special Purpose Vehicles (關於境內居民通過特殊目的公司境外投融資及返程投資外匯管理有關問題的通知, the "Circular 37"), which is promulgated by SAFE on July 4, 2014 and came into effect from the same day, before a domestic resident contributes its legally owned domestic and overseas assets or equity interests to a Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPV"), it shall be required to register with local branch of SAFE for foreign exchange registration of overseas investments and to

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update such registration in the event of any changes of basic information of the registered SPV or major changes in its capital, including increase and decrease in its capital, transfer, conversion, consolidation or subdivision of its shares. The SPV refers to “offshore enterprise directly established or indirectly controlled by a domestic resident (including domestic entity and individual resident) with their legally owned assets and equity interests in such domestic enterprise, or legally owned offshore assets or equity interests, for the purpose of investment and financing.” “Round Trip Investment” refers to “any direct investment activities carried out by a domestic resident directly or indirectly through a SPV, including establishing a foreign-invested enterprise or project in the PRC by way of new establishment, merger or acquisition, while obtaining ownership, controlling interests, operation and management and other rights and interests.” In addition, according to the procedural guidelines stated in the Circular 37, the condition of approval has been changed to “the domestic individual resident is only required to register the SPV directly established or controlled (first level).”

Pursuant to Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Direct Investment-related Foreign Exchange Administration Policies (國家外匯管理局關於進一步簡化和改進直接投資外匯管理政策的通知, the “**Circular 13**”), which was promulgated on February 13, 2015 and implemented June 1, 2015, the initial foreign exchange registration for establishing or taking control of a SPV by a domestic resident can be conducted with a qualified bank instead of a local foreign exchange bureau, and the Circular 13 also simplifies certain procedures of foreign exchange for direct investments.

In accordance with the Circular on Reforming the Management Approach regarding the Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises (國家外匯管理局關於改革外商投資企業外匯資本金結匯管理方式的通知) (the “**Circular 19**”), which was promulgated by SAFE on March 30, 2015 and came into effect on June 1, 2015, the foreign exchange capital of foreign invested enterprises shall be subject to discretionary foreign exchange settlement (the “**Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement**”). The Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement refers to the foreign exchange capital in the capital account of a foreign-invested enterprise for which the rights and interests of monetary contribution have been confirmed by the local foreign exchange bureau (or the book-entry registration of monetary contribution by the bank). Such foreign exchange capital can be settled at the bank based on the actual operational needs of the foreign-invested enterprise. The proportion of Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement of the foreign exchange capital of a foreign-invested enterprise is temporarily determined as 100%. The RMB converted from the foreign exchange capital will be kept in a designated account and if a foreign-invested enterprise needs to make further payment from such account, it shall be required to provide supporting documents and subject to the review of the bank.

Furthermore, Circular 19 stipulates that the use of capital by foreign-invested enterprises shall follow the principles of authenticity and self-use within their business scope. The capital of a foreign invested enterprise and capital in RMB obtained by the foreign invested enterprise from foreign exchange settlement shall not be used for the following purposes: (1) directly or indirectly used for the expenditures beyond the business scope of the enterprises or prohibited by relevant PRC laws and regulations; (2) directly or

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indirectly used for investment in securities unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations; (3) directly or indirectly used for granting the entrusted loans in RMB (unless permitted by the scope of business), repaying inter-enterprise borrowings (including advances by a third party) or repaying bank loans in RMB that have been sub-lent to a third party; and (4) paying the expenses related to the purchase of non-self-use properties (except for foreign-invested real estate enterprises).

On June 9, 2016, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange published and implemented the Notice on Reforming and Standardizing the Administrative Policies on Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts (國家外匯管理局關於改革和規範資本項目結匯管理政策的通知). According to the notice, the discretionary foreign exchange settlement refers to the foreign exchange capital in the capital account which has been confirmed by the relevant policies subject to the discretionary foreign exchange settlement (including foreign exchange capital, foreign loans and funds remitted from the proceeds from the overseas listing) can be settled at the banks based on the actual operational needs of the domestic institutions. The proportion of discretionary foreign exchange settlement of the foreign exchange capital is temporarily determined as 100%. The RMB capital from discretionary foreign exchange settlement for all domestic institutions shall be integrated into foreign exchange settlement account management. Pursuant to the notice, the foreign exchange income of capital accounts and the RMB capital obtained by the domestic enterprises from foreign exchange settlement can be used for expenses under current accounts within its scope of business, and may be used for expenses under capital accounts as permitted under applicable laws and regulations. According to the requirements of the notice, the foreign exchange incomes of capital accounts and RMB capital obtained by the domestic enterprises from foreign exchange settlement shall be used in accordance with the following provisions: (1) shall not be directly or indirectly used for the payment beyond the business scope of the enterprise or prohibited by applicable laws and regulations; (2) shall not be directly or indirectly used for investment in securities or other investment or wealth management other than bank guaranteed products unless otherwise provided by applicable laws and regulations; (3) shall not be used for granting loans to non-connected enterprises unless otherwise permitted by its business scope; and (4) shall not be used for the construction or purchase of real estate which is not for self-use (except for the real estate enterprises).

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO PRC COMPANIES

The establishment, operation and management of corporate entities in the PRC are governed by the Company Law of the PRC (中國公司法) (the “**PRC Company Law**”), which was promulgated on December 29, 1993 and amended on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005 and December 28, 2013. Under the PRC Company Law, companies are generally classified into two categories, namely limited liability companies and joint-stock limited companies. The PRC Company Law also applies to foreign-invested limited liability companies but where other relevant laws regarding foreign investment have provided otherwise, such other laws shall prevail.

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The latest amendment to the PRC Company Law came into effect from March 1, 2014, pursuant to which there is no longer a prescribed timeframe for the shareholders to make full capital contribution to a company, except in situations where other relevant laws, administrative regulations and State Council require otherwise. Instead, shareholders are only required to state the capital amount that they commit to subscribe in the articles of association. Furthermore, the initial payment of a company's registered capital is no longer subject to a minimum amount requirement and the business license of a company will not state its paid-up capital. In addition, shareholders' contribution of the registered capital is no longer required to be verified by capital verification agencies.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TAXATION

Enterprise income tax ("EIT")

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law (企業所得稅法) ("EIT Law") which was promulgated by the National People's Congress on March 16, 2007 and came into effect on January 1, 2008 and the Implementation Rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law (企業所得稅法實施條例) ("**Implementation Rules**") which was promulgated by the State Council on December 6, 2007 and came into effect on January 1, 2008, the unified income tax rate for PRC enterprises, foreign-invested enterprises and foreign enterprises which established production and operation facilities in the PRC is 25%. Enterprises are classified into "resident enterprises" or "non-resident enterprises".

Pursuant to the EIT Law and the Implementation Rules, dividends income generated in China of non-resident enterprises that do not have an establishment or premise of business in China or, despite the existence of such establishment or premise in China, the relevant income is not actually connected with such establishment or premise in China is generally subject to a 10% withholding tax rate (subject to dividends income derived from China) unless the jurisdiction of such non-resident enterprises has an applicable tax treaty with China that may reduce or exempt such taxes. Similarly, any incomes realized on the transfer of shares of such investors is subject to a 10% PRC income tax if such incomes are regarded as incomes derived from the PRC.

Pursuant to the Arrangement between the Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Incomes (內地和香港特別行政區關於對所得避免雙重徵稅和防止偷漏稅的安排) which was promulgated by the SAT on August 21, 2006 and came into effect on December 8, 2006, a company incorporated in Hong Kong will be subject to a 5% withholding tax rate in respect of the dividends received from a company incorporated in China in which it holds 25% or more equity interests. In addition, according to the Notice on the Understanding and Identification of the Beneficial Owners in the Tax Treaty (關於如何理解和認定稅收協定中「受益所有人」的通知) which was promulgated by the SAT and came into effect on October 27, 2009, tax treaty benefits will not be applicable to "conduit" or shell companies without business substance, and the determination of the granting of tax treaty benefits will be subject to a beneficial ownership analysis which is based on a substance-over-form principle.

REGULATION

Pursuant to the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on the Issues concerning the Application of the Dividend Clauses of Tax Treaty (國家稅務總局關於執行稅收協定股息條款有關問題的通知) which was promulgated by the SAT and came into effect on February 20, 2009, non-resident taxpayers or obligors of withholding taxes shall be requested to provide significant amounts of documentary evidences to prove that a lower withholding tax rate is applicable to the persons entitled to the dividends in accordance with relevant tax treaty. The tax authorities are entitled to adjust tax benefits at their discretion if the major purpose of the transaction or arrangement is to obtain tax benefits.

Pursuant to the Notice of the Administrative Measures for Non-resident Taxpayers to Enjoy the Treatments of Tax Treaty (非居民納稅人享受稅收協定待遇管理辦法) which was promulgated by the SAT on August 27, 2015 and came into effect on November 1, 2015, no prior approval from relevant tax authorities is required if non-resident taxpayers fulfill the conditions of tax reduction or exemption under dividend clauses of Tax Treaty.

Pursuant to the Notice of the Interim Measures for the Administration of Withholding at Source of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises (非居民企業所得稅源泉扣繳管理暫行辦法) which was promulgated by the SAT on January 9, 2009 and came into effect on January 1, 2009, if a non-resident enterprise receives the income originating from China, including equity investment income such as dividend and profit, interest, rental and royalty income, income from property transfer and other incomes, the EIT payable on the taxable income shall be withheld at the source by the enterprise or the individual who is directly obligated to make relevant payment to the non-resident enterprise under applicable laws and regulations or contracts. The obligors of withholding taxes are required to withhold the EIT from the amount to be paid to the non-resident enterprises when such payment is made or due in accordance with such notice.

Business tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulations on Business Tax (《營業稅暫行條例》) which was promulgated by the State Council on December 13, 1993 and came into effect on January 1, 1994 and amended on November 10, 2008 and came into effect on January 1, 2009, the unit or individual engaged in the provision of taxable labor services, including transportation, construction, finance and insurance, posts and telecommunications, cultural and sports, entertainment and service, and transfer of intangible assets or sales of real estates shall be subject to business tax in accordance with the Provisional Regulations on Business Tax.

Value-added tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax (增值稅暫行條例) which was promulgated by the State Council on December 13, 1993 and came into effect on January 1, 1994 and subsequently amended on November 10, 2008 and came into effect on January 1, 2009 and the Implementation Rules of Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax (增值稅暫行條例實施細則) which was promulgated by the MOFCOM and came into effect on December 25, 1993 and subsequently amended on December 15, 2008 and October 28, 2011, the taxpayers which engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of processing, repairing and replacement services and import of goods in the PRC shall be subject to

REGULATION

value-added tax. General taxpayers shall be subject to a tax rate of 17% in respect of the sale or import of relevant goods; a tax rate of 17% in respect of the provision of processing, repairing and replacement services; and a tax rate of 0% in respect of the export of goods unless stated otherwise.

Pursuant to the Notice of MOF and SAT on the Application of Low Value-added Tax Rate and Simplified Method to Certain Goods (財政部、國家稅務總局關於部分貨物適用增值稅低稅率和簡易辦法徵收增值稅政策的通知) which was promulgated by MOF and SAT on January 19, 2009 and came into effect on January 1, 2009 and the Notice of MOF and SAT on the Policy of Streamlining and Combining Value-added Tax Rate (財政部、國家稅務總局關於簡併增值稅徵收率政策的通知) which was promulgated by MOF and SAT on June 13, 2014 and came into effect on July 1, 2014, the pawning and sales of pledged items shall be subject to a value-added tax rate of 3%.

Pursuant to the Notice of the Comprehensive Implementation of the Pilot Reform for Transition from Business Tax to Value-added Tax (關於全面推開營業稅改徵增值稅試點的通知) which was promulgated by MOFCOM and SAT on March 23, 2016 and came into effect on May 1, 2016, a nationwide pilot reform had been implemented since May 1, 2016. The taxpayers of the business tax in construction, real estate, finance and daily services industries were included in the scope of the pilot reform and shall be subject to value-added tax instead of business tax.

Pursuant to the Implementation Measures of the Pilot Reform for Transition from Business Tax to Value-added Tax (營業稅改徵增值稅試點實施辦法), the unit or individual which engaged in the sale of services, intangible assets or real estates in the PRC shall be recognized as taxpayer of value-added tax instead of business tax. Sale of services, including auctions and loans, shall be subject to a tax rate of 6%.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LABOR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

The PRC has formulated various labor and safety laws, including the PRC Labor Law (勞動法), the PRC Labor Contract Law (勞動合同法), the PRC Social Insurance Law (社會保險法), the Regulation of Insurance for Work-Related Injury (工傷保險條例), the Unemployment Insurance Law (失業保險條例), the Provisional Measures on Insurance for Maternity of Employees (企業職工生育保險試行辦法), the Interim Provisions on Registration of Social Insurance (社會保險登記管理暫行辦法), the Interim Regulation on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums (社會保險費徵繳暫行條例), and other related regulations, rules and provisions in respect of business operations in the PRC issued by the relevant governmental authorities from time to time.

According to the PRC Labor Law and the PRC Labor Contract Law, labor contracts in written form shall be executed to establish labor relationships between employers and employees. Wages cannot be lower than local minimum wage. The company must establish a system for labor safety and sanitation, strictly abide by the standards stipulated by the state, and provide relevant trainings to its employees. Employers are also required to provide safe and sanitary working conditions which meet rules and standards specified by the state, and carry out regular health examinations of their employees who engaged in hazardous occupations.

REGULATION

As required under the PRC Social Insurance Law, the Regulation of Insurance for Work-Related Injury, the Provisional Measures on Insurance for Maternity of Employees, the Interim Regulation on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums (社會保險費徵繳暫行條例) and the Interim Provisions on Registration of Social Insurance (社會保險登記管理暫行辦法), companies are obliged to provide employees in the PRC with welfare schemes covering pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, injury insurance and medical insurance.

According to the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國社會保險法), where an employer fails to pay social insurance premium on time or in the full amount, the collection agency for such social insurance premium shall order such employer to pay or make up the deficit of such social insurance premium within a prescribed time limit, and shall impose on such employer a daily fine for late payment at the rate of 0.05% of the outstanding amount calculated from the due date; where such employer still fails to pay the social insurance premium within the prescribed time limit, the relevant administrative department shall impose on such employer a fine ranging from one to three times of the outstanding amount.

In accordance with the Regulations on Management of Housing Provident Fund (住房公積金管理條例) which were promulgated and came into effect on April 3, 1999 and amended on March 24, 2002, employers are required to contribute, on behalf of their employees, to the housing provident funds. The employers shall process housing provident fund payment and deposit registrations with the housing provident fund administration centre. The employers shall timely pay up and deposit housing provident fund contribution in full amount. Any employer who violates the above regulations shall be fined and ordered to make good the deficit within a specified period. Those who fail to process their registrations within the specified period shall be subject to a fine ranging from RMB10,000 to RMB50,000. When companies breach these regulations and fail to pay up housing provident contributions in full amount as due, the housing provident fund administration centre shall order such companies to pay up within a specified period, and may further apply to the People's Court for mandatory enforcement against those who still fail to comply with such regulations after the expiry of such period.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

CORPORATE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Our Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Cayman Companies Law as an exempted company with limited liability on January 25, 2017, and it has become the holding company of our Group pursuant to the Reorganization. For details of the Reorganization, see “— Our Group’s Reorganization.”

Before the incorporation of Langfang Wantong, which is our sole operating subsidiary in China during the Track Record Period, Wan Tong Yuan was an operating asset of Langfang Vast Industrial Group Co., Ltd. (“**Vast Group**,” 廊坊市宏泰實業集團有限公司, a company with limited liability established in China and controlled by Mr. Wang). In November 2007, when Langfang Wantong was incorporated, Vast Group transferred the land on which Wan Tong Yuan was operated to Langfang Wantong as its payment of 70% registered capital in Langfang Wantong and the remaining 30% registered capital was contributed by two joint venture partners in cash.

Our major business milestones

Our major business milestones since the establishment of Langfang Wantong, which provides burial services in Langfang, up to the Latest Practicable Date are set out below:

Time	Events
November 2007	● Langfang Wantong, our primary operating subsidiary, was established in Langfang.
July 2014	● Langfang Wantong received the award of Outstanding Cemetery Unit (優秀公墓單位) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局).
January 2017	● Our Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands.
February 2017	● Langfang Wantong obtained the title of the Secretary-General Unit (秘書長單位) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會青年工作委員會).
March 2017	● Langfang Wantong became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company through the Reorganization.
March 2017	● Wantong Funeral Services was established by Langfang Wantong.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

Our corporate developments

Langfang Wantong was established in China on November 26, 2007, the registered capital of which was held by Mr. Wang (the husband of Ms. Zhao), Mr. Chen Fengguo (“**Mr. Chen**”) and Vast Group as to 29.1%, 0.9% and 70%, respectively. Mr. Chen is an independent third party to our Group.

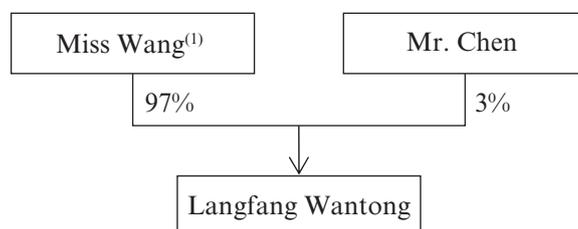
On November 27, 2007, Vast Group transferred 67.9% and 2.1% of the registered capital in Langfang Wantong to Mr. Wang and Mr. Chen at a consideration of RMB21.73 million and RMB0.67 million, respectively. Immediately after the completion of such transfer, the registered capital of Langfang Wantong was held by Mr. Wang and Mr. Chen as to 97% and 3%, respectively.

As a family arrangement among Mr. Wang, Ms. Zhao and their daughter Miss Wang, Mr. Wang transferred 97% registered capital in Langfang Wantong to Miss Wang at a consideration of RMB31.04 million; and in the meanwhile, Ms. Zhao and Miss Wang entered into a trust agreement on December 23, 2010, pursuant to which Miss Wang held the 97% registered capital in Langfang Wantong on trust and for the benefit of her mother, Ms. Zhao. Immediately after the completion of such arrangement, the registered capital of Langfang Wantong was held by Miss Wang (as a nominee of Ms. Zhao) and Mr. Chen as to 97% and 3%, respectively. Since December 24, 2010, Ms. Zhao has been the Controlling Shareholder of our Group.

On March 14, 2017, as part of the Reorganization, the entire registered capital of Langfang Wantong was acquired by Wantongyuan Management from Miss Wang (as a nominee of Mr. Zhao) and Mr. Chen, upon which Langfang Wantong became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of our Company. For further details, see “— Our Group’s Reorganization — (6) Acquisition of Langfang Wantong by Wantongyuan Management.”

OUR GROUP’S REORGANIZATION

The shareholding and corporate structure of our Group immediately before the Reorganization is set out as follows:



(1) Miss Wang held 97% of the registered capital of Langfang Wantong on trust and for the benefit of Ms. Zhao.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

To prepare for the [REDACTED], our Group underwent the Reorganization which involved the following major steps:

(1) Incorporation of Tai Shing International by Ms. Zhao

On February 1, 2017, Tai Shing International was incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and was authorized to issue a maximum of 50,000 shares of a single class each with a par value of US\$1, of which one ordinary share was allotted and issued to Ms. Zhao for cash at par.

(2) Acquisition of our Company

On February 1, 2017, Tai Shing International acquired one share of our Company from TMF Nominees Limited in consideration of US\$0.01. On the same date, our Company issued and allotted an additional 9,999 ordinary shares, credited as fully paid to Tai Shing International at par. Our Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Cayman Companies Law as an exempted company with limited liability on January 25, 2017. At the time of incorporation, our Company had an authorized share capital of US\$500 divided into 50,000 shares of a par value of US\$0.01 each, of which one ordinary share was allotted and issued to TMF Nominees Limited for cash at par.

(3) Incorporation of Shing Sheng International by our Company

On January 27, 2017, Shing Sheng International was incorporated in the BVI with limited liability and was authorized to issue a maximum of 50,000 shares of a single class each with a par value of US\$1, of which one ordinary share was allotted and issued to our Company for cash at par.

(4) Acquisition of Wan Tong (HK) by Shing Sheng International

On February 2, 2017, Shing Sheng International acquired one share of Wan Tong (HK) from Ms. Zhao in consideration of HK\$1. Wan Tong (HK) was incorporated in Hong Kong on January 18, 2017 with limited liability and had an issued share capital of HK\$1, of which one share was allotted and issued to Victon Services Limited for cash on the same date and further transferred to Ms. Zhao on January 25, 2017 in consideration of HK\$1.

(5) Incorporation of Wantongyuan Management by Wan Tong (HK)

On March 2, 2017, Wan Tong (HK) subscribed all of the registered capital of Wantongyuan Management, which was established in Langfang with limited liability and a registered capital of US\$10 million on the same date.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

(6) Acquisition of Langfang Wantong by Wantongyuan Management

On March 14, 2017, Wantongyuan Management acquired all of the registered capital of Langfang Wantong in consideration of RMB55,500,000 pursuant to the acquisition agreements between Wantongyuan Management and each of Miss Wang and Mr. Chen, respectively dated March 14, 2017. The consideration was determined with reference to the net asset value of Langfang Wantong as of February 28, 2017 as shown in the unaudited management accounts of Langfang Wantong. The considerations for the acquisition of Mr. Chen's equity interest (RMB1,665,000) and Miss Wong's equity interest (RMB53,835,000) were fully settled in cash on March 21, 2017 and August 21, 2017, respectively. Upon March 14, 2017, Langfang Wantong became a wholly owned subsidiary of Wantongyuan Management.

(7) Establishment of Wantong Funeral Services by Langfang Wantong

On March 23, 2017, Wantong Funeral Services was established by Langfang Wantong in Langfang, with a registered capital of RMB500,000, all of which is owned by Langfang Wantong. We will operate the planned funeral services through Wantong Funeral Services.

(8) Establishment of the Family Trust

On August 22, 2017, Ms. Zhao, as the sole settlor and sole member of the Family Trust's protective committee, established the Family Trust, which is an irrevocable discretionary trust with TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee for the benefit of Ms. Zhao and her issue. On the same date, Ms. Zhao transferred her entire interests in Tai Shing International to Lily Charm, an entity incorporated in the BVI and held by TMF (Cayman) Ltd. in its capacity as trustee of the Family Trust.

The governing law of the Family Trust is the law of the Cayman Islands, and the provisions of the Family Trust are subject to the law of the Cayman Islands. Under the Family Trust, subject to the terms of the trust deed, the sole settlor, namely Ms. Zhao, has reserved power to:

- (i) make decisions relating to any purchase, sale, exchange or retention of investment vehicles, the equity or debt interests of which are comprised in the trust fund (the "**Underlying Investments**"); and
- (ii) the exercise of any voting rights and other rights attributed to the Underlying Investments and may give written or oral directions to the trustee.

TMF (Cayman) Ltd. acts as the trustee of the Family Trust and has certain powers thereunder, including holding the capital and income of the trust fund in favor of the beneficiaries. Subject to the terms of the trust deed, save in extraordinary circumstances, the trustee shall not be required to interfere in the management or conduct of the business of any Underlying Investments, such as Tai Shing International.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

In addition, as the sole member of the Family Trust's protective committee, Ms. Zhao may appoint one or more other persons or companies to be a trustee, and may remove any trustee. Subject to the terms of the trust deed:

- (i) certain powers, for example, the power to add, remove or exclude a beneficiary, may only be exercised by the trustee with the consent of Ms. Zhao; and
- (ii) certain powers of the trustee, such as the application of income and capital to beneficiaries, are only exercisable by the trustee once it has given notice to Ms. Zhao.

(9) Change in share capital of our Company

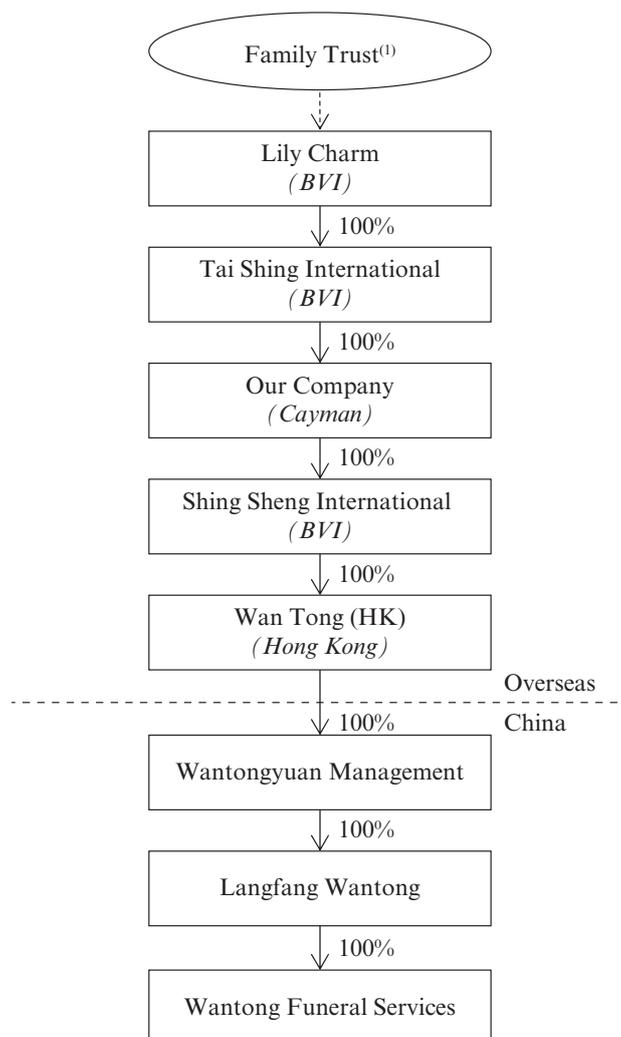
On May 23, 2017, the authorized share capital of our Company was increased to the aggregate of US\$30,000,000 by the creation of an additional 2,999,950,000 Shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each.

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED “WARNING” ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

SHAREHOLDING AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The following chart sets out the shareholding and corporate structure of our Group immediately after the Reorganization but prior to the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]:



(1) The Family Trust is an irrevocable discretionary trust established by Ms. Zhao as the sole settlor and sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee, with TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee, for the benefit of Ms. Zhao and her issue. See “— Our Group’s Reorganization — (8) Establishment of the Family Trust.”

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

PRC GOVERNMENT APPROVALS

M&A Rules

On August 8, 2006, the Provisions on the Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (關於外國投資者併購境內企業的規定) (the “**M&A Rules**”) was jointly promulgated by six ministries and commissions, including MOFCOM, CSRC and SAFE, implemented on September 8, 2006 and amended on June 22, 2009 by MOFCOM.

According to Article 2 of the M&A Rules, “**merger and acquisition of domestic enterprises by foreign investors**” referred to in the M&A Rules shall mean that a foreign investor purchases the equity interest of a shareholder in a domestic non-foreign-invested enterprise (“**domestic company**”) or subscribes for increased capital of a domestic company so as to convert such domestic company into a foreign-invested enterprise (“**merger and acquisition of equity interest**”); or, a foreign investor establishes a foreign-invested enterprise, through which it purchases and operates the assets of a domestic enterprise by agreement, or, a foreign investor purchases the assets of a domestic enterprise by agreement and then invests such assets to establish a foreign-invested enterprise and operates the assets (“**merger and acquisition of assets**”). According to Article 11 of the M&A Rules, the merger and acquisition of a domestic company with a related party relationship by a domestic company, enterprise or individual in the name of an overseas company legitimately incorporated or controlled by the domestic company, enterprise or individual shall be subject to examination and approval by MOFCOM. The parties involved shall not use domestic investment by foreign invested enterprises or other methods to circumvent the aforesaid requirements.

The WFOE in our Group, namely Wantongyuan Management, was directly established by Wan Tong (HK), which is a company incorporated in Hong Kong. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, Jingtian & Gongcheng, since the mere establishment of this WFOE did not involve any acquisition of equity interest in domestic non-foreign-invested enterprises by foreign investors or any acquisition of assets of domestic enterprises by foreign investors through foreign-invested enterprises as stipulated in Article 2 of the M&A Rules, the Foreign-invested Enterprise Law of the People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國外資企業法) and the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國公司法) shall be applicable in this regard instead of the M&A Rules.

Our PRC legal advisers have further advised us that, the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Langfang Wantong by Wantongyuan Management constituted an acquisition of a domestic company in China by a foreign-invested enterprise, which was subject to the Interim Provisions on Domestic Investment by Foreign-invested Enterprises (關於外商投資企業境內投資的暫行規定) (hereinafter referred to as the “**Re-investment Provisions**”) under Article 52 of the M&A Rules. At the time of such acquisition, as the ultimate controlling shareholder of Wantongyuan Management was a foreign natural person, namely Ms. Zhao, who is a passport holder of Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, which was not subject to Article 11 of the M&A Rules, Article 11 of the M&A Rules similarly did not apply to such acquisition.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

Since Ms. Zhao, who has obtained a passport of Saint Kitts and Nevis, is not considered as a PRC “domestic individual” under the M&A Rules, our PRC legal advisers, Jingtian & Gongcheng, have advised us that the M&A Rules are not applicable to the [REDACTED] and we do not require approval from CSRC for the [REDACTED]. We have complied with applicable PRC laws and regulations and have obtained necessary approvals from and/or registrations with PRC government authorities for the onshore reorganization for the purpose of the [REDACTED].

SAFE Circular 37 Registration

According to the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents to Engage in Overseas Investment and Financing and Inbound Investment via Special Purpose Vehicles (關於境內居民通過特殊目的公司境外投融資及返程投資外匯管理有關問題的通知) (the “SAFE Circular 37”) promulgated by the SAFE on July 14, 2014, a PRC citizen residing in the PRC must register with the local branch of SAFE before he contributes assets or equity interests in an overseas special purpose vehicle, which is directly established or controlled by him for the purpose of overseas investment or financing. According to the Circular on Further Simplifying and Improving the Direct Investment-related Foreign Exchange Administration Policies (關於進一步簡化和改進直接投資外匯管理政策的通知) which was promulgated on February 13, 2015 and became effective on June 1, 2015, the above mentioned registration under SAFE Circular 37 will be handled directly by the bank.

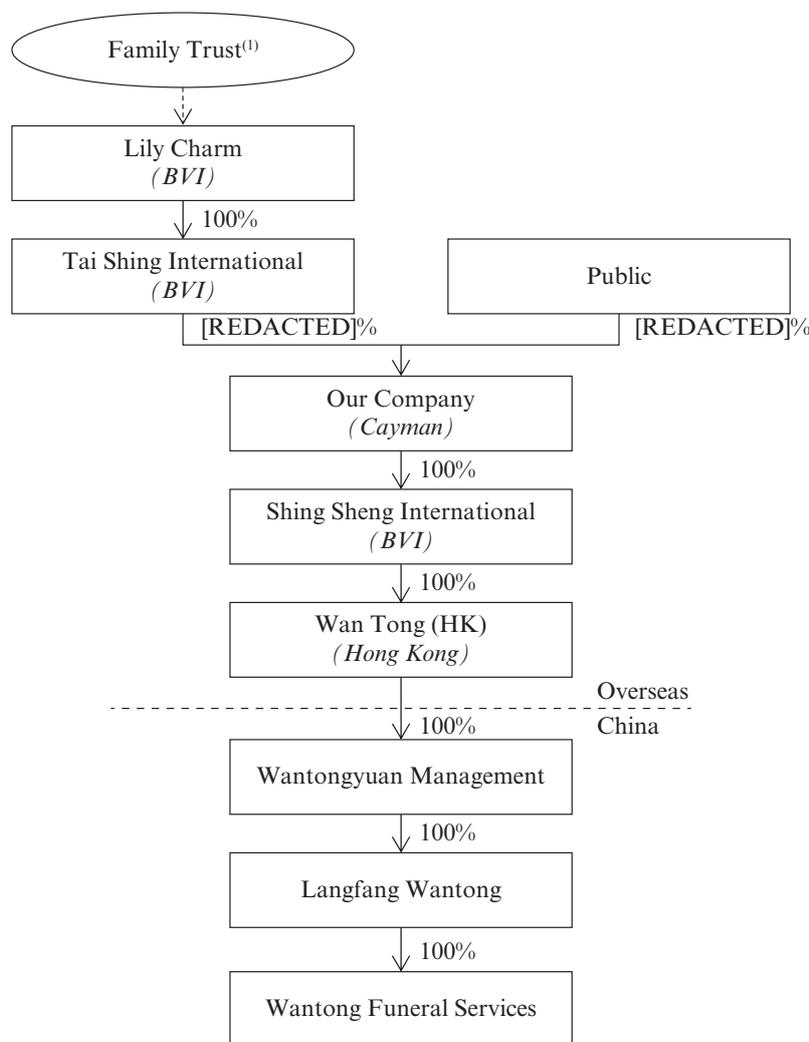
Our PRC legal advisers, Jingtian & Gongcheng, have advised us that our Controlling Shareholder, Ms. Zhao, is not subject to the foreign exchange registration requirements as she has obtained passport from Saint Kitts and Nevis.

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

Subject to the share premium account of our Company being credited as a result of the issue of [REDACTED] pursuant to the [REDACTED], our Directors are, if authorized by a resolution of the Company, authorized to allot and issue a total of [REDACTED] Shares credited as fully paid at par to the holders of shares on the register of members of our Company at the close of business on the date immediately preceding the date on which the [REDACTED] becomes unconditional (or as it/they may direct) in proportion to their respective shareholdings (save that no Shareholder shall be entitled to be allotted or issued any fraction of a Share) by way of [REDACTED] of the sum of US\$[REDACTED] standing to the credit of the share premium account of our Company and the Shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to this resolution shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issued Shares (other than the right to participate in the [REDACTED]).

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND REORGANIZATION

The following chart sets out the shareholding and corporate structure of our Group immediately after the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (without taking into account any Shares which may be issued upon the exercise of the [REDACTED]):



(1) The Family Trust is an irrevocable discretionary trust established by Ms. Zhao as the sole settlor and sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee, with TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee, for the benefit of Ms. Zhao and her issue. See “— Our Group’s Reorganization — (8) Establishment of the Family Trust.”

BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

We are a burial services provider in Langfang, Hebei province, China, with approximately 9.3% of Langfang’s local burial services market in terms of revenue in 2016, according to the F&S Report. We seek to distinguish our burial services through comprehensive offerings of burial plot designs and pricing choices, which we believe enables us to meet diversified customer requirements in terms of preferences and budgets. We believe that the combination of our comprehensive offerings of burial services and our beautifully landscaped cemetery has allowed us to serve a diversified customer base and command a price premium for certain burial services we offer.

We operate our cemetery in Langfang under the brand “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan),” derived from “萬古長青，鳳棲梧桐 (garden with phoenixes perching on everlasting plane trees),” which symbolizes a treasured land that preserves the spirits of the departed. Our cemetery resembles a park beautifully designed with flowerbeds, lawns, ponds, groves and modern architectures to provide comfort and tranquility for our visitors. The developed area of our cemetery consists of 20 sectioned burial areas designated for traditional and artistic burial plots of different orientation and prices, interconnected by electrical cars for the convenience of our visitors. Our cemetery has a total site area of approximately 166,569 sq.m., approximately 126,539 sq.m. of which remained available for future sale and development as of May 31, 2017. We extend and increase the number of burial plots in our cemetery in phases based on customer demand. At the same time, we strive to ensure that our cemetery continues to be in harmony with natural surroundings and remains a lush and well-planned park.

We provide a range of burial services, including traditional and artistic burial services. Our traditional burial services involve the use of burial plots with uniform or limited designs and landscaping and standardized pre-fabricated headstones within the same sectioned burial area. Our artistic burial services involve the use of uniquely designed headstones and also allow for varying degrees of customization. We engage our suppliers to design, construct and landscape the burial plots and engrave inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones to meet specific customer requirements. We also provide a range of interment rituals and allow our customers to personalize the rituals by selecting optional value-added services, such as cremains transportation (抬靈) and gun salutes (禮炮).

We attract customers locally and from surrounding areas and neighboring cities through word-of-mouth referrals and marketing efforts. We cooperate with a network of small and family-run funeral service providers in Langfang, including primarily shroud stores and funeral ceremony services providers which refer customers to us. We have also been seeking cooperation with Beijing-based funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors to expand our customer base. As our cemetery is strategically located in Langfang, approximately 40 kilometers and 60 kilometers from downtown Beijing and Tianjin, respectively, we believe we offer a sought-after burial site for local residents as well as customers from neighboring cities. Supported by the increasing level of urbanization and China’s recent initiative to build an economic mega-region covering Beijing (Jing), Tianjin (Jin) and Hebei province (Ji) with integrated infrastructure of transportation and industries,

BUSINESS

we benefit from the faster movement of people and the closer ties with regional hubs. According to the F&S Report, there is a growing demand among residents in Beijing and Tianjin for affordable burial sites, which have become increasingly sparse locally, and our cemetery represents an attractive solution to address such unmet need cost-effectively. During the Track Record Period, we served 119 customers from outside Langfang, accounting for approximately 6.5% of our total customers. We expect to further expand our customer base and explore suitable acquisition targets within the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis for business expansion as the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens.

We believe our brand “Wan Tong Yuan” exemplifies our professionalism and commitment to social responsibility. We provide on-the-job training to our employees, with a focus on cultivating virtuous moral characters suited to attending customers under emotional stress with professionalism and delicacy. We are also committed to serving our community. We have a burial area designated for war veterans and other distinguished public figures, including General SUN Yi (孫毅將軍), and receive organized visits from school groups and government employees to honor the war veterans for educational purposes. We received the award of Outstanding Cemetery Unit (優秀公墓單位) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局) in July 2014 and obtained the title of the Secretary-General Unit (秘書長單位) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會青年工作委員會) in February 2017.

We have grown substantially since our inception in 2007. Our revenue for 2015 and 2016 was RMB24.4 million and RMB31.2 million, respectively, representing a year-on-year growth rate of 27.7%. Our revenue for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million, respectively, representing a growth rate of 53.2% for the same periods. Our net profit for 2015 and 2016 was RMB14.3 million and RMB16.2 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 58.7% and 51.9%, respectively, for the same years. Our net profit for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB9.0 million and RMB8.3 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 67.4% and 40.5%, respectively, for the same periods.

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COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe that the following strengths contribute to our success and differentiate us from our competitors.

Burial services provider strategically located in Langfang



We are a burial services provider in Langfang, with approximately 9.3% of Langfang’s burial services market in terms of revenue in 2016, according to the F&S Report. Benefiting from the regional economic growth, we have grown substantially since our inception in 2007. Our revenue for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB24.4 million, RMB31.2 million, RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million, respectively.

According to the F&S Report, Langfang, one of the fast-growing cities in Hebei province, has experienced a relatively stronger growth in its economy and burial services market, compared with the general situations in Hebei province. The per capita nominal GDP and the market size of the burial services industry in Langfang grew at a CAGR of approximately 8.5% and 13.3% from 2011 to 2016, compared to that of Hebei province in general of approximately 4.8% and 16.4%. For further information, see “Industry Overview.” Conveniently located in Langfang, our cemetery is approximately 40 kilometers and 60 kilometers from downtown Beijing and Tianjin, respectively, offering a sought-after burial site for local residents as well as customers from surrounding areas and neighboring cities. Supported by the increasing level of urbanization and China’s recent initiative to build a Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, we benefit from the faster movement of people and the closer ties with regional hubs. According to the F&S Report, the per capita spending on death care services in Langfang is approximately 43.8% and 33.5% lower than that in Beijing and Tianjin in 2016, respectively, and there is a growing demand among residents in Beijing and Tianjin for affordable burial sites, which have become increasingly sparse locally. Our cemetery represents an attractive solution to address such unmet need

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cost-effectively. During the Track Record Period, we served 119 customers from outside Langfang, accounting for approximately 6.5% of our total customers. We expect to further broaden our customer base and explore suitable acquisition targets within the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis for business expansion as the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens.

Through our longstanding presence in Langfang, we believe that we have accumulated valuable knowledge about the local customs and preferences in terms of burial practices. Leveraging our experience, local knowledge and market reputation, and supported by the available land parcels within our cemetery and the broadened customer base, we believe we are able to continue to grow our business by making additional burial plots based on customer demand. Subject to strict regulatory restrictions and government zoning policies, the provision of burial services may encounter significant entry barriers, and therefore, we believe our well-established operations represent a considerable first-mover advantage over potential competitors seeking to penetrate the burial services market in Langfang and the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis at large.

Comprehensive burial services to satisfy diversified customer needs

We believe that we derive our success from comprehensive offerings of burial services, which attract customers across a range of preferences and budgets. Our customers may choose from standardized burial plot design and construction to more lavish services involving unique or bespoke designs of landscaping and headstones.

The developed area of our cemetery consists of 20 designated burial areas for traditional and artistic burial plots, including 18 sections that host traditional burial plots with uniform or limited designs and landscaping within the same sectioned burial area and two sections that host artistic burial plots with unique or expensive designs and construction materials, including bespoke designs, where our customers are able to decide on, among others, the location, size, and design and layout of the burial plot, and the types and styles of headstones and decorative items to be used.

We provide a range of interment rituals as requested by customers. We allow our customers to personalize the rituals by selecting optional value-added services. For example, we offer transportation of cremains with hand carrying by our employees in ceremonial uniforms and gun salutes with specified numbers of shots per customer requests to pay respect to the deceased at the interment. The members of our service team, including two professional funeral masters, have received specialized professional training in burial services and understand how to address delicately the needs of customers under emotional stress.

We believe that our comprehensive service offerings differentiate us from competitors and enable us to enjoy pricing premiums for certain burial services we offer. We believe that, compared with certain state-owned competitors who offer only basic burial services with limited scope for unique designs or customization, we offer diversified burial services to customers of different preferences and budgets and attract local customers who are willing to pay a price premium for unique designs or customization and customers from neighboring cities where affordable burial sites have come increasingly sparse.

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Brand associated with professionalism and commitment to social responsibility

We operate our cemetery under the brand “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan)” and cooperate with a network of third-party funeral services providers in Langfang which refer customers to us. We believe our brand exemplifies our professionalism and commitment to social responsibility.

We strive to provide professional burial services to our customers. To this end, we provide on-the-job training to all of our employees, with a strong focus on cultivating the moral character. We believe that employees with sufficient industry experience and a virtuous character are better suited to attending customers in emotional stress with professionalism and delicacy. We also keep abreast of market changes and customer demand from our daily operations.

As it has been a well-established tradition in China to honor and show respect for the deceased, in rendering our services, we are guided by Chinese cultural values of filial piety, familial devotion and ancestral respect. We tailor our services to conform to the wishes of the deceased or the preferences of the family of the deceased and accommodate various forms of “tomb-sweeping” activities to help our customers commemorate the deceased and maintain family bonds. In addition, we have a burial area designated for war veterans and other distinguished public figures, including General SUN Yi, and receive organized visits from school groups and government employees to honor the war veterans for educational purposes.

Our commitment to social responsibility is also exemplified by assisting the deceased and their families in need on an ad-hoc basis. In the past, we offered discounted burial services to certain public servants, such as war veterans, or elderly persons in need. We also seek to conserve the environment by promoting environmentally-friendly and space-saving burial services and commemoration rituals, such as green “tomb-sweeping” activities with presentation of bouquets, colored ribbons and wish cards to replace the burning of incense, candles or joss paper.

As an affirmation to our professionalism and commitment to social responsibility, we received the award of Outstanding Cemetery Unit (優秀公墓單位) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局) in July 2014 and obtained the title of the Secretary-General Unit (秘書長單位) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會青年工作委員會) in February 2017.

Committed, experienced and stable management team

We are under the leadership of a committed, experienced and stable management team. Ms. LI Xingying, our executive Director, with more than 15 years of experience in burial services industry, has been with us since our inception. Ms. Li has been the driving force of our development and is primarily responsible for formulating the overall operation of our Group. Mr. YU Minghua, our chief executive officer, served previously as the deputy general manager of certain other death care service providers, and is primarily responsible for product development and business expansion of our Group. Mr. Yu is a vice secretary-general (副秘書長) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中

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國殯葬協會青年工作委員會)。Some of our senior management team members have served more than nine years in our Group. For further biographical information about our Executive Director and members of our senior management team, see “Directors and Senior Management.”

We believe that our committed, experienced and stable management team enables us to form a vision of long-term development, closely track the market trends and customer preferences with industry insights to adjust our business strategies and execute our business initiatives on a consistent basis.

Given that both burial and funeral services are subsets of the death care industry, the qualities, skills and expertise required in the burial services industry are compatible and essential to those required in the funeral services. Our Directors believe that we also have the requisite experience and competence for the expansion into funeral services business segment. In particular, our executive Directors, Ms. LI Xingying and Mr. HUANG Guangming, have more than 15 years and six years of experience in the burial services industry, respectively. Apart from our Directors, our senior management also have the required experience and competence in funeral services. For example, our chief executive officer and deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong, Mr. YU Minghua, has more than three years of experience in burial and funeral services industry.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

We aspire to strengthen our market position in Langfang and expand our business in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and beyond through the following strategies.

Strengthen our market position in Langfang

We plan to strengthen our market position in Langfang by further developing the undeveloped area within our cemetery, upgrading our facilities, diversifying our burial-related services, and enhancing our marketing efforts.

- *Further develop the undeveloped area.* We plan to develop the undeveloped area within our cemetery into additional sectioned burial areas in phases as we gradually populate our existing burial areas. In particular, we plan to begin developing a “Rose” Garden in the fourth quarter of 2017 and a “Langfang” Garden in the first half of 2019. For details, see “— Our Cemetery.” During the Track Record Period, the revenue from the sale of traditional burial plots represents 88.9%, 93.0% and 90.0% of our revenue from sale of burial plots. In addition, according to the F&S report, the market sizes for the traditional burial services markets in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang are expected to grow steadily from 2017 to 2021. Therefore, our Directors believe that the further development of our cemetery would capture the growth in the traditional burial services market as there will be sufficient demand for traditional burial services. For details, see “Industry Overview — Burial services market in Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, Hebei province and Langfang.”

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- *Upgrade our facilities.* We believe that well-maintained facilities are essential to ensuring customer satisfaction and promoting our brand name. We have staff members maintaining our facilities to ensure they remain clean and functional at all times, and we plan to upgrade the monitoring system in our cemetery to improve the security level. We also seek to upgrade our facilities to keep up with the evolving market and customer demands. For example, we plan to install an environmentally-friendly incinerator for burning joss paper and other offerings. In addition, we plan to (1) upgrade the main entrance area and certain internal roads in our cemetery to facilitate our customers’ visits, and (2) improve the landscape of our cemetery by constructing gardening facilities (such as artificial hill, waterscape and platform for public memorial ceremonies). We believe these efforts will contribute to the improvement of the overall scenery of our cemetery and the efficiency of our business operation.
- *Diversify our burial-related services.* We seek to keep abreast with evolving market and customer demands through continuous expansion of our service offerings. For example, we recently began to offer crypt-style burial grounds, which involve small stone chambers built halfway beneath the ground to host several urns placed in close proximity inside. We offer this new service to cater for the customer demand for family graves and also to conserve land resources. Motivated by our commitment to social responsibility, we also plan to introduce environmentally-friendly burial services, such as burials under trees or flowerbeds, and new after-burial services, such as (1) conducting virtual tomb-sweeping through designated websites and (2) designing and erecting memorials for body donors. We believe these new services offered to our customers in the future will further diversify our business landscape and attract more prospective customers with different personal demands.
- *Enhance our marketing efforts.* We believe word-of-mouth referrals will continue to be a highly effective marketing channel for burial services. We will continue to leverage our existing cooperation relationship with third-party funeral services providers in Langfang for referrals and enhance our communications with the local communities. In addition, we will continue to conduct mass marketing and advertising campaigns through local newspapers, television, and the Internet to reach prospective customers and promote our brand awareness locally.

Expand our business scope to provide funeral services

We generated substantially all of our revenues from burial services during the Track Record Period. We have forged stable business relationship with a number of local funeral services providers which refer customers to us. We have also maintained collaboration with the local government-operated crematoria and set up advertising boards on their premises. We believe, however, that one-stop-shop services that integrate funeral and burial services are able to confer a significant competitive advantage, as bereaved families generally prefer dealing with fewer service providers to ensure a seamless and smooth experience at each stage of the process.

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To this end, we have recently established a subsidiary in Langfang, Wantong Funeral Services, to operate our funeral services expected to commence in the second half of 2017 and seek to lease the premises for our new funeral service center. In order to integrate our funeral and burial services, we plan to set up a marketing counter within the funeral service center, through which our marketing staff would provide various services to our customers or prospective customers. For example, our marketing staff may provide prospective customers with detailed introduction of available burial plots and guided tours within our cemetery to help them select burial plots. For marketing purpose, we also plan to offer price discounts to the customers purchasing our one-stop-shop services. According to the F&S Report, there are a large number of funeral services providers in Langfang, most of which are small, family-run businesses that lack consistent service standards or charge unreasonable service fees. Leveraging our brand name, customer base and experience in the burial services industry, we believe we will be able to overhaul the local funeral services market with a flagship funeral service center that prevails with economies of scale, professionalism and reasonable pricing. Mr. YU Minghua, our chief executive officer, has more than three years of experience in burial and funeral services and will be primarily responsible for leading the provision of such new services. We also plan to employ more competent staff with working experience in the death care industry to support such new services.

Tap further into the burial services market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis

Leveraging our strategic location in Langfang and proximity to regional hubs in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, we plan to tap further into the burial services market in this region, especially in Beijing, where affordable burial sites have become increasingly sparse and local residents become increasingly mobile with the construction of a web of high-speed intercity transportation infrastructure. We have begun both on-site and online advertising targeted at Beijing residents and have been seeking cooperation with Beijing-based funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors. We plan to devote more marketing resources to serving the neighboring cities and develop further cooperation with local funeral service providers as our business partners. We target to set up one funeral service shop in each of 2018 and 2019 in Beijing to promote our burial services locally. In addition, we expect to have 10, 12 and 14 partnered funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors in Beijing and Tianjin in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

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Pursue strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities

We have built our business so far primarily through organic growth. Going forward, we intend to selectively acquire, invest in or enter into strategic partnerships with other death care services providers, including funeral service providers and cemetery operators. We base our selection criteria on, among other things, brand name, location, land cost, land reserves and profitability. We generally favor cemeteries located in wealthy and densely populated provinces, where there is a higher demand for death care services in high-quality. In particular, we seek to prioritize business expansion opportunities with death care services providers in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and bring synergy to our current operations. The following table illustrates the growth of the per capita spending on death care services in the cities indicated from 2017 to 2021:

	Langfang	Beijing	Tianjin	Hebei province
Per capita spending in 2016 <i>RMB'000</i>	18.1	32.2	27.2	15.2
2017–2021 CAGR	9.2%	8.0%	8.0%	8.9%

Source: F&S Report

We plan to continue to explore and search suitable sites and acquisition targets in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis for expansion opportunities and conduct in-depth research on the local regulatory requirements, economic conditions and market landscape before implementing our expansion plans. Our Directors believe that the residents in Beijing and Tianjin are increasingly willing to choose burial services providers that offer more affordable services in neighboring cities, including Langfang, and that Beijing and Tianjin will represent an attractive source of prospective customers in the future despite their relatively small contribution to our customer base during the Track Record Period. According to the Framework Agreement on the Collaborative Development and Cooperation of Jing-Jin-Ji Civil Affairs (京津冀民政事業協同發展合作框架協議) entered into among the civil affairs authorities of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province on November 6, 2015, the death care industry is one of the 10 industries for collaborative development. The pressure of Beijing’s and Tianjin’s lack of affordable death care services will be eased by the development of death care services providers in Hebei province. Therefore, our Directors believe that our expansion plan is in line with this preferential policy and will be supported by the continued integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not yet identified any suitable sites or acquisition targets.

For details of the implementation plans for each strategy, see “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds.”

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OUR SERVICES

We operate our cemetery under the brand “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan),” derived from “萬古長青, 鳳棲梧桐 (garden with phoenixes perching on everlasting plane trees),” which symbolizes a treasured land that preserves the spirits of the departed. Our cemetery is located on the outskirts of Langfang, Hebei province, China, which is a strategic location between Beijing and Tianjin. See “— Our Cemetery” below.

At our cemetery, we provide a range of burial services, including traditional and artistic burial services. Our traditional burial services involve the use of burial plots with uniform or limited designs and landscaping and standardized pre-fabricated headstones with the same sectioned burial area. Our artistic burial services involve the use of uniquely designed headstones and also allow for varying degrees of customization in terms of material and design of headstone, layout of burial plot, and decorative items, among others. As part of our services, the sale of burial plots only involves the transfer of the right to use the burial plots for 20 years, while it does not involve the sale of the relevant land use right. We engage our suppliers to design, construct and landscape the burial plots and engrave inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones to meet specific customer requirements. We also provide a range of interment rituals and allow our customers to personalize the rituals by selecting value-added services, such as cremains transportation (拾靈) and gun salutes (禮炮).

We also provide ongoing cemetery maintenance services as an integral part of our burial services to maintain our beautifully landscaped cemetery.

The following table illustrates a breakdown of our revenue during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
Burial services								
— Sale of burial plots	20,454	83.8%	25,994	83.4%	10,984	82.4%	17,747	87.0%
— Ancillary services	1,425	5.8%	2,537	8.1%	1,225	9.2%	1,399	6.8%
Subtotal	21,879	89.6%	28,531	91.5%	12,209	91.6%	19,146	93.8%
Cemetery maintenance	2,530	10.4%	2,648	8.5%	1,115	8.4%	1,263	6.2%
Total	24,409	100.0%	31,179	100.0%	13,324	100.0%	20,409	100.0%

Burial services

Our burial services consist primarily of (1) the sale of burial plots, which includes the right to use the burial plots, and headstones and other ancillary products to be used on the burial plots, and (2) ancillary services such as the organization and conducting of interment rituals, the design, construction and landscaping of the burial plots, and the engraving of inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones. We divide our burial services broadly into traditional and artistic depending on the type of burial plots used.

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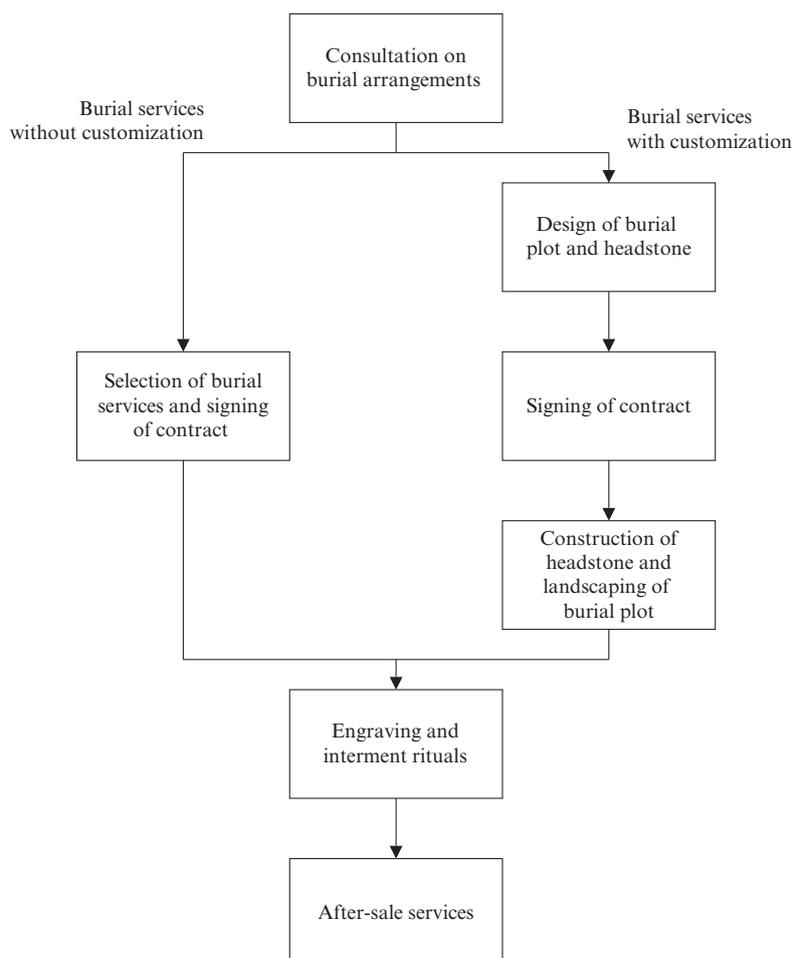
The following table sets forth a breakdown of our revenue generated from the sale of burial plots during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%	<i>RMB'000</i>	%
Traditional	18,175	88.9%	24,187	93.0%	10,396	94.6%	15,977	90.0%
Artistic ⁽¹⁾	2,279	11.1%	1,807	7.0%	588	5.4%	1,770	10.0%
Total	20,454	100.0%	25,994	100.0%	10,984	100.0%	17,747	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes burial plots of unique and bespoke designs.

Service process

The following diagram illustrates the major steps involved in the provision of our services:



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- *Consultation on burial arrangements.* We introduce our service offerings to prospective customers based on our consultation with them about their requirements and recommend specific service types and tailor-making suggestions. We provide guided site visits to familiarize prospective customers with the layout of our cemetery and the selection of burial plots available.
- *Selection of burial services and signing of contract (burial services without customization).* Customers generally select a particular burial service by signing a sales contract and making full payment of the service fees at the same time. If a prospective customer is unable to make the full payment on the spot, we allow them to pay a small deposit to reserve a particular burial spot for up to 10 days before making payment of the balance and signing the sales contract.
- *Design of burial plot and headstone (burial services with customization).* We assist customers for customized burial services in designing the headstones and the landscape of the burial plots before signing a sales contract. Customers for traditional burial services select standardized headstones and burial plot designs off the shelf.
- *Construction of headstone and landscaping of burial plot (burial services with customization).* We commence construction upon receipt of customer confirmation. We engage our suppliers to customize the headstones and the landscape of the burial plots in accordance with the styles and designs chosen by our customers. Customers will then inspect the finished burial plot with the installed headstone before confirming receipt of the burial plot. Depending on the style and degree of customization of the headstone and the burial plot, it may take up to 45 days to fully complete the construction.
- *Engraving and interment rituals.* Customers will select and inform us of the specifics of engravings, the burial dates and rituals, and separately pay for the chosen engravings and rituals. We engage our supplier to engrave the inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones. We then orchestrate and perform the interment rituals and may assist customers with logistic matters. We typically arrange interment rituals within the period as required upon customer confirmation.
- *After-burial services.* We periodically examine the headstones and repair the headstones when required. We also offer certain other after-burial services, such as organizing tomb-sweeping activities and providing flowers and offerings.

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Service terms

We generally enter into legally binding standardized sales contracts with our customers. Set forth below are certain key aspects of our sales contracts.

- *Term.* Our customers have the right to use the burial plots for 20 years upon the payment of the sales price and maintenance fee. Through selling the right to use the burial plots in our cemetery, we provide custody service by safekeeping the occupied burial plots for 20 years, and our customers obtain the contractual right to use the burial plots for the same period of time. Our customers may relinquish the right to use the burial plots at any time by removing the cremains without refund. However, the term of the custody service over the occupied burial plots is separate from the term of our land use right for the relevant cemetery, and the sales contract do not give our customers any property rights in the relevant cemetery. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, the sale of custody services with a sales term that is longer than the duration of the current land use rights of the cemetery does not violate any applicable PRC laws or regulations, although it may constitute a breach of contract should our land use rights not be renewed upon expiry. Our PRC legal advisers also advised that (1) the possibility of the local government not extending our land use rights over our cemetery is remote, and (2) there is no legal impediment for us to renew such land use rights. In the unlikely event that the local government does not extend our land use rights, under this worst-case scenario, the local government may resume the relevant parcels of land. We would then lose one of our important operating assets, causing us to cease our burial business in Langfang and rely on our funeral business and/or other cemetery(ies) that we would acquire outside Langfang in the future. This may have a material adverse effect on our future business and financial performance. For the then effective sales contracts, we may breach our obligations thereunder, and need to compensate the affected customers based on the actual losses incurred for being unable to use such burial plots for the remaining term of the sales contracts, including the actual losses incurred by such customers in connection with the relocation of the relevant cremains. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not entered into any sales contract with a term longer than the term of the relevant land use rights of our cemetery.
- *Price.* The sales price includes (1) the right to use the burial plots and the associated headstones and other ancillary products and (2) cemetery maintenance. See “— Pricing” below for the factors we consider in determining the sales price. We also charge an upfront maintenance fee in accordance with the sales contracts for cemetery management for 20 years, which typically is no higher than 30% of the sales price of the burial plots.
- *Maintenance.* We are obligated to keep the burial plots in good repair for no additional charges within the first three years after the signing of the sales contract. We charge additional fees for repairs made at the request of our

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customers beginning in the fourth year after the signing of the sales contract. We coordinate our suppliers for repairs to burial plots and headstones. See “— Quality Controls” below.

- *Renewal and retrieval.* Customers may not transfer but may renew their right to use the burial plots when the sales contracts expire by paying a renewal fee. We expect the renewed sales price to be determined based upon, among others, the prevailing market rates and the costs to be incurred by us, and the renewed maintenance fee to remain a percentage of the renewed sales price. Customers may also retrieve the cremains when the contracts expire if they do not wish to renew the sales contracts. Although we have the right to deal with the cremains in our discretion, if customers fail to renew the contracts when expired, we intend to follow the practice stipulated by the competent government authorities and notify the next of kin of the deceased to allow them to renew the sales contract over the same burial plots if they choose to. None of our sales contracts had expired as of the Latest Practicable Date. While we have not recycled the use of any burial plots, we intend to recycle burial plots that become available for use and disclose the history of such burial plots to prospective customers.
- *Return.* Consistent with the local industry practice, we tightened our sales policy in December 2016 by adopting a new standardized sales contract. Under the new contract, no return of burial plot is permitted and the right to use the burial plot is transferred when the contract is signed, while under the former contract, return of burial plot is generally permitted within the first three years after the contract is signed if no interment of cremains occurs, and the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the interment of cremains occurs. In the case of a return, we have the right to charge 10% of the sales price as handling fees and refund the balance of the sales price. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with certain existing customers to clarify that no return would be permitted prospectively. For the financial impact of signing the supplemental agreements, see “Financial Information — Certain Income Statement Items — Revenue — Burial Services.” During the Track Record Period, we experienced seven incidents of return with an aggregated refunded amount of RMB181,040 and three incidents of exchange for burial plots with better features under our former sales contracts and thus we did not recognize revenue from the returned burial plots other than the handling fees for such returns. Among the seven incidents of return, four of our customers purchased relevant burial plots after relevant individuals passed away, while three of our customers purchased relevant burial plots in advance of death. None of the incidents of return or exchange was due to quality defects. We charged RMB6,191, RMB6,046 and RMB1,600 as handling fees for the returns of burial plots in 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, respectively. We do not expect any material incidents of returns of burial plots going forward that would have a material adverse effect on our business.

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We separately charge fees for interment rituals and headstone engravings in accordance with service orders customers place to notify us the type of rituals they choose and the engraving specifics. We typically charge extra fees for additional props and offerings that we utilize in the rituals and optional value-added services, such as cremains transportation and gun salutes.

Service range

We divide our burial services broadly into traditional and artistic burial services.

Traditional burial services

Our traditional burial services involve the use of burial plots with uniform or limited designs and landscaping and the use of standardized pre-fabricated headstones within each predetermined sectioned burial area. We currently have 18 sectioned burial areas designated for traditional burial plots.

The following table sets forth certain information about the sale of burial plots used in the traditional burial services for the periods indicated:

	2015	2016	Five months ended May 31, 2017
No. of units transferred ⁽¹⁾	659	776	483
Gross floor area of units transferred (<i>sq.m.</i>)	2,000	2,381	1,484
Average selling price (<i>RMB/unit</i>)	27,580	31,168	33,078
Revenue (<i>RMB'000</i>)	18,175	24,187	15,977

⁽¹⁾ We recognize revenue from the sale of burial plots when the right to use the burial plots is transferred to the customers.

Our traditional burial services encompass a wide range of burial plot designs across burial areas and pricing choices. The burial plots used in our traditional burial services vary in the following key aspects.

- *Location.* Burial areas in the center of the cemetery or adjacent to the main inner road are generally preferred by our customers.
- *Size.* We offer burial plots in various sizes. Larger burial plots are generally accompanied by more exquisite headstone designs.

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- *Headstone materials.* We offer headstones carved from materials that differ in colors or a combination of colors, textures or patterns.
- *Headstone designs.* We offer headstones ranging from the plainest types to exquisite designs adorned with elaborate decorative items, which generally require more labor and skills from sculptors.
- *Surroundings.* Our sectioned burial areas and the burial plots are interspersed with flowerbeds, lawn and groves. Certain sectioned burial areas and burial plots blend beautifully with the surrounding landscape and scenery.

The following images illustrate examples of the burial plots used for our traditional burial services:

This burial plot features a headstone of a plain design and is offered for a relatively modest price.



This burial plot features a headstone of a more exquisite design and is offered for a higher price.



This burial plot features a headstone of the most exquisite design and is offered for the highest price among the three.



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Artistic burial services

Our artistic burial services involve the use of uniquely designed headstones and also allow for varying degrees of customization. For uniquely designed burial plots, our customers may select from a wide range of pre-fabricated headstones with designs that are one of a kind within a sectioned burial area. For bespoke burial plots, we engage our supplier to design and landscape the burial plots to meet specific customer requirements. Our customers are able to decide on, among others, the location, size, and design and layout of the burial plot, and the types and styles of headstones and decorative items to be used. We currently have two sectioned burial areas designated for artistic burial services.

The following table sets forth certain information about the sale of burial plots used in the artistic burial services for the periods indicated:

	2015	2016	Five months ended May 31, 2017
No. of units transferred ⁽¹⁾	21	14	10
Gross floor area of units transferred (<i>sq.m.</i>)	105	70	50
Average selling price (<i>RMB/unit</i>)	108,523	129,071	177,049
Revenue (<i>RMB'000</i>)	2,279	1,807	1,770

⁽¹⁾ We recognize revenue from the sale of burial plots when the right to use the burial plots is transferred to the customers.

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The following images illustrate examples of the burial plots used for our artistic burial services:

This burial area is populated with burial plots with uniquely designed headstones.



This burial plot features a headstone of a bespoke design of two cuddling hearts for the deceased husband.



We continue to refine our services and develop new service types. For example, we recently began to offer crypt-style burial grounds, which involve small stone chambers built halfway beneath the ground to host several urns placed in close proximity inside these chambers. We offer this new service to cater for the customer demand for family graves and also to conserve land resources.

The following image illustrates an example of our crypt-style burial grounds:

The entrance to the stone chamber is removable, through which several urns can be placed inside.



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Interment rituals and ceremonies

We perform interment rituals and ceremonies before cremains are buried in our burial plots. We differentiate the rituals by the types and numbers of props and offerings we utilize during the rituals and allow our customers to personalize the rituals by selecting optional value-added services. For example, we offer transportation of cremains with hand carrying by our employees in ceremonial uniforms and gun salutes with specified numbers of shots per customer requests to pay respect to the deceased at the interment. We have two professional funeral masters to perform the interment rituals.

Cemetery maintenance services

We provide ongoing cemetery maintenance services as an integral part of our burial services to maintain our beautifully landscaped cemetery. We regularly tidy and patrol our cemetery grounds to ensure they are clean and safe for our visitors. We also regularly maintain our facilities to ensure they are fully functional.

We charge maintenance fees, which typically is no higher than 30% of the sales price of the burial plots when the customers sign the sales contracts. Our revenue from cemetery maintenance services was RMB2.5 million, RMB2.6 million, RMB1.1 million and RMB1.3 million in 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively, representing 10.4%, 8.5%, 8.4% and 6.2% of our revenue during the same period, respectively.

OUR CEMETERY

We began to operate our cemetery “萬桐園 (Wan Tong Yuan)” in 2007. Wan Tong Yuan is located in the Economic and Technological Development Area of Langfang (廊坊開發區), adjacent to the Daxing district of Beijing (北京大興區) and surrounded by the Dragon river (龍河) and the Phoenix river (鳳河). Wan Tong Yuan is accessible via the G2 Jinghu Expressway (京滬高速) and G104 National Highway (國道104線).

Wan Tong Yuan resembles a park beautifully designed with flowerbeds, lawns, ponds, groves and modern architectures to provide comfort and tranquility for our visitors. The developed area of our cemetery consists of 20 sectioned burial areas designated for traditional and artistic burial plots of different orientation and prices, interconnected by electrical cars for the convenience of our visitors. Our cemetery also has a designated area featuring military-themed monuments, which provides a dignified burial setting for war veterans and other distinguished public figures, including General SUN Yi.

We have not developed the entire available site area of our cemetery into the various types of burial plots upon acquisition of the land. Based on our estimation of the potential need of our customers, we may construct additional burial plots for future sales on these areas. The developed area of our cemetery has a total site area of approximately 166,569 sq.m., approximately 126,539 sq.m. of which remained available for future sale and development as of May 31, 2017. We pre-fabricate burial plots for the traditional and unique artistic burial services and develop our cemetery into different sectioned burial areas in phases and extend and increase the number of burial plots based on customer demand by

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landscaping the determined burial areas and erecting the headstones. At the same time, we strive to ensure that our cemetery continues to be in harmony with natural surroundings and remains as a lush and well-planned park.

The following table sets forth certain details regarding our cemetery as of May 31, 2017:

Developed area	47,288 sq.m.
Occupied area ⁽¹⁾	40,030 sq.m.
Available area ⁽²⁾	7,258 sq.m.
Undeveloped area	119,281 sq.m.
Total site area ⁽³⁾	166,569 sq.m.

- (1) The occupied area of the cemetery represents the total area of the burial plots for which the rights to use them have already been sold.
- (2) The available area of the cemetery represents the total area of the burial plots for which the rights to use them have not yet been sold. The rights to use the burial plots are sold as part of our burial services.
- (3) The area information about our cemetery does not include the site area of approximately 9,507 sq.m., which is used for the columbaria (approximately 3,599 sq.m. in gross floor area) and infrastructure. We did not sell any cremation niches, which are placed in the columbaria, during the Track Record Period. We do not currently plan to expand our service capacity for cremation niches.

As of May 31, 2017, we had an available area in our cemetery of approximately 7,258 sq.m., which we estimate is able to host at least approximately 2,199 burial plots, and an undeveloped area in our cemetery of approximately 119,281 sq.m., which we estimate is able to host an additional at least approximately 36,146 burial plots. Based on the annual sale of burial plots during the Track Record Period and our expected annual sale of burial plots, we estimate that our cemetery is able to sustain stable operations of approximately 50 years in the future.

We currently plan to develop the undeveloped area of our cemetery into 20 additional sectioned burial areas in phases as we gradually populate our existing burial areas. We plan to add distinctive themes to certain new burial areas to appeal to prospective customers of particular preferences or cultural backgrounds. For example, we currently plan to apply the design of Taiji Diagram (太極八卦圖) in the layout of a burial area and install monuments or sculptures featuring religious themes in certain other burial areas. As we continue to diversify our service offerings and promote environmentally-friendly burial practices, we plan to place burial plots under trees or flowerbeds in certain burial areas to allow them to blend beautifully into the surrounding scenery.

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In particular, we plan to begin developing the following sectioned burial areas in the near term.

- *“Rose” Garden.* We plan to begin developing this burial area to the far west of the main inner road of our cemetery in the fourth quarter of 2017. We expect this burial area to fill with a variety of roses and host burial plots for traditional burial services. We currently plan to incur approximately RMB1.4 million in capital expenditure from 2017 to 2019.
- *“Langfang” Garden.* We plan to begin developing this burial area to the near west of the main inner road of our cemetery in the first half of 2019. We expect this burial area to feature locally-themed sculptures and host burial plots for traditional burial services with estimated pricing higher than “Rose” Garden, leveraging its preferred location within our cemetery. We currently plan to incur approximately RMB2.0 million in capital expenditure in 2019.

We plan to finance the capital expenditures in relation to our expansion plans with net proceeds from the [REDACTED] and a variety of other means, including our internal resource, cash generated from our operations, debt financing and equity financing.

For details, see “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds — Use of Proceeds.”

PRICING

We price our burial services based on a number of factors including customer preferences, headstone materials and designs, burial plot size and location, and our target profit margin. We believe that we have strong bargaining power in negotiation with customers, in light of the fact that burials are considered a means for family members to pay their respects to the deceased and comfort the living and are viewed with great importance in the traditional Chinese culture. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, pursuant to applicable law, the PRC government has the power to provide and enforce government-guided pricing and fixed pricing on services that benefit the society at large if and when the government considers it necessary. As such, although our operations in Langfang are currently not subject to price controls, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to price controls in the future, should the government decide to do so. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry — Our business may be subject to price controls in the future.”

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The following table sets forth the range of selling prices for the burial plots contracted for sale for the periods indicated:

Type of services	Range of selling price		
	2015	2016	Five months ended
	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>	May 31, 2017 <i>RMB</i>
Traditional burial services	6,409–72,154	6,966–107,846	11,546–155,551
Artistic burial services	14,508–137,601	116,769–557,389	107,427–254,769

The following table sets forth the average selling prices for the burial plots contracted for sale for the periods indicated:

Type of services	Average selling price		
	2015	2016	Five months ended
	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>	May 31, 2017 <i>RMB</i>
Traditional burial services	29,848	35,876	34,967
Artistic burial services	105,448	165,456	164,106

Our maintenance fees typically is no higher than 30% of the selling price of burial plots.

SALES, MARKETING AND CUSTOMERS

Sales team

Our sales team consisted of eight sales personnel as of the Latest Practicable Date. All our sales personnel are adequately trained and knowledgeable of the burial services we offer and the local customs for burial services to allow them to be attentive to the needs of prospective customers. We pay bonuses to our sales personnel to reward them for the sale of burial services they facilitate.

We also cooperate with certain funeral services providers in Langfang who assist with the sales and marketing of our burial services. These funeral services providers, including primarily shroud stores and funeral ceremony services providers, are independent third parties and predominantly comprise individuals or small, family-run business. We select our partnered funeral services providers in Langfang based on their sales and marketing capabilities and geographical service coverage that are more attractive to our prospective customers. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had cooperation relationship with a number of funeral service providers in Langfang and had entered into written contracts with 16 of them for the use of our corporate logo as a marketing device to attract customers. The written contracts mainly provides for the display of our corporate logo in the

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advertising materials used by these funeral services providers. Under these contracts, we generally reimburse these funeral services providers for making advertising boards with our corporate logo, and these funeral services providers undertake to refer customers to us whenever suitable business opportunities arise. We believe that our expansion into funeral services will not have any material adverse effect on our collaborative relationship with funeral service providers in Langfang because, according to the F&S Report, the funeral services market in Langfang is highly fragmented and there are a large number of local funeral services providers, most of which are small, family-run businesses, and therefore, they are not sensitive to new entrants in the market. We plan to maintain our cooperation with local funeral services providers in the future.

We have also been seeking cooperation with Beijing-based funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors to expand our customer base. We select our Beijing-based funeral service providers based on criteria similar with our cooperative partners in Langfang. We also pay visits to prospective cooperative partners in Beijing, including funeral services providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors, to conduct on-site assessments. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had entered into cooperation contracts with eight Beijing-based funeral services providers which comprise individuals and private business entities. These service providers assist with the sales and marketing of our burial services to prospective customers in Beijing, which we believe will complement our services and contribute to the expansion of our customer base. These contracts have terms substantially similar to those we entered into with funeral services providers in Langfang, as described in “— Sales, Marketing and Customers — Sales Team.” Also see “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds — Implementation Plans” for more details.

We pay commission fees to the relevant funeral services providers for the sale of burial services they facilitate. The commission fees are calculated based on certain percentages of the selling prices, which are agreed between us and our partnered funeral services providers. We pay commission fees to the relevant funeral services providers for the sale of burial services they facilitate, and the commissions received by relevant funeral services providers generally increase with their contributions. We take into account (1) the annual revenue contribution from each of our partnered funeral services providers and (2) the discount provided by relevant funeral services providers to the customers, when deciding the applicable commission rates for the respective year. Such discount generally ranges from 1% to 8% of the selling prices of the relevant burial plot. During the Track Record Period, for the funeral services providers in Langfang, the commission rates adopted generally ranged from 1% to 20% of the selling prices, while for those outside Langfang the commission rates adopted generally ranged from 12% to 30%. We adopt higher commission rates for the funeral services providers outside Langfang to seek to strengthen our brand awareness and expand our sales network in other cities within the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis. The total commissions paid to the relevant funeral services providers accounted for approximately 2.3%, 2.1% and 2.3% of our revenue in 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, respectively. The revenue contribution from referrals from our partnered funeral services providers in 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 was RMB5.4 million, RMB8.0 million and RMB5.2 million, respectively.

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Marketing

We market our services primarily through word-of-mouth and marketing efforts. As burial services are highly personal and based on trust, alongside our brand and marketing network, we believe word-of-mouth through our customers is a highly effective marketing channel. We also believe we can gain the trust from our customers by providing them with burial services in high-quality. In addition, we from time to time hold cultural events in our facilities to let potential customers experience the environment of our facilities and utilize newspapers, television programs, and the Internet to enhance our brand recognition.

To expand our customer base from outside Langfang as the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens, we have begun to place both on-site and online advertising targeted at Beijing residents and have been seeking cooperation with Beijing-based funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors. We expect to have 10, 12 and 14 partnered funeral service providers, mortuaries and funeral parlors in Beijing and Tianjin in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Customers

Our customers include primarily individuals from Langfang that purchase burial plots for family members that have passed away. As the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens, we increasingly serve customers from the neighboring cities. During the Track Record Period, we served 119 customers from outside Langfang, accounting for approximately 6.5% of our total customers.

The following table sets forth certain information of our customers during the Track Record Period:

Location	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Hebei Province								
• Langfang	19,183	93.8%	24,558	94.5%	10,350	94.2%	16,756	94.4%
• Renqiu	126	0.6%	215	0.8%	162	1.5%	66	0.4%
Subtotal	<u>19,309</u>	<u>94.4%</u>	<u>24,773</u>	<u>95.3%</u>	<u>10,512</u>	<u>95.7%</u>	<u>16,822</u>	<u>94.8%</u>
Beijing	<u>1,058</u>	<u>5.2%</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>4.3%</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>5.0%</u>
Tianjin	<u>87</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Total	<u><u>20,454</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>	<u><u>25,994</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>	<u><u>10,984</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>	<u><u>17,747</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>

Our customers generally make full upfront payment of the service fees at the time they enter into the sales contract with us. See “— Our Services — Burial services — Service terms.”

During the Track Record Period, our single largest customer accounted for less than 2.5% of our total revenue. For the same periods, our top five largest customers accounted for approximately 6.3% of our total revenue. None of our Directors, their close associates

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or any Shareholders (which to the knowledge of our Directors owns more than 5.0% of our Shares) has any interest in any of our five largest customers during the Track Record Period.

SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

We procure headstones, ceramic photographs, road construction within our cemetery and interior decoration from suppliers and third-party service providers in China.

To manage our suppliers and service providers, we have adopted policies and internal control measures to select suppliers and service providers that provide products and services with high quality at a reasonable cost. We evaluate existing suppliers and service providers on the basis of a number of factors including service quality, price, promptness of delivery, and credit term. We believe that all the products and services we source are readily available in the industry and the suppliers and service providers we use can easily be replaced. Therefore, we generally do not enter into any contracts with a term longer than one year with any major suppliers. During the Track Record Period, we did not experience any material shortage or delay in the supply of services or products. See “Financial Information — Certain Balance Sheet Items — Trade and other payables — Trade payables” for further information on the credit terms provided by our suppliers and our payment method.

Purchases from our single largest supplier, accounted for approximately 78.3%, 89.0% and 84.6% of our total purchases, respectively, for 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017. We believe we are able to source products and services from alternative suppliers at comparable terms, prices and quality within a reasonably short period of time. Although we believe that our current single largest supplier has been offering the best combination of price and quality during the Track Record Period, we believe other suppliers that we have evaluated can also provide us with products or services on comparable terms, price and quality. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry — We relied on one major supplier during the Track Record Period, and any disruption in its supply may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.”

See “Financial Information — Sensitivity Analysis” for further information on the fluctuations on the unit cost of headstones.

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The following table sets forth certain information of our major suppliers and service providers during the Track Record Period:

2015

Name of Supplier	Principal supplies purchased	Approximate length of relationship	Purchase <i>RMB'000</i>	% of total purchase
Supplier A	Headstones	Since 2007	4,103	78.3%
Supplier B	Road construction	Since 2012	389	7.4%
Supplier C	Road construction and interior decoration	Since 2015	318	6.1%
Supplier D	Ceramic photographs	Since 2007	263	5.0%
Supplier E	Road construction	Since 2015	85	1.6%

2016

Name of Supplier	Principal supplies purchased	Approximate length of relationship	Purchase <i>RMB'000</i>	% of total purchase
Supplier A	Headstones	Since 2007	3,847	89.0%
Supplier D	Ceramic photographs	Since 2007	236	5.5%
Supplier F	Road construction	Since 2015	227	5.3%

Five months ended May 31, 2017

Name of Supplier	Principal supplies purchased	Approximate length of relationship	Purchase <i>RMB'000</i>	% of total purchase
Supplier A	Headstones	Since 2007	1,966	84.6%
Supplier D	Ceramic photographs	Since 2007	153	6.6%
Supplier G	Flowers (for interment rituals)	Since 2016	71	3.1%
Supplier E	Road construction	Since 2015	70	3.0%

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None of our Directors, their close associates or any Shareholders (which to the knowledge of our Directors owns more than 5.0% of our Shares) has any interest in any of our five largest suppliers during the Track Record Period. We did not have any disputes with any of our suppliers or service providers during the Track Record Period.

QUALITY CONTROLS

We have implemented a number of quality control measures to ensure the quality of our burial services. We regularly inspect the burial plots and headstones and request repairs from our suppliers pursuant to warranty terms. We also inspect headstones prior to use and return defective headstones to suppliers. Within three years after the sales of the burial plots, we coordinate with our suppliers in providing maintenance services to our customers without additional charge, as the cost is included in the sales price of the burial plots. In cases of any complaint from our customers, our after-sale services staff will communicate with the relevant customers to understand and resolve the issue, such as offering compensation, where appropriate. During the Track Record Period, we did not receive any complaints of a material nature from our customers or the local authorities.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, our quality management team consisted of two individuals, with an average of approximately 11 years’ experience in the burial industry. The quality team is responsible for overseeing the quality control procedures that are in effect for our burial services.

EMPLOYEES

We recognize the importance of our employees to our business and are committed to building a strong team of employees. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had 54 full-time employees in Langfang. The following table sets forth a breakdown of employees by function as of the Latest Practicable Date.

Function	Number of employees	Percentage of total
Management	3	5.6%
Finance and accounting	3	5.6%
Cemetery monitoring	6	11.1%
Gardening	6	11.1%
Security	11	20.3%
Sales and marketing	8	14.8%
Cleaning	8	14.8%
Procurement	3	5.6%
Others	6	11.1%
Total	54	100.0%

Our employee compensation includes base salary and bonuses. In general, we determine employee compensation based on each employee’s performance, qualifications, position and seniority. We are subject to social insurance contribution and housing reserve

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fund plans organized by PRC local governments. In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, we are required to pay, on behalf of our employees, monthly social insurance premiums covering basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing reserve fund.

We believe we have maintained good relationships with our employees. As of the Latest Practicable Date, our employees had not negotiated their terms of employment through any labor union or by way of collective bargaining agreements. We have not experienced strikes or significant labor disputes which have had or are likely to have a material adverse effect on our business operation.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

We are committed to our social responsibility. We strive to assist the deceased and their families in need on an ad-hoc basis. In the past, we offered discounted burial services to certain public servants, such as war veterans, or elderly people in need. We also seek to conserve the environment by promoting environmentally-friendly and space-saving services and commemoration rituals, such as green “tomb-sweeping” activities with presentation of bouquets, colored ribbons and wish cards to replace the burning of incense, candles or joss paper. In addition, we have a burial area designated for war veterans and other distinguished public figures, including General SUN Yi, and receive organized visits from school groups and government employees to honor the war veterans for educational purposes.

We believe that our commitment to social responsibility have contributed to the popularity and strength of our brand.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

Over the years, we have received awards and designations and have obtained recognitions from various industry associations, government entities and social communities. The following table sets forth the major awards we have received in recent years.

Year of Grant	Awards/Recognition
July 2014	Outstanding Cemetery Unit (優秀公墓單位) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Langfang (廊坊市民政局)
February 2017	Secretary-General Unit (秘書長單位) of the Youth Working Committee of the China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會青年工作委員會)

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COMPETITION

We believe that burial services providers attract customers based primarily on reputation, track record of operations, quality of services, and well-maintained and conveniently located facilities, and competitive pricing. As a result, we believe that newer, smaller or less well-known burial services providers will generally take a long time to expand their customer base.

Our competitors include both privately-owned and government-sponsored service providers. According to the F&S Report, government-sponsored service providers generally offer basic welfare services to primarily meet the demand of low income families, while privately-owned providers offer a wider choice of services primarily to meet the demand of middle and high income families. We believe that the combination of our comprehensive offerings of burial services and our beautifully landscaped cemetery has allowed us to serve a diversified customer base and command a price premium for certain burial services we offer.

Although the provision of burial services is essentially a local business, according to the F&S Report, there is a growing demand among residents in Beijing and Tianjin for affordable burial sites, which have become increasingly sparse locally, and our strategically located cemetery represents an attractive solution to address such unmet need cost-effectively.

The burial services market in Langfang is concentrated. According to the F&S Report, the top five burial services providers in Langfang accounted for approximately 94.8% of Langfang’s burial services market in terms of revenue in 2016. We believe our reputation, quality of services, and well-maintained and conveniently located facilities allow us to compete effectively in Langfang.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we have submitted 16 trademark applications in China and one trademark application in Hong Kong pending approval.

During the Track Record Period, no material claims or disputes were brought against us in relation to any infringement of trademark or any other intellectual property. In addition, we had not experienced any infringement of our intellectual property rights which had a material adverse effect on our business and results of operation as of the Latest Practicable Date.

See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry — We may not be able to successfully register our trademarks with the PRC or Hong Kong government authorities, adequately protect our intellectual property or maintain favorable publicity, which could harm the value of our brand and adversely affect our business.”

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PROPERTIES

We operate one cemetery in Langfang, Hebei province, China. We have the right to use two parcels of land with an aggregate site area of approximately 176,076 sq.m. We have obtained the land use right certificates for these parcels of land, which evidence the legal right to use the land as permitted by the certificates. We own a total of six buildings on our cemetery with an aggregate gross floor area of 5,322 sq.m., which comprise five columbaria and one office building. There are certain title defects associated with our buildings. For details, see “— Non-Compliance — Property Title Defects.”

We also own a parcel of land with a site area of approximately 10,255 sq.m. in Langfang. We have leased this property to Langfang City Funeral Parlor (廊坊市殯儀館), which is controlled by the local civil affairs authority, to operate funeral services pursuant to a lease agreement dated December 2014. We are entitled to a pretax annual rental fee of RMB200,000 during the lease term which expires in December 2020.

Our property interests forming our non-property activities include an office building with a total gross floor area of approximately 1,723 sq.m. See “Appendix III — Property Valuation” for further details.

INSURANCE

We currently maintain social welfare insurance in accordance with the relevant PRC laws and regulations for our employees and commercial insurance for work-related injuries for certain elderly employees ineligible for social welfare insurance. We have recently purchased insurance coverage for personal injuries sustained on our premises caused by our operations or damages to our facilities caused by accidents or natural disasters. We believe that our current insurance coverage is adequate and generally commensurate with the local industry practice. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we did not experience any incidents that had caused material personal injuries on our premises or material damages to our facilities. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry — Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all losses and we may incur substantial costs as a result of a severe business liability or disruption or other unexpected events.”

LICENSE AND PERMIT

Our operations are reliant on certain requisite license and permit for our cemetery. For the operation of Wan Tong Yuan, we have obtained all material license and permits, including the Certificate of Commercial Cemetery (公墓經營許可證) issued by Department of Civil Affairs of Hebei Province (河北省民政廳) on October 24, 2005, which was renewed on March 6, 2015 and July 31, 2016 and will expire on June 30, 2020. Our Directors believe that there will not be any material obstacle for us to renew such license and permit upon its expiry. For the operation of Wantong Funeral Services, we have obtained the necessary qualification, namely the business registration from Langfang Administration for Industry and Commerce (廊坊市工商行政管理局).

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ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MATTERS

Our current business operation is not subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations in China, nor do we believe that nature of our business involves substantial health or safety related risks.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, no material breaches of environmental regulations were identified in the annual inspections conducted by competent government authorities. We did not incur material environmental compliance cost during the Track Record Period and expect our annual cost of compliance with environmental protection laws and regulations for 2017 to be approximately RMB0.6 million for installing an environmentally-friendly incinerator for burning joss paper and other offerings during “tomb-sweeping” activities.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we did not experience any accident that caused material personal injuries on our premises or damages to our facilities.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the Latest Practicable Date, we were not involved in any litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings that, individually or in aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, we have not been involved in any litigation or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened against us or any of our Directors that, individually or in aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

NON-COMPLIANCE

We are subject to a number of regulatory requirements and guidelines issued by the regulatory authorities in China. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we had not experienced any non-compliance that, in the opinion of our Directors, is likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. As advised by our PRC legal advisers, during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, save as the incidents of non-compliance as set out below, we had complied with applicable PRC laws and regulations in all material respects.

Social insurance plans and housing reserve fund

Non-compliant incidents

During the Track Record Period, we did not make adequate social insurances for all of our employees, nor did we register with the relevant housing reserve fund authorities or make adequate housing reserve fund contributions for all of our employees in a timely manner. Our non-compliance was primarily due to our inability to make the relevant contributions on behalf certain employees that are rural registered residents or are unwilling to make the corresponding deductions in salary for such contributions.

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Potential legal consequences

As advised by our PRC legal advisers, late fees and fines may be imposed on an employer for not making full social insurance contributions for employees in a timely manner. If any of the relevant social insurance authorities is of the view that the social insurance contributions we made for our employees do not comply with the requirements under the relevant PRC laws and regulations, it may order us to pay the outstanding balance within a prescribed time period plus a late fee of 0.05% of the total outstanding balance per day. If we fail to do so within the prescribed period, we may be subject to a fine ranging between one to three times of the total outstanding balance.

As advised by our PRC legal advisers, if any of the relevant housing reserve fund authorities is of the view that our contributions to the housing reserve fund do not satisfy the requirements under the relevant PRC laws and regulations, it may order us to pay the outstanding balance within a prescribed period. If we fail to do so within the prescribed period, the relevant housing reserve fund authority may apply to a PRC court for an order of payment. Any employer who violates the above regulations shall be fined and ordered to make good the deficit within a specified period. Those who fail to process their registrations within the specified period shall be subject to a fine ranging from RMB10,000 to RMB50,000.

We estimate that the potential maximum fine in respect of such non-compliant incidents is approximately RMB0.9 million. However, based on the fact that (1) during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, no administrative action, fine or penalty had been imposed by the relevant regulatory authorities with respect to our social insurance or housing reserve fund contributions, nor had we received any order to settle the outstanding amount of such contributions; and (2) the confirmation letters issued by competent government authorities, the Social Insurance Administrative Station of Langfang Economic and Technological Development Area (廊坊經濟技術開發區社會保險事業管理所) and the Housing Reserve Fund Contributions Department of Langfang (廊坊開發區住房公積金管理部), issued on March 7, 2017 and March 17, 2017, respectively, confirmed that no violation was found and no employee complaint was received, our PRC legal advisers are of the view that the likelihood of us being fined by the relevant authorities is low. Therefore, we did not make any provisions during the Track Record Period in relation to the potential maximum penalty.

Rectifications

We estimate that the total shortfall amounts in social insurance and housing reserve fund contributions were approximately RMB0.2 million, RMB0.3 million and RMB0.1 million in 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, respectively, and made full provision for such shortfall amounts. We will also pay the shortfall amounts in social insurance and housing reserve fund contributions in a timely manner if requested by the relevant regulatory authorities. We believe that the payment of the shortfall amounts would not have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial condition, considering our cash available as of the Latest Practicable Date. Based on the foregoing

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facts and circumstances, the Directors reasonably believe that the likelihood that we will be subject to fines due to inadequate social insurance or housing reserve fund contributions is low.

Beginning in March 2017, we have complied with our obligations for social insurance and housing reserve fund contributions for our employees in accordance with the applicable PRC laws and regulations. As an annual compliance measure following the [REDACTED], we will continue to communicate with our employees with regard to the employee social insurance plans and housing reserve fund, and contribute to the employee social insurance plans and housing reserve fund consistent with the standards stipulated under applicable PRC laws and regulations.

Property title defects

Non-compliant incidents

We did not timely complete the relevant environmental protection, planning and construction approval procedures, and therefore failed to obtain the building ownership certificates for six buildings, primarily due to employee oversight and lack of knowledge on compliance. These buildings have an aggregate gross floor area of approximately 5,322 sq.m., comprising (1) one office building and (2) five columbaria built for the storage of cremains that were forced to be removed from their original burial grounds in certain rural areas of Langfang outside our cemetery. The removal of such cremains from the original burial grounds was induced by the local government's city development plan. The relevant rural areas were subsequently resumed by the local government for the purpose of such plan. Wan Tong Yuan, as a licensed and well-established cemetery, was regarded as a suitable place for the relocation of such cremains by the local government. As part of the compensation to the individuals involved, some of the cremains were relocated to the columbaria in our cemetery and the consideration for storing such cremains in our columbaria was typically paid by the local government to us, and the price was comparable to that for other customers.

We have obtained the land use right for the parcels of land on which we operate our cemetery. As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had not encountered any request from the local government for the compulsory resumption or surrender of our cemetery premises, and our PRC legal advisers are of the view that (1) without due purpose (such as for the public interest), the local government should not rezone our cemetery premises or require us to relocate, and (2) if the local government does require us to relocate, it should pay due compensation to us after negotiation; therefore, the risk of compulsory resumption or surrender of our cemetery premises is remote. Our Directors believe that such land resumption, which occurred outside our cemetery and was an independent event in the past, will not result in any significant operational or financial impact on our business operation.

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Potential legal consequences

As a result of our non-compliance, we may be required by the competent government authorities to rectify such defects within a stated period or pay a fine of up to approximately RMB0.8 million. We may also encounter difficulties in occupying these buildings if the government authorities seek to demolish the buildings, and we may be required to relocate.

Our PRC legal advisers have advised us that, as we do not have the building ownership certificates for the six buildings, the legal title of these buildings may not be sold or accepted by banks as securities for mortgages.

Rectifications

In March 2017, we obtained written confirmation letters from the Housing Planning and Construction Bureau of Langfang Economic Development Zone (the "**Construction Bureau**," 廊坊經濟技術開發區住房和規劃建設局) and the Environmental Protection Bureau of Langfang Economic Development Zone (the "**Environmental Protection Bureau**," 廊坊經濟技術開發區環境保護局), the competent government authorities. According to the Construction Bureau's confirmation letter, it confirmed that it would not impose sanctions on the title defects of the five columbaria and that there would be no substantial legal impediment for obtaining relevant building ownership certificates if we apply and obtain the construction approval and complete a compulsory third-party property inspection. According to the Environmental Protection Bureau's confirmation letter, it confirmed that it would not impose sanction on the title defects of the five columbaria, and we are only required to submit the environmental impact registration form (環評影響登記表). As of the Latest Practicable Date, we had (1) submitted the environmental impact registration form for the five columbaria; (2) completed the compulsory third-party property inspection on June 6, 2017; (3) obtained the construction approval on July 14, 2017; and (4) were in the process of completing the other relevant approval procedures. The Construction Bureau further confirmed that it would issue the building ownership certificates to Langfang Wantong within 15 working days after Langfang Wantong submits the compulsory third-party inspection report and all other application documents. Further, according to the confirmation letter dated May 8, 2017 issued by the Construction Bureau, the Construction Bureau confirmed that there would be no legal impediment for Langfang Wantong in obtaining the building ownership certificates for the five columbaria, and that it would not require Langfang Wantong to demolish these columbaria. As such, our PRC legal advisers are of the view that there is no legal impediment in obtaining the building ownership certificates for these columbaria.

In addition, according to these confirmation letters, both the Construction Bureau and the Environmental Protection Bureau confirmed that they would not impose sanctions on the title defects of the office building. We currently plan to relocate our office administration to a new service center near the office building in the first half of 2019 and demolish the office building in the second half of 2019. According to the confirmation letter issued by the Construction Bureau on March 10, 2017, the Construction Bureau acknowledged our plan to demolish the office building when it is no longer in use. Based on

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the above, we do not expect the Construction Bureau to request for immediate demolition of the office building at this stage. We estimate that it takes approximately 17 days and cost approximately RMB95,000 to demolish the office building and relocate our office administration.

Despite the title defects, we believe all the six buildings are in safe and habitable conditions.

Based on the foregoing, our PRC legal advisers are of the view that the likelihood of government sanctions imposed on the title defects is low. Our Directors are of the view that the six buildings with title defects are not crucial, individually or in aggregate, to our operations based on the consideration that (1) we had sold the occupied cremation niches in the columbaria, which does not require any transfer of legal title in the buildings prior to the Track Record Period and therefore did not derive any revenue from our occupation of the columbaria and we currently do not plan to expand our service capacity for cremation niches, and (2) our office administration does not generate revenue and we do not anticipate any material practical difficulty in promptly identifying comparable alternative premises at reasonable cost.

Indemnity

Our Controlling Shareholders and our Company have entered into the deed of indemnity in favour of us, whereby they have agreed to indemnify our Group from and against, among others, any costs, expenses, claims, liabilities, penalties, losses or damages incurred or suffered by any member of our Group arising from or in connection with (1) any litigation, arbitration, claims (including counter-claims), complaints, demands and/or legal proceedings, whether of criminal, administrative, contractual, tortious or otherwise nature instituted by or against any member of our Group in relation to events occurred on or before the [REDACTED] and (2) any violation or non-compliance with the laws, rules or regulations applicable to our Group on or before the [REDACTED].

Internal control

Our Directors are responsible for monitoring our internal control system and for reviewing its effectiveness. In accordance with the applicable PRC and Hong Kong laws and regulations, we have implemented internal procedures. Particularly, in view of the above issues in respect of our non-compliance incidents, we will implement the following internal control procedures to ensure our compliance with legal or regulatory requirements in respect of our business operation, and to reduce our exposure to risk of penalties from the PRC regulatory authorities and cost associated in rectifying or responding to property defects.

- we have appointed an compliance officer, Mr. HUANG Guangming, who directly reports to our Chairman, Ms. Zhao, to oversee the internal control systems and the implementation of internal control measures for Hong Kong listed companies and our operations;

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- we have adopted a set of internal control manual, policies and guidelines (which covers, among others, operations and projects, cash management, treasury management and internal auditing), subject to regular review by our compliance officer;
- we have established effective lines of communication pursuant to which department heads or managers can identify potential non-compliance exposures, and report promptly the detected problems to our compliance officer such that corrective measures can be formulated and undertaken;
- we have maintained a list of permits and licenses that are required in order for us to properly operate our business and will update this list from time to time based on our experience with local authorities and advice from our external advisers;
- we will regularly communicate with our employees with regard to contributions to social insurance plans and housing reserve fund, and with local labor and housing reserve fund authorities with regard to specific local practice;
- we will provide regular trainings to our employees to raise their awareness on the importance of internal controls and compliance; and
- we have engaged an independent internal control consultant (the “**Internal Control Consultant**”), and will continue to engage the Internal Control Consultant, as necessary, to review our internal control systems after the [REDACTED] for one year, and will disclose all material findings (such as financial reporting and disclosure controls, sales, accounts receivable and collection, procurement, accounts payable and payment, fixed assets and assets under construction, human resources and payroll management, cash and treasury management, inventory management, taxation management, production and costing), if any, by the internal control consultant in our annual and interim reports after the [REDACTED].

See “Financial Information — Market Risks” for further information on our risk management.

Review of the Internal Control Consultant

Based on the review results and recommendations provided by the Internal Control Consultant, we have adopted the recommended measures and policies to improve our internal control systems and to ensure its compliance with the GEM Listing Rules and the relevant Hong Kong laws. After the Internal Control Consultant performed their follow-up review in March 2017, they have not identified any further issues and have made no further recommendations in the respective areas covered in their reviews. Based on the results of the internal control reviews, our Directors are of the view that adequate and effective internal control procedure and policies have been put in place by our Group.

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View of our Directors and the Sole Sponsor

Our Directors are of the view that we have taken all reasonable steps to establish an adequate internal control system to prevent future recurrence of the aforementioned non-compliance incidents. We have put in place a set of internal control procedures to address various potential operational and legal risks identified in relation to our operations.

After due consideration, our Directors are of the view, and the Sole Sponsor concurs, that the various internal control measures adopted by our Group are adequate and effective to avoid recurrence of the aforementioned non-compliance incidents, there is no further matter that the Sole Sponsor would consider affecting our Company's suitability for **[REDACTED]** under Rule 11.06 of the GEM Listing Rules or the suitability of our Directors to become directors of our Company under Rules 5.01 and 5.02 of the GEM Listing Rules.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

OUR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

Immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED], Tai Shing International (indirectly wholly-owned by the Family Trust, of which the beneficiaries are Ms. Zhao and her issue) will be interested in approximately [REDACTED] of the issued share capital of our Company. As Ms. Zhao, the Family Trust, Lily Charm and Tai Shing International will continue to control more than 30% of the issued share capital of our Company, Ms. Zhao, the Family Trust, Lily Charm and Tai Shing International will be our Controlling Shareholders after the [REDACTED].

COMPANIES OWNED BY OUR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS BUT NOT INCLUDED IN OUR GROUP

Apart from the interest in our Group, Ms. Zhao, one of our Controlling Shareholders, is also a controlling shareholder of China VAST Industrial Urban Development Company Limited (中國宏泰產業市鎮發展有限公司, “China VAST,” in which Ms. Zhao holds 67.61% shareholding as at the Latest Practicable Date), an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability and listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 6166).

The services provided by China VAST include planning, development and operation of large-scale industrial towns (產業市鎮) in China, which are different from and unrelated to our Group’s core business and do not compete, and are not likely to compete, with the core business of our Group.

Save as disclosed above, our Controlling Shareholders do not have any interest in any other company or business.

RULE 11.04 OF THE GEM LISTING RULES

Each of our Controlling Shareholders, our Directors, our substantial Shareholders and their respective close associates do not have any interest in a business apart from our Group’s business which competes or is likely to compete, directly or indirectly, with our Group’s business, and would require disclosure pursuant to Rule 11.04 of the GEM Listing Rules.

INDEPENDENCE FROM OUR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

On the following grounds, our Directors consider that our Group is capable of carrying on our business independent of and without undue reliance on our Controlling Shareholders and their respective close associates after the [REDACTED]:

Management independence

Our management and operational decisions are made by our Board and senior management. Our Board comprises one non-executive Director, two executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors. Although Ms. Zhao is one

RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

of our Controlling Shareholders and also holds directorship in our Company, on the following basis, we consider that our Board and senior management will function independently from our Controlling Shareholders:

- (a) Ms. Zhao is a non-executive Director and is not involved in the daily management and operations of our Company;
- (b) each Director is aware of his or her fiduciary duties as a Director which require, among other things, that he or she acts for the benefit and in the best interest of our Company and does not allow any conflict between his or her duties as a Director and his or her personal interests;
- (c) in the event that there is a potential conflict of interest arising out of any transaction to be entered into between our Group and our Directors or their respective close associates, the interested Director(s) shall abstain from voting at the relevant Board meetings in respect of such transactions, and shall not be counted in forming quorum; and
- (d) all our senior management members are independent from our Controlling Shareholders. They have served our Group for a sufficient length of time during which they have demonstrated their capability of discharging their duties independently from our Controlling Shareholders.

Operational independence

Our Group has established our own organizational structure comprising of individual departments, each with specific areas of responsibilities. Our Group has not shared our operational resources, such as suppliers, customers, sales and marketing and general administration resources, with our Controlling Shareholders and/or their respective close associates.

Based on the above, our Directors are of the view that our Group is able to operate independently from our Controlling Shareholders and their respective close associates after the [REDACTED].

Financial independence

Our Group has an independent financial system. We make financial decisions according to our own business needs and neither our Controlling Shareholders nor their close associates intervene with our use of funds. We have opened accounts with banks independently and have not shared any bank account with our Controlling Shareholders or their close associates. We have made tax filings and paid tax independently of our Controlling Shareholders and their close associates pursuant to applicable laws and regulations. We have established an independent finance department as well as implemented sound and independent audit, accounting and financial management systems. We have adequate internal resources and credit profile to support our daily operations.

RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

As of the Latest Practicable Date, there was no outstanding amount due to our Controlling Shareholders or their close associates from us and there was no guarantees provided for our benefit by our Controlling Shareholders or any of their close associates. Our Directors confirm that, all amounts due to our Controlling Shareholders or their respective close associates and other balances with related parties of our Group, have been fully paid or waived prior to the [REDACTED].

Based on the above, our Directors believe that we are able to maintain financial independence from our Controlling Shareholders and their respective close associates after the [REDACTED].

DEED OF NON-COMPETITION

On September 7, 2017, our Controlling Shareholders and our Company entered into the deed of non-competition in favor of our Company, pursuant to which our Controlling Shareholders irrevocably undertake to our Company that they will not and will procure their respective close associates (except any member of our Group) not to, directly or indirectly (whether in the capacity of principal or agent, whether for its own benefit or jointly with or on behalf of any person, firm or company, whether within or outside China), commence, engage in, participate in or acquire any business which competes or may compete directly or indirectly with the core business of our Group, being burial services businesses and funeral services business that our Group plans to expand into (“**Restricted Business**”) or own any rights or interests in such businesses.

Our Controlling Shareholders have further irrevocably undertaken that during the Restricted Period (as defined below), they should and will procure their respective close associates (except any member of our Group) (our Controlling Shareholders and their respective close associates together, “**Offerors**”) to offer new business opportunities to us first in the following manner when any business, investment or other business opportunities (“**New Business Opportunities**”) related to the Restricted Business become available to the Offeror:

- (i) the Offeror will make referral of the New Business Opportunities to us, and will as soon as possible inform us in writing (“**Offer Notice**”) about all necessary and reasonably required information in respect of any New Business Opportunities (including but not limited to details of the nature and investment or acquisition cost of the New Business Opportunities) for us to consider (a) whether the relevant New Business Opportunities will compete with our business, and (b) whether taking up the New Business Opportunities is in the interest of our Group;
- (ii) upon receipt of the Offer Notice, the independent non-executive Directors will consider whether to pursue the New Business Opportunities taking into account whether the relevant New Business Opportunities would be able to achieve a sustainable profitability level, whether they are in line with the prevailing development strategies of our Group, and whether they are in the best interest of the Shareholders. Our Company must inform the Offeror in writing within 20 Business Days after receipt of the Offer Notice about its decision on whether the New Business Opportunities will be pursued; and

RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

- (iii) only when (a) the Offeror has received our notice to reject the New Business Opportunities and our confirmation that the relevant New Business Opportunities are not considered to be able to compete with our core business; or (b) the Offeror has not received the relevant notice from our Company within the period as stated above in paragraph (ii) after the Offer Notice has been received by us, then the Offeror is entitled to take up the New Business Opportunities on terms and conditions not more favorable than those specified in the Offer Notice issued to us.

If material changes occur in the terms and conditions of the New Business Opportunities after the referral of which have been made or procured to be made to us by the Offeror, referral of the revised New Business Opportunities shall be made by the Offeror to us again in the manner as stated above.

The undertakings under the deed of non-competition are not applicable in the following circumstances:

- (i) our Controlling Shareholders and/or their close associates engage in the Restricted Business directly or indirectly through the ownership of equity interest in any member of our Group; or
- (ii) our Controlling Shareholders and/or their respective close associates engage in the Restricted Business directly or indirectly through the ownership of equity interest in listed companies other than our Group, with the following conditions being satisfied:
- (a) The Restricted Business (and relevant assets) conducted or carried out by such company represents less than 10% of the revenue or total assets of such company according to the latest audited accounts of such company; and
- (b) our Controlling Shareholders and/or their respective close associates (except any member of our Group) hold in aggregate not more than 10% of the issued share capital of relevant class of shares of such company, and our Controlling Shareholders and/or their respective close associates (except any member of our Group) have no right to appoint the majority of directors of such company or participate in the management of such company.

Pursuant to the deed of non-competition, the Restricted Period refers to the period commencing from the **[REDACTED]** and ending on the following dates (whichever is earlier):

- (i) the date when the shares of our Company cease to be **[REDACTED]** on the Stock Exchange; and
- (ii) the date when our Controlling Shareholders cease to be controlling shareholders of our Company.

RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MEASURES

We have put in place sufficient corporate governance measures to manage the conflict of interest and potential competition from our Controlling Shareholders and safeguard the interest of the Shareholders, including:

- (i) if a Director has a material interest in a particular transaction, he or she shall abstain from voting in any matters relating to such transaction being considered at the Board meeting and he will not be counted as a quorum of the Board meeting;
- (ii) if disinterested Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) reasonably seek to obtain independent and professional advice (such as financial adviser advice), the costs incurred for obtaining such advice will be borne by our Company;
- (iii) the independent non-executive Directors will review the compliance with the undertakings under the deed of non-competition by our Controlling Shareholders on an annual basis;
- (iv) our Controlling Shareholders will provide or procure the provision of all necessary information required for the Board's annual review of compliance with the deed of non-competition;
- (v) our Company will disclose in its annual report the decisions (if any) of the independent non-executive Directors on matters relating to the New Business Opportunities and the relevant basis; and
- (vi) our Controlling Shareholders will make an annual declaration on its compliance with the deed of non-competition in our annual report.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Board currently consists of six Directors, comprising one non-executive Director, two executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors. The powers and duties of our Board include convening general meetings and reporting our Board’s work at our Shareholders’ meetings, determining our business and investment plans, preparing our annual financial budgets and final reports, formulating proposals for profit distributions as well as exercising other powers, functions and duties as conferred by our Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The table below shows certain information in respect of the members of our Board.

Members of our Board

Name	Age	Position	Roles and responsibilities	Date of appointment as a Director	Date of joining our Group	Relationship with other Directors or senior management
Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎)	47	Chairman and non-executive Director	Participating in decision making procedures, but not participating in the day-to-day management of our Group	January 25, 2017	January 25, 2017	N/A
Ms. LI Xingying (李興穎)	38	Executive Director	Responsible for overall operation of our Group	March 21, 2017	November 26, 2007	N/A
Mr. HUANG Guangming (黃廣明)	43	Executive Director	Responsible for strategy and development of our Group and internal control of our Group	March 21, 2017	September 2, 2013	N/A
Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤)	57	Independent non-executive Director	Participating in making significant decisions and giving advice on corporate governance, connected transactions, and remuneration and nomination of Directors and senior management, but not participating in the day-to-day management of our Group	September 7, 2017	September 7, 2017	N/A
Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權)	66	Independent non-executive Director	Participating in making significant decisions and giving advice on corporate governance, connected transactions, and remuneration of Directors and senior management, but not participating in the day-to-day management of our Group	September 7, 2017	September 7, 2017	N/A

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DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Name	Age	Position	Roles and responsibilities	Date of appointment as a Director	Date of joining our Group	Relationship with other Directors or senior management
Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon (蔡漢強)	57	Independent non-executive Director	Participating in making significant decisions and giving advice on corporate governance, connected transactions, and remuneration and nomination of Directors and senior management, but not participating in the day-to-day management of our Group	September 7, 2017	September 7, 2017	N/A

Non-executive Director

Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎), aged 47, joined our Group in January 2017 and was further designated as a non-executive Director in March 2017. Ms. Zhao serves as a director of Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd. (廊坊市城區房地產開發有限公司) since February 2008 and a non-executive director of China VAST Industrial Urban Development Company Limited (中國宏泰產業市鎮發展有限公司) (stock code: 6166), a company listed on the Stock Exchange since August 2014.

Executive Directors

Ms. LI Xingying (李興穎), aged 38, was appointed as an executive Director in March 2017. Ms. Li has 15 years of experience in burial services industry. Ms. Li joined our Group in November 2007. Before joining our Group, she served as a clerk and cashier of Wan Tong Yuan from March 1999 to September 2000 and a salesperson in Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd. (廊坊市城區房地產開發有限公司) from September 2000 to March 2003. From March 2003 to October 2005, Ms. Li served as the marketing manager of Wan Tong Yuan, being responsible for the overall management of the customers' services center and business administration thereof. Ms. Li served as the general manager of Wan Tong Yuan from October 2005 to November 2007 and the executive general manager of Langfang Wantong from November 2007 to May 2015. Ms. Li has been the sole executive director, legal representative and general manager of Langfang Wantong since May 2015.

In November 2016, Ms. Li took the 35th Training Class of Modern Cemetery in China and President Workshop (第三十五屆全國現代公墓建設培訓班暨總裁研修班), which was organized by China Funeral Association (中國殯葬協會).

Mr. HUANG Guangming (黃廣明), aged 43, was appointed as an executive Director in March 2017. Mr. Huang has more than six years of experience in burial services industry. Mr. Huang rejoined our Group as a deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong in September 2013. Mr. Huang served as the human resources manager of Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd. (廊坊市城區房地產開發有限公司) from June 2004 to November 2007, the deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong from November 2007 to June 2010 and the general manager of Chengde Yonglun Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

(承德永倫房地產開發有限公司) from June 2010 to September 2013. From time to time, Mr. Huang supervised the operation of the purchasing center of Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd. (廊坊市城區房地產開發有限公司) during September 2013 and March 2017, which was a part-time position only.

Mr. Huang received associate (大專) level education in Marketing from Hebei University of Science and Technology (河北科技大學) and graduated from the same university in July 2001.

Independent non-executive Directors

Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤), aged 57, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in September, 2017. Mr. Cheung has more than 12 years of experience in finance and accounting. Mr. Cheung has been the company secretary of China Mental Resources Utilization Limited (中國金屬資源利用有限公司), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1636), since February 2014. Mr. Cheung served as the financial controller of Gushan Environmental Energy Limited (古杉環保能源有限公司) from March 2006 to August 2013 and the qualified accountant and company secretary of Goldigit Atomtech Holdings Limited (金澤超分子科技控股有限公司) (currently known as Jinchuan Group International Resources Co. Ltd (金川集團國際資源有限公司)), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 2362) from April 2001 to March 2006. Mr. Cheung has been an independent non-executive director of the following companies listed on the Stock Exchange:

Company name	Term of office
Tian Shan Development (Holding) Limited (天山發展(控股)有限公司) (stock code: 2118)	From June 2010 to present
Beijing Chunlizhengda Medical Instruments Co., Ltd (北京市春立正達醫療器械股份有限公司) (stock code: 1858)	From March 2015 to present
Gold-Finance Holdings Limited (金誠控股有限公司) (formerly known as Nga Chun Holdings Company Limited (雅駿控股有限公司)) (stock code: 1462)	From February 2016 to present

Mr. Cheung has been a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants since November 2000 and an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants since April 1995. Mr. Cheung obtained a diploma in Fabric Manufacturing from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University in September 1981.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權), aged 66, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in September, 2017. Dr. Wong has approximately 23 years of experience in accounting. Major work experiences of Dr. Wong include:

Company Name	Term of office	Position
China VAST Industrial Urban Development Company Limited (中國宏泰產業市鎮發展有限公司), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 6166)	From August 2014 to present	Independent non-executive director
APAC Resources Limited (亞太資源有限公司), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1104)	From July 2004 to present	Independent non-executive director
Solargiga Energy Holdings Limited (陽光能源控股有限公司), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 757)	From January 2008 to present	Independent non-executive director
China Merchants Land Limited (招商局置地有限公司), a company listed on the Stock Exchange (stock code: 978)	From June 2012 to present	Independent non-executive director
KND & Co. CPA Limited (冠達會計師事務所有限公司) (previously known as Anckes Hung & Co, Certified Public Accountants)	From April 1994 to present	Principal consultant

Dr. Wong received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration from the Bulacan State University, Republic of the Philippines in December 2010. Dr. Wong is member of the following institutions:

- a fellow member of The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators;
- a fellow member of The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries;
- a fellow member of The Taxation Institute of Hong Kong;
- a member of the Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute;
- a member of the Hong Kong Securities Institute;
- a fellow member of Association of International Accountants;
- a fellow member of Society of Registered Financial Planners;

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

- a member of The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators;
- an associate member of The Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland; and
- a full member of Macau Society of Certified Practicing Accountants.

Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon (蔡漢強), aged 57, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director in September, 2017. Mr. Choi has more than six years of experience in corporate governance. Mr. Choi served as an independent non-executive director of Kenford Group Holdings Limited (建福集團控股有限公司) (stock code: 0464) since August 2011, and an independent non-executive director of Boyaa Interactive International Limited (博雅互動國際有限公司) (stock code: 0434) since October 2013.

Mr. Choi obtained a bachelor's degree in Laws from Peking University (北京大學) in 1991 and a master's degree in Laws from The University of London in 1992. Mr. Choi received his Common Professional Examination Certificate in Laws and Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from the University of Hong Kong in June 1994 and September 1995, respectively. Mr. Choi was admitted as a solicitor in Hong Kong and the UK in November 1997 and June 1998, respectively.

Other disclosure pursuant to Rule 17.50(2) of the GEM Listing Rules

Save as disclosed in this document, each of our Directors confirm with respect to him or her that he or she (i) did not hold other positions or short positions in the Shares, underlying Shares, debentures of our Company or any associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) as at the Latest Practicable Date; (ii) had no other relationship with any Directors, senior management or substantial or Controlling Shareholders of our Company as at the Latest Practicable Date; (iii) did not hold any other directorships in the three years prior to the Latest Practicable Date in any public companies of which the securities are listed on any securities market in Hong Kong and/or overseas; and (iv) there are no other matters concerning our Directors' appointment that need to be brought to the attention of our Shareholders and the Stock Exchange or shall be disclosed pursuant to Rule 17.50(2) of the GEM Listing Rules.

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DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The table below shows certain information in respect of members of our senior management and our company secretary:

Name	Age	Position	Date of joining our Group	Roles and Responsibility	Relationship with other Directors or senior management
Mr. YU Minghua (余明華)	39	Chief executive officer	February 2016	Responsible for product development and business expansion of our Group	N/A
Mr. LIU Fengxue (劉鳳學)	36	General administration vice president	November 2007	Responsible for the daily operation and general management of our Group	N/A
Mr. CHU Yunli (褚雲利)	46	Financial controller	November 2007	Responsible for the overall management of financial reporting and cost management of our Group	N/A
Ms. GAO Ping (高萍)	35	Marketing vice president	November 2007	Responsible for the overall management of the marketing department of our Group	N/A
Mr. LAM Koon Fai (林冠輝)	48	Chief financial officer and company secretary	March 2017	Responsible for the overall financial management of our Group and advising the Board on corporate governance matters	N/A

Mr. YU Minghua (余明華), aged 39, joined our Group in February 2016. Mr. Yu is currently the chief executive officer of our Company and a deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong, being responsible for product development and business expansion of our Group. Mr. Yu has more than three years of experience in burial and funeral services industry. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Yu served as the deputy general manager of Guangxi Huazuyuan Investment Co., Ltd. (廣西華祖園投資有限公司) from May 2013 to September 2014 and a deputy project general manager of Puyang Hualong District Longxiang Cemetery Park Co., Ltd. (濮陽市華龍區龍鄉陵園有限公司) from March 2010 to February 2011.

From September 2009 to March 2010, Mr. Yu received a burial services training at Changsha Social Work College (長沙民政職業技術學院).

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. LIU Fengxue (劉鳳學), aged 36, joined our Group in November 2007. Mr. Liu is currently the general administration vice president of our Company and a deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong, being responsible for the daily operation and general management of our Group. Mr. Liu has more than 14 years of experience in logistical support and corporate administration. After joining our Group, Mr. Liu has been serving as the head of security in Langfang Wantong since November 2007, and he was promoted as the head of logistical support department and deputy general manager of Langfang Wantong in July 2010 and June 2016, respectively. Prior to joining our Group, Mr. Liu served as the head of security team of Lanshuiwan Property Management (藍水灣物業) of Langfang City Hengtai Services Co., Ltd. (廊坊市恒泰服務有限公司) from November 2002 to November 2007.

Mr. CHU Yunli (褚雲利), aged 46, joined our Group in November 2007. Mr. Chu is currently the financial controller of our Company, being responsible for the overall management of financial reporting and cost management of our Group. Mr. Chu has been the financial controller at Langfang Wantong since he joined our Group. Mr. Chu has nine years of experience in corporate finance.

Mr. Chu attended correspondence courses (函授) and received his associate (大專) degree in Accounting from Beijing Institute of Business (北京商學院) (currently known as Beijing Technology and Business University (北京工商大學)) in July 1997.

Ms. GAO Ping (高萍), aged 35, joined our Group in November 2007 and has more than 14 years of experience in customers' services and marketing. Ms. Gao is currently the marketing vice president of our Company and has been the marketing manager of Langfang Wantong since its establishment, being responsible for the overall management of the marketing department of our Group. Prior to joining our Group, Ms. Gao served as the sales executive of Wantongyuan from October 2005 to November 2007 and the marketing manager of Langfang Economic and Technological Development Area Yongsheng Real Estates Development Co., Ltd. (廊坊開發區永升房地產開發有限公司) from November 2003 to October 2005.

Ms. Gao attended correspondence courses (函授) and obtained her associate (大專) degree in Physical Education from Hebei Institute of Physical Education (河北體育學院) in July 2003.

Mr. LAM Koon Fai (林冠輝), aged 48, was appointed as the chief financial officer and company secretary of our Company in March 2017, being responsible for the overall financial management of our Group and advising the Board on corporate governance matters. Mr. Lam has numerous years of auditing and accounting experience, including serving as chief financial officer of GINSMS Inc., a company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (stock code: GOK) from May 2009 to October 2013.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Lam graduated from Hong Kong Shue Yan College (now known as Hong Kong Shue Yan University) majoring in Accounting in July 1990. Mr. Lam has been a Certified Public Accountant of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants since January 2005.

Saved as disclosed above, none of our senior management held any directorships in any public companies, the securities of which are or have been listed on any exchange in Hong Kong or overseas in the past three years immediate preceding the Latest Practicable Date.

COMPLIANCE ADVISER

Our Company intends to appoint Innovax Capital Limited as our compliance adviser pursuant to Rule 6A.19 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Pursuant to Rule 6A.23 of the GEM Listing Rules, the compliance adviser will advise our Company on, among other matters, the following:

- (i) before the publication of any regulatory announcement, circular or financial report;
- (ii) where a transaction, which might be a notifiable or connected transaction, is contemplated, including share issues and share repurchases;
- (iii) where our Company proposes to use the proceeds of the [REDACTED] in a manner different from that detailed in this document or if the business activities, developments or results of our Group deviate from any forecast, estimate or other information in this document; and
- (iv) where the Stock Exchange makes an inquiry of our Company under Rule 17.11 of the GEM Listing Rules regarding unusual movements in the price or trading volume of the Shares.

The term of appointment of the compliance adviser shall commence on the [REDACTED] and end on the date on which our Company complies with Rule 18.03 of the GEM Listing Rules in respect of our financial results for the second full financial year commencing after the [REDACTED] and such appointment may be extended by mutual agreement.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

We have established an Audit Committee with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 5.28 of the GEM Listing Rules and paragraph C3.3 of the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix 15 to the GEM Listing rules. The Audit Committee consists of three members, namely Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權), Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤) and Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon (蔡漢強). The chairman of the Audit Committee is Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權). The primary duties of the Audit Committee are to assist our Board by providing an independent view of the effectiveness of the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system of our Group, making recommendations to the Board on the appointment and removal of external auditors, reviewing our financial information and disclosures, to oversee the audit process, to develop and review our policies and to perform other duties and responsibilities as assigned by our Board.

Remuneration Committee

We have established a Remuneration Committee with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 5.34 of the GEM Listing Rules and paragraph B1.1 of the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix 15 to the GEM Listing Rules. The Remuneration Committee consists of three members, namely Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權), Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤) and Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎). The chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權). The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee include (but without limitation): (i) making recommendations to the Directors regarding our policy and structure for the remuneration of all our Directors and senior management and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing the remuneration policies; (ii) making recommendations to our Board on the remuneration packages of our Directors and senior management; and (iii) reviewing and approving the management's remuneration proposals with reference to our Board's corporate goals and objectives.

During the Track Record Period, our remuneration policy for our Directors and senior management members was based on their experience, level of responsibility and general market conditions. Any discretionary bonus and other merit payments are linked to the performance of our Group and the individual performance of our Directors and senior management members. We intend to adopt the same remuneration policy after the [REDACTED], subject to review by and the recommendations of our Remuneration Committee.

Nomination Committee

We have established a Nomination Committee with written terms of reference. The Nomination Committee consists of three members, namely Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎), Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤) and Mr. CHOI Hon Keung Simon (蔡漢強). The chairman of the Nomination Committee is Ms. ZHAO Ying (趙穎). The primary function of the Nomination Committee is to make recommendations to our Board on appointment of members of our Board.

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DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Our executive Directors, who are also our employees, receive in their capacity as our employees, compensation in the form of salary and cash bonus.

The aggregate amount of remuneration including fees, salaries, contributions to pension scheme, allowances, benefits in kind and discretionary bonuses which were paid by our Group to our Directors for the two financial years ended December 31, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 was approximately RMB92,000, RMB94,000 and RMB42,000 respectively.

The aggregate amount of remuneration including fees, salaries, contributions to pension schemes, allowances and benefits in kind and discretionary bonuses which were paid by our Group to the five highest paid individuals for the two financial years ended December 31, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 was RMB292,000, RMB644,000 and RMB319,000 respectively.

No remuneration was paid by our Group to the Directors or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining our Group or as a compensation for loss of office in respect of the two financial years ended December 31, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017. Further, none of our Directors waived any remuneration during the same periods.

Under our arrangements currently in force, the aggregate remuneration (including fees, salaries, contributions to pension schemes, allowances, benefits in kind and discretionary bonus) of our Directors for the financial year ending December 31, 2017 is estimated to be approximately RMB281,000.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

So far as our Directors are aware of, immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (without taking into account of any Share which may be issued upon exercise of the [REDACTED]), each of the following persons will have an interest or short position in our Shares or underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed to our Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or be, directly or indirectly, interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of our Company or any other member of our Group:

Name	Capacity/Nature of Interest	Immediately upon the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (taking into no account of any Shares which may be issued upon exercise of the [REDACTED])	Number of Shares ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Percentage of Shareholding
Ms. Zhao	Beneficial owner ⁽²⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tai Shing International	Legal owner and beneficial owner ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Lily Charm	Legal owner and beneficial owner ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
TMF (Cayman) Ltd.	Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

(1) The letter “L” denotes the entity/person’s long position in the Shares.

(2) Ms. Zhao is the settlor, sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee and a beneficiary of the Family Trust which holds the entire issued share capital of Tai Shing International through Lily Charm. Therefore, Ms. Zhao is deemed to be interested in the [REDACTED] Shares held by Tai Shing International immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised), representing 100% of our issued share capital immediately prior to the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of our issued share capital immediately after the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised).

(3) Lily Charm holds 100% of issued share capital of Tai Shing International, thus Lily Charm is deemed to be interested in the [REDACTED] held by Tai Shing International.

(4) TMF (Cayman) Ltd. is deemed to be interested in the shares of Tai Shing International held by Lily Charm by virtue of the fact that Lily Charm is wholly-owned by TMF (Cayman) Ltd. on the trusts of the Family Trust.

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SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Save as disclosed above, our Directors are not aware of any person who will, immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (without taking into account of any Share which may be issued upon exercise of the [REDACTED]), have an interest or a short position in the Shares which will be required to be disclosed to our Company and the Stock Exchange under the provisions of Division 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or will be, directly or indirectly, interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of our Company and any other member of our Group.

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SHARE CAPITAL

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized and issued share capital of our Company immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] (without taking into account any Shares which may be allotted and issued upon the exercise of the [REDACTED]) will be as follows:

Authorized share capital

	Nominal or Par Value US\$
<u>3,000,000,000</u> Shares	<u>30,000,000</u>

Issued share capital

[REDACTED] Shares in issue as at the date of document	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Total Shares issued and to be issued upon completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

ASSUMPTIONS

The above table assumes that the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] become unconditional and the issue of Shares pursuant thereto are made as described herein. It takes no account of Shares which may be allotted and issued or repurchased by our Company pursuant to the general mandates as described below.

Assuming the [REDACTED] is exercised in full, then [REDACTED] additional Shares will be issued. In such circumstances, the issued share capital of our Company immediately after completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] will be US\$[REDACTED] divided into [REDACTED] Shares.

MINIMUM PUBLIC FLOAT

Pursuant to Rule 11.23(7) of the GEM Listing Rules, at the time of [REDACTED] and at all times thereafter, our Company must maintain the “minimum prescribed percentage” of 25% of the total issued share capital of our Company in the hands of the public (as defined in GEM Listing Rules).

SHARE CAPITAL

RANKING

The [REDACTED] will rank *pari passu* in all respects with all other Shares now in issue or to be issued as mentioned in this document and will qualify in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, paid or made on the Shares after the date of this document save for any entitlement under the [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

Pursuant to the written resolutions of the Shareholder passed on September 7, 2017, subject to the share premium account of our Company being credited as a result of the issue of [REDACTED] pursuant to the [REDACTED], our Directors are authorized to allot and issue a total of [REDACTED] Shares credited as fully paid at par to the holders of shares on the register of members of our Company at the close of business on the date immediately preceding the date on which the [REDACTED] becomes unconditional (or as it/they may direct) in proportion to their respective shareholdings (save that no Shareholder shall be entitled to be allotted or issued any fraction of a Share) by way of [REDACTED] of the sum of US\$[REDACTED] standing to the credit of the share premium account of our Company and the Shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to this resolution shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issued Shares (other than the right to participate in the [REDACTED]).

GENERAL MANDATE TO ISSUE NEW SHARES

Subject to, among others, the [REDACTED] becoming unconditional, the Directors have been granted a general unconditional mandate to allot and issue and deal with the unissued Shares with an aggregate nominal value of not more than 20% of the aggregate nominal value of the share capital of our Company in issue immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and taking into no account of any shares that may be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED] and the aggregate nominal value of the share capital of our Company repurchased by our Company (if any) pursuant to the general mandate to repurchase Shares as described below.

The Directors may, in addition to the Shares which they are authorized to issue under the mandate, allot, issue and deal in the Shares pursuant to a rights issue or any other share scheme or similar arrangement for the time being adopted by our Company or any Shares allotted in lieu of the whole or part of a dividend on shares of our Company in accordance with its Articles of Association or pursuant to a specific authority granted by the Shareholders in general meeting or pursuant to the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED].

This general mandate shall remain in effect until whichever is the earliest of:

- (i) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company;
- (ii) the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required to be held by the Articles of Association or any other applicable laws of the Cayman Islands; or

SHARE CAPITAL

- (iii) the passing of an ordinary resolution of our Shareholders in general meeting revoking, varying or renewing such mandate.

For further details of the general mandate, please refer to the section headed “Statutory and General Information — A. Further Information about our Group — 3. Written Resolutions of the Shareholder” in Appendix V to this document.

GENERAL MANDATE TO REPURCHASE SHARES

Subject to, among others, the [REDACTED] becoming unconditional, our Directors have been granted a general unconditional mandate to exercise all the powers of our Company to repurchase Shares with an aggregate nominal value of not more than 10% of the aggregate nominal amount of the Shares issued and to be issued immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and taking into no account of any shares that may be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED].

This general mandate only relates to repurchases made on the Stock Exchange or on any other stock exchange on which the Shares are listed (and which is recognized by the SFC and the Stock Exchange for this purpose), and which are made in accordance with the GEM Listing Rules and all applicable laws. A summary of the relevant requirements in the A. GEM Listing Rules is set out in the section headed “Statutory and General Information — A. Further Information about our Group — 6. Securities repurchase mandate” in Appendix V to this document.

This mandate shall remain in effect until whichever is the earliest of:

- (i) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company;
- (ii) the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required to be held by the Articles of Association or any other applicable laws of the Cayman Islands; or
- (iii) the passing of an ordinary resolution of our Shareholders in general meeting revoking, varying or renewing such mandate.

For further details of the general mandate for the repurchase of Shares, please refer to the section headed “Statutory and General Information — A. Further Information about our Group — 6. Securities repurchase mandate” in Appendix V to this document.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH GENERAL MEETING IS REQUIRED

The circumstances under which general meeting is required are provided in the Articles, the summary of which is set out in Appendix IV to this document.

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CORNERSTONE INVESTOR

[REDACTED]

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CORNERSTONE INVESTOR

[REDACTED]

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial information as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, and in each case, the related notes set out in the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document. Our audited consolidated financial information have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which may differ in material aspects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions. The following discussion and analysis contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including but not limited to, those set forth under “Risk Factors” in this document.

OVERVIEW

We are a burial services provider in Langfang, Hebei province, China, with approximately 9.3% of Langfang’s burial services market in terms of revenue in 2016, according to the F&S Report. We seek to distinguish our burial services through comprehensive offerings of burial plot designs and pricing choices, which we believe enables us to meet diversified customer requirements in terms of preferences and budgets. We believe that the combination of our comprehensive offerings of burial services and our beautifully landscaped cemetery has allowed us to serve a diversified customer base and command a price premium for certain burial services we offer.

We have grown substantially since our inception in 2007. Our revenue for 2015 and 2016 was RMB24.4 million and RMB31.2 million, respectively, representing a year-on-year growth rate of 27.7%. Our revenue for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million, respectively, representing a growth rate of 53.2% for the same periods. Our net profit for 2015 and 2016 was RMB14.3 million and RMB16.2 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 58.7% and 51.9%, respectively, for the same years. Our net profit for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB9.0 million and RMB8.3 million, respectively, representing a net profit margin of 67.4% and 40.5%, respectively, for the same periods.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

In preparation for the [REDACTED], certain equity transactions and transfers have been processed among certain shareholders and our Group in the entities engaged in the core business through the Reorganization, which involved the (1) formation of our Company and the intermediate holding companies; (2) the insertion of our Company and the intermediate holding companies between the core business and the shareholders; and (3) the transfer of the legal ownership previously held through nominees to our Group’s entities. Upon the completion of the Reorganization on March 14, 2017, our Company became the holding company of our subsidiaries. The Reorganization has been arranged in a way that enables certain shareholders to maintain their respective beneficial ownership interests in the core business in the same manner before and after the Reorganization. For more details, see Note 2 to the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our business, results of operations and financial condition are affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including but not limited to, those set forth below.

Overall demand for our burial services

Demand for our burial service and growth in our revenue are driven by the overall demand for burial services in Langfang and the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis at large. On the one hand, continual advances in medicine and increasing health consciousness leading to healthier lifestyles of the general public locally and nationwide is likely to result in longer life spans and lower the number of deaths per year. On the other, an increasingly aging population, ongoing urbanization which drives the growth of the disposal income, and favorable government policies that promote cremation are likely to drive the demand for burial services. A decline in the number of deaths may cause a decline in the burial services to be provided by us, which in turn may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Pricing of our burial services and our ability to maintain profit margins

The prices we are able to obtain for our burial services affect our results of operations and financial condition. In determining the pricing of our burial services, we consider the following factors, including customer preferences, headstone materials and construction, burial plot size and location, and our target profit margin. We market our artistic burial services as premium services to allow us to obtain a price premium over other burial services providers that focus on basic burial services. Furthermore, we operate in a highly localized and competitive market and the competition affects the price we are able to obtain for our burial services. For more details, see “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry — The burial services industry is becoming increasingly competitive.”

Ability to acquire suitable land for future development

The implementation of our growth strategies will depend in large part on our ability to acquire quality land at prices that can yield reasonable returns. Over recent years, land premiums have generally been increasing in China. It is widely expected that land premiums will continue to rise as the PRC economy continues to grow and demolition and resettlement costs continue to increase. If we expand our operation by acquiring land adjacent to our cemetery and/or other suitable targets elsewhere, we may be required to pay significantly higher land premiums. Our ability to acquire more land at reasonable prices is critical for our future growth and any inability to do so may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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Access to and cost of financing

We require capital investment for land acquisition and cemetery construction. Historically we have financed our capital requirements primarily through income generated from our operations. In the future, we expect to fund our capital expenditure, working capital and other cash requirements from cash generated from our operations, the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] and bank and other borrowings. Our ability to obtain financing and our cost of financing are affected by a number of factors including general economic conditions, our leverage ratios and changes in interest rates for bank borrowings. Our ability to secure financing and our cost of financing affect our ability to expand our business and implement our growth strategies.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have identified certain accounting policies which we believe are the most critical to our consolidated financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are set forth in detail in Note 4 to the "Accountants' Report" in Appendix I to this document. These accounting policies require subjective and complex judgments by our management, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to our consolidated financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on our historical experience and various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that carry a significant risk of requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed in more detail in Note 5 to the "Accountants' Report" in Appendix I to this document. We review our estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis.

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CERTAIN INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	% of total revenue		% of total revenue		% of total revenue		% of total revenue	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Revenue	24,409	100.0%	31,179	100.0%	13,324	100.0%	20,409	100.0%
Cost of sales and services	<u>(4,906)</u>	<u>(20.1%)</u>	<u>(5,545)</u>	<u>(17.8%)</u>	<u>(2,395)</u>	<u>(18.0%)</u>	<u>(3,522)</u>	<u>(17.3%)</u>
Gross profit	19,503	79.9%	25,634	82.2%	10,929	82.0%	16,887	82.7%
Other income	4,241	17.4%	7,620	24.4%	4,926	37.0%	3,788	18.6%
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	130	0.5%	140	0.4%	—	—	60	0.3%
Distribution and selling expenses	(2,986)	(12.2%)	(3,744)	(12.0%)	(1,373)	(10.3%)	(1,693)	(8.3%)
Administrative expenses	(2,550)	(10.4%)	(2,749)	(8.8%)	(1,196)	(9.0%)	(1,760)	(8.6%)
[REDACTED] expenses	—	—	(1,429)	(4.6%)	—	—	(6,455)	(31.6%)
Finance costs	<u>(429)</u>	<u>(1.8%)</u>	<u>(4,756)</u>	<u>(15.2%)</u>	<u>(2,197)</u>	<u>(16.5%)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Profit before taxation	17,909	73.4%	20,716	66.4%	11,089	83.2%	10,827	53.1%
Income tax expense	<u>(3,578)</u>	<u>(14.7%)</u>	<u>(4,523)</u>	<u>(14.5%)</u>	<u>(2,113)</u>	<u>(15.8%)</u>	<u>(2,571)</u>	<u>(12.6%)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year/period attributable to owners of the Company	<u>14,331</u>	<u>58.7%</u>	<u>16,193</u>	<u>51.9%</u>	<u>8,976</u>	<u>67.4%</u>	<u>8,256</u>	<u>40.5%</u>

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Revenue

Our revenue for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB24.4 million, RMB31.2 million, RMB13.3 million and RMB20.4 million, respectively. We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from burial services.

The following table sets forth our revenue by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	Revenue	% of total	Revenue	% of total	Revenue	% of total	Revenue	% of total
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Burial services								
— Sale of burial plots	20,454	83.8%	25,994	83.4%	10,984	82.4%	17,747	87.0%
— Ancillary services	1,425	5.8%	2,537	8.1%	1,225	9.2%	1,399	6.8%
Subtotal	21,879	89.6%	28,531	91.5%	12,209	91.6%	19,146	93.8%
Cemetery maintenance	2,530	10.4%	2,648	8.5%	1,115	8.4%	1,263	6.2%
Total	24,409	100.0%	31,179	100.0%	13,324	100.0%	20,409	100.0%

Burial services

Our burial services consist primarily of (1) the sale of burial plots, which includes the right to use the burial plots and headstones and ancillary products to be used on burial plots, and (2) ancillary services such as the organization and conducting of interment rituals, the design, construction and landscaping of the burial plots, and the engraving of inscriptions and ceramic photographs on the headstones. Burial services were the largest component of our revenue, representing 89.6%, 91.5%, 91.6% and 93.8% of our revenue for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Our revenue from burial services, in particular, the sale of burial plots, for a given period is dependent upon the number and the average selling price of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue during the period. The following tables set forth a breakdown of our revenue from the sale of burial plots for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,									
	2015					2016				
	No. of units transferred	Gross floor area of units transferred	Average selling price	Revenue	% of revenue from sale of burial plots	No. of units transferred	Gross floor area of units transferred	Average selling price	Revenue	% of revenue from sale of burial plots
	sq.m.	RMB/per unit	RMB'000	%		sq.m.	RMB/per unit	RMB'000	%	
Traditional	659	2,000	27,580	18,175	88.9%	776	2,381	31,168	24,187	93.0%
Artistic	21	105	108,523	2,279	11.1%	14	70	129,071	1,807	7.0%
Total	680	2,105	30,079	20,454	100.0%	790	2,451	32,904	25,994	100.0%

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	2016					Five months ended May 31, 2017				
	No. of units transferred	Gross floor area of units transferred <i>sq.m.</i>	Average selling price <i>RMB/per unit</i> (unaudited)	Revenue <i>RMB'000</i>	% of revenue from sale of burial plots %	No. of units transferred	Gross floor area of units transferred <i>sq.m.</i>	Average selling price <i>RMB/per unit</i>	Revenue <i>RMB'000</i>	% of revenue from sale of burial plots %
Traditional	339	1,042	30,665	10,396	94.6%	483	1,484	33,078	15,977	90.0%
Artistic	5	25	117,647	588	5.4%	10	50	177,049	1,770	10.0%
Total	344	1,067	31,929	10,984	100.0%	493	1,534	35,999	17,747	100.0%

After Mr. YU Minghua, our chief executive officer, joined us in February 2016, we conducted research on the local industry practice, revisited our historical selling records and explored proper measures to tighten our sales policy under the guidance of Mr. Yu. In December 2016, consistent with the local industry practice, we tightened our sales policy and strengthened our internal control by adopting a new standardized sales contract. We recognize revenue from the sale of burial plots when the right to use the burial plots is transferred to the customers, and amortize the maintenance fees over the term of our customers' right to use the burial plots. Under the new contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the contract is signed, while under the former contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the interment of cremains occurs. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with 168 existing customers as of December 2016 to reflect this change prospectively and recognized RMB4.5 million in revenue, which represented the amount recognized from the earlier transfer of the right to use the burial plot as a result of entering into the supplemental agreements with these 168 customers.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, none of our customers had refused to enter into the supplemental agreements with us. As of December 1, 2016, there were 847 customers who have signed the sales contracts but the interment of cremains is yet to occur, out of which (as of the Latest Practicable Date):

- (1) 160 customers were unable to be contacted by us.
- (2) 168 customers entered into the supplemental agreements in December 2016.
- (3) 136 customers entered into the supplemental agreements subsequent to December 31, 2016.
- (4) 114 customers agreed that the interment of cremains will occur in 2017. For these customers, we did not require them to enter into supplemental agreements and will recognize such revenue in 2017 when the interment of cremains occurs.
- (5) 269 customers are still under discussion with us and are yet to confirm the exact date of entering into the supplemental agreements.

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Therefore, our Directors expect that a total revenue of approximately RMB6.4 million (consisting of (3) and (4) above) will be recognized in 2017.

The following table sets forth the financial impact of signing the supplemental agreements during the relevant periods:

Financial Impact	Year ended December 31, 2016 RMB'000	From January 1, 2017 to the Latest Practicable Date RMB'000
Revenue	4,485	2,484 ⁽¹⁾
Cost of sales and services	(913)	(670)
Gross profit	3,572	1,814
Income tax expenses	(893)	(453)
Gross profit margin	79.6%	73.0%
Net profit	2,679	1,361
Cash flows ⁽²⁾	—	—

(1) Representing the revenue from the supplemental agreements signed during January 1, 2017 to the Latest Practicable Date.

(2) Based on our normal business practice, customers are required to pay the full amount upon signing the sales contract. As a result, there is no impact on our cash flows.

Also see “— Certain Balance Sheet Items — Trade and other payables — Advance from customers.”

Cemetery maintenance

We provide ongoing cemetery maintenance services as an integral part of our burial services to maintain our beautifully landscaped cemetery. Customers pay for maintenance fees upfront when they sign the sales contracts to purchase the burial plots. Our revenue from cemetery maintenance was RMB2.5 million, RMB2.6 million, RMB1.1 million and RMB1.3 million in 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Also see “— Certain Balance Sheet Items — Deferred income.”

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Cost of sales and services

Cost of sales and services consists primarily of the costs we incur in relation to the provision of our services. Our cost of sales and services for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB4.9 million, RMB5.5 million, RMB2.4 million and RMB3.5 million, respectively. The following table sets forth information relating to our cost of sales and services by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	Cost of sales and services	% of total cost of sales and services	Cost of sales and services	% of total cost of sales and services	Cost of sales and services	% of total cost of sales and services	Cost of sales and services	% of total cost of sales and services
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Burial services	4,652	94.8%	5,127	92.5%	2,267	94.7%	3,227	91.6%
Cemetery maintenance	254	5.2%	418	7.5%	128	5.3%	295	8.4%
Total	4,906	100.0%	5,545	100.0%	2,395	100.0%	3,522	100.0%

Our cost of sales and services includes the following:

- headstone cost, which represented the cost of the headstones used for burial plots;
- land acquisition cost, which represented the cost to acquire land for development into our cemetery;
- cemetery maintenance cost, which represented the cost for the ongoing landscaping and maintenance of our cemetery;
- burial-related cost, which represented cost for designs, headstone engraving, props and offerings for interment rituals, labor and other expenses incidental to the provision of burial service; and
- others, which represented land development and depreciation and amortization expenses relating to burial facilities.

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The following table sets forth a breakdown of the cost of sales and services for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	% of total							
Cost of sales and services								
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Headstone cost	3,934	80.2%	4,467	80.6%	1,985	82.9%	2,711	77.0%
Land acquisition cost	344	7.0%	370	6.7%	158	6.6%	203	5.7%
Cemetery maintenance cost	254	5.2%	418	7.5%	128	5.3%	295	8.4%
Burial-related cost	349	7.1%	246	4.4%	108	4.5%	299	8.5%
Others	25	0.5%	44	0.8%	16	0.7%	14	0.4%
Total	4,906	100.0%	5,545	100.0%	2,395	100.0%	3,522	100.0%

Gross profit and gross profit margin

Gross profit represents revenue less cost of sales and services. Our gross profit for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB19.5 million, RMB25.6 million, RMB10.9 million and RMB16.9 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our gross profit and gross profit margin by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015		2016		2016		2017	
	Gross profit margin		Gross profit margin		Gross profit margin		Gross profit margin	
	Gross profit	Gross profit	Gross profit	Gross profit	Gross profit	Gross profit	Gross profit	
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Burial services	17,227	78.7%	23,404	82.0%	9,942	81.4%	15,919	83.1%
Cemetery maintenance	2,276	90.0%	2,230	84.2%	987	88.5%	968	76.6%
Total	19,503	79.9%	25,634	82.2%	10,929	82.0%	16,887	82.7%

Our overall gross profit margin for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was 79.9%, 82.2%, 82.0% and 82.7%, respectively. Our relatively high gross profit margins and net profit margins during the Track Record Period were primarily due to (1) the relatively high gross profit margins and net profit margins in the burial industry, (2) our ability to provide high-quality burial services, and (3) the relatively low land acquisition cost for our cemetery.

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Distribution and selling expenses

Our distribution and selling expenses for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 were RMB3.0 million, RMB3.7 million, RMB1.4 million and RMB1.7 million, respectively. Our distribution and selling expenses include the following:

- salary and staff costs, which represented salary and bonuses paid to employees of sales or marketing functions;
- commissions, which represented commissions paid to partnered funeral service providers for referring customers to us;
- advertising and promotion, which represented fees and expenses incurred in connection with cultural events and newspaper, television and Internet advertising and other promotional efforts; and
- others, which represented expenses incurred in connection with, among others, work-related travels, repairs, and utilities.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our distribution and selling expenses for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		2016		Five months ended May 31,		2017	
	2015	% of total	Distribution and selling expenses	% of total	2016	% of total	Distribution and selling expenses	% of total
	Distribution and selling expenses							
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Salary and staff costs	1,802	60.3%	2,266	60.5%	821	59.8%	983	58.1%
Commissions	548	18.4%	649	17.3%	242	17.6%	471	27.8%
Advertisement and promotion	351	11.8%	481	12.8%	256	18.7%	160	9.4%
Others	285	9.5%	348	9.4%	54	3.9%	79	4.7%
Total	2,986	100.0%	3,744	100.0%	1,373	100.0%	1,693	100.0%

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Administrative expenses

Our administrative expenses for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 were RMB2.6 million, RMB2.7 million, RMB1.2 million and RMB1.8 million, respectively. Our administrative expenses include the following:

- salary and staff costs, which represented salary and bonuses paid to employees of administrative functions;
- membership fees, which represented membership fees paid to civil affair bureaus at the local and provincial levels;
- depreciation and amortization expenses, which represented depreciation and amortization of buildings and office equipment;
- taxation expenses, which represented land use tax and value-added tax; and
- others, which represented primarily office-related costs and consulting fees.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our administrative expenses for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				Five months ended May 31,			
	2015	% of total	2016	% of total	2016	% of total	2017	% of total
	Administrative expenses	administrative expenses	Administrative expenses	administrative expenses				
	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%	RMB'000	%
	(unaudited)							
Salary and staff costs	554	21.7%	724	26.3%	405	33.9%	511	29.0%
Membership fees	1,000	39.2%	1,010	36.7%	417	34.9%	417	23.7%
Depreciation and amortization	350	13.7%	349	12.7%	152	12.7%	157	8.9%
Taxation expenses	327	12.8%	323	11.8%	84	7.0%	417	23.7%
Others	319	12.6%	343	12.5%	138	11.5%	258	14.7%
Total	<u>2,550</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2,749</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

[REDACTED] expenses

We incurred RMB10.5 million expenses from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED], of which RMB7.9 million was charged to our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the remaining balance of RMB2.6 million was recorded as prepayments.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Other income

Other income consists of interest income on bank deposits, interest income on loan receivables, investment income from available-for-sale investments and rental income. Our other income for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 was RMB4.2 million, RMB7.6 million, RMB4.9 million and RMB3.8 million, respectively. The following table sets forth a breakdown of our other income for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended May 31,	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
			(unaudited)	
Interest income on bank deposits	22	34	10	97
Interest income on loan receivables	429	4,756	2,197	—
Investment income from available-for-sale investments	3,600	2,640	2,640	3,600
Rental income	190	190	79	79
Others	—	—	—	12
Total	<u>4,241</u>	<u>7,620</u>	<u>4,926</u>	<u>3,788</u>

Interest income on loan receivables represented interest received on our loans to an independent third party. These loans were fully repaid in 2016. For details, see “— Certain Balance Sheet Items — Prepayments and other receivables.”

Investment income from available-for-sale investment represented dividend declared and paid by a minority investee. From 2009 to 2014, we made several investments and acquired a minority equity stake in two banks in Langfang, namely Huimin Town Bank Co., Ltd. of Anci District, Langfang City (“**Huimin Town Bank**,” 廊坊市安次區惠民村鎮銀行股份有限公司) (as to 10.0% as of the Latest Practicable Date) and Suburban Rural Credit Cooperatives of Langfang City (“**Langfang Credit Cooperatives**,” 廊坊市城郊農村信用合作聯社) (as to 5.78% as of the Latest Practicable Date), for an aggregate price of RMB53.0 million. Both Huimin Town Bank and Langfang Credit Cooperatives provide general banking services in Langfang, including deposit, loan, inter-banks transfer services. We made these equity investments to effectively manage our idle funds in the absence of suitable business expansion opportunities at the relevant times. We are a passive investor in these banks as we are not entitled to appoint directors to the board of the banks or otherwise influence their business operations. We are entitled to dividend distributions from them and we may dispose of our investments when opportunities arise. We received dividend income of RMB3.6 million, RMB2.6 million and RMB3.6 million in 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, respectively. Except for our minority equity interests, these investees are independent third parties.

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Considering the solid business performance of Huimin Town Bank and Langfang Credit Cooperatives and the fast-growing economy in the area where they are located, our Directors expect that the prospects of our investments in these investees are positive. As we aspire to strengthen our market position in Langfang and expand our business in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis, we will not make further equity investment in the future other than (1) maintaining our shareholdings in Huimin Town Bank and Langfang Credit Cooperatives, as long as we are satisfied with their performance; and (2) pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities as described in more details in “— Business Strategies.” We have adopted policies and internal control measures in respect of such investments, including the implementation of our project investment management policies (項目投資管理制度) covering the requirement of feasibility analysis, decision-making process and evaluation methods.

Rental income was generated from a parcel of land leased to an independent third party for operation of funeral services. For details, see “Business — Properties.”

Finance costs

Finance costs represented interest expense on bank loans. Our finance costs for 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017 were RMB0.4 million, RMB4.8 million, RMB2.2 million and nil, respectively.

These loans were fully repaid in 2016. For details, see “— Indebtedness.”

Income tax expense

Our income tax expense includes provision made for PRC enterprise income tax and deferred income tax during the year. Under the PRC enterprise income tax law and its implementing rules, our PRC operating subsidiary has been subject to the tax rate of 25.0% since January 1, 2008. For 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, our effective tax rates were 20.0%, 21.8%, 19.1% and 23.7%, respectively, which were lower than the applicable statutory tax rate, primarily due to the tax-free investment income from available-for-sale investments we received during the relevant periods.

The following table sets forth our income tax expense for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended May 31,	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Current enterprise income tax	3,545	4,488	2,113	2,556
Deferred tax	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	<u>3,578</u>	<u>4,523</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>2,571</u>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We paid the outstanding tax liabilities for 2015 and 2016. We are not aware of any outstanding or potential dispute with any tax authorities during the Track Record Period.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Five months ended May 31, 2017 compared to the five months ended May 31, 2016

Revenue

Our revenue increased by 53.2% from RMB13.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB20.4 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily driven by an increase in revenue from burial services. Our revenue from burial services increased by 56.8% from RMB12.2 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB19.1 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to (1) a 43.3% increase in the total number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue from 344 in the five months ended May 31, 2016 to 493 in the five months ended May 31, 2017, and (2) a 12.7% increase in the average selling price of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue from approximately RMB31,929 in the five months ended May 31, 2016 to approximately RMB35,999 in the five months ended May 31, 2017.

Cost of sales and services

Our cost of sales and services increased by 47.1% from RMB2.4 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB3.5 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the cost of sales and services for burial services. Our cost of sales and services for burial services increased by 42.3% from RMB2.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB3.2 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the headstone cost from RMB2.0 million in the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB2.7 million in the five months ended May 31, 2017, generally consistent with an increase in the number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue. Our cost of sales and services for cemetery maintenance increased significantly by 130.5% from RMB0.1 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB0.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the cost of gardening.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 54.5% from RMB10.9 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB16.9 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. Our overall gross profit margin increased from 82.0% for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to 82.7% for the five months ended May 31, 2017.

Our gross profit for burial services increased by 60.1% from RMB9.9 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB15.9 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. The gross profit margin for burial services increased from 81.4% for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to 83.1% for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the average selling price of burial plots from RMB31,929 in the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB35,999 in the five months ended May 31, 2017.

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The gross profit for cemetery maintenance was RMB1.0 million and RMB1.0 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The gross profit margin for cemetery maintenance decreased from 88.5% for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to 76.6% for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the cost of gardening.

Distribution and selling expenses

Our distribution and selling expenses increased by 23.3% from RMB1.4 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB1.7 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. This increase was primarily due to an increase in (1) commissions paid to partnered funeral service providers and (2) salary and staff costs.

Administrative expenses

Our administrative expenses increased by 47.2% from RMB1.2 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB1.8 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. This increase was primarily due to (1) our business expansion and (2) an increase in salary and staff costs.

[REDACTED] expenses

Our [REDACTED] expenses increased from nil for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB6.5 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to fees and expenses we incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED].

Other income

Our other income decreased by 23.1% from RMB4.9 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB3.8 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in interest income on loan receivables in the five months ended May 31, 2017 following the repayment of certain loans by an independent third party.

Finance costs

Our finance costs decreased from RMB2.2 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to nil for the five months ended May 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to the full repayment of certain bank loans in 2016.

Profit before taxation

As a result of the foregoing, our profit before taxation decreased by 2.4% from RMB11.1 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB10.8 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017.

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Income tax expense

Our income tax expense increased by 21.7% from RMB2.1 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB2.6 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017, generally consistent with the increase of our revenue. Also see “— Certain Income Statement Items — Income tax expense.”

Profit and total comprehensive income for the period

As a result of the foregoing, our profit and total comprehensive income for the period decreased by 8.0% from RMB9.0 million for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to RMB8.3 million for the five months ended May 31, 2017. Our net profit margin decreased from 67.4% for the five months ended May 31, 2016 to 40.5% for the five months ended May 31, 2017, primarily due to the fees and expenses incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED] in the five months ended May 31, 2017.

Year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015

Revenue

Our revenue increased by 27.7% from RMB24.4 million in 2015 to RMB31.2 million in 2016, primarily driven by an increase in revenue from burial services. Our revenue from burial services increased by 30.4% from RMB21.9 million in 2015 to RMB28.5 million in 2016, primarily due to (1) a 16.2% increase in the total number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue from 680 in 2015 to 790 in 2016, and (2) a 9.4% increase in the average selling price of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue from approximately RMB30,079 in 2015 to approximately RMB32,904 in 2016. The increase in the total number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the effect of the tightening of our sales policy in December 2016 by adopting a new standard sales contract. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with certain existing customers to clarify that no return would be permitted prospectively. For the financial impact of signing the supplemental agreements, see “— Certain Income Statement Items — Revenue — Burial services.” By excluding the effect of such supplemental agreements, the revenue growth from 2015 to 2016 would have been 9.4%.

Cost of sales and services

Our cost of sales and services increased by 13.0% from RMB4.9 million in 2015 to RMB5.5 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the cost of sales and services for burial services. Our cost of sales and services for burial services increased by 10.2% from RMB4.7 million in 2015 to RMB5.1 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the headstone cost from RMB3.9 million in 2015 to RMB4.5 million in 2016, generally consistent with an increase in the number of burial plots sold and recognized as revenue. Our cost of sales and services for cemetery maintenance increased from RMB0.3 million in 2015 to RMB0.4 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in labor and consumables costs associated with ongoing landscaping and maintenance efforts.

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Gross profit and gross profit margin

As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 31.4% from RMB19.5 million in 2015 to RMB25.6 million in 2016. Our overall gross profit margin increased from 79.9% in 2015 to 82.2% in 2016.

Our gross profit for burial services increased by 35.9% from RMB17.2 million in 2015 to RMB23.4 million in 2016. The gross profit margin for burial services increased from 78.7% in 2015 to 82.0% in 2016, primarily due to an increase in the average selling price of burial plots from RMB30,079 in 2015 to RMB32,094 in 2016.

The gross profit for cemetery maintenance was RMB2.3 million and RMB2.2 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The gross profit margin for cemetery maintenance decreased from 90.0% in 2015 to 84.2% in 2016, primarily due to an increase in labor and consumables costs associated with ongoing landscaping and maintenance efforts.

Distribution and selling expenses

Our distribution and selling expenses increased by 25.4% from RMB3.0 million in 2015 to RMB3.7 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the salary and staff costs from RMB1.8 million in 2015 to RMB2.3 million in 2016 from an addition to our management team in 2016, and to a lesser extent, an increase in expenses from commissions paid to partnered funeral service providers and business promotion and development efforts.

Administrative expenses

Our administrative expenses increased by 7.8% from RMB2.6 million in 2015 to RMB2.7 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to an increase in salary and bonuses.

[REDACTED] expenses

Our [REDACTED] expenses increased significantly from nil in 2015 to RMB1.4 million in 2016 primarily due to fees and expenses we incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED].

Other income

Our other income increased by 79.7% from RMB4.2 million in 2015 to RMB7.6 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to a significant increase in interest income on loans to an independent third party from RMB0.4 million in 2015 to RMB4.8 million in 2016.

Finance costs

Our finance costs increased significantly from RMB0.4 million in 2015 to RMB4.8 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to interest expenses incurred from certain one-year bank loans borrowed in October and December 2015.

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Profit before taxation

As a result of the foregoing, our profit before taxation increased by 15.7% from RMB17.9 million in 2015 to RMB20.7 million in 2016.

Income tax expense

Our income tax expense increased by 26.4% from RMB3.6 million in 2015 to RMB4.5 million in 2016, generally consistent with the increase of our profit before taxation. Also see “— Certain Income Statement Items — Income tax expense.”

Profit and total comprehensive income for the year

As a result of the foregoing, our profit and total comprehensive income for the year increased by 13.0% from RMB14.3 million in 2015 to RMB16.2 million in 2016. Our net profit margin decreased from 58.7% in 2015 to 51.9% in 2016, primarily due to the fees and expenses incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED] in 2016.

CERTAIN BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of financial position as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of May 31,
	2015	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	2,686	2,438	2,458
Investment properties	5,130	5,270	5,330
Cemetery assets	6,749	6,761	6,858
Available-for-sale investments	<u>53,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>
	<u>67,565</u>	<u>67,469</u>	<u>67,646</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	6,131	5,501	4,378
Loan receivables	86,599	—	—
Prepayments and other receivables	7,779	5,747	2,902
Amounts due from related parties	9,761	—	1
Bank balances and cash	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>	<u>66,956</u>
	<u>121,626</u>	<u>68,339</u>	<u>74,237</u>

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	As of December 31, 2015	2016	As of May 31, 2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	32,807	30,909	30,613
Amounts due to related parties	—	—	56,268
Deferred income	2,598	2,962	3,039
Income tax payable	3,328	7,419	2,015
Bank borrowings	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>115,733</u>	<u>41,290</u>	<u>91,935</u>
 NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	 <u>5,893</u>	 <u>27,049</u>	 <u>(17,698)</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	 <u>73,458</u>	 <u>94,518</u>	 <u>49,948</u>
 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income	34,463	39,295	41,953
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>90</u>
	<u>34,503</u>	<u>39,370</u>	<u>42,043</u>
 NET ASSETS	 <u><u>38,955</u></u>	 <u><u>55,148</u></u>	 <u><u>7,905</u></u>
 CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	32,000	32,000	1
Reserves	<u>6,955</u>	<u>23,148</u>	<u>7,904</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	<u>38,955</u>	<u>55,148</u>	<u>7,905</u>
 TOTAL EQUITY	 <u><u>38,955</u></u>	 <u><u>55,148</u></u>	 <u><u>7,905</u></u>

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Cemetery assets

Cemetery assets consist of prepaid lease payments, cost of initial land development and cost of landscaping for the general public areas of the cemetery and are carried at the lower of cost less accumulated amortization and net realized value prior to the commencement of development of the cemetery. Amortization for cemetery assets is done on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the cemetery assets and is recognized in our statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Upon the commencement of development of cemetery assets into burial plots with the intention of sale in the ordinary course of business, the related carrying amounts of cemetery assets are transferred to inventory. Our cemetery assets were RMB6.7 million, RMB6.8 million and RMB6.9 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, which reflected the combined effect of (1) the addition to our cemetery assets as a result of landscaping improvement and (2) amortization.

Loan receivables

Loan receivables represented (1) two unsecured loans we granted to an independent third party, with no fixed repayment term and an effective interest rate of 8.0% and 4.73%, respectively, and (2) certain interest-free and unsecured loans in the amount of RMB9.6 million with no fixed repayment term to independent third parties, most of which are our current or potential business partners in Langfang. We granted the interest-free and unsecured loans to these business partners to facilitate the development or maintenance of our business relationships. Our Directors confirm that the purposes of the loans were to finance the business operation of these independent third parties.

As confirmed by our PRC legal advisers, as the loans granted by us were (1) extended for purposes of financing business operations; and (2) the annual interest rate did not exceed 24%, the grant of such loans to independent third parties is in compliance with the provisions of the Supreme People’s Court on Application of Laws to the Hearing of Private Lending Cases (最高人民法院關於審理民間借貸案件適用法律若干問題的規定) (“**Private Lending Provisions**”). In addition, according to the General Lending Provisions (貸款通則), only financial institutions may legally engage in the business of extending loans. However, according to the Supreme People’s Court’s Reply to Reporter’s Questions in relation to the Private Lending Provisions, the General Lending Provisions is regulations, the legal hierarchy of which is lower than the Property Rights Law (物權法). The Property Rights Law states that property rights holders have the right to freely direct the use of their properties (including the lending of money and funds) in accordance with the law. If the property rights holder had no right to dispose of the properties under the General Lending Provisions, such provisions should be considered in conflict with the Property Rights Law. Therefore, we have the right to freely direct the use of our funds and grant such loans to these independent parties.

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Based on the above, our PRC legal advisers are of the view that the grant of such loans to independent third parties, as mentioned under (1) and (2), is permitted under the applicable PRC laws. The balance of these loan receivables was RMB86.6 million as of December 31, 2015 and was fully repaid in 2016. Also see “— Indebtedness.”

Prepayments and other receivables

The following table sets forth our prepayments and other receivables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of
	2015	2016	May 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Other receivables	4,684	4,684	—
Staff loan receivables	2,609	—	180
Staff advance	158	190	30
Prepayments	131	—	30
Deferred [REDACTED] expenses	—	476	2,582
Others	<u>197</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>80</u>
Total	<u><u>7,779</u></u>	<u><u>5,747</u></u>	<u><u>2,902</u></u>

Our prepayments and other receivables decreased by 26.1% from RMB7.8 million as of December 31, 2015 to RMB5.7 million as of December 31, 2016, primarily due to the settlement of staff loan receivables. Our prepayments and other receivables decreased by 49.5% from RMB5.7 million as of December 31, 2016 to RMB2.9 million as of May 31, 2017, primarily due to the settlement of other receivables, partially offset by an increase in deferred [REDACTED] expenses.

Other receivables represented receivables from an independent third party arising from our transfer of the right to the refund of the land acquisition cost from the local government for reclaiming a parcel of land previously granted to us prior to the Track Record Period. These receivables were interest-free and unsecured. The balance of other receivables was RMB4.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and was fully settled in March 2017.

Staff loan receivables represented loans we granted to certain employees for personal use. These loans were interest-free, unsecured and did not have a fixed repayment term. The balance of these loans was RMB2.6 million, nil and RMB0.2 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017.

Staff advance represented advance to staff for work-related purposes. The balance of our staff advance was RMB0.1 million, RMB0.2 million and RMB30,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

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Prepayments represented advance to our suppliers. The balance of our prepayments was RMB0.1 million, nil and RMB30,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Deferred [REDACTED] expenses represented advance to professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED]. The balance of our deferred [REDACTED] expenses was nil, RMB0.5 million and RMB2.6 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Others represented primarily rental fee receivables from an independent third party for leasing a parcel of land from us for funeral service operations. See “Business — Properties.”

Inventories

Our inventories primarily consist of burial plots, headstone and others. The following table sets forth our inventories as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of
	2015	2016	May 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Burial plots	1,334	1,135	1,011
Headstone	4,028	3,408	2,690
Others	769	958	677
	6,131	5,501	4,378

The related carrying amounts of the cemetery assets attributable to the burial plots are transferred to inventory upon the commencement of development of cemetery assets into burial plots with the intention of sale in the ordinary course of business. Such development of cemetery assets into burial plots commences with identifying the appropriate cemetery assets on which the burial plots are to be constructed. Identifying such cemetery assets typically takes place a significant period of time before commencement of construction of the burial plots themselves. Cemetery assets will not continue to be amortized over the lease term after being transferred to inventory. Headstones are recognized as inventory when they are contracted for sale and set up in the cemetery. Inventories are transferred to cost when the customer obtains the right to use the burial plot. Our inventories decreased during the Track Record Period, primarily due to the decrease in the number of headstones contracted and ready for sale but yet to be transferred to the customers.

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The following table sets forth the average inventory turnover days during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	2016	Five months ended May 31, 2017
Average inventory turnover days ⁽¹⁾	456	383	212

(1) Average inventory turnover days is equal to the average inventory divided by costs of sales and services and multiplied by 365 days or 151 days. Average inventory equals inventory at the beginning of the period plus inventory at the end of the period and divided by two.

We had relatively long inventory turnover days, primarily due to the timing difference between (1) the cemetery development and the headstones contracted for sale and set up in the cemetery and (2) the transfer of right to use the burial plots.

Our average inventory turnover days decreased during the Track Record Period, primarily due to the decrease in average inventory level.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our aging analysis by inventory type during the Track Record Period:

	Less than one year <i>RMB'000</i>	One to two years <i>RMB'000</i>	Two to three years <i>RMB'000</i>	More than three years <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
As of December 31, 2015					
Burial plots	—	—	—	1,334	1,334
Headstone	1,127	745	528	1,628	4,028
Others	86	—	—	683	769
Total	1,213	745	528	3,645	6,131
As of December 31, 2016					
Burial plots	—	—	—	1,135	1,135
Headstone	1,016	385	361	1,646	3,408
Others	275	—	—	683	958
Total	1,291	385	361	3,464	5,501
As of May 31, 2017					
Burial plots	—	—	—	1,011	1,011
Headstone	427	313	331	1,619	2,690
Others	—	—	—	677	677
Total	427	313	331	3,307	4,378

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Inventories which aged more than three years primarily represented unsold burial plots and headstones, which reflected the timing difference between (1) the cemetery development or the headstone set up in the cemetery and contracted for sale and (2) the transfer of right to use the burial plots. We expect to fully recover the carrying amounts of the inventories when sold in the future.

As of the Latest Practicable Date, approximately RMB0.7 million, or 15.2%, of our inventories as of May 31, 2017 had been sold and recognized as cost of sales.

Trade and other payables

The following table sets forth our trade and other payables as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of
	2015	2016	May 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>2017</i>
			<i>RMB'000</i>
Trade payables	1,962	945	1,792
Advance from customers	23,949	21,003	16,641
Accrued membership expenses	5,500	6,000	6,417
Accrued [REDACTED] expenses	—	1,336	3,968
Others	<u>1,396</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,795</u>
Total	<u><u>32,807</u></u>	<u><u>30,909</u></u>	<u><u>30,613</u></u>

Trade payables

Our trade payables represented payables to our suppliers and contractors, such as headstone suppliers, landscaping contractors and construction contractors. For details, see “Business — Suppliers and Service Providers.” For our suppliers and service providers, we normally make payments to them in accordance with our contract terms. The payment terms of our suppliers vary depending on the types of products or services supplied. For example, for headstones, we typically make payment under a one-year credit term. The balance of our trade payables decreased by 51.8%, from RMB2.0 million as of December 31, 2015 to RMB0.9 million as of December 31, 2016, primarily due to more frequent settlement of trade payables to maintain stable business relationship with our suppliers. The balance of trade payables increased significantly from RMB0.9 million as of December 31, 2016 to RMB1.8 million as of May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in the unsettled transaction amount with our suppliers.

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The following table sets forth the average trade payables turnover days during the Track Record Period:

	Year ended December 31,	Year ended December 31,	Five months ended
	2015	2016	May 31,
			2017
Average trade payables turnover days ⁽¹⁾	<u>232</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>

(1) Average trade payables turnover days is equal to the average trade payables divided by costs of sales and services and multiplied by 365 days or 151 days. Average trade payables equals trade payables at the beginning of the period plus trade payables at the end of the period and divided by two.

Our average trade payables turnover days decreased during the Track Record Period, primarily due to more frequent settlement of trade payables to maintain stable business relationship with our suppliers.

The table below sets forth the aging analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of
	2015	2016	May 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Within one year	1,758	699	1,534
One to two years	149	42	12
Two to three years	—	149	42
Over three years	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>204</u>
Total	<u>1,962</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>1,792</u>

As of the Latest Practicable Date, RMB1.0 million of our trade payables as of May 31, 2017 was subsequently settled.

Advance from customers

Advance from customers represented the amount of payment made by our customers when they sign the sales contracts but before the right to use the burial plots is transferred. Consistent with the local industry practice, we tightened our sales policy in December 2016 by adopting a new standardized sales contract. Under the new contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the contract is signed, while under the former contract, the right to use the burial plot is transferred to the customer when the interment of cremains occurs. As an interim measure, we entered into supplemental agreements with certain existing customers to reflect this change prospectively. Our advance from customers decreased during the Track Record Period, primarily due to (1) the

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occurrence of interment for certain customers during the relevant periods and (2) the supplemental agreements signed following our adoption of the new sales policy in December 2016.

Our Directors confirm that during the Track Record Period, we did not have any material defaults in payment of trade and non-trade payables.

Accrued membership expenses

Accrued membership expenses represented certain membership fees payable to civil affair authorities at the local and provincial levels, for which we were not notified of specific payment due dates. The balance of our accrued membership expenses was RMB5.5 million, RMB6.0 million and RMB6.4 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Accrued [REDACTED] expenses

Accrued [REDACTED] expenses represented the accrued fees and expenses from professional advisers in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED]. The balance of our accrued [REDACTED] expenses was nil, RMB1.3 million and RMB4.0 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Other payables

Other payables included the accrued salary to our employees and commissions to our partnered funeral service providers for referring customers to us. The balance of other payables was RMB1.4 million, RMB1.6 million and RMB1.8 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments represented our minority investments in two independent third parties. For details, see “— Other Income.”

Investment properties

Investment properties represented the fair value of a parcel of land leased to an independent third party for rental income. For details, see “Business — Properties.”

Amounts due to related parties

See “— Related Party Transactions.”

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Deferred income

Deferred income represented the portion of the payment received in connection with the provision of cemetery maintenance that has not been recognized as revenue in accordance with the revenue recognition policy and the nature of the business. Our deferred income increased during the Track Record Period, generally consistent with the increase in burial services sold during the relevant years.

Amounts due from related parties

See “— Related Party Transactions.”

Net current assets position

The following table sets forth our assets and liabilities as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of	As of
	2015	2016	May 31,	July 31,
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2017</i>
			<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
				(Unaudited)
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	6,131	5,501	4,378	3,783
Loan receivables	86,599	—	—	—
Prepayments and other receivables	7,779	5,747	2,902	3,423
Amounts due from related parties	9,761	—	1	1
Bank balances and cash	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>	<u>66,956</u>	<u>69,668</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	121,626	68,339	74,237	76,875
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	32,807	30,909	30,613	28,138
Amounts due to related parties	—	—	56,268	57,995
Deferred income	2,598	2,962	3,039	3,082
Income tax payable	3,328	7,419	2,015	2,300
Bank borrowings	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>115,733</u>	<u>41,290</u>	<u>91,935</u>	<u>91,515</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS				
(LIABILITIES)	<u>5,893</u>	<u>27,049</u>	<u>(17,698)</u>	<u>(14,640)</u>

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Our net current liabilities decreased from RMB17.7 million as of May 31, 2017 to RMB14.6 million as of July 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in bank balances and cash. Our net current assets decreased from RMB27.0 million as of December 31, 2016 to net current liabilities of RMB17.7 million as of May 31, 2017, primarily due to an increase in amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million primarily in relation to the acquisition of the registered capital of Langfang Wantong, partially offset by an increase in bank balances and cash generated from the operating activities. See “— Related Party Transactions — Amounts due to related parties.” We had settled RMB23.0 million of the amounts due to our related parties by cash payment, and the remaining amount of RMB33.3 million had been waived, prior to the [REDACTED]. For details of the amounts due to related parties, see “— Related Party Transactions — Amounts due to related parties”.

Our net current assets increased from RMB5.9 million as of December 31, 2015 to RMB27.0 million as of December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in bank balances and cash resulting from the settlement of loan receivables and amounts due from related parties and generated from the operating activities, partially offset by the repayment of bank loans.

As of May 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of RMB67.0 million. Our Directors expect that such cash and cash equivalents will be used through the following methods before the [REDACTED]: (1) on August 30, 2017, RMB18.3 million was used for further equity investment in a bank in Langfang, namely Langfang Credit Cooperatives, in order to maintain our shareholding therein; (2) on August 28, 2017, RMB16.0 million was used for the partial repayment of the amount due to Mr. Wang; and (3) the remaining of approximately RMB32.7 million will be maintained for our working capital requirement.

Our Directors confirm that, taking into account the financial resources available to us, including our current cash and cash equivalents, the expected cash generated from our operations and the estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED], we will have sufficient working capital for our present requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of this document.

After due consideration and discussion with the Company’s management and based in the above, the Sole Sponsor has no reason to believe that the Company cannot meet the working capital requirements for the next 12 months from the date of this document.

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SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

For 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017, the cost of headstones accounted for 80.2%, 80.6% and 77.0% of our total cost of sales and services, respectively. The following table sets forth a sensitivity analysis relating to our cost of headstones, illustrating the impact on our gross profit and gross profit margin had the price of headstones increased by 3%, 5% and 10% during the Track Record Period, the magnitude of which corresponds to the range of historical fluctuations in the unit cost of our most common type of headstones.

	Five months ended		
	Year ended December 31,		May 31,
	2015	2016	2017
Percentage change in gross profit			
3% increase in headstone cost	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)
5% increase in headstone cost	(1.0%)	(0.9%)	(0.8%)
10% increase in headstone cost	(2.0%)	(1.7%)	(1.6%)
Gross profit margin:			
Actual	79.9%	82.2%	82.7%
3% increase in headstone cost	79.4%	81.8%	82.3%
5% increase in headstone cost	79.1%	81.5%	82.1%
10% increase in headstone cost	78.3%	80.8%	81.4%

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

We have financed our working capital, capital expenditures and other capital requirements primarily through income generated from our operations. In the future, we expect to fund our capital expenditures, working capital and other capital requirements from cash generated from our operations, the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] and bank and other borrowings.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Cash flow

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated statements of cash flows for the periods indicated below:

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended May 31,	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
			(unaudited)	
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	14,703	18,466	8,678	7,319
Net cash generated from operating activities	18,294	21,193	11,119	893
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	18,334	106,298	(6,208)	8,204
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(28,921)</u>	<u>(81,756)</u>	<u>(5,197)</u>	<u>768</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,707	45,735	(286)	9,865
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period	<u>3,649</u>	<u>11,356</u>	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period	<u><u>11,356</u></u>	<u><u>57,091</u></u>	<u><u>11,070</u></u>	<u><u>66,956</u></u>

Net cash generated from operating activities

We generate our cash from operating activities primarily from rendering burial and cemetery maintenance services. We use our cash in operating activities primarily for headstone design and construction, land acquisition, cemetery development and construction, selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses. Our net cash flow generated from operating activities reflects our profit before taxation, as adjusted for non-cash items, such as interest income, finance cost, investment income from available-for-sale investments, amortization of cemetery assets, and gain on fair value change of investment properties, and the effects of changes in working capital, such as increases or decreases in advance from customers, prepayments and other receivables, deferred income and trade and other payables.

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For the five months ended May 31, 2017, our net cash generated from operating activities was RMB0.9 million, primarily due to (1) operating cash flows before movements in working capital of RMB7.3 million, (2) an increase in trade and other payables of RMB4.1 million relating primarily to expenses incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation for the [REDACTED], and (3) an increase in deferred income of RMB2.7 million relating to revenues from cemetery maintenance, partially offset by (4) a decrease in advance from customers of RMB4.4 million relating to sales of burial plots before the transfer of the use right and (5) an increase in prepayments and other receivables of RMB1.8 million relating primarily to deferring [REDACTED] expenses.

For 2016, our net cash generated from operating activities was RMB21.2 million, primarily due to (1) operating cash flows before movements in working capital of RMB18.5 million, (2) an increase in deferred income of RMB5.2 million relating to revenues from cemetery maintenance, and (3) an increase in trade and other payables of RMB1.0 million relating primarily to expenses incurred from professional advisers in connection with the preparation for the [REDACTED], partially offset by (4) a decrease in advance from customers of RMB2.9 million relating to sales of burial plots before the transfer of the use right.

For 2015, our net cash generated from operating activities was RMB18.3 million, primarily due to (1) operating cash flows before movements in working capital of RMB14.7 million, (2) an increase in deferred income of RMB3.7 million relating to revenues from cemetery maintenance, and (3) an increase in advance from customers of RMB1.4 million relating to sales of burial plots before the transfer of the use right, partially offset by (4) a decrease in trade and other payables of RMB1.0 million relating primarily to trade payables to our suppliers.

Net cash generated from investing activities

Our net cash generated from investing activities reflects the results of our investing activities for the period, such as purchases of property and equipment, repayment and addition of loan receivables and staff loan receivables, interest income received, investment income received from available-for-sale investments, repayment and advance made to related parties.

For the five months ended May 31, 2017, our net cash generated from investing activities was RMB8.2 million, primarily due to (1) repayment of other receivables of RMB4.7 million relating to our transfer of the right to the refund of the land acquisition cost from the local government, and (2) dividend income of RMB3.6 million received from a minority investee.

For 2016, our net cash generated from investing activities was RMB106.3 million, primarily due to (1) repayment of loan receivables of RMB141.5 million relating primarily to loans we granted to an independent third party, (2) repayment of advance to related parties of RMB9.8 million relating primarily to an interest-free loan to a related party, (3) interest income of RMB4.8 million from our loans to an independent third party, (4) dividend income of RMB2.6 million received from a minority investee; and (5) partially offset by new loan receivables of RMB52.3 million primarily relating to loans granted to independent third parties.

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For 2015, our net cash generated from investing activities was RMB18.3 million, primarily due to (1) repayment of loan receivables of RMB80.2 million relating primarily to certain independent third parties and (2) dividend income of RMB3.6 million received from a minority investee, partially offset by (3) new loan receivables of RMB65.5 million relating primarily to loans granted to independent third parties.

Net cash used in financing activities

Our net cash used in financing activities reflects the results of our financing activities for the period, such as bank borrowings, repayment of bank borrowings, repayment of advance from independent third parties and interest expense paid to certain banks.

For the five months ended May 31, 2017, our net cash generated from financing activities was RMB0.8 million, reflecting certain advances Ms. Zhao made in connection with the preparation of the [REDACTED].

For 2016, our net cash used in financing activities was RMB81.8 million, primarily due to repayment of bank loans of RMB77.0 million.

For 2015, our net cash used in financing activities was RMB28.9 million, primarily due to repayment of advances from independent third parties of RMB105.5 million, partially offset by proceeds of RMB80.0 million from certain bank loans.

Working capital

Taking into account the financial resources available to us, including our current cash and cash equivalents, the expected cash generated from our operations and the estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED], our Directors are of the opinion that we have sufficient working capital for our present requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of this document.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We did not have any contractual obligations as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth our indebtedness as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31, 2015 <i>RMB'000</i>	As of December 31, 2016 <i>RMB'000</i>	As of May 31, 2017 <i>RMB'000</i>	As of July 31, 2017 <i>RMB'000</i> (unaudited)
Unsecured and guaranteed bank borrowings	77,000	—	—	—
Fixed-rate borrowings	50,000	—	—	—
Floating-rate borrowings	27,000	—	—	—
	77,000	—	—	—
Amounts due to related parties	—	—	56,268	57,995

The balance of our bank loan of RMB50.0 million as of December 31, 2015 carried an effective interest rate of 8.0% per annum and was jointly guaranteed by Ms. LI Xingying, our executive Director, and certain other independent third parties. This loan was fully repaid in 2016.

The balance of our bank loan of RMB27.0 million as of December 31, 2015 carried an effective interest rate of 4.73%, which was equivalent to the benchmark interest rate published by the PBOC plus 100 basis points per annum and was jointly guaranteed by Ms. LI Xingying, Miss Wang and certain other independent third parties. This loan was fully repaid in 2016.

The balance of amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million as of May 31, 2017 was non-trade in nature and was unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The principal amounts we drew from these bank loans were further advanced to an independent third party, who was responsible for reimbursing us for the interest payments and principal repayments associated with these bank loans. Also see “— Certain Balance Sheet Items — Loan receivables.”

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As of July 31, 2017, we had outstanding amounts due to related parties of approximately RMB58.0 million, which are non-trade in nature, unsecured and unguaranteed. Save as disclosed above, as of July 31, 2017, being the latest practicable date for purpose of this indebtedness statement, we did not have any loan capital or debt securities issued or agreed to be issued, outstanding bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or other similar indebtedness, debentures, mortgages, charges or loans or acceptance credits, unutilized banking facilities, finance leases or hire purchase commitments or guarantees or material contingent liabilities. Our Directors confirm that, as of the Latest Practicable Date, save as disclosed in “Relationship with Controlling Shareholders — Independence from Our Controlling Shareholders — Financial independence,” there was no material adverse change in our Company’s indebtedness and contingent liabilities since May 31, 2017.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts due from related parties

In the past, we granted unsecured, interest-free and demand loans to certain related parties, including Mr. Wang (the spouse of Ms. Zhao), Ms. Zhao and two companies wholly owned by Miss Wang (the daughter of Ms. Zhao), for personal use. The balance of such amounts due from related parties was RMB9.8 million as of December 31, 2015 and was fully repaid in 2016.

Guarantee by related parties

The bank loans we borrowed in 2015 were jointly guaranteed by Ms. LI Xingying, our executive Director, and Miss Wang. The balance of these loans was RMB77.0 million as of December 31, 2015 and was fully repaid in 2016. For details, see “ — Indebtedness.”

Pledge of assets

We pledged certain prepaid lease payments of RMB5.3 million relating to our land use right to a trust company to secure certain loans obtained by two companies controlled by Ms. Zhao. The pledge was released and the associated loans were fully repaid in 2016.

Amounts due to related parties

As of May 31, 2017, the amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million represented (1) the amounts of RMB55.5 million in connection with the acquisition of Langfang Wantong and (2) the amount due to Ms. Zhao of RMB0.8 million in connection with certain advances she made for the preparation of the [REDACTED].

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In respect of the acquisition consideration of Langfang Wantong of RMB55.5 million, we were liable to (1) Miss Wang, a former majority shareholder (on trust and for the benefit of Ms. Zhao) of Langfang Wantong, in the amount of RMB53.8 million and (2) Mr. Chen, a former minority shareholder of Langfang Wantong, in the amount of RMB1.7 million, respectively. In respect of the amount of RMB53.8 million due to Miss Wang, we settled the amount of RMB7.0 million with our internal resources, and borrowed funds from Mr. Wang to settle the remainder of such acquisition consideration in the amount of RMB46.8 million on August 21, 2017. In respect of the acquisition consideration of RMB1.7 million due to Mr. Chen, we settled the amount with funds we borrowed from Mr. Wang. Therefore, we were liable to Mr. Wang in an aggregate amount of RMB48.5 million for funds borrowed from him to settle the acquisition consideration, of which RMB16.0 million was paid to Mr. Wang on August 28, 2017, and the remaining amount of RMB32.5 million was waived by Mr. Wang on August 30, 2017.

In respect of the amount due to Ms. Zhao of RMB0.8 million, the amount was waived by Ms. Zhao on September 7, 2017.

For further details of our related party transactions, see Note 33 to the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document. Our Directors confirm that these related party transactions were conducted on normal commercial terms that are considered fair and reasonable and would not distort our results of operations during the Track Record Period or make our historical results not reflective of our future performance.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following table sets forth certain of our key financial ratios as of the date or for periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		Five months ended May 31,
	2015	2016	2017
Gross profit margin	79.9%	82.2%	82.7%
Net profit margin	58.7%	51.9%	40.5%
Return on equity	36.8%	29.4%	N/A ⁽¹⁾
Return on total assets	7.6%	11.9%	N/A ⁽¹⁾
Current ratio	1.1	1.7	0.8
Gearing ratio	197.7%	—	—
Interest coverage ratio	42.7	5.4	N/A

(1) Calculation of return on equity/total assets is on a full-year basis.

Gross profit margin is gross profit divided by revenue for each financial period and multiplied by 100.0%. Our gross profit margin for 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 was 79.9%, 82.2% and 82.7%, respectively. For details of our gross profit margin, see “— Results of Operations — Gross profit and gross profit margin.”

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Net profit margin is profit and total comprehensive income divided by revenue for each financial period and multiplied by 100.0%. Our net profit margin for 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 was 58.7%, 51.9% and 40.5%, respectively. For details of our net profit margin, see “— Results of Operations — Gross profit and gross profit margin.”

Return on equity is profit and total comprehensive income for each financial period divided by shareholders’ equity at the end of each financial period and multiplied by 100.0%. Our return on equity for 2015 and 2016 was 36.8% and 29.4%, respectively. The decrease from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the higher rate of increase in total equity of 41.6% as compared to net profit of 13.0%, resulting from the relatively smaller amount of total equity in 2015.

Return on total assets is profit and total comprehensive income for each financial period divided by total assets at the end of each financial period and multiplied by 100.0%. Our return on total assets for 2015 and 2016 was 7.6% and 11.9%, respectively. The increase from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the combined effect of increase in net profit and the decrease in total assets due to repayment of bank loans.

Current ratio is current assets divided by current liabilities at the end of each financial period. Our current ratio was 1.1, 1.7 and 0.8 as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and May 31, 2017, respectively. The increase from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016 was primarily due to the increase in bank balances and cash from net cash inflows generated from the operating activities and settlement of loan receivables and amounts due from related parties, partially offset by the full repayment of the bank loans in 2016. The decrease from December 31, 2016 to May 31, 2017 was primarily due to an increase in current liabilities from the amounts due to related parties of RMB56.3 million primarily in relation to the acquisition of the registered capital of Langfang Wantong. For details, see “— Related Party Transactions — Amounts due to related parties.”

Gearing ratio is total bank borrowings divided by total equity at the end of each financial period multiplied by 100.0%. Our gearing ratio as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 and as of May 31, 2017 was 197.7%, nil and nil (denoted as “—”) respectively. The decrease was primarily due to the full repayment of bank loans in 2016.

Interest coverage ratio is profit before taxation and finance costs divided by finance costs for each financial period. Our interest coverage ratio for 2015 and 2016 was 42.7 and 5.4, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to a significant increase in finance cost from the bank loans we borrowed in October and December 2015. As we did not incur any finance costs in the five months ended May 31, 2017 following the full repayment of bank loans in 2016, interest coverage ratio was not applicable (denoted as “N/A”) in the five months ended May 31, 2017.

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[REDACTED] EXPENSES

The total amount of [REDACTED] expenses, including the estimated [REDACTED], that will be borne by us in connection with the [REDACTED] is estimated to be approximately [REDACTED] (based on the mid-point of our indicative price range for the [REDACTED] and assuming that the [REDACTED] is not exercised). During the Track Record Period, we incurred RMB10.5 million in [REDACTED] expenses, of which RMB7.9 million was charged to our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the remaining balance of RMB2.6 million was recorded as prepayments. We expect to incur further [REDACTED] expenses of approximately [REDACTED] (including the [REDACTED] of approximately [REDACTED]) upon the completion of the [REDACTED], out of which approximately [REDACTED] will be charged to our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 2017, and approximately [REDACTED] is expected to be deducted from the share premium.

In view of the above, prospective investors should note that the financial results of our Group for 2017 will be adversely affected by the non-recurring expenses in relation to the [REDACTED]. Accordingly, our Group's net profit for 2017 may decrease as compared to the net profit for 2016 as a result of the [REDACTED] expenses. Our Directors would like to emphasize that the expenses in relation to the [REDACTED] are a current estimate for reference only and the final amounts to be recognized in the equity and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of our Group for 2017 are subject to adjustment due to changes in estimates and assumptions.

MARKET RISKS

We are exposed to various types of market risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

We are exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate bank borrowings. We are also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank deposits and bank borrowings carried at prevailing market interest rates based on or by reference to the interest rate promulgated by the People's Bank of China. We currently do not have interest rate hedging policy. However, our management will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Credit risk

Our credit risk primarily relates to other receivables, amounts due from related parties and bank balances. The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the bank balances are maintained with large commercial banks in China. We manage credit risk by only dealing with reputable financial institutions.

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As of December 31, 2015, we had concentration of credit risk of amounts due from related parties as 98.4% of which were due from Mr. Wang, husband of our ultimate Controlling Shareholder. In addition, we have concentration of credit risk of other receivables as 88.9% of which was due from an independent third party borrower. In order to minimize the credit risk on amounts due from related parties and other receivables, our management continuously monitors the credit quality and financial conditions of our debtors and the level of receivables from related parties to ensure that follow-up action is taken timely to recover overdue debts. In this regard, our management considers that our credit risk in respect of the above is significantly reduced as significant part of amount due from Mr. Wang and the entire receivables from the borrower were settled in 2016.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that funds will not be available to meet liabilities as they fall due. This may arise from mismatches in amounts or duration with regard to the maturity of financial assets and liabilities. Our liquidity is primarily dependent on our ability to maintain adequate cash inflows from operations.

In the management of liquidity risk, our management monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by our management to finance our operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of May 31, 2017, we did not have any contingent liabilities.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing or hedging services with us.

DIVIDEND

We did not pay dividends to our Shareholders during the Track Record Period.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The payment and amount of our future dividends will depend on the availability of dividends received from our subsidiaries. Distributions from us and our subsidiaries may also be subject to any restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities or loan agreements or other agreements that we or they may enter into in the future.

We currently do not have any pre-determined dividend payout ratio. The amount of dividends actually distributed to our Shareholders will depend on our earnings and financial condition, operating requirements, capital requirements and any other conditions that our Directors may deem relevant and will be subject to approval of our Shareholders. Our Board has the absolute discretion to recommend any dividends.

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DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

We did not have any distributable reserves as of May 31, 2017.

DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER THE GEM LISTING RULES

Our Directors confirm that, as of the Latest Practicable Date, there were no circumstances which would give rise to a disclosure required under Rules 17.15 to 17.21 of the GEM Listing Rules upon the [REDACTED] of the Shares on the Stock Exchange.

PRO FORMA ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

The following is an illustrative statement of our pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of our Group attributable to owners of our Company which has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 31 of Chapter 7 of the GEM Listing Rules for the purpose of illustrating the effect of the [REDACTED] as if the [REDACTED] had taken place on May 31, 2017.

	Audited consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾ <i>RMB'000</i>	Estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] ⁽²⁾ <i>RMB'000</i>	Unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 <i>RMB'000</i>	Unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 per Share <i>RMB⁽³⁾</i>	<i>HK\$⁽⁴⁾</i>
Based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share	<u>7,905</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>
Based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share	<u>7,905</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>

(1) The audited consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 is based on the audited consolidated net assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company of RMB7,905,000 extracted from the Accountants' Report, the text of which is set out in Appendix I to this document.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- (2) The estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] are based on [REDACTED] shares at the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, respectively, after deduction of the underwriting fees and other related expenses (excluding amounts which have been charged to profit or loss up to May 31, 2017). No account has been taken of the Shares which may be issued pursuant to any exercise of [REDACTED], or any Share which may be issued or repurchased pursuant to the Company’s mandates. The estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] are converted from Hong Kong dollars into RMB at an exchange rate of RMB0.83540 to HK\$1.00, which was the PBOC rate prevailing on September 5, 2017. No representation is made that Hong Kong dollars amounts have been, could have been or could be converted to Renminbi, or vice versa, at that rate or at all.
- (3) The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company per Share is calculated based on [REDACTED] Shares in total, taking into account that 10,000 Shares in issue as of May 31, 2017, [REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED] had been completed on May 31, 2017. It does not take into account of any Shares which may be issued upon the exercise of [REDACTED], or any Shares which may be issued or repurchased pursuant to the Company’s general mandates.
- (4) The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company per Share is converted from RMB into Hong Kong dollars at the rate of HK\$1.00 to RMB0.83540, which was the PBOC rate prevailing on September 5, 2017. No representation is made that the RMB amounts have been, could have been or could be converted to Hong Kong dollars, or vice versa, at that rate or at any other rates or at all.
- (5) No adjustment has been made to the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 to reflect any trading result or other transaction of the Group entered into subsequent to May 31, 2017.

In particular, the net effect of subsequent waiver of the amount due to Mr. Wang of RMB32,500,000 on August 30, 2017 and estimated tax impact of RMB8,125,000 has not been taken into account. Had the waiver been completed on May 31, 2017, our consolidated net tangible assets as of May 31, 2017 would have been increased to RMB32,280,000. Based on the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, our unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets taking into account of the effect of both the [REDACTED] and the waiver would have been RMB70,208,000 and RMB82,269,000, respectively, and our unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets per Share would have been RMB[REDACTED] (approximately HK\$[REDACTED]) per Share and RMB[REDACTED] (approximately HK\$[REDACTED]) per Share, respectively.

Also, subsequent to May 31, 2017, Ms. Zhao Ying waived an amount due by the Group to her of approximately RMB5,465,000, which has no significant impact on the above information.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 3 to the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document.

DIRECTORS’ CONFIRMATION ON NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

Our Directors have confirmed that they have performed sufficient due diligence on our Company to ensure that, up to the date of this document, there has been no material adverse change in our financial or trading position or prospects since May 31, 2017, and there is no event since May 31, 2017 which would materially affect the information shown in the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PROPERTY INTERESTS AND PROPERTY VALUATION

Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited, an independent property valuer, has valued our property interests as of June 30, 2017 and is of the opinion that the value of our property interests as at such date was an aggregate amount of RMB120.6 million. The full text of the letter, summary of valuation and valuation certificates with regard to such property interests are set out in Appendix III to this document.

The statement below shows the reconciliation of aggregate amounts of certain properties as reflected in the audited consolidated financial information as of May 31, 2017 as set out in Appendix I to this document with the valuation of these properties as of June 30, 2017 as set out in Appendix III to this document.

	<i>RMB'000</i>
Net book value of the following properties as of May 31, 2017	
Prepaid lease payments included in cemetery assets	5,563
Prepaid lease payments included in inventories	1,011
Investment properties	5,330
Net valuation surplus	<u>108,726</u>
Valuation of properties owned by our Group as of June 30, 2017 as set out in the property valuation report in Appendix III to this document	<u><u>120,630</u></u>

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

We are a burial services provider in Langfang, Hebei province, China and seek to strengthen our market position in Langfang and expand our business in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and beyond. Our Directors believe that it is necessary and appropriate for the [REDACTED] to fulfill our business plan and future growth, and that [REDACTED] will facilitate the implementation of our business strategies. See “Business — Business Strategies” for a detailed description of our business objectives and strategies.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Our Directors estimate that the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] (after deducting estimated expenses borne by our Company in connection with the [REDACTED], but assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised) will be approximately [REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately [REDACTED]) based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED] (being the mid-point of the indicative [REDACTED] range between HK\$[REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED]). The [REDACTED] is fully underwritten under the terms of the Underwriting Agreements. We intend that the net proceeds will be applied as follows:

	For the Latest Practicable Date to December 31, 2017 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending June 30, 2018 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending December 31, 2018 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending June 30, 2019 <i>RMB'000</i>	For the six months ending December 31, 2019 <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
Strengthening our market position in Langfang	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Upgrading the facilities in our cemetery	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Further developing our cemetery ⁽¹⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Diversifying our services	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Market enhancement	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Pursuing business cooperation opportunities in Beijing and Tianjin	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
• Pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Total	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>

(1) We intend to use [REDACTED] to develop our traditional burial services and [REDACTED] to develop our artistic burial services.

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

We intend to use the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] for the purposes and in the amounts set out below:

- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), to be used to strengthen our market position in Langfang;
- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), to be used to expand our business scope to provide funeral services; and
- approximately [REDACTED] of the net proceeds, or [REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), to be used to tap further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and pursue strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities.

In the event that the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised) is set at the high-end or the low-end of the proposed [REDACTED] range, the net proceeds from the [REDACTED] will increase or decrease to, high-end of approximately HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]) and low-end of approximately HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), after deducting related expenses, respectively. We intend to use the net proceeds based on the percentages disclosed above, regardless of whether the Shares are priced at the high-end or low-end of the proposed [REDACTED].

If the [REDACTED] is exercised in full, the estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] will increase to (1) approximately HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), assuming that the final [REDACTED] is set at the lowest of the indicative [REDACTED] range, (2) approximately HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), assuming that the [REDACTED] is set at the mid-point of the indicative [REDACTED] range, and (3) approximately HK\$[REDACTED] (equivalent to approximately RMB[REDACTED]), assuming that the final [REDACTED] is set at the highest of the indicative [REDACTED] range, respectively. We intend to apply the additional net proceeds from the exercise of the [REDACTED] in the same proportions as disclosed above.

To the extent our net proceeds are not sufficient to fund the purposes set out above, we intend to fund the balance through a variety of means, including our internal resource, cash generated from our operations, debt financing and equity financing.

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

For the purpose of pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities, although we have not yet selected a suitable acquisition target, once such target is identified and confirmed, in addition to the cash and cash equivalents available, internal funds and the net proceeds from [REDACTED], we may be required to raise further capital through equity financing or debt financing for such acquisition, depending on the market condition. We would firstly consider debt financing by obtaining banking facilities from banks in Langfang with which we maintain good business relationships. We will take into consideration the prevailing interest rate, the debt covenants and the repayment terms of such banking facilities. If we consider that the cost of debt financing is too high or the funding from debt financing is insufficient, we would then consider raising funds through equity financing, for example, by issuing [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] under the general mandate granted to our Directors. We will analyze the equity market condition, the cost of equity financing and the potential impact to the Shareholders.

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

The implementation plans set forth below are based on certain bases and assumptions. See “— Implementation Plans — Bases and Assumptions” for more details. These bases and assumptions are inherently subject to many uncertainties and unpredictable factors, in particular the risk factors as set out in “Risk Factors.” We cannot assure you that our business objectives will be achieved or our business plans will be implemented according to the estimated time frame or at all.

We set out below the implementation plans to carry out our business strategy from the Latest Practicable Date to June 30, 2019. For the period from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, no net proceeds from the [REDACTED] will be used for relevant implementation plans.

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

For the period from the Latest Practicable Date to December 31, 2017

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Strengthening our market position in Langfang	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Upgrading the main entrance area and western internal road of our cemetery;● Purchasing and upgrading our current facilities and machineries (such as waste incinerators and lawn mowers) for gardening and interment rituals;● Commencing the development of the “Rose” Garden;● Designing family graves; and● Maintaining and expanding our cooperation with local funeral services providers and promoting our brand awareness with new advertisement boards	RMB[REDACTED]

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Locating, leasing, designing and decorating premises for the operation of funeral services; ● Commencing the business of our funeral services; ● Purchasing funeral vehicles; and ● Recruiting and training ten funeral services staff 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaising and cooperating with more Beijing-based funeral services providers and mortuaries; ● On-site promotion in Beijing; and ● Preliminary site visiting and investigating several potential targets for acquisition, if there would be any suitable ones 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
		<p>Total: RMB[REDACTED]</p>

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

For the period from January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening our market position in Langfang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Polishing an artificial hill in the northern part of our cemetery; ● Designing tree burial and sea burial services; ● Commencing the construction of family graves in crypt-style and hill-style; and ● Promoting our brand by cooperation with various communities 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operating our funeral services center and conducting marketing activities through public media (such as local newspaper) about our funeral services 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaising with more Beijing-based funeral services providers to market our burial services; ● Establishing our first Beijing-based store for marketing purpose; and ● Conducting due diligence and entering into framework agreement with suitable acquisition target 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
		<p>Total: RMB[REDACTED]</p>

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FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

For the period from July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Strengthening our market position in Langfang	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Upgrading the monitoring system and the main and northern internal roads in our cemetery;● Building a platform to conduct public memorial ceremonies;● Designing flowerbed burial services and building sculptures for our sea burial services;● Upgrading the gardening, designing and building the landscape connecting different gardens in our cemetery;● Starting to provide tree burial services;● Further developing our artistic burial plots areas; and● Designing memorial for the body donors	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our funeral services business by establishing our first funeral services store in living community for marketing purpose; and ● Purchasing automobile for business operations 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaising with more Beijing-based funeral services providers for cooperation; ● Operating our Beijing-based store for marketing purpose; ● Commencing our cooperation with several Beijing-based funeral parlors; and ● Entering into the acquisition agreement and paying the first installment, if there would be any suitable target 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
		<p>Total: RMB[REDACTED]</p>

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

For the period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening our market position in Langfang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building a new service center in our cemetery; ● Constructing waterscape with traditional culture elements in our cemetery; ● Designing and building low rising walls for the burial of cremains; ● Commencing the development of the “Langfang” Garden; and ● Building flowerbed burial plots and starting sea burial services 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our business scope to provide funeral services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding our funeral services business by recruiting more funeral services staffs 	<p>RMB[REDACTED]</p>

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

Business Strategy	Implementation Plan	Allocation of Net Proceeds from the [REDACTED]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tapping further into the burial market in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis & pursuing strategic alliance and acquisition opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaising and cooperating with the first Tianjin-based funeral services provider; ● Operating the first and establishing our second Beijing-based store for marketing purpose; and ● Paying the second installment of acquisition consideration, if there would be any suitable target 	<p>—</p>
		Total: RMB[REDACTED]

Bases and assumptions

The implementation plans formulated by our Directors are based on the following general assumptions:

- There will be no material changes in the existing political, legal, fiscal, social or economic conditions in China or in any other places in which we carry on our business or will carry on our business;
- There will be no material changes in the prospects of the burial services industry and the funeral services industry;
- There will be no material changes in industry trends and customer preferences due to significant change in local burial practices or otherwise that we are unable to accurately predict or address;
- We will have sufficient financial resources to meet the planned capital expenditure and business development plans during the period to which the business objectives relate;
- There will be no material changes in the existing government policies relating to the burial services industry or the funeral services industry or in the political, economic or market conditions in the places in which we operate or will operate;

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

- There will be no material changes in the bases or rates of taxation in China;
- Our Group will be able to renew and obtain all relevant licenses required for our existing or proposed businesses;
- There will be no material changes in the funding required for each of the scheduled achievements as outlined in “— Future Plans — Implementation Plans”;
- We will be able to retain our key staff in our management team and recruit suitable staff for our expansion when and if necessary;
- We will not be materially affected by the risk factors as set out in the section headed “Risk Factors” in this document; and
- We continue our existing operations in substantially the same manner as they were carried out during the Track Record Period and we will also be able to carry out our development plans without material disruptions.

Reasons for [REDACTED]

As of May 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of RMB67.0 million. Our Directors expect that such cash and cash equivalents will be used through the following methods before [REDACTED]:

- on August 30, 2017, RMB18.3 million was used for further equity investment in a bank in Langfang, namely Langfang Credit Cooperatives, in order to maintain our shareholding therein as we are satisfied with the historical returns from such investment;
- on August 28, 2017, RMB16.0 million was used for the partial repayment of the amount due to Mr. Wang; and
- the remainder of approximately RMB32.7 million will be maintained for our working capital requirement.

Our Directors believe that (1) through [REDACTED], we will be able to raise net proceeds from the [REDACTED] to facilitate the implementation of our business strategies. In particular, we plan to further expand our customer base and explore suitable acquisition targets within the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis for business expansion as the integration of the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis deepens; and (2) apart from our internal sources (such as our cash and cash equivalents), we will also enjoy more flexibility and gain access to a variety of fund raising avenues, including the issuance of equity and debt securities, to fund our further business expansion and medium to long-term development as and when necessary.

FUTURE PLANS AND [REDACTED]

Taking into consideration the above and the following potential benefits from [REDACTED] for our Group, our Directors believe that [REDACTED] is beneficial to our Company and its Shareholders as a whole (notwithstanding the dilution effect to our Controlling Shareholders):

- ***Long-term fund raising platform:*** [REDACTED] will provide opportunities for our Group to raise funds through secondary fund raising activities after [REDACTED].
- ***Strengthening the competitiveness of our Group:*** [REDACTED] will enhance the level of competitiveness of our Group, which may in turn lead to the establishment and strengthening of business relationships with new and existing customers, increase our Group’s market share, attract strategic partnerships with other death care services providers in the Jing-Jin-Ji megalopolis and attract strategic investors for our Group.
- ***Higher profile and visibility:*** [REDACTED] will enhance our corporate profile and creditability with the public and potential and existing business partners, customers and suppliers.
- ***Maximize shareholders’ interest:*** [REDACTED] will enhance the liquidity of the Shares and offer an opportunity for the Shareholders to realize their investment in the capital market.

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UNDERWRITING

UNDERWRITERS

[REDACTED]

UNDERWRITING ARRANGEMENTS AND EXPENSES

The [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement

[REDACTED]

Grounds for termination

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

Undertakings to the Stock Exchange pursuant to the GEM Listing Rules

Undertakings by our Company

Pursuant to Rule 17.29 of the GEM Listing Rules, our Company has undertaken to the Stock Exchange that save in connection with the **[REDACTED]**, no further Shares or securities will be issued by our Company within six months from the **[REDACTED]** (whether or not such issue of Shares or securities will be completed within six months from the **[REDACTED]**) except in the circumstances permitted pursuant to Rule 17.29 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Undertakings by our Controlling Shareholders

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

Underwriting commissions and expenses

[REDACTED]

Indemnity

[REDACTED]

Underwriters' interests in our Company

Save for their interests and obligations under the Underwriting Agreements or as disclosed in this [REDACTED], none of the Underwriters nor any of their respective associates is interested beneficially or non-beneficially in any shares or securities in our Company or any member of our Group or has any right or option (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for any shares or securities in our Company or any member of our Group.

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UNDERWRITING

[REDACTED]

Sole Sponsor's independence and interest in our Company

Innovax Capital Limited, being the Sole Sponsor, has declared its independence pursuant to Rule 6A.07 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Save for the sponsor's fee paid and to be paid to Innovax Capital Limited as the Sole Sponsor to [REDACTED], its obligations under the Underwriting Agreements and [REDACTED] or as otherwise disclosed in this document, neither Innovax Capital Limited nor any of its close associates has or may, as a result of the [REDACTED], have any interest in our Company or in any class of securities of our Company or any other company in our Group (including options or rights to subscribe for such securities).

No director or employee of Innovax Capital Limited who is involved in providing advice to our Company has or may, as a result of the [REDACTED], have any interest in any class of securities of our Company or other company in our Group (including options or rights to subscribe for such securities but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding interests in securities that may be subscribed for or purchased by any such director or employee pursuant to the [REDACTED]).

No director or employee of Innovax Capital Limited has a directorship in our Company or any other company in our Group.

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

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HOW TO APPLY FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT

The following is the text of a report set out on pages I-1 to I-52, received from the Company’s reporting accountants, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong for the purpose of incorporation in this document.

Deloitte.

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ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT ON HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF CHINA WAN TONG YUAN (HOLDINGS) LIMITED AND INNOVAX CAPITAL LIMITED

Introduction

We report on the historical financial information of China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) set out on pages I-4 to I-52, which comprises the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017, the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 May 2017, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the two years ended 31 December 2016 and the five months ended 31 May 2017 (the “Track Record Period”) and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together, the “Historical Financial Information”). The Historical Financial Information set out on pages I-4 to I-52 forms an integral part of this report, which has been prepared for inclusion in the document of the Company dated 14 September 2017 (the “Document”) in connection with the [REDACTED] of the Company on the Growth Enterprise Market (“GEM”) of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

Directors’ responsibility for the Historical Financial Information

The directors of the Company (the “Directors”) are responsible for the preparation of Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in note 2 to the Historical Financial Information, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Historical Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Reporting accountants’ responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Historical Financial Information and to report our opinion to you. We conducted our work in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements 200 “Accountants’ Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars” issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”). This standard requires that we comply with ethical standards and plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Historical Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

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Our work involved performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Historical Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the reporting accountants' judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Historical Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reporting accountants consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in note 2 to the Historical Financial Information in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Our work also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Historical Financial Information.

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

Opinion

In our opinion the Historical Financial Information gives, for the purposes of the accountants' report, a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017, of the Company's financial position as at 31 May 2017, and of the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the Track Record Period in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in note 2 to the Historical Financial Information.

Review of stub period comparative financial information

We have reviewed the stub period comparative financial information of the Group which comprises the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the five months ended 31 May 2016 and other explanatory information (the "Stub Period Comparative Financial Information"). The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Stub Period Comparative Financial Information in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in note 2 to the Historical Financial Information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Stub Period Comparative Financial Information based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the HKICPA. A review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Stub Period Comparative Financial

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Information, for the purposes of the accountants' report, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation and presentation set out in note 2 to the Historical Financial Information.

Report on matters under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM of the Stock Exchange and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance

Adjustments

In preparing the Historical Financial Information, no adjustments to the Underlying Financial Statements as defined on page I-4 have been made.

Dividends

We refer to note 13 to the Historical Financial Information which states that no dividends has been paid by the Company in respect of the Track Record Period.

No historical financial statements for the Company

No financial statements have been prepared for the Company since its date of incorporation.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
14 September 2017

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HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE GROUP

Preparation of Historical Financial Information

Set out below is the Historical Financial Information which forms an integral part of this accountants’ report.

The financial statements of the Group for the Track Record Period, on which the Historical Financial Information is based, have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies which conform with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) issued by International Accounting Standard Board (the “IASB”) and were audited by us in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (the “ISAs”) issued by International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (the “Underlying Financial Statements”).

The Historical Financial Information is presented in Renminbi (“RMB”), which is also the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (“RMB’000”) except when otherwise indicated.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<i>Notes</i>	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
		2015 <i>RMB'000</i>	2016 <i>RMB'000</i>	2016 <i>RMB'000</i> (unaudited)	2017 <i>RMB'000</i>
Revenue	6	24,409	31,179	13,324	20,409
Cost of sales and services		<u>(4,906)</u>	<u>(5,545)</u>	<u>(2,395)</u>	<u>(3,522)</u>
Gross profit		19,503	25,634	10,929	16,887
Other income	7	4,241	7,620	4,926	3,788
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	15	130	140	—	60
Distribution and selling expenses		(2,986)	(3,744)	(1,373)	(1,693)
Administrative expenses		(2,550)	(2,749)	(1,196)	(1,760)
[REDACTED] expenses		—	(1,429)	—	(6,455)
Finance costs	8	<u>(429)</u>	<u>(4,756)</u>	<u>(2,197)</u>	<u>—</u>
Profit before taxation	9	17,909	20,716	11,089	10,827
Income tax expense	11	<u>(3,578)</u>	<u>(4,523)</u>	<u>(2,113)</u>	<u>(2,571)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year/period attributable to owners of the Company		<u>14,331</u>	<u>16,193</u>	<u>8,976</u>	<u>8,256</u>
Earnings per share Basic (RMB)	12	<u>0.019</u>	<u>0.022</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.011</u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		At 31 December		At 31 May
		2015	2016	2017
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment	14	2,686	2,438	2,458
Investment properties	15	5,130	5,270	5,330
Cemetery assets	16	6,749	6,761	6,858
Available-for-sale investments	17	<u>53,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>
		<u>67,565</u>	<u>67,469</u>	<u>67,646</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	20	6,131	5,501	4,378
Loan receivables	21A	86,599	—	—
Prepayments and other receivables	21	7,779	5,747	2,902
Amounts due from related parties	33(a)	9,761	—	1
Bank balances and cash	22	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>	<u>66,956</u>
		<u>121,626</u>	<u>68,339</u>	<u>74,237</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	23	32,807	30,909	30,613
Amounts due to related parties	33(b)	—	—	56,268
Deferred income	25	2,598	2,962	3,039
Income tax payable		3,328	7,419	2,015
Bank borrowings	24	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
		<u>115,733</u>	<u>41,290</u>	<u>91,935</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)				
		<u>5,893</u>	<u>27,049</u>	<u>(17,698)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES				
		<u>73,458</u>	<u>94,518</u>	<u>49,948</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred income	25	34,463	39,295	41,953
Deferred tax liabilities	19	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>90</u>
		<u>34,503</u>	<u>39,370</u>	<u>42,043</u>
NET ASSETS				
		<u>38,955</u>	<u>55,148</u>	<u>7,905</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Share capital	27	32,000	32,000	1
Reserves		<u>6,955</u>	<u>23,148</u>	<u>7,904</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company				
		<u>38,955</u>	<u>55,148</u>	<u>7,905</u>
TOTAL EQUITY				
		<u>38,955</u>	<u>55,148</u>	<u>7,905</u>

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	<i>Notes</i>	At 31 May 2017 RMB'000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments and other receivables	21	2,582
Amount due from a related party	33(a)	<u>1</u>
		<u>2,583</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables	23	3,564
Amount due to a related party	33(b)	309
Amounts due to subsidiaries	35	<u>1,742</u>
		<u>5,615</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(3,032)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>(3,032)</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital	27	1
Reserves	28	<u>(3,033)</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>(3,032)</u></u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to owners of the Company (Accumulated losses)/				Total RMB’000
	Share capital RMB’000	Statutory surplus reserve RMB’000	Other reserve RMB’000	retained earnings RMB’000	
At 1 January 2015	32,000	—	—	(7,376)	24,624
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	14,331	14,331
Transfer to reserves	—	696	—	(696)	—
At 31 December 2015	32,000	696	—	6,259	38,955
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	16,193	16,193
Transfer to reserves	—	1,619	—	(1,619)	—
At 31 December 2016	32,000	2,315	—	20,833	55,148
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	8,256	8,256
Transfer to reserves	—	1,129	—	(1,129)	—
Issue of share capital of the Company (note 27)	1	—	—	—	1
Deemed distribution (note)	(32,000)	—	(23,500)	—	(55,500)
At 31 May 2017	<u>1</u>	<u>3,444</u>	<u>(23,500)</u>	<u>27,960</u>	<u>7,905</u>
(Unaudited)					
At 1 January 2016	32,000	696	—	6,259	38,955
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	8,976	8,976
Transfer to reserves	—	898	—	(898)	—
At 31 May 2016	<u>32,000</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>14,337</u>	<u>47,931</u>

Note: During the five months ended 31 May 2017, as part of the Reorganization (as defined in note 2), Langfang Wantongyuan Corporate Management Co., Ltd. (“Wantongyuan Management”, a subsidiary of the Company) entered into an acquisition agreement to acquire the entire equity interest in Langfang Wantong Cemetery Co., Ltd (“Langfang Wantong”) from the original shareholders of Langfang Wantong for a cash consideration of RMB55,500,000 which was accounted for as a deemed distribution.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	Notes	2015	2016	2016	2017
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
				(unaudited)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before taxation		17,909	20,716	11,089	10,827
Adjustments for:					
Interest income	7	(451)	(4,790)	(2,207)	(97)
Investment income from available-for-sale investments	7	(3,600)	(2,640)	(2,640)	(3,600)
Depreciation of property and equipment	14	350	349	152	157
Amortization of cemetery assets	16	196	215	87	92
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	15	(130)	(140)	—	(60)
Finance costs	8	429	4,756	2,197	—
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		14,703	18,466	8,678	7,319
Increase in cemetery assets		(389)	(227)	(227)	(189)
Decrease in inventories		5	630	285	1,123
Increase/(decrease) in advance from customers		1,447	(2,946)	(830)	(4,362)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and other receivables		258	(577)	183	(1,839)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(995)	1,048	910	4,066
Increase in deferred income		3,684	5,196	2,234	2,735
Cash generated from operations		18,713	21,590	11,233	8,853
Income tax paid		(419)	(397)	(114)	(7,960)
Net cash generated from operating activities		18,294	21,193	11,119	893
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property and equipment		(404)	(101)	—	(177)
Loan receivables, staff loan and other receivables made		(65,503)	(52,271)	(11,055)	—
Repayment of loan receivables, staff loan and other receivables		80,200	141,479	—	4,684
Interest received		451	4,790	2,207	97
Investment income received from available-for-sale investments		3,600	2,640	2,640	3,600
Advance to a related party		(10)	—	—	—
Repayment from related parties		—	9,761	—	—
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		18,334	106,298	(6,208)	8,204
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
New bank borrowings raised		80,000	—	—	—
Advance from related parties		—	—	—	768
Repayment of bank borrowings		(3,000)	(77,000)	(3,000)	—
Repayment of advance from third parties		(105,492)	—	—	—
Interest paid		(429)	(4,756)	(2,197)	—
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities		(28,921)	(81,756)	(5,197)	768
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,707	45,735	(286)	9,865
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period		3,649	11,356	11,356	57,091
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period, represented by bank balances and cash		11,356	57,091	11,070	66,956

NOTES TO THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL

The Company was incorporated and registered in the Cayman Islands on 25 January 2017 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The respective addresses of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company are stated in the section headed “Corporate Information” of the document. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The Group’s operating subsidiary is engaged in the sale of burial plots, provision of other burial-related services and provision of cemetery maintenance services (the “Core Business”).

The ultimate holding company and immediate holding company of the Company is Tai Shing International Investment Company Limited (“Tai Shing International”), a company which was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the “BVI”) and is ultimately controlled by Ms. Zhao Ying (the “Ultimate Controlling Shareholder”).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared based on the accounting policies set out in note 4 which conform with IFRSs issued by the IASB.

Historically, throughout the Track Record Period and before and after the group reorganization (the “Reorganization”), Langfang Wantong, the operating subsidiary of the Group, is controlled by the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder.

In preparation for the [REDACTED] of the Company’s shares on the GEM of the Stock Exchange (the “[REDACTED]”), the companies now comprising the Group underwent the Reorganization as described below.

- (i) On 18 January 2017, Wantong (HK) Company Limited (“Wantong HK”) was incorporated in Hong Kong. One share was allotted and issued to the initial subscriber, an independent third party, and then transferred to Ms. Zhao Ying, the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder of the Company, on 25 January 2017.
- (ii) On 25 January 2017, the Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands with an authorized share capital of US\$500, consisting of 50,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each. One share was allotted and issued to the initial subscriber, an independent third party, and then transferred to Tai Shing International on 1 February 2017. On the same day, the Company issued and allotted an additional 9,999 ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, to Tai Shing International at par value.
- (iii) On 27 January 2017, Shing Sheng International Limited (“Shing Sheng International”) was incorporated in the BVI as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. On 2 February 2017, Ms. Zhao Ying transferred her entire equity interests in Wantong HK to Shing Sheng International at consideration of HK\$1. Accordingly, Wantong HK became the wholly owned subsidiary of Shing Sheng International on 2 February 2017.
- (iv) On 1 February 2017, Tai Shing International was incorporated by Ms. Zhao Ying in the BVI.
- (v) On 2 March 2017, Wantongyuan Management was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wantong HK.
- (vi) On 14 March 2017, Wantongyuan Management acquired the entire equity interest in Langfang Wantong from its equity shareholders with an aggregated cash consideration of RMB55,500,000. Accordingly, Langfang Wantong became the wholly owned subsidiary of Wantongyuan Management.

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- (vii) On 18 August 2017, Mr. Wang Jianjun, the husband of Ms. Zhao Ying, provided a loan amounting to RMB46,835,000 to the Group to settle the consideration payable for the acquisition of Langfang Wantong.
- (viii) On 21 August 2017 and on 28 August 2017, Wantongyuan Management repaid an aggregate amount of RMB55,500,000 to the previous equity shareholders of Langfang Wantong to fully settle the outstanding consideration for the acquisition of Langfang Wantong.
- (ix) On 30 August 2017, Mr. Wang Jianjun agreed to waive an amount of RMB32,500,000 payable to him by the Group which was accounted for as a deemed contribution to the Group.

Upon the completion of the Reorganization on 14 March 2017, the Company became the holding company of the subsidiaries now comprising the Group.

As detailed above, the Reorganization involves interspersing shell companies (including the Company, Shing Sheng International, Wantong HK and Wantongyuan Management) between Langfang Wantong, the Group’s operating subsidiary, and its shareholders. Accordingly, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the Track Record Period include the companies now comprising the Group as if the current group structure had been in existence throughout the Track Record Period, or since their respective dates of incorporation or establishment where there is a shorter period. The consolidated statements of financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015 and 2016 have been prepared to present the assets and liabilities of the companies now comprising the Group, as if the current group structure had been in existence at those dates taking into account the respective dates of incorporation or establishment, where applicable.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO IFRSs

For the purpose of preparing and presenting the Historical Financial Information for the Track Record Period, the Group has consistently applied International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), IFRSs, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB which are effective for the Group’s financial year beginning on 1 January 2017 throughout the Track Record Period.

New and amendments to IFRSs in use but not yet effective

At the date of this report, the following new and amendments to IASs, IFRSs and amendments to IFRSs have been issued by IASB which are not yet effective.

IFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> ¹
IFRS 15	<i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the related Amendments</i> ¹
IFRS 16	<i>Leases</i> ²
IFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> ⁴
IFRIC 22	<i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> ¹
IFRIC 23	<i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i> ²
Amendments to IFRS 2	<i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i> ¹
Amendments to IFRS 4	<i>Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts</i> ¹
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ³
Amendments to IAS 40	<i>Transfers of Investment Property</i> ¹
Amendments to IFRSs	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle except for amendments to IFRS 12</i> ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

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- 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 2021

Except as described below, the Directors anticipate that the application of the above new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the financial performance nor the financial positions of the Group.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 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 IFRS 9:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 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 principle 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 principle and interest on the principle 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 IFRS 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 recognized in profit or loss.
- with regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of such changes in the liability’s risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to financial liability’s credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 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 IAS 39. Under IFRS 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. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity’s risk management activities have also been introduced.

Application of IFRS 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, which currently stated at cost less impairment, will either be measured as fair value through profit or loss or be designated as FVTOCI (subject to fulfillment 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 amortized cost. However, it is not practical to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until the Group performs a detailed review.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

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

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when ‘control’ of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

In 2016, the IASB issued *Clarification to IFRS 15* in relation to the identification of performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, as well as licensing application guidance.

The Directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may result in more disclosures, however, the Directors do not anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 will have a material impact on the timing and amounts of revenue recognized in the financial statements to be issued in the future.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies which conform with IFRSs. In addition, the Historical Financial Information includes applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“Listing Rules”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The Historical Financial Information has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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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 the Historical Financial Information is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17 “Leases”, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 “Inventories” or value in use in IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The Historical Financial Information incorporates the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

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

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

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group’s accounting policies.

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.

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Business combinations involving entities under common control

The Historical Financial Information incorporates the financial statement items of the combining entities or businesses in which the common control combination occurs as if they had been consolidated from the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the control of the controlling party.

The net assets of the combining entities or businesses are consolidated using the existing book values from the controlling parties' perspective. No amount is recognized in respect of goodwill or excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost at the time of common control combination, to the extent of the continuation of the controlling party's interest.

The consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the results of each of the combining entities or businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the common control, where this is a shorter period.

Investment in a subsidiary

Investment in a subsidiary is included in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less any identified impairment losses.

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.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when specific criteria have been met each of the Group's activities as described below.

The Group enters into contracts with its customers for the provision of burial services, which include the sale of burial plots and cemetery maintenance services.

Revenue from the sale of burial plots is recognized when the right to use burial plots has passed, at which time all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of the burial plots;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the burial plots sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the provision of cemetery maintenance services is deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining service period. The contract price for the cemetery maintenance services represent the fair value of such services.

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Interest income from a financial asset is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset’s net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income from investment is recognized when the shareholders’ rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment including buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes are stated in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized 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 the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

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.

The Group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to the state-managed retirement benefit scheme are charged as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

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Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognized at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when the employee rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense unless another IFRS requires or permits inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave after deducting any amount already paid.

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before taxation as reported in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Historical Financial Information and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) 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 recognized for the asset (or a cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

Cemetery assets

Cemetery assets consist of prepaid lease payments, cost of initial land development, and cost of landscaping for the general public areas of the cemetery and are carried at the lower of costs less accumulated amortization and net realizable value prior to the commencement of development of the cemetery. Amortization for cemetery assets is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the cemetery assets and is recognized in profit or loss.

Upon commencement of development of the cemetery with the intention of sale in the ordinary course of business of the Group, the related carrying amounts of cemetery assets are transferred to inventories.

Inventories

Inventories include cemetery assets developed and ready for sale, cemetery assets under development, and tombstones and urns. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including properties under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at their fair values using the fair value model. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

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An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognized.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets

The Group's financial assets are classified into loans and receivables and available-for-sale investments. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables (including loan receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related parties and bank balances and cash) are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses (see accounting policy on impairment of financial assets below).

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Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivable (b) held-to-maturity instruments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to profit or loss. Interests earned whilst holding the available-for-sale investments are reported as interest income and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as investment income. Dividend on available-for-sale investments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

When the fair value of unlisted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for the investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such investments are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

For loans and receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as loan receivables, other receivables, that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loan receivables and other receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

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For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or equity according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of a group entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group entities are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest expense is recognized on an effective interest basis.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, amounts due to related parties, amount due to a subsidiary and bank borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

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5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, which are described in note 4, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Estimated cost of sales

The Group enters into contracts with its customers for the provision of burial services, which include the sale of burial plots and cemetery maintenance. The Group’s sale of burial plots represents the rights to use those burial plots, and all sales contracts entered with the customers have a term of 20 years which is shorter than the terms of granted land use rights where the cemeteries are located. In the opinion of the Directors, customers may apply for renewal upon expiration of the terms of the rights to use burial plots and the expected renewal fee to be paid by customers would be nominal. As a result, the Group recognized all relevant cost (including all relevant prepaid lease payments) of certain burial plots into such periods when they were sold.

Estimated allowance for doubtful receivables

The Group estimates allowances for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of loan receivables, other receivables and amounts due from related parties. Allowances are applied to loan receivables, other receivables and amounts due from related parties where events or changes in circumstances indicated that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful receivables requires the estimation of future cash flows. Where the expectation of the recoverability of other receivables is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of loan receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related parties and allowance for doubtful debts in the year/period in which such estimate has changed. The carrying amount of loan receivables as at 31 December 2015 was RMB86,599,000 which were fully settled in 2016. The carrying amounts of prepayments and other receivables as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were RMB7,779,000, RMB5,747,000 and RMB2,902,000 respectively. The carrying amounts of amounts due from related parties as at 31 December 2015 were RMB9,761,000 and the aforesaid amounts due from related parties were fully settled during the year ended 31 December 2016. More details are set out in note 21A, note 21, and note 33(a).

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence exists and has an impact which can be reliably measured on the estimated future cash flows of the available-for-sale investments, an impairment loss is recognized. In assessing the objective evidence at the end of each reporting period, the Group considers all available evidence, including financial position of the counterparty, as well as other factors such as information about the counterparty’s liquidity, business and financial risk exposures, to determine if there is objective evidence of impairment. The carrying amounts of available-for-sale investments as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were RMB53,000,000. More details are set out in note 17.

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Investment properties

Investment properties were stated at fair values based on the valuation performed by independent professional valuers. In determining the fair values, the valuers have based on a method of valuation which involves certain assumptions and estimates of market condition. In relying on the valuation report, the Directors have exercised their judgment and are satisfied that the assumptions used in the valuation are reflective of the current market conditions. Changes to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair values of the Group’s investment properties and the corresponding adjustments to the amount of gain or loss reported in profit or loss.

The carrying amounts of investment properties as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were RMB5,130,000, RMB5,270,000 and RMB5,330,000 respectively. More details are set out in note 15.

6. REVENUE AND SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Group determines its operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision makers, including Ms. Li Xingying, the general manager of Langfang Wantong, Mr. Huang Guangming and Mr. Yu Minghua, the deputy general managers of Langfang Wantong (collectively, the “CODM”), that are used to make strategic decisions. Information reported to the CODM is based on the products and services delivered or provided by the Group.

The Group’s operating and reporting segments are (i) sales of burial plots and provision of other burial-related services; and (ii) provision of cemetery maintenance services in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”).

Segment revenue and results

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Sales of burial plots and provision of other burial-related services	Provision of cemetery maintenance services	Total
	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
Segment revenue	21,879	2,530	24,409
Segment results	17,227	2,276	19,503
Other income			4,241
Gain on fair value change of investment properties			130
Distribution and selling expenses			(2,986)
Administrative expenses			(2,550)
Finance costs			(429)
Profit before taxation			17,909

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Sales of burial plots and provision of other burial- related services RMB’000	Provision of cemetery maintenance services RMB’000	Total RMB’000
Segment revenue	<u>28,531</u>	<u>2,648</u>	<u>31,179</u>
Segment results	<u>23,404</u>	<u>2,230</u>	<u>25,634</u>
Other income			7,620
Gain on fair value change of investment properties			140
Distribution and selling expenses			(3,744)
Administrative expenses			(2,749)
[REDACTED] expenses			(1,429)
Finance costs			<u>(4,756)</u>
Profit before taxation			<u><u>20,716</u></u>

Five months ended 31 May 2016 (unaudited)

	Sales of burial plots and provision of other burial- related services RMB’000	Provision of cemetery maintenance services RMB’000	Total RMB’000
Segment revenue	<u>12,209</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>13,324</u>
Segment results	<u>9,942</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>10,929</u>
Other income			4,926
Distribution and selling expenses			(1,373)
Administrative expenses			(1,196)
Finance costs			<u>(2,197)</u>
Profit before taxation			<u><u>11,089</u></u>

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Five months ended 31 May 2017

	Sales of burial plots and provision of other burial- related services RMB'000	Provision of cemetery maintenance services RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Segment revenue	<u>19,146</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>20,409</u>
Segment results	<u>15,919</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>16,887</u>
Other income			3,788
Gain on fair value change of investment properties			60
Distribution and selling expenses			(1,693)
Administrative expenses			(1,760)
[REDACTED] expenses			<u>(6,455)</u>
Profit before taxation			<u><u>10,827</u></u>

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group’s accounting policies described in note 4. Segment results represents the gross profit attributable to each segment. This is the measure reported to the Group’s CODM for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment. There were no inter-segment revenue during the Track Record Period. No analysis of segment assets and liabilities is presented as it is not regularly reviewed by the Group’s CODM.

Geographical information

All of the Group’s revenue is generated from sale of burial plots and provision of other burial-related services, and provision of cemetery maintenance services in the PRC based on where goods are sold or services are rendered, and substantially all of the Group’s identifiable assets and liabilities are located in the PRC.

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Information about major customers

No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Group’s revenue during each of the Track Record Period.

The Group’s revenue was derived from various products and services provided by the Group during the Track Record Period. The details are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
			(unaudited)	
Sale of burial plots	20,454	25,994	10,984	17,747
Other burial-related services (<i>note</i>)	1,425	2,537	1,225	1,399
Cemetery maintenance services	<u>2,530</u>	<u>2,648</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>1,263</u>
	<u>24,409</u>	<u>31,179</u>	<u>13,324</u>	<u>20,409</u>

Note: Other burial-related services represented revenues from miscellaneous services such as the organization and conducting of burial rituals, the design and landscaping of the burial sites and additional engraving fees.

Revenue derived from sales of burial plots is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discount, and revenue derived from sales of the burial plots and provision of cemetery maintenance services are exempt from business tax and value added tax.

7. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
			(unaudited)	
Interest income on bank deposits	22	34	10	97
Interest income on loan receivables	429	4,756	2,197	—
Investment income from available-for-sale investments	3,600	2,640	2,640	3,600
Rental income	190	190	79	79
Others	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>4,241</u>	<u>7,620</u>	<u>4,926</u>	<u>3,788</u>

8. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000	RMB’000
			(unaudited)	
Interests on bank borrowings	<u>429</u>	<u>4,756</u>	<u>2,197</u>	<u>—</u>

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9. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation has been arrived at after charging:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	(unaudited)			
Auditors’ remuneration	—	20	20	—
Depreciation of property and equipment	350	349	152	157
Amortization of cemetery assets (included in cost of sales and services)	<u>196</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>92</u>
Total depreciation and amortization	<u>546</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>249</u>
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	<u>4,456</u>	<u>4,912</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>3,135</u>
Staff costs, including Directors’ remuneration (note 10):				
Salaries, wages and other benefits	1,944	2,526	1,021	1,205
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	<u>412</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>264</u>
Total staff costs	<u>2,356</u>	<u>3,016</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>1,469</u>

10. DIRECTORS’ AND EMPLOYEE’S EMOLUMENTS

(a) Directors’ emoluments

Ms. Li Xingying and Mr. Huang Guangming were appointed as Directors on 21 March 2017. Ms. Zhao Ying was appointed as a Director on 25 January 2017 and was designated as a non-executive director on 21 March 2017. Ms. Li Xingying is also the general manager of Langfang Wantong. The emoluments paid or payable to the Directors of the Company (including emoluments for their services as employee/directors of subsidiaries prior to becoming the Directors) by entities comprising the Group during the Track Record Period are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
	(unaudited)			
Directors’ emoluments				
— Salaries and other benefits	50	50	22	25
— Discretionary performance-related bonus*	34	34	14	14
— Retirement benefits scheme contributions	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total emoluments	<u>92</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>42</u>

* Directors are entitled to bonus payments which are determined based on the duties and responsibilities of the Directors as well as the operating results of the Group.

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	Year ended 31 December 2015			
	Salaries	Contribution	Discretionary	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	to retirement	performance-	<i>RMB'000</i>
		benefit scheme	related bonus	
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	
Executive directors:				
Ms. Li Xingying	50	8	34	92
Mr. Huang Guangming (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Non-executive director:				
Ms. Zhao Ying (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>50</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>92</u>

	Year ended 31 December 2016			
	Salaries	Contribution	Discretionary	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	to retirement	performance-	<i>RMB'000</i>
		benefit scheme	related bonus	
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	
Executive directors:				
Ms. Li Xingying	50	10	34	94
Mr. Huang Guangming (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Non-executive director:				
Ms. Zhao Ying (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>50</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>94</u>

	Five months ended 31 May 2017			
	Salaries	Contribution	Discretionary	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	to retirement	performance-	<i>RMB'000</i>
		benefit scheme	related bonus	
		<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	
Executive directors:				
Ms. Li Xingying	25	3	14	42
Mr. Huang Guangming (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Non-executive director:				
Ms. Zhao Ying (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>42</u>

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	Five months ended 31 May 2016 (unaudited)			
	Salaries <i>RMB'000</i>	Contribution to retirement benefit scheme <i>RMB'000</i>	Discretionary performance- related bonus <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
Executive directors:				
Ms. Li Xingying	22	3	14	39
Mr. Huang Guangming (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Non-executive director:				
Ms. Zhao Ying (note 2)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>39</u>

Notes:

- (1) The directors’ emoluments shown above were for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Group.
- (2) During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017, Ms. Zhao Ying and Mr. Huang Guangming received their emoluments from a fellow subsidiary of the Group, part of which was in respect of their services as employees to Langfang Wantong and directors of the Company. No apportionment has been made as the Directors consider that it is impracticable to apportion these amounts between their services to Langfang Wantong and directors of the Company and their services to the fellow subsidiary of the Group.

(b) Employee’s emoluments

The five highest paid individuals of the Group during each of the two years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 and each of the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017, respectively, included one Director whose payment is below HK\$1,000,000 for each of the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 and each of the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017, respectively. Details of her emoluments are set out above. The emoluments of the remaining 4 individuals for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016, and the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015 <i>RMB'000</i>	2016 <i>RMB'000</i>	2016 <i>RMB'000</i>	2017 <i>RMB'000</i>
Employees				
Salaries and other allowances	171	522	181	267
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	<u>29</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

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Their emoluments were within the following band:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of employees</i> (unaudited)	<i>Number of employees</i>
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

During the Track Record Period, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the Directors or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. In addition, none of the Directors nor the five highest paid individuals waived any emoluments during the Track Record Period.

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i> (unaudited)	<i>RMB'000</i>
Current enterprise income tax	3,545	4,488	2,113	2,556
Deferred tax (<i>note 19</i>)	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>3,578</u>	<u>4,523</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>2,571</u>

The tax charge for the Track Record Period can be reconciled to the profit before taxation as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i> (unaudited)	<i>RMB'000</i>
Profit before taxation	<u>17,909</u>	<u>20,716</u>	<u>11,089</u>	<u>10,827</u>
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25%	4,477	5,179	2,772	2,706
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	1	4	1	764
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	(900)	(660)	(660)	(900)
Tax effect of tax loss not recognised	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
Tax charge	<u>3,578</u>	<u>4,523</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>2,571</u>

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the “EIT Law”) and Implementation Regulations of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25%.

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profit during the Track Record Period. No Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax had been made in the Historical Financial Information as the Group’s subsidiaries had no assessable profit subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax.

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Earnings:			(unaudited)	
Earnings for the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share (profit for the year/period attributable to owners of the Company)	<u>14,331</u>	<u>16,193</u>	<u>8,976</u>	<u>8,256</u>
Numbers of shares:				
Numbers of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>750,000,000</u>

The number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating basis earnings per share has been adjusted retrospectively for the effect of the Reorganization (set out in note 2) and [REDACTED] (as defined in note 36(ii)) as if the Reorganization and [REDACTED] had been completed on 1 January 2015.

No diluted earnings per share for the Track Record Period was presented as there were no potential ordinary shares in issue during the Track Record Period.

13. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company in respect of the Track Record Period.

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14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Group

	Buildings <i>RMB'000</i>	Leasehold improvements <i>RMB'000</i>	Motor vehicles <i>RMB'000</i>	Furniture, fixtures and equipment <i>RMB'000</i>	Total <i>RMB'000</i>
COST					
At 1 January 2015	6,599	—	573	388	7,560
Additions	—	318	—	86	404
At 31 December 2015	6,599	318	573	474	7,964
Additions	—	—	84	17	101
At 31 December 2016	6,599	318	657	491	8,065
Additions	—	—	30	147	177
At 31 May 2017	6,599	318	687	638	8,242
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2015	(4,097)	—	(487)	(344)	(4,928)
Provided for the year	(284)	—	(53)	(13)	(350)
At 31 December 2015	(4,381)	—	(540)	(357)	(5,278)
Provided for the year	(284)	(16)	(13)	(36)	(349)
At 31 December 2016	(4,665)	(16)	(553)	(393)	(5,627)
Provided for the period	(118)	(6)	(11)	(22)	(157)
At 31 May 2017	(4,783)	(22)	(564)	(415)	(5,784)
CARRYING VALUES					
At 31 December 2015	2,218	318	33	117	2,686
At 31 December 2016	1,934	302	104	98	2,438
At 31 May 2017	1,816	296	123	223	2,458

The above items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis, taking into account their residual values, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	Over the shorter of the remaining lease term of land and useful life of buildings of 20 years
Leasehold improvements	20.00%
Motor vehicles	16.16%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	19.40%–32.33%

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15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group

	<i>RMB’000</i>
Fair value	
At 1 January 2015	5,000
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	<u>130</u>
At 31 December 2015	5,130
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	<u>140</u>
At 31 December 2016	5,270
Gain on fair value change of investment properties	<u>60</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u><u>5,330</u></u>

The Group’s property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals are measured using fair value model and is classified and accounted for as investment properties.

The fair values of the Group’s investment properties as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were arrived at on the basis of valuation carried out by Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Ltd (a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors), an independent qualified professional valuer not connected with the Group. The address of Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Ltd is 10th Floor, the Grand Building, No.398 Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The Group engaged the third party qualified valuer to perform the valuation. The Directors work closely with the qualified external valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

The fair value of investment properties are derived using the direct comparison method. Direct comparison method is by reference to market comparable with adjustments to reflect the additions and locations of the subject properties.

In measuring the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

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The following table gives information about how the fair values of these investment properties are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used), as well as the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements is observable.

At 31 December 2015

Investment properties held by the Group	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment properties Completed (Carrying amount: RMB5,130,000)	Level 3	Direct comparison method The key inputs is: (1) Site unit rate	Site unit rate, using direct market comparable and taking into account of time, location and individual factors such as size and quantum of properties, of RMB487/sq.m.	An increase in the site unit rate used would result in a same percentage increase in the fair value measurement of the investment properties and vice versa.

At 31 December 2016

Investment properties held by the Group	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment properties Completed (Carrying amount: RMB5,270,000)	Level 3	Direct comparison method The key inputs is: (1) Site unit rate	Site unit rate, using direct market comparable and taking into account of time, location and individual factors such as size and quantum of properties, of RMB500/sq.m.	An increase in the site unit rate used would result in a same percentage increase in the fair value measurement of the investment properties and vice versa.

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At 31 May 2017

Investment properties held by the Group	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment properties Completed (Carrying amount: RMB5,330,000)	Level 3	Direct comparison method The key inputs is: (1) Site unit rate	Site unit rate, using direct market comparable and taking into account of time, location and individual factors such as size and quantum of properties, of RMB520/sq.m.	An increase in the site unit rate used would result in a same percentage increase in the fair value measurement of the investment properties and vice versa.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

In estimating the fair value of the Group’s investment properties, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engaged third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation of the Group’s investment properties. The Group will first consider and adopt Level 2 inputs where inputs can be derived from observable quoted prices in the active market. When Level 2 inputs are not available, the Group will adopt valuation techniques that include Level 3 inputs.

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16. CEMETERY ASSETS

The Group

	Prepaid lease payments RMB'000	Landscape facilities RMB'000	Development costs RMB'000	Total RMB'000
COST				
At 1 January 2015	8,557	—	830	9,387
Additions	<u>—</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>389</u>
At 31 December 2015	8,557	389	830	9,776
Additions	<u>—</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>227</u>
At 31 December 2016	8,557	616	830	10,003
Additions	<u>—</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>189</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>8,557</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>10,192</u>
AMORTISATION				
At 1 January 2015	(2,581)	—	(250)	(2,831)
Provided for the year	<u>(171)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(196)</u>
At 31 December 2015	(2,752)	(8)	(267)	(3,027)
Provided for the year	<u>(171)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(215)</u>
At 31 December 2016	(2,923)	(35)	(284)	(3,242)
Provided for the period	<u>(71)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(92)</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>(2,994)</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(291)</u>	<u>(3,334)</u>
CARRYING VALUES				
At 31 December 2015	<u>5,805</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>6,749</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,634</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>6,761</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>5,563</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>6,858</u>

The prepaid lease payments have definite useful lives and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term of 50 years.

Landscape facilities represent the construction cost of arbors and bridges in the mausoleum. Amortisation for landscape facilities is provided on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the remaining lease term of land or useful life, which is 20 years.

Development costs represent the costs paid for the foundation work and putting the land into the condition ready for development of cemetery business. Amortization for development costs is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (same as prepaid lease payments over the lease term).

Upon commencement of development of an area within the cemetery, the proportionate cemetery assets are transferred to inventories.

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During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group pledged certain of its prepaid lease payments to a trust company to secure loans obtained by certain fellow subsidiaries, which were controlled by the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder, details of which are set out in note 33. The aforesaid pledge was released during the year ended 31 December 2016 as the loans were fully repaid by the related parties.

17. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

The Group

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Unlisted investments	53,000	53,000	53,000

At 31 December 2015 and 2016, the Group has 10% and 5.78% equity interests in Huimin Town Bank Co., Ltd of Anci District, Langfang City (廊坊市安次區惠民村鎮銀行股份有限公司) and Suburban Rural Credit Cooperatives of Langfang City (廊坊市城郊農村信用合作聯社) respectively. At 31 May 2017, the Group has 10% and 4.29% equity interests in Huimin Town Bank Co., Ltd of Anci District, Langfang City and Suburban Rural Credit Cooperatives of Langfang City respectively. The Group is not able to assign any director to the board of directors of these investees to exercise significant influence over these investees. As such, these investments are classified as available-for-sale investments and measured at cost less impairment at the end of each reporting period because the ranges of reasonable fair value estimates are so significant that the Directors are of the opinion that the fair values cannot be reliably measured. The Group does not intend to dispose them in the near future.

18. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

As at the date of this report, the Company has direct and indirect equity interests in the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place and the date of incorporation/ establishment	Issued and fully paid capital/registered capital	Shareholding/equity interests attributable to the Company as at			Principal activities	Notes
			At 31 December	At 31 May	At the date of this report		
			2015	2016	2017		
Langfang Wantong	PRC 26 November 2007	RMB32,000,000	100%	100%	100%	100% Sales of burial plots, provision of other burial-related services and cemetery maintenance services	(a)
Wangtong HK	HK 18 January 2017	HKS1	N/A	N/A	100%	100% Investment holding	(b)
Shing Sheng International*	BVI 27 January 2017	USD1	N/A	N/A	100%	100% Investment holding	(b)
Wantongyuan Management	PRC 2 March 2017	USD10,000,000	N/A	N/A	100%	100% Investment holding	(b)
廊坊市萬桐園殯葬服務有限公司 (Langfang City Wantong Funeral Services Co., Ltd.)*	PRC 23 March 2017	RMB500,000	N/A	N/A	100%	100% Provision of funeral service	(b)

Notes:

* Directly-held by the Company

** English name for identification only

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- (a) The statutory financial statements of Langfang Wantong for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 were prepared in accordance with relevant accounting policies and financial regulations applicable to entities established in the PRC (the “PRC GAAP”). The statutory financial statements of Langfang Wantong for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 were audited by 廊坊中天建會計師事務所有限公司 (Langfang Zhong Tian Jian Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.), certified public accountants registered in the PRC.
- (b) The entities have not carried on any business. No statutory audited financial statements have been prepared for the above subsidiaries since their respective dates of incorporation/establishment.

19. DEFERRED TAXATION

The Group

The deferred tax liabilities recognized by the Group and movements thereon during the Track Record Period are as follows:

	Fair value change on investment properties RMB’000
At 1 January 2015	7
Charge to profit or loss	<u>33</u>
At 31 December 2015	40
Charge to profit or loss	<u>35</u>
At 31 December 2016	75
Charge to profit or loss	<u>15</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u><u>90</u></u>

As at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017, the Group had unused tax losses of Nil, Nil and RMB2,000, respectively, available to offset against future profits. As at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017, and unused tax loss of Nil, Nil and RMB2,000 had not been recognized due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

The following unrecognised PRC income tax losses has fixed expiry date, which will be expired in the following year:

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
31 December 2022	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>

No deferred tax liabilities for undistributed earnings of the PRC subsidiary have been recognized in respect of the temporary difference because the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that such difference will not reserve in the foreseeable future. As at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017, the undistributed profit of the PRC subsidiary were RMB6,259,000, RMB20,833,000 and RMB30,994,000, respectively. The corresponding unrecognized deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were RMB626,000, RMB2,083,000 and RMB3,099,000, respectively.

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20. INVENTORIES

The Group

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Burial Plots	1,334	1,135	1,011
Tombstones	4,028	3,408	2,690
Others	769	958	677
	<u>6,131</u>	<u>5,501</u>	<u>4,378</u>

21. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Group		At 31 May	The Company
	At 31 December	At 31 December	At 31 May	At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Other receivables (note a)	4,684	4,684	—	—
Staff loan receivables (note b)	2,609	—	180	—
Staff advance	158	190	30	—
Prepayments	131	—	30	—
Deferred [REDACTED] expenses	—	476	2,582	2,582
Others	197	397	80	—
	<u>7,779</u>	<u>5,747</u>	<u>2,902</u>	<u>2,582</u>

Notes:

(a) Other receivables represented receivables amounting to RMB4,684,000 from an independent third party, 廊坊市溥暢商貿有限公司 (Langfang Puchang Trading Co., Ltd). The aforesaid receivables were non-trade in nature, interest-free, unsecured and were fully settled during the period ended 31 May 2017.

(b) Staff loan receivables were interest-free, unsecured and did not have fixed repayment term.

21A. LOAN RECEIVABLES

The loan receivables as at 31 December 2015 included certain unsecured loans amounting to RMB50,000,000 and RMB27,000,000 granted to 唐山曹妃甸區圓方商貿有限公司 (Tangshan Caofeidian Yuanfang Trading Co.,Ltd (“Yuanfang Trading”)), an independent third party of the Group under two financing arrangements, and carried interest at 8% and Loan Prime Rate (“LPR”)+100 basis points (“bps”) respectively per annum. The remaining loan receivables of RMB9,599,000 as at 31 December 2015 were interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand. During the year ended 31 December 2016, these loan receivables were fully settled.

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22. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances carried interest at market interest rate ranging from 0.35% to 0.40% per annum as at 31 December 2015 and 2016 and 31 May 2017. Bank balances and cash as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 31 May 2017 were mainly denominated in RMB which is not a freely convertible currency in the international market. The exchange rate of RMB is determined by the government of the PRC and the remittance of these funds out of the PRC is subject to exchange restrictions imposed by the government of the PRC.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The Group			The Company
	At 31 December		At 31 May	At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Trade payables	1,962	945	1,792	—
Advances from customers	23,949	21,003	16,641	—
Accrued expenses	6,896	7,625	8,212	—
Accrued [REDACTED] expenses	—	1,336	3,968	3,564
	<u>32,807</u>	<u>30,909</u>	<u>30,613</u>	<u>3,564</u>

Deposits from customers are in most cases received from customers before the delivery of cemetery and tombstones is made and provision of cemetery maintenance services. All sales and services are typically settled on a cash basis. No credit period is granted to customers for sale of burial plots and provision of cemetery maintenance services.

The following is an aged analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of each reporting period:

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year	1,758	699	1,534
1 to 2 years	149	42	12
2 to 3 years	—	149	42
Over 3 years	55	55	204
	<u>1,962</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>1,792</u>

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24. BANK BORROWINGS

The Group

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Short term bank borrowings			
Unsecured and guaranteed	77,000	—	—
	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total borrowings denominated in RMB:			
— at fixed rate (note a)	50,000	—	—
— at floating rates (note b)	27,000	—	—
	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Notes:

- (a) As at 31 December 2015, bank loan of RMB50,000,000 carried at fixed interest rate of 8% per annum. This loan was jointly guaranteed by certain independent third parties, 廊坊市新郡商貿有限公司 (Langfang Xinjun Trading Co., Ltd) and its legal representative, Mr. Wu Wenhui (武文虎), and Ms. Li Xingying, Director and general manager of the Langfang Wantong.
- (b) As at 31 December 2015, bank loan of RMB27,000,000 carried an interest of LPR + 100bps per annum and jointly guaranteed by Ms. Li Xingying, Director and general manager of the Langfang Wantong, Miss Wang Wei, daughter of the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder, and certain independent third parties, Mr. Chen Fengguo and 廊坊市溥暢商貿有限公司 (Langfang Puchang Trading Co., Ltd).

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the above loans were fully settled.

25. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income represents the portion of the revenue generated from the provision of cemetery maintenance services that has not been earned as revenue in accordance with the revenue recognition policy and the nature of the business.

The Group

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Carrying amount analyzed as:			
Amounts shown under current liabilities	2,598	2,962	3,039
Amounts shown under non-current liabilities	34,463	39,295	41,953
	<u>37,061</u>	<u>42,257</u>	<u>44,992</u>

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The Group provides on-going cemetery maintenance services as part of the burial services to maintain the landscaped cemeteries and the large number of memorials that lie on the cemeteries.

Customers who purchase burial services are required to make advance payments for maintenance fees, relating to the maintenance of their burial lots and memorials over 20 years, and such amounts are generally paid together with the purchase of our burial plots.

During the two years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017, the Group generated revenue from the provision of cemetery maintenance services in the amount of approximately RMB2,530,000, RMB2,648,000, RMB1,115,000 (unaudited) and RMB1,263,000 respectively.

26. NOTE TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	At 31 December 2014 RMB'000	Cash flows RMB'000	At 31 December 2015 RMB'000
Short term bank borrowings	—	77,000	77,000
Advance from third parties	<u>105,492</u>	<u>(105,492)</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>105,492</u>	<u>(28,492)</u>	<u>77,000</u>
	At 31 December 2015 RMB'000	Cash flows RMB'000	At 31 December 2016 RMB'000
Short term bank borrowings	<u>77,000</u>	<u>(77,000)</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>77,000</u>	<u>(77,000)</u>	<u>—</u>
	At 31 December 2015 RMB'000	Cash flows RMB'000 (unaudited)	At 31 May 2016 RMB'000 (unaudited)
Short term bank borrowings	<u>77,000</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>74,000</u>
	<u>77,000</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>74,000</u>
	At 31 December 2016 RMB'000	Cash flows RMB'000	At 31 May 2017 RMB'000
Advances from related parties	<u>—</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>768</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>768</u>

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27. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Group as at 31 December 2015 and 2016 represented the share capital of Langfang Wantong (see further details in note 28). The issued share capital of the Group as at 31 May 2017 represented the share capital of the Company.

The Company

	Number of shares	<i>RMB’000</i>
Ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each		
Authorized:		
At 25 January 2017 (upon incorporation)	50,000	4
Increase on 23 May 2017 (<i>note</i>)	<u>2,999,950,000</u>	<u>205,980</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>3,000,000,000</u>	<u>205,984</u>
Issue and fully paid:		
At 25 January 2017 (upon incorporation)	1	—
Issue of shares on 1 February 2017	<u>9,999</u>	<u>1</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1</u>

Note: On 23 May 2017, the authorized share capital of the Company was increased to US\$30,000,000 by the creation of an additional 2,999,950,000 ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01.

28. RESERVES

The Group

Other reserve

Other reserve represented the difference between the share capital of Langfang Wantong and the cash consideration paid for acquisition of Langfang Wantong pursuant to the Reorganization.

Statutory surplus reserve

Pursuant to the relevant PRC rules and regulations, the subsidiaries of the Group incorporated in the PRC are required to transfer no less than 10% of their profits after taxation, after offsetting any prior years’ loss as determined under the PRC GAAP, to the statutory reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital. The transfer to this reserve must be made before the distribution of a dividend to shareholders of the PRC subsidiaries. Statutory surplus reserve is non-distributable other than in liquidation and can be used to make good previous years’ losses, if any, and may be converted into paid-in capital in proportion to the existing interests of equity owners, provided that the balance after such conversion is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

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The Company

Movement of the Company’s reserves

	Accumulated losses RMB’000	Total RMB’000
At 25 January 2017 (upon incorporation)	—	—
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the period	<u>(3,033)</u>	<u>(3,033)</u>
At 31 May 2017	<u><u>(3,033)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,033)</u></u>

29. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern with maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group’s overall strategy remains unchanged over the Track Record Period.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt, which includes bank borrowings disclosed in note 24, net of cash and cash equivalents, and total equity of the Group, comprising share capital and reserves.

The management of the Group reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the capital. Based on recommendations of the management, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through raising of new capital, issue of new debt or the redemption of the existing debts.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

	The Group		The Company	
	At 31 December		At 31 May	At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017	2017
	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
Financial assets				
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>				
Loan receivables	86,599	—	—	—
Other receivables	7,648	5,271	290	—
Amounts due from related parties	9,761	—	1	1
Bank balances and cash	<u>11,356</u>	<u>57,091</u>	<u>66,956</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u><u>115,364</u></u>	<u><u>62,362</u></u>	<u><u>67,247</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>
<i>Available-for-sale investments</i>				
Investments in unlisted entities	<u><u>53,000</u></u>	<u><u>53,000</u></u>	<u><u>53,000</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>

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	The Group			The Company
	At 31 December		At 31 May	At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Financial liabilities				
<i>Liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Trade and other payables	8,841	9,869	13,877	3,564
Amounts due to related parties	—	—	56,268	309
Amounts due to subsidiaries	—	—	—	1,742
Bank borrowings	<u>77,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>85,841</u>	<u>9,869</u>	<u>70,145</u>	<u>5,615</u>

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s financial instruments consisted of available-for-sale investments, loan receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related parties, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, amounts due to related parties, amount due to a subsidiary and bank borrowings. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management of the Group manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

(i) Market risk

The Group’s activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of interest rates.

There has been no change to the Group’s exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk during the Track Record Period.

Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixed-rate bank borrowings (see note 24) and loan receivables at fixed rate (see note 21A).

The Group is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank deposits, loan receivables and bank borrowings carried at prevailing market interest rates based on or by reference to the interest rate promulgated by the People’s Bank of China.

The Group currently does not have interest rate hedging policy. However, management will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for bank deposits, loan receivables and bank borrowings at variable rate at the end of each of reporting periods. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting periods were outstanding for the whole year.

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If interest rates on bank deposits had been 25 basis points higher and variable rate bank borrowings had been 50 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Group’s profit for the year would increase by approximately RMB21,000, RMB107,000 and RMB52,000 for the year ended 31 December 2015, 2016 and for the five months ended 31 May 2017, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis is not representative as the exposure at the end of each reporting period does not reflect the exposure during Track Record Period.

Foreign currency risk

The Group collects all of the revenue in RMB and incurs most of the expenditures as well as capital expenditures in RMB.

The management of the Group considered that the Group’s exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is insignificant as most of the Group’s transactions are denominated in the functional currency of each individual group entity.

The management of the Group considered that the sensitivity of the Group’s exposure towards the change in foreign exchange rates is minimal as only certain bank balances, amounts due from related parties, other payables and amounts due to related parties with nominal value denominated in currency other than functional currency of a particular group entity as at 31 May 2017.

(ii) Credit risk

At the end of each reporting periods, other than those financial assets whose carrying amounts best represent the maximum expose to credit risk, the Group’s maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group is due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties as stated in the respective notes. The Group manages this credit risk by only dealing with reputable financial institutions.

The Group’s credit risk primarily relates to the loan receivables, other receivables, amounts due from related parties and bank balances. The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the bank balances are maintained with large commercial banks in the PRC.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group had concentration of credit risk of amounts due from related parties as 98.4% of which were due from Mr. Wang Jianjun, husband of the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder. In addition, the Group has concentration of credit risk of loan receivables as 88.92% of which was due from Yuanfang Trading as at 31 December 2015. In order to minimize the credit risk on amounts due from related parties and loan receivables, the Group’s management continuously monitors the credit quality and financial conditions of those debtors and the level of receivables from related parties, and loan receivables to ensure that follow-up action is taken timely to recover overdue debts. In this regard, the Group’s management considers that the Group’s credit risk in respect of the above is significantly reduced as significant part of amount due from Mr. Wang Jianjun and the entire receivables from Yuanfang Trading were settled during the year ended 31 December 2016.

(iii) Liquidity risk management

The Company and the Group had net current liabilities of RMB3,032,000 and RMB17,698,000 as at 31 May 2017, which was exposed to liquidity risk. In the management of liquidity risk, having considered that Mr. Wang Jianjun provided a loan amounting to RMB46,835,000 to the Group on 18 August 2017 and the subsequent waiver of an amount of RMB32,500,000 payable to him by the Group on 30 August 2017, the Directors are satisfied that the

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Company and the Group will be able to meet in full its financial obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The Group’s management also monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group’s operations and mitigate the effects of unexpected fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table details the Group’s remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived based on the interest rate outstanding at the end of each of the Track Record Period.

The Group

	Weighted average interest rate %	Less than 1 year RMB’000	Total undiscounted cash flows RMB’000	Total carrying amount RMB’000
At 31 December 2015				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Bank borrowings	4.73%–8%	81,756	81,756	77,000
Trade and other payables		<u>8,841</u>	<u>8,841</u>	<u>8,841</u>
		<u>90,597</u>	<u>90,597</u>	<u>85,841</u>
At 31 December 2016				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables		<u>9,869</u>	<u>9,869</u>	<u>9,869</u>
At 31 May 2017				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables		13,877	13,877	13,877
Amounts due to related parties		<u>56,268</u>	<u>56,268</u>	<u>56,268</u>
		<u>70,145</u>	<u>70,145</u>	<u>70,145</u>

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The Company

	Weighted average interest rate %	Less than 1 year <i>RMB’000</i>	Total undiscounted cash flows <i>RMB’000</i>	Total carrying amount <i>RMB’000</i>
At 31 May 2017				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables		3,564	3,564	3,564
Amount due to a related party		309	309	309
Amounts due to subsidiaries		<u>1,742</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>1,742</u>
		<u>5,615</u>	<u>5,615</u>	<u>5,615</u>

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the Historical Financial Information approximate to their fair values.

31. OPERATING LEASES

The Group as lessor

The investment properties held by the Group for rental purpose have committed tenants for six years with fixed rental.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	At 31 December		At 31 May
	2015	2016	2017
	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>	<i>RMB’000</i>
Within one year	200	200	200
In the second to the fifth year, inclusive	<u>800</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>517</u>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>717</u>

32. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME

The employees of the Group are members of a state-managed retirement benefits scheme operated by the PRC Government. The Group is required to contribute 20% of the total monthly basic salaries of its current employees to the retirement benefits scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits scheme is to make the specified contributions.

The total cost charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of approximately RMB412,000, RMB490,000, RMB196,000 (unaudited) and RMB264,000 for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 and for the five months ended 31 May 2016 and 2017 respectively, represented contributions paid and/or payable to the scheme by the Group for the Track Record Period.

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33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Amounts due from related parties

	The Group At 31 December			The Group and the Company At 31 May 2017
	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Mr. Wang Jianjun (<i>note</i>)	9,600	9,600	—	—
Ms. Zhao Ying	<u>92</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>9,692</u>	<u>9,692</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Fellow subsidiaries:				
豐盛亞洲有限公司 (Fengsheng Asia Co., Ltd)	59	59	—	—
廊坊豐盛企業管理諮詢有限公司 (Langfang Fengsheng Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd)	<u>—</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>59</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Ultimate holding company:				
Tai Shing International	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>9,751</u>	<u>9,761</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>

Note: Mr. Wang Jianjun is the husband of the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder.

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All amounts due from related parties are non-trade nature and were denominated in RMB, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	Maximum amount outstanding			
	Year ended at 31 December		Five months ended 31 May	
	2015	2016	2016	2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
			(unaudited)	
Mr. Wang Jianjun	9,600	9,600	9,600	—
Ms. Zhao Ying	<u>92</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>9,692</u>	<u>9,692</u>	<u>9,692</u>	<u>—</u>
Fellow subsidiaries:				
豐盛亞洲有限公司 (Fengsheng Asia Co., Ltd)	59	59	59	—
廊坊豐盛企業管理諮詢有限公司 (Langfang Fengsheng Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd)	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>—</u>
Ultimate holding company:				
Tai Shing International	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>9,761</u>	<u>9,761</u>	<u>9,761</u>	<u>1</u>

(b) Amounts due to related parties

	The Group		At 31 May 2017	The Company
	At 31 December			At 31 May
	2015	2016		2017
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Mr. Wang Jianjun	—	—	1,666	—
Ms. Zhao Ying	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>54,602</u>	<u>309</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>56,268</u>	<u>309</u>

All amounts due to related parties are non-trade nature and were denominated in RMB, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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(c) Related party transactions

During the Track Record Period, the Group entered into the following transaction with its related parties:

Nature of transaction	Year ended 31 December		Five months ended 31 May		
	2015	2016	2016	2017	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000 (unaudited)	RMB'000	
Fellow subsidiary: 廊坊市城區房地產開發有限公司 (Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd.)	Purchase of a motor vehicle	—	—	—	30

In the opinion of the management of the Group, all related party transaction of the Group made during the Track Record Period will not be continued after the [REDACTED] of the Company’s shares on the GEM of the Stock Exchange.

(d) During the period ended 31 May 2017, the Group entered into an acquisition agreement to acquire the entire equity interest in Langfang Wantong from the original shareholders of Langfang Wantong for a cash consideration of RMB55,500,000 which was not yet settled as at 31 May 2017 and was included in the amounts due to related parties as at 31 May 2017.

(e) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of Directors, who are also key management, is disclosed in note 10.

(f) Guarantee by related parties

As disclosed in note 24, as at 31 December 2015, certain bank borrowings of the Group were jointly guaranteed by Ms. Li Xingying, the Director and the general manager of Langfang Wantong, and Miss Wang Wei, daughter of the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder.

(g) Pledged of assets for loans guaranteed to related parties

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group pledged certain of its prepaid lease payments amounting to RMB5,341,000 to a trust company to secure loans obtained by 廊坊宏泰卓優房地產發展有限公司 (Langfang Vast Zhuoyou Development Co., Ltd) and Langfang City Property Development Co., Ltd, fellow subsidiaries controlled by the Ultimate Controlling Shareholder. The aforesaid pledge was released during the year ended 31 December 2016 as the loans were fully settled by the above related parties.

34. DIRECTORS’ REMUNERATION

Under the arrangement currently in force, the aggregate amount of remunerations of the Directors payable for the year ending 31 December 2017 is estimated to be approximately RMB281,000.

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APPENDIX I

ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT

35. AMOUNTS DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

The amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

36. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

- (i) On 18 August 2017, Mr. Wang Jianjun provided a loan amounting to RMB46,835,000 to the Group. On 30 August 2017, Mr. Wang Jianjun agreed to waive an amount of RMB32,500,000 payable to him by the Group which was accounted for as a deemed contribution to the Group. This deemed contribution is subject to a tax charge of approximately RMB8,125,000.
- (ii) On 7 September 2017, the Company has approved the issuance of **[REDACTED]** ordinary shares to Tai Shing International standing to the credit of the share premium of the Company conditional on the share premium account of the Company being credited as fully paid as a result of the **[REDACTED]** under **[REDACTED]** (the “**[REDACTED]**”), details of which are set out in Appendix V to the document.

37. SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

No audited financial statements of the Group, the Company or any of its subsidiaries have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31 May 2017.

APPENDIX II UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(A) UNAUDITED PRO FORMA ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED NET TANGIBLE ASSETS

The following is an illustrative statement of the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group which has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 31 of Chapter 7 of the GEM Rules for the purpose of illustrating the effect of the [REDACTED] as if the [REDACTED] had taken place on May 31, 2017. The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and because of its hypothetical nature, it may not give a true picture of the consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as at May 31, 2017 or at any future dates following the [REDACTED]. It is prepared based on the audited consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 as derived from the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I of this document and adjusted as described below.

	Audited consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾ RMB'000	Estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] ⁽²⁾ RMB'000	Unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 RMB'000	Unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 per Share RMB ⁽³⁾ HK\$ ⁽⁴⁾	
Based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share	7,905	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] per Share	<u>7,905</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>	<u>[REDACTED]</u>

Notes:

- (1) The audited consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as of May 31, 2017 is based on the audited consolidated net assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company of RMB7,905,000 extracted from the Accountants' Report, the text of which is set out in Appendix I to this document.
- (2) The estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] are based on [REDACTED] shares at the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, respectively, after deduction of the underwriting fees and other related expenses (excluding amounts which have been charged to profit or loss up to May 31, 2017). No account has been taken of the Shares which may be issued pursuant to any exercise of [REDACTED], or any Share which may be issued or repurchased pursuant to the Company's mandates. The estimated net proceeds from the [REDACTED] are converted from Hong Kong dollars into RMB at an exchange rate of RMB0.83540 to HK\$1.00, which was the PBOC rate prevailing on September 5, 2017. No representation is made that Hong Kong dollars amounts have been, could have been or could be converted to Renminbi, or vice versa, at that rate or at all.

APPENDIX II UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- (3) The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company per Share is calculated based on [REDACTED] Shares in total, taking into account that 10,000 Shares in issue as at May 31, 2017, [REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Shares to be issued pursuant to the [REDACTED] had been completed on May 31, 2017. It does not take into account of any Shares which may be issued upon the exercise of [REDACTED], or any Shares which may be issued or repurchased pursuant to the Company’s general mandates.
- (4) The unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company per Share is converted from RMB into Hong Kong dollars at the rate of HK\$1.00 to RMB0.83540, which was the PBOC rate prevailing on September 5, 2017. No representation is made that the RMB amounts have been, could have been or could be converted to Hong Kong dollars, or vice versa, at that rate or at any other rates or at all.
- (5) No adjustment has been made to the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group attributable to the owners of the Company as at May 31, 2017 to reflect any trading result or other transaction of the Group entered into subsequent to May 31, 2017.

In particular, the net effect of subsequent waiver of amount due to Mr. Wang Jianjun of RMB32,500,000 on August 30, 2017 and estimated tax impact of RMB8,125,000 has not been taken into account (the “Waiver”). Had the Waiver been completed on May 31, 2017, the consolidated net tangible assets of the Group as of May 31, 2017 would have been increased to RMB32,280,000. Based on the [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per Share, the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets of the Group taking into account of the effect of both the [REDACTED] and Waiver would have been RMB70,208,000 and RMB82,269,000, respectively, and the unaudited pro forma adjusted consolidated net tangible assets per Share would have been RMB0.07 (approximately HK\$0.08) per Share and RMB0.08 (approximately HK\$0.10) per Share, respectively.

Also, subsequent to May 31, 2017, Ms. Zhao Ying waived an amount due by the Group to her of approximately RMB5,465,000, which has no significant impact on the above information.

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APPENDIX II UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

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APPENDIX II UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

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APPENDIX II UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

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APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited
International Asset Appraisal Consultants

10th Floor, The Grande Building
398 Kwun Tong Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong



September 14, 2017

The Directors
China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited
36th Floor, Tower Two
Times Square
No. 1 Matheson Street
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with your instructions for us to value the property interests held by China Wan Tong Yuan (Holdings) Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”) in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), we confirm that we have carried out inspections, made relevant enquiries and obtained such further information as we consider necessary for the purpose of providing you with our opinion of the market value of such property interests as at June 30, 2017 (the “valuation date”) for the purpose of incorporating into the document.

Our valuation is our opinion of the market value of the property interest which we would define market value as intended to mean “the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s-length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion”.

In valuing the property interests, we have adopted a combination of the market and depreciated replacement cost approach in assessing the land portion of the property and the buildings and structures standing on the land respectively. Hence, the sum of the two results represents the market value of the property as a whole. In the valuation of the land portion, reference has been made to the standard land price and the sales evidence as available to us in the locality. As the nature of the buildings and structures cannot be valued on the basis of market value, they have therefore been valued on the basis of their depreciated replacement costs. The depreciated replacement cost approach considers the current cost of replacement (reproduction) of the buildings and improvements less deductions for physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence and optimization. The depreciated replacement cost approach generally furnishes the most reliable indication of value for property in the absence of a known market based on comparable sales.

APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

Our valuation has been made on the assumption that the owner sells the property interests on the open market in their existing state without the benefit of a deferred terms contract, leaseback, joint venture, management agreement or any similar arrangement which would serve to increase the value of the property interests. In addition, no forced sale situation in any manner is assumed in our valuation.

We have not caused title searches to be made for the property interests at the relevant government bureau in the PRC. We have been provided with certain extracts of title documents relating to the property interests. However, we have not inspected the original documents to verify the ownership, encumbrances or the existence of any subsequent amendments which may not appear on the copies handed to us. In undertaking our valuation for the property interests, we have relied on the legal opinion (the "PRC legal opinion") provided by the Company's PRC legal adviser, Jingtian & Gongcheng Law Firm.

We have relied to a considerable extent on information provided by the Company and have accepted advice given to us by the Company on such matters as planning approvals or statutory notices, easements, tenure, occupation, lettings, site and floor areas and in the identification of the property and other relevant matter. We have also been advised by the Company that no material facts had been concealed or omitted in the information provided to us. All documents have been used for reference only.

All dimensions, measurements and areas included in the valuation certificates are based on information contained in the documents provided to us by the Company and are approximations only. No on-site measurement has been taken.

We have inspected the exterior and, where possible, the interior of the properties. However, we have not carried out a structural survey nor have we inspected woodwork or other parts of the structures which are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and we are therefore unable to report that any such parts of the properties are free from defect. No tests were carried out on any of the services.

No allowance has been made in our valuation for any charges, mortgages or amounts owing on the property interests nor for any expenses or taxation which may be incurred in effecting a sale. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the property interests are free from encumbrances, restrictions and outgoings of an onerous nature which could affect their values.

Our valuation is prepared in accordance with the HKIS Valuation Standards (2012 Edition) published by The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS) and the requirements set out in Chapter 8 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) issued by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Unless otherwise stated, all money amounts stated are in Renminbi (RMB). The exchange rate used in valuing the property interest in the PRC as at June 30, 2017 was HK\$1 = RMB0.869. There has been no significant fluctuation in the exchange rate for Renminbi against Hong Kong Dollars (HK\$) between that date and the date of this letter.

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APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

We enclose herewith a summary of valuation and the valuation certificates.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited
Raymond Ho Kai Kwong
Registered Professional Surveyor (GP)
MRICS MHKIS MSc(e-com)
China Real Estate Appraiser
Managing Director

Note: Mr. Raymond Ho Kai Kwong, Chartered Surveyor, MRICS MHKIS MSc(e-com), has over twenty nine years' experiences in undertaking valuations of properties in Hong Kong and has over twenty two years' experiences in valuations of properties in the PRC.

APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

SUMMARY OF VALUATION

Property interests held by the Group for sale and investment in the PRC

Property	Market Value in existing state as at June 30, 2017
1. Langfang City Wan Tong Yuan located at north of Baganqu and west of Louzhuang Road, Langfang Economic and Technological Development Area, Langfang City, Hebei Province, the PRC	RMB115,300,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$132,681,000)
2. The land parcel of Langfang City Funeral Parlour located at south of Guangming West Road and east of Dragon River, Anci District, Langfang City, Hebei Province, the PRC	RMB5,330,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$6,133,000)
Total	<hr/> RMB120,630,000 (equivalent to approximately <u>HK\$138,815,000</u>)

APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

VALUATION CERTIFICATES

Property interests held by the Group for sale and investment in the PRC

Property	Description and Tenure	Particulars of occupancy	Market Value in existing state as at June 30, 2017								
1. Langfang City Wan Tong Yuan located at north of Baganqu and west of Louzhuang Road, Langfang Economic and Technological Development Area, Langfang City, Hebei Province, the PRC	<p>The property comprises 2 parcels of land (Lot Nos. 01-09-43-0008-1 and 01-09-43-0008-2) with a total site area of approximately 176,076.10 sq.m and 6 buildings and various structures erected thereon completed in various stages between 2000 and 2015.</p> <p>According to the Company, the property has a total site area of approximately 166,569 sq.m. for burial plots and 9,507 sq.m. for columbaria and roads. In which, a site area of approximately 40,030 sq.m. for burial plots and 9,507 sq.m. for columbaria and roads have been developed and a site area of approximately 119,281 sq.m. for burial plots is undeveloped. Among the developed area of burial plots, approximately 40,030 sq.m. has been sold and 7,258 sq.m. is unsold. The property has a total site area of approximately 126,539 sq.m. available for future development of burial plots.</p> <p>The buildings have a total gross floor area of approximately 5,322 sq.m. The details are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Building</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Approximate Gross Floor Area (sq.m.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 blocks of Columbaria</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,599</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1,723</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u><u>5,322</u></u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The land use rights of the property have been granted for a term expiring on November 1, 2049 for special purpose uses.</p>	Building	Approximate Gross Floor Area (sq.m.)	5 blocks of Columbaria	3,599	Office	<u>1,723</u>	Total:	<u><u>5,322</u></u>	The property is occupied for cemetery uses.	<p>RMB115,300,000</p> <p>(equivalent to approximately HK\$132,681,000)</p>
Building	Approximate Gross Floor Area (sq.m.)										
5 blocks of Columbaria	3,599										
Office	<u>1,723</u>										
Total:	<u><u>5,322</u></u>										

APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

Notes:

1. According to 2 State-owned Land Use Rights Certificates (Document Nos.: Lang Kai Guo Yong (2013) Nos. 041 and 042), the land use rights of the property having a total site area of approximately 176,076.10 sq.m. have been granted to Langfang Wantong Cemetery Co., Ltd. (廊坊市萬桐公墓有限公司) (“Langfang Wantong”) for a term expiring on November 1, 2049 for special purpose uses.
2. In the valuation of the property, we have attributed no commercial value to 6 buildings which have not obtained Building Ownership Certificates. For reference purposes, we are of the opinion that the market value of these buildings as at the valuation date would be RMB3,570,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$4,108,000) assuming relevant title ownership certificates have been obtained and they could be freely transferred.
3. Langfang Wantong is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
4. The PRC legal opinion states, *inter alia*, the following:
 - (i) Langfang Wantong has obtained the land use rights of the property and is entitled to use, legally transfer, lease, mortgage or other legal means to handle the land use rights of the property within the land use rights term under the PRC Laws.
 - (ii) The property is free from any order, mortgage or mandatory acquisition.
 - (iii) Langfang Wantong has not obtained the relevant planning and building ownership certificates of the buildings. According to Lang Wantong, Lang Wantong is taking the post-application to the Housing Planning and Construction Bureau of Langfang Economic Development Zone (“Langfang Housing Planning and Construction Bureau”) for the planning and building ownership certificates of the 5 blocks of columbaria and intends to demolish the office building. Langfang Housing Planning and Construction Bureau has confirmed that there is no substantial legal impediment for Langfang Wantong to take the post-application for the planning and building ownership certificates of the 5 blocks of columbaria.
 - (iv) Langfang Wantong has not completed the relevant environment protection approval procedures for the buildings. Langfang Wantong has submitted the environmental impact registration form for the 5 blocks of columbaria and is in the process of completing the other relevant approval procedures.
5. The status of title and grant of major approvals and permits in accordance with the PRC legal opinion and information provided by the Company are as follows:

(i) State-owned Land Use Rights Certificate	Yes
(ii) Building Ownership Certificate	No
6. The property was inspected by Mr. Wang Xu, China Real Estate Appraiser, on October 18, 2016.

APPENDIX III

PROPERTY VALUATION

Property	Description and Tenure	Particulars of occupancy	Market Value in existing state as at June 30, 2017
2. The land parcel of Langfang City Funeral Parlour located at south of Guangming West Road and east of Dragon River, Anci District, Langfang City, Hebei Province, the PRC	<p>The property comprises a parcel of land (Lot No. 01-06-34-0001) with a site area of approximately 10,254.53 sq.m.</p> <p>The land use rights of the property have been granted for a term expiring on November 4, 2055 for storage uses.</p>	<p>The property is leased to Langfang City Funeral Parlour for a term of 6 years from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2020 at an annual rent of RMB200,000.</p>	<p>RMB5,330,000</p> <p>(equivalent to approximately HK\$6,133,000)</p>

Notes:

1. According to a State-owned Land Use Rights Certificate (Document No.: Lang Guo Yong (2007) No. 03491), the land use rights of the property having a site area of approximately 10,254.53 sq.m. have been granted to Langfang Wantong for a term expiring on November 4, 2055 for storage uses.
2. Langfang Wantong is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
3. The PRC legal opinion states, *inter alia*, the following:
 - (i) Langfang Wantong has obtained the land use rights of the property and is entitled to use, legally transfer, lease, mortgage or other legal means to handle the land use rights of the property within the land use rights term under the PRC Laws.
 - (ii) The property is free from any order, mortgage or mandatory acquisition.
 - (iii) The lease agreement between Langfang Wantong and Langfang City Funeral Parlour is legal and valid.
4. The status of title and grant of major approvals and permits in accordance with the PRC legal opinion and information provided by the Company are as follows:

(i) State-owned Land Use Rights Certificate	Yes
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5. The property was inspected by Mr. Wang Xu, China Real Estate Appraiser, on October 18, 2016.

APPENDIX IV	SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY AND CAYMAN COMPANIES LAW
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Set out below is a summary of certain provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of certain aspects of Cayman companies law.

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability on January 25, 2017 under the Cayman Companies Law. The Company's constitutional documents consist of its Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association (**Memorandum**) and its Amended and Restated Articles of Association (**Articles**).

1. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

- (a) The Memorandum provides, *inter alia*, that the liability of members of the Company is limited and that the objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted (and therefore include acting as an investment company), and that the Company shall have and be capable of exercising any and all of the powers at any time or from time to time exercisable by a natural person or body corporate whether as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise.
- (b) Subject to the Articles, by special resolution the Company may alter the Memorandum with respect to any objects, powers or other matters specified in it.

2. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Articles were adopted by resolution of our Shareholder with effect from [REDACTED]. A summary of certain provisions of the Articles is set out below.

(a) Shares

(i) Classes of shares

The share capital of the Company consists of ordinary shares.

(ii) Variation of rights of existing shares or classes of shares

Subject to the Cayman Companies Law, if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply to every such separate general meeting, but so that the necessary quorum (other than at an adjourned meeting) shall be not less than two persons together holding (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class. Every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by him, and any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

Any special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be altered by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

APPENDIX IV	SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY AND CAYMAN COMPANIES LAW
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(iii) Alteration of capital

The Company may, by an ordinary resolution of its members: (a) increase its share capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient; (b) consolidate or divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger or smaller amount than its existing shares; (c) divide its unissued shares into several classes and attach to such shares any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges or conditions; (d) subdivide its shares or any of them into shares of an amount smaller than that fixed by the Memorandum; (e) cancel any shares which, at the date of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled; (f) make provision for the allotment and issue of shares which do not carry any voting rights; (g) change the currency of denomination of its share capital; and (h) reduce its share premium account in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.

(iv) Transfer of shares

Subject to the Cayman Companies Law and the requirements of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"), all transfers of shares shall be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in such other form as the Board may approve and may be under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a Clearing House or its nominee(s), under hand or by machine imprinted signature, or by such other manner of execution as the Board may approve from time to time.

Execution of the instrument of transfer shall be by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee, provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferor or transferee or accept mechanically executed transfers. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of a share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members of the Company in respect of that share.

The Board may, in its absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time remove any share on the principal register to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the principal register or any other branch register.

Unless the Board otherwise agrees, no shares on the principal register shall be removed to any branch register nor shall shares on any branch register be removed to the principal register or any other branch register. All removals and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration and registered, in the case of shares on any branch register, at the relevant registration office and, in the case of shares on the principal register, at the place at which the principal register is located.

The Board may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve or on which the Company has a lien. It may also decline to register a transfer of any share issued under any share option scheme upon which a restriction on transfer subsists or a transfer of any share to more than four joint holders.

The Board may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless a certain fee, up to such maximum sum as the Stock Exchange may determine to be payable, is paid to the Company, the instrument of transfer is properly stamped (if applicable), is in respect of only one class of share and is lodged at the relevant registration office or the place at which the principal register is located accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require is provided to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do).

APPENDIX IV	SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY AND CAYMAN COMPANIES LAW
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The register of members may be closed at such time or for such period not exceeding in the whole 30 days in each year as the Board may determine.

Fully paid shares shall be free from any restriction on transfer (except when permitted by the Stock Exchange) and shall also be free from all liens.

(v) Power of the Company to purchase its own shares

The Company may purchase its own shares subject to certain restrictions and the Board may only exercise this power on behalf of the Company subject to any applicable requirement imposed from time to time by the Articles or any code, rules or regulations issued from time to time by the Stock Exchange and/or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong.

Where the Company purchases for redemption a redeemable Share, purchases not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price and, if purchases are by tender, tenders shall be available to all members alike.

(vi) Power of any subsidiary of the Company to own shares in the Company

There are no provisions in the Articles relating to the ownership of shares in the Company by a subsidiary.

(vii) Calls on shares and forfeiture of shares

The Board may, from time to time, make such calls as it thinks fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) and not by the conditions of allotment of such shares made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments. If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the same at such rate not exceeding 20% per annum as the Board shall fix from the day appointed for payment to the time of actual payment, but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and in respect of all or any of the monies so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 20% per annum as the Board may decide.

If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment, the Board may, for so long as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve notice on the member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of 14 days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall also name the place where payment is to be made. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the appointed time, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

If the requirements of any such notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture will include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

APPENDIX IV	SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY AND CAYMAN COMPANIES LAW
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A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall, nevertheless, remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which, at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares together with (if the Board shall in its discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate not exceeding 20% per annum as the Board may prescribe.

(b) Directors

(i) Appointment, retirement and removal

At any time or from time to time, the Board shall have the power to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy on the Board or as an additional Director to the existing Board subject to any maximum number of Directors, if any, as may be determined by the members in general meeting. Any Director so appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only until the first general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting. Any Director so appointed as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be eligible for re-election at such meeting. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at an annual general meeting.

At each annual general meeting, one third of the Directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation. However, if the number of Directors is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one third shall be the number of retiring Directors. The Directors to retire in each year shall be those who have been in office longest since their last re-election or appointment but, as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

No person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Board for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected has been lodged at the head office or at the registration office of the Company. The period for lodgment of such notices shall commence no earlier than the day after despatch of the notice of the relevant meeting and end no later than seven days before the date of such meeting and the minimum length of the period during which such notices may be lodged must be at least seven days.

A Director is not required to hold any shares in the Company by way of qualification nor is there any specified upper or lower age limit for Directors either for accession to or retirement from the Board.

A Director may be removed by an ordinary resolution of the Company before the expiration of his term of office (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract between him and the Company) and the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint another in his place. Any Director so appointed shall be subject to the "retirement by rotation" provisions. The number of Directors shall not be less than two.

The office of a Director shall be vacated if he:

- (aa) resigns;
- (bb) dies;

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- (cc) is declared to be of unsound mind and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (dd) becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
- (ee) is prohibited from being or ceases to be a director by operation of law;
- (ff) without special leave, is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months, and the Board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (gg) has been required by the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory (as defined in the Articles) to cease to be a Director; or
- (hh) is removed from office by the requisite majority of the Directors or otherwise pursuant to the Articles.

From time to time the Board may appoint one or more of its body to be managing director, joint managing director or deputy managing director or to hold any other employment or executive office with the Company for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine, and the Board may revoke or terminate any of such appointments. The Board may also delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of such Director(s) or other person(s) as the Board thinks fit, and from time to time it may also revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board.

(ii) Power to allot and issue shares and warrants

Subject to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Law, the Memorandum and Articles and without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights, or such restrictions, whether with regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine) and any share may be issued on terms that, upon the happening of a specified event or upon a given date and either at the option of the Company or the holder of the share, it is liable to be redeemed.

The Board may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or other securities of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine.

Where warrants are issued to bearer, no certificate in respect of such warrants shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original certificate has been destroyed and the Company has received an indemnity in such form as the Board thinks fit with regard to the issue of any such replacement certificate.

Subject to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Law, the Articles and, where applicable, the rules of any stock exchange of the Relevant Territory (as defined in the Articles) and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or any class of shares, all unissued shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times, for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as it in its absolute discretion thinks fit, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount.

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Neither the Company nor the Board shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of shares, to make, or make available, any such allotment, offer, option or shares to members or others whose registered addresses are in any particular territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this is or may, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable. However, no member who may be affected as a result of the foregoing shall be, or be deemed to be, a separate class of members for any purpose whatsoever.

(iii) Power to dispose of the assets of the Company or any of its subsidiaries

While there are no specific provisions in the Articles relating to the disposal of the assets of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, the Board may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and which are not required by the Articles or the Cayman Companies Law to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but if such power or act is regulated by the Company in general meeting, such regulation shall not invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(iv) Borrowing powers

The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money, to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the Cayman Companies Law, to issue debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

(v) Remuneration

The Directors shall be entitled to receive, as ordinary remuneration for their services, such sums as shall from time to time be determined by the Board or the Company in general meeting, as the case may be, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is determined) to be divided among the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as they may agree or, failing agreement, either equally or, in the case of any Director holding office for only a portion of the period in respect of which the remuneration is payable, pro rata. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all expenses reasonably incurred by them in attending any Board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties as Directors. Such remuneration shall be in addition to any other remuneration to which a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company may be entitled by reason of such employment or office.

Any Director who, at the request of the Company, performs services which in the opinion of the Board go beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such special or extra remuneration as the Board may determine, in addition to or in substitution for any ordinary remuneration as a Director. An executive Director appointed to be a managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director or other executive officer shall receive such remuneration and such other benefits and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his ordinary remuneration as a Director.

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The Board may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds or personal pension plans for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company, or is allied or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company, or who are or were at any time directors or officers of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, and holding or who have held any salaried employment or office in the Company or such other company, and the spouses, widows, widowers, families and dependants of any such persons. The Board may also establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid or of any such persons as aforesaid, and may make payments for or towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid, and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object. The Board may do any of the above matters either alone or in conjunction with any such other company. Any Director holding any such employment or office shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such donation, gratuity, pension, allowance or employment.

(vi) Compensation or payments for loss of office

Payments to any present Director or past Director of any sum by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being a payment to which the Director is contractually or statutorily entitled) must be approved by the Company in general meeting.

(vii) Loans and provision of security for loans to Directors

Except as otherwise provided by the Articles, the Company shall not directly or indirectly make a loan to a Director or a director of any holding company of the Company or any of their respective close associates, enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to a Director or a director of any holding company of the Company or any of their respective close associates, or, if any one or more of the Directors hold(s) (jointly or severally or directly or indirectly) a controlling interest in another company, make a loan to that other company or enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to that other company.

(viii) Disclosure of interest in contracts with the Company or any of its subsidiaries

With the exception of the office of auditor of the Company, a Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine, and may be paid such extra remuneration for that other office or place of profit, in whatever form, in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Articles. A Director may be or become a director, officer or member of any other company in which the Company may be interested, and shall not be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director, officer or member of such other company. The Board may also cause the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors or officers of such other company.

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No Director or intended Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship established by it. A Director who is, in any way, materially interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the earliest meeting of the Board at which he may practicably do so.

There is no power to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly in that share have failed to disclose their interests to the Company.

A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or arrangement or proposal in which he or any of his close associate(s) has/have a material interest, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted nor shall he be counted in the quorum for that resolution, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters:

- (aa) the giving of any security or indemnity to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (bb) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has/have himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (cc) any proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase, where the Director or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub- underwriting of the offer;
- (dd) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, including the adoption, modification or operation of either: (i) any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or (ii) any of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates to Directors, their close associates and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his close associate(s) any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
- (ee) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in those shares, debentures or other securities.

(c) Proceedings of the Board

The Board may meet anywhere in the world for the despatch of business and may adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

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(d) Alterations to the constitutional documents and the Company's name

To the extent that the same is permissible under Cayman Islands law and subject to the Articles, the Memorandum and Articles of the Company may only be altered or amended, and the name of the Company may only be changed, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company.

(e) Meetings of members

(i) Special and ordinary resolutions

A special resolution of the Company must be passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by proxy or, in the case of members which are corporations, by their duly authorised representatives at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given.

Under Cayman Companies Law, a copy of any special resolution must be forwarded to the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands within 15 days of being passed.

An "ordinary resolution", by contrast, is a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes of such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, in the case of members which are corporations, by their duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given.

A resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of all members shall be treated as an ordinary resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held, and where relevant as a special resolution so passed.

(ii) Voting rights and right to demand a poll

Subject to any special rights, restrictions or privileges as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares at any general meeting: (a) on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every share which is fully paid or credited as fully paid registered in his name in the register of members of the Company but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments is treated for this purpose as paid up on the share; and (b) on a show of hands every member who is present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy shall have one vote. Where more than one proxy is appointed by a member which is a Clearing House (as defined in the Articles) or its nominee(s), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he does use in the same way.

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting is to be decided by poll save that the chairman of the meeting may, pursuant to the Listing Rules, allow a resolution to be voted on by a show of hands. Where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded by (in each case by members present in person or by proxy or by a duly authorised corporate representative):

- (A) at least two members;
- (B) any member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or

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- (C) a member or members holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting on which an aggregate sum has been paid equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Should a Clearing House or its nominee(s) be a member of the Company, such person or persons may be authorised as it thinks fit to act as its representative(s) at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. A person authorised in accordance with this provision shall be deemed to have been duly authorised without further evidence of the facts and be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the Clearing House or its nominee(s) as if such person were an individual member including the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

Where the Company has knowledge that any member is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

(iii) Annual general meetings

The Company must hold an annual general meeting each year other than the year of the Company's adoption of the Articles. Such meeting must be held not more than 15 months after the holding of the last preceding annual general meeting, or such longer period as may be authorised by the Stock Exchange at such time and place as may be determined by the Board.

(iv) Notices of meetings and business to be conducted

An annual general meeting of the Company shall be called by at least 21 days' notice in writing, and any other general meeting of the Company shall be called by at least 14 days' notice in writing. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and must specify the time, place and agenda of the meeting and particulars of the resolution(s) to be considered at that meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature of that business.

Except where otherwise expressly stated, any notice or document (including a share certificate) to be given or issued under the Articles shall be in writing, and may be served by the Company on any member personally, by post to such member's registered address or (in the case of a notice) by advertisement in the newspapers. Any member whose registered address is outside Hong Kong may notify the Company in writing of an address in Hong Kong which shall be deemed to be his registered address for this purpose. Subject to the Cayman Companies Law and the Listing Rules, a notice or document may also be served or delivered by the Company to any member by electronic means.

Although a meeting of the Company may be called by shorter notice than as specified above, such meeting may be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

- (i) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all members of the Company entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (ii) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting holding not less than 95% of the total voting rights in the Company.

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All business transacted at an extraordinary general meeting shall be deemed special business. All business shall also be deemed special business where it is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of certain routine matters which shall be deemed ordinary business.

(v) Quorum for meetings and separate class meetings

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, and continues to be present until the conclusion of the meeting.

The quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and entitled to vote. In respect of a separate class meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) convened to sanction the modification of class rights the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class.

(vi) Proxies

Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A member who is the holder of two or more shares may appoint more than one proxy to represent him and vote on his behalf at a general meeting of the Company or at a class meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company and shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of a member who is an individual and for whom he acts as proxy as such member could exercise. In addition, a proxy shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of a member which is a corporation and for which he acts as proxy as such member could exercise if it were an individual member. On a poll or on a show of hands, votes may be given either personally (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy.

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney. Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in such form as the Board may from time to time approve, provided that it shall not preclude the use of the two-way form. Any form issued to a member for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at an extraordinary general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intentions, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business.

(f) Accounts and audit

The Board shall cause proper books of account to be kept of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and of the assets and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Cayman Companies Law (which include all sales and purchases of goods by the company) necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions.

The books of accounts of the Company shall be kept at the head office of the Company or at such other place or places as the Board decides and shall always be open to inspection by any Director. No member (other than a Director) shall have any right to inspect any account, book or document of the Company except as conferred by the Cayman Companies Law or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Board or the Company in general meeting.

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The Board shall from time to time cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting balance sheets and profit and loss accounts (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto), together with a copy of the Directors' report and a copy of the auditors' report. Copies of these documents shall be sent to every person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company under the provisions of the Articles together with the notice of annual general meeting, not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting.

Subject to the rules of the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory (as defined in the Articles), the Company may send summarised financial statements to shareholders who have, in accordance with the rules of the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory, consented and elected to receive summarised financial statements instead of the full financial statements. The summarised financial statements must be accompanied by any other documents as may be required under the rules of the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory, and must be sent to those shareholders that have consented and elected to receive the summarised financial statements not less than 21 days before the general meeting.

The Company shall appoint auditor(s) to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting on such terms and with such duties as may be agreed with the Board. The auditors' remuneration shall be fixed by the Company in the annual general meeting or by the Board if authority is so delegated by the members, and the remuneration of auditors appointed to fill a casual vacancy may be fixed by the Board.

The auditors shall audit the financial statements of the Company in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of Hong Kong, the International Accounting Standards or such other standards as may be permitted by the Stock Exchange.

(g) Dividends and other methods of distribution

The Company in general meeting may declare dividends in any currency to be paid to the members but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board.

Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share may otherwise provide:

- (i) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, although no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall for this purpose be treated as paid up on the share; and
- (ii) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata in accordance with the amount paid up on the shares during any portion(s) of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. The Board may deduct from any dividend or other monies payable to any member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

Where the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend should be paid or declared, the Board may resolve:

- (aa) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up, provided that the members entitled to such dividend will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment; or
- (bb) that the members entitled to such dividend will be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Board may think fit.

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Upon the recommendation of the Board, the Company may by ordinary resolution in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company determine that it may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up without offering any right to members to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

Any dividend, bonus or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent and shall be sent at the holder's or joint holders' risk and payment on the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the Company. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other monies payable or other distributions in respect of the shares held by such joint holders.

Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind.

The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and in respect of all or any of the monies so advanced may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 20% per annum, as the Board may decide, but a payment in advance of a call shall not entitle the member to receive any dividend subsequently declared or to exercise any other rights or privileges as a member in respect of the share or the due portion of the shares upon which payment has been advanced by such member before it is called up.

All dividends, bonuses or other distributions unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise used by the Board for the benefit of the Company or otherwise until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends, bonuses or other distributions unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and, upon such forfeiture, shall revert to the Company.

No dividend or other monies payable by the Company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the Company.

The Company may exercise the power to cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants remain uncashed on two consecutive occasions or after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered.

(h) Inspection of corporate records

For so long as any part of the share capital of the Company is listed on the Stock Exchange, any member may inspect during business hours any register of members of the Company maintained in Hong Kong (except when the register of members is closed) without charge and require the provision to him of copies or extracts of such register in all respects as if the Company were incorporated under and were subject to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

(i) Rights of minorities in relation to fraud or oppression

There are no provisions in the Articles concerning the rights of minority members in relation to fraud or oppression. However, certain remedies may be available to members of the Company under Cayman Islands law, as summarised in paragraph 3(f) of this Appendix.

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(j) Procedures on liquidation

Subject to the Cayman Companies Law, a resolution that the Company be wound up by the court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution.

If the Company is wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment to all creditors shall be divided among the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, and if such surplus assets shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, they shall be distributed, subject to the rights of any shares which may be issued on special terms and conditions, so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid on the shares held by them respectively.

If the Company is wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary or compelled by the court), the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Cayman Companies Law, divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, whether the assets consist of property of one kind or different kinds, and the liquidator may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property to be so divided and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members and the members within each class. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, thinks fit, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property upon which there is a liability.

(k) Subscription rights reserve

Provided that it is not prohibited by and is otherwise in compliance with the Cayman Companies Law, if warrants to subscribe for shares have been issued by the Company and the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which would result in the subscription price being reduced below the par value of the shares to be issued on the exercise of such warrants, a subscription rights reserve shall be established and applied in paying up the difference between the subscription price and the par value of such shares.

3. CAYMAN COMPANIES LAW

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company on January 25, 2017 subject to the Cayman Companies Law. Certain provisions of Cayman Companies Law are set out below but this section does not purport to contain all applicable qualifications and exceptions or to be a complete review of all matters of the Cayman Companies Law and taxation, which may differ from equivalent provisions in jurisdictions with which interested parties may be more familiar.

(a) Company operations

An exempted company such as the Company must conduct its operations mainly outside the Cayman Islands. An exempted company is also required to file an annual return each year with the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands and pay a fee which is based on the amount of its authorised share capital.

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(b) Share capital

Under Cayman Companies Law, a Cayman Islands company may issue ordinary, preference or redeemable shares or any combination thereof. Where a company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount or value of the premiums on those shares shall be transferred to an account, to be called the "share premium account". At the option of a company, these provisions may not apply to premiums on shares of that company allotted pursuant to any arrangements in consideration of the acquisition or cancellation of shares in any other company and issued at a premium. The share premium account may be applied by the company subject to the provisions, if any, of its memorandum and articles of association, in such manner as the company may from time to time determine including, but without limitation, the following:

- (i) paying distributions or dividends to members;
- (ii) paying up unissued shares of the company to be issued to members as fully paid bonus shares;
- (iii) any manner provided in section 37 of the Cayman Companies Law;
- (iv) writing-off the preliminary expenses of the company; and
- (v) writing-off the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no distribution or dividend may be paid to members out of the share premium account unless, immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is proposed to be paid, the company will be able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Subject to confirmation by the court, a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if authorised to do so by its articles of association, by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way.

(c) Financial assistance to purchase shares of a company or its holding company

There are no statutory prohibitions in the Cayman Islands on the granting of financial assistance by a company to another person for the purchase of, or subscription for, its own, its holding company's or a subsidiary's shares. Therefore, a company may provide financial assistance provided the directors of the company, when proposing to grant such financial assistance, discharge their duties of care and act in good faith, for a proper purpose and in the interests of the company. Such assistance should be on an arm's-length basis.

(d) Purchase of shares and warrants by a company and its subsidiaries

A company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital may, if so authorised by its articles of association, issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or a member and, for the avoidance of doubt, it shall be lawful for the rights attaching to any shares to be varied, subject to the provisions of the company's articles of association, so as to provide that such shares are to be or are liable to be so redeemed. In addition, such a company may, if authorised to do so by its articles of association, purchase its own shares, including any redeemable shares; an ordinary resolution of the company approving the manner and terms of the purchase will be required if the articles of association do not authorise the manner and terms of such purchase. A company may not redeem or purchase its shares unless they are fully paid. Furthermore, a company may not redeem or purchase any of its shares if, as a result of the redemption or purchase, there would no longer be any issued shares of the company other than shares held as treasury shares. In

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addition, a payment out of capital by a company for the redemption or purchase of its own shares is not lawful unless, immediately following the date on which the payment is proposed to be made, the company shall be able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Shares that have been purchased or redeemed by a company or surrendered to the company shall not be treated as cancelled but shall be classified as treasury shares if held in compliance with the requirements of Section 37A(1) of the Cayman Companies Law. Any such shares shall continue to be classified as treasury shares until such shares are either cancelled or transferred pursuant to the Cayman Companies Law.

A Cayman Islands company may be able to purchase its own warrants subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant warrant instrument or certificate. Thus there is no requirement under Cayman Islands law that a company's memorandum or articles of association contain a specific provision enabling such purchases. The directors of a company may under the general power contained in its memorandum of association be able to buy, sell and deal in personal property of all kinds.

A subsidiary may hold shares in its holding company and, in certain circumstances, may acquire such shares.

(e) Dividends and distributions

Subject to a solvency test, as prescribed in the Cayman Companies Law, and the provisions, if any, of the company's memorandum and articles of association, a company may pay dividends and distributions out of its share premium account. In addition, based upon English case law which is likely to be persuasive in the Cayman Islands, dividends may be paid out of profits.

For so long as a company holds treasury shares, no dividend may be declared or paid, and no other distribution (whether in cash or otherwise) of the company's assets (including any distribution of assets to members on a winding up) may be made, in respect of a treasury share.

(f) Protection of minorities and shareholders' suits

It can be expected that the Cayman Islands courts will ordinarily follow English case law precedents (particularly the rule in the case of *Foss v. Harbottle* and the exceptions to that rule) which permit a minority member to commence a representative action against or derivative actions in the name of the company to challenge acts which are ultra vires, illegal, fraudulent (and performed by those in control of the Company) against the minority, or represent an irregularity in the passing of a resolution which requires a qualified (or special) majority which has not been obtained.

Where a company (not being a bank) is one which has a share capital divided into shares, the court may, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares of the company in issue, appoint an inspector to examine the affairs of the company and, at the direction of the court, to report on such affairs. In addition, any member of a company may petition the court, which may make a winding up order if the court is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

In general, claims against a company by its members must be based on the general laws of contract or tort applicable in the Cayman Islands or be based on potential violation of their individual rights as members as established by a company's memorandum and articles of association.

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(g) Disposal of assets

There are no specific restrictions on the power of directors to dispose of assets of a company, however, the directors are expected to exercise certain duties of care, diligence and skill to the standard that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances, in addition to fiduciary duties to act in good faith, for a proper purpose and in the best interests of the company under English common law (which the Cayman Islands courts will ordinarily follow).

(h) Accounting and auditing requirements

A company must cause proper records of accounts to be kept with respect to: (i) all sums of money received and expended by it; (ii) all sales and purchases of goods by it and (iii) its assets and liabilities.

Proper books of account shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

If a company keeps its books of account at any place other than at its registered office or any other place within the Cayman Islands, it shall, upon service of an order or notice by the Tax Information Authority pursuant to the Tax Information Authority Law (2016 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, make available, in electronic form or any other medium, at its registered office copies of its books of account, or any part or parts thereof, as are specified in such order or notice.

(i) Exchange control

There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in effect in the Cayman Islands.

(j) Taxation

Pursuant to section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (2011 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, the Company has obtained an undertaking from the Governor-in-Cabinet that:

- (i) no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits or income or gains or appreciation shall apply to the Company or its operations; and
- (ii) no tax be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable by the Company:
 - (aa) on or in respect of the shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company; or
 - (bb) by way of withholding in whole or in part of any relevant payment as defined in section 6(3) of the Tax Concessions Law (2011 Revision).

The undertaking for the Company is for a period of 20 years from 6 September 2017.

The Cayman Islands currently levy no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciations and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to the Company levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands save for certain stamp duties which may be applicable, from time to time, on certain instruments.

(k) Stamp duty on transfers

No stamp duty is payable in the Cayman Islands on transfers of shares of Cayman Islands companies save for those which hold interests in land in the Cayman Islands.

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(l) Loans to directors

The Companies Law contains no express provision prohibiting the making of loans by a company to any of its directors. However, the company's articles of association may provide for the prohibition of such loans under specific circumstances.

(m) Inspection of corporate records

The members of a company have no general right to inspect or obtain copies of the register of members or corporate records of the company. They will, however, have such rights as may be set out in the company's articles of association.

(n) Register of members

A Cayman Islands exempted company may maintain its principal register of members and any branch registers in any country or territory, whether within or outside the Cayman Islands, as the company may determine from time to time. There is no requirement for an exempted company to make any returns of members to the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands. The names and addresses of the members are, accordingly, not a matter of public record and are not available for public inspection. However, an exempted company shall make available at its registered office, in electronic form or any other medium, such register of members, including any branch register of members, as may be required of it upon service of an order or notice by the Tax Information Authority pursuant to the Tax Information Authority Law (2016 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.

(o) Register of Directors and officers

Pursuant to the Cayman Companies Law, the Company is required to maintain at its registered office a register of directors, alternate directors and officers which is not available for inspection by the public. A copy of such register must be filed with the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands and any change must be notified to the Registrar within 60 days of any change in such directors or officers, including a change of the name of such directors or officers.

(p) Winding up

A Cayman Islands company may be wound up by: (i) an order of the court; (ii) voluntarily by its members; or (iii) under the supervision of the court.

The court has authority to order winding up in a number of specified circumstances including where, in the opinion of the court, it is just and equitable that such company be so wound up.

A voluntary winding up of a company (other than a limited duration company, for which specific rules apply) occurs where the company resolves by special resolution that it be wound up voluntarily or where the company in general meeting resolves that it be wound up voluntarily because it is unable to pay its debts as they fall due. In the case of a voluntary winding up, the company is obliged to cease to carry on its business from the commencement of its winding up except so far as it may be beneficial for its winding up. Upon appointment of a voluntary liquidator, all the powers of the directors cease, except so far as the company in general meeting or the liquidator sanctions their continuance.

In the case of a members' voluntary winding up of a company, one or more liquidators are appointed for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and distributing its assets.

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As soon as the affairs of a company are fully wound up, the liquidator must make a report and an account of the winding up, showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and call a general meeting of the company for the purposes of laying before it the account and giving an explanation of that account.

When a resolution has been passed by a company to wind up voluntarily, the liquidator or any contributory or creditor may apply to the court for an order for the continuation of the winding up under the supervision of the court, on the grounds that: (i) the company is or is likely to become insolvent; or (ii) the supervision of the court will facilitate a more effective, economic or expeditious liquidation of the company in the interests of the contributories and creditors. A supervision order takes effect for all purposes as if it was an order that the company be wound up by the court except that a commenced voluntary winding up and the prior actions of the voluntary liquidator shall be valid and binding upon the company and its official liquidator.

For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and assisting the court, one or more persons may be appointed to be called an official liquidator(s). The court may appoint to such office such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and if more than one person is appointed to such office, the court shall declare whether any act required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by an official liquidator on his appointment; if no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such office, all the property of the company shall be in the custody of the court.

(q) Reconstructions

Reconstructions and amalgamations may be approved by a majority in number representing 75% in value of the members or creditors, depending on the circumstances, as are present at a meeting called for such purpose and thereafter sanctioned by the courts. Whilst a dissenting member has the right to express to the court his view that the transaction for which approval is being sought would not provide the members with a fair value for their shares, the courts are unlikely to disapprove the transaction on that ground alone in the absence of evidence of fraud or bad faith on behalf of management, and if the transaction were approved and consummated the dissenting member would have no rights comparable to the appraisal rights (i.e. the right to receive payment in cash for the judicially determined value of their shares) ordinarily available, for example, to dissenting members of a United States corporation.

(r) Take-overs

Where an offer is made by a company for the shares of another company and, within four months of the offer, the holders of not less than 90% of the shares which are the subject of the offer accept, the offeror may, at any time within two months after the expiration of that four-month period, by notice require the dissenting members to transfer their shares on the terms of the offer. A dissenting member may apply to the Cayman Islands courts within one month of the notice objecting to the transfer. The burden is on the dissenting member to show that the court should exercise its discretion, which it will be unlikely to do unless there is evidence of fraud or bad faith or collusion as between the offeror and the holders of the shares who have accepted the offer as a means of unfairly forcing out minority members.

(s) Indemnification

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, save to the extent any such provision may be held by the court to be contrary to public policy, for example, where a provision purports to provide indemnification against the consequences of committing a crime.

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A. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR GROUP

1. Incorporation of our Company

Our Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the Cayman Companies Law as an exempted company with limited liability on January 25, 2017.

We have established a principal place of business in Hong Kong at 36/F, Tower Two, Times Square, 1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong and we were registered as a non-Hong Kong company in Hong Kong under Part 16 of the Companies Ordinance on March 30, 2017. Mr. LAM Koon Fai (林冠輝) has been appointed as our agent for the acceptance of service of process and notices in Hong Kong.

As we are incorporated in the Cayman Islands, our operation is subject to the Cayman Companies Law and the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association. A summary of certain parts of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association and relevant aspects of the Cayman Companies Law is set forth in Appendix IV.

2. Changes in share capital of our Company

As at the date of incorporation, our Company had an authorized share capital of US\$500, divided into 50,000 shares of a par value of US\$0.01 each, of which one fully-paid share of US\$0.01 was issued and allotted to TMF Nominees Limited, the initial subscriber, on January 25, 2017 and was transferred to Tai Shing International on February 1, 2017. On the same date, our Company issued and allotted an additional 9,999 ordinary shares, credited as fully paid to Tai Shing International at par.

The following change in the share capital of our Company has taken place since the date of incorporation of our Company up to the date of this document:

On May 23, 2017, the authorized share capital of our Company was increased to US\$30,000,000 by the creation of an additional 2,999,950,000 shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each.

Immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised, the issued share capital of our Company will be US\$10,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 Shares of par value US\$0.01 each, all fully paid or credited as fully paid and [REDACTED] Shares of par value US\$0.01 each will remain unissued.

Save as disclosed above and in this document, there has been no alteration in the share capital of our Company since its incorporation.

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3. Written Resolutions of the Shareholders

Written resolutions were passed by the Shareholders on September 7, 2017 pursuant to which, among other matters:

- (a) the Company approved and adopted the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association conditional upon and with effect from the **[REDACTED]**;
- (b) conditional on (aa) the Listing Division granting **[REDACTED]** of, and permission to deal in, the Shares in issue and to be issued as mentioned in this document; (bb) the **[REDACTED]** having been determined; (cc) the execution and delivery of the Underwriting Agreements on or before the dates as mentioned in this document; and (dd) the obligations of the Underwriters under the Underwriting Agreements becoming unconditional and not being terminated in accordance with the terms of the Underwriting Agreements or otherwise, in each case on or before the dates and times specified in the Underwriting Agreements and in any event no later than the day falling 30 days after the date of this document or if that is not a business day, the business day immediately before such date:
 - (i) the **[REDACTED]** and the granting of the **[REDACTED]** were approved and the Directors were authorized to allot and issue the Shares pursuant to the **[REDACTED]** and such number of Shares as may be required to be allotted and issued upon the exercise of the **[REDACTED]**;
 - (ii) conditional on the share premium account of our Company being credited as a result of the **[REDACTED]**, the Directors were authorized to capitalize US\$**[REDACTED]** standing to the credit of the share premium account of our Company by applying such sum in paying up in full at par **[REDACTED]** Shares for allotment and issue to holder of Shares whose name appears on the register of members of our Company at the close of business on September 7, 2017 (or as it/they may direct) in proportion to their then existing holdings in our Company and so that the Shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to this resolution shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the then existing issued Shares and the Directors were authorized to give effect to such **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]**;
 - (iii) a general unconditional mandate was given to the Directors to exercise all powers of our Company to allot, issue and deal with (including the power to make an offer on agreement, or grant securities which would or might require Shares to be allotted and issued), otherwise than by way of rights issue, scrip dividend schemes or similar arrangements providing for allotment of Shares in lieu of the whole or in part of any dividend in accordance with the Articles of Association, or under the **[REDACTED]** or the **[REDACTED]**, Shares with an aggregate nominal amount of not exceeding the sum of (aa) 20% of the aggregate nominal amount of the

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share capital of our Company in issue immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] but excluding any Shares which may be issued pursuant to the exercise of the [REDACTED], and (bb) the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital of the Company which may be purchased by our Company pursuant to the authority granted to the Directors as referred to in sub-paragraph (v) below, until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company, or the date by which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required by the Articles of Association or any applicable law to be held, or the passing of an ordinary resolution by the Shareholders revoking or varying the authority given to the Directors, whichever occurs first;

- (iv) a general unconditional mandate (the “**Repurchase Mandate**”) was given to the Directors to exercise all powers of our Company to repurchase Shares on the Stock Exchange or other stock exchange on which the securities of our Company may be [REDACTED] and recognized by the SFC and the Stock Exchange for this purpose, with an aggregate nominal amount of not exceeding 10% of the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital of our Company in issue immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised) until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company, or the date by which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required by the Articles of Association or any applicable law to be held, or the passing of an ordinary resolution by the Shareholders revoking or varying the authority given to the Directors, whichever occurs first;
- (v) the extension of the general mandate to allot, issue and deal with Shares pursuant to paragraph (iii) above to include the nominal amount of Shares which repurchased by our Company pursuant to the mandate as referred to in paragraph (iv) above;
- (vi) the form and substance of each of the service agreements made between our executive Directors and us, and the form and substance of each of the letter of appointment made between each of our non-executive Director and independent non-executive Directors with us were approved; and
- (vii) each of Directors be and is hereby authorised to prepare and execute all documents and to do all such things as he considers to be necessary for and on behalf of the Company to give effect to and implement the resolutions as set out above in this written resolution.

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4. Group Reorganization

The companies comprising our Group underwent a Reorganization to rationalize our Group’s structure in preparation for the [REDACTED]. For more details regarding the Reorganization, please see the section “History, Development and Reorganization”.

5. Changes in share capital of subsidiaries of our Group

The subsidiaries of our Company are listed in the “Accountants’ Report” in Appendix I to this document.

Save as disclosed in the section headed “History, Development and Reorganization” in this document, there has been no alteration in the share capital of any of the subsidiaries of our Company within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document (or since the date of their incorporation for subsidiaries that were incorporated less than two years ago).

6. Securities repurchase mandate

This paragraph includes information required by the Stock Exchange to be included in this document concerning the repurchase by our Company of its own securities.

(a) Shareholders’ approval

All proposed repurchases of securities (which must be fully paid up in the case of shares) by a company [REDACTED] on the Stock Exchange must be approved in advance by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders, either by way of general mandate or by specific approval of a particular transaction.

Pursuant to a resolution in writing passed by the Shareholders on September 7, 2017, the Repurchase Mandate was given to the Directors authorizing any repurchase by our Company of Shares on the Stock Exchange or any other stock exchange on which the securities of our Company may be [REDACTED] and which is recognized by the SFC and the Stock Exchange for this purpose, of up to 10% of the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital of our Company in issue immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised), such mandate to expire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of our Company, or the date by which the next annual general meeting of our Company is required by the Articles of Association and applicable laws to be held, or the passing of an ordinary resolution of Shareholders in general meeting revoking or varying the authority given to the Directors, whichever occurs first.

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(b) Source of funds

Repurchases must be funded out of funds legally available for the purpose in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and the GEM Listing Rules and the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands. A listed company may not repurchase its own securities on the Stock Exchange for a consideration other than cash or for settlement otherwise than in accordance with the trading rules of the Stock Exchange. Under the Cayman Companies Law, any repurchases by our Company may be made out of profits of our Company, or out of its share premium account, out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of Shares made for the purpose of the repurchase or, if so authorized by the Articles of Association and subject to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Law, out of capital.

Any premium payable on a redemption or purchase over the par value of the Shares to be purchased must be provided for out of the profits of our Company or from sums standing to the credit of the share premium account of our Company or, if authorized by the Articles of Association and subject to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Law, out of capital.

(c) Reasons for repurchases

The Directors believe that it is in the best interest of our Company and the Shareholders for the Directors to have general authority from the Shareholders to enable our Company to repurchase Shares in the market. Such repurchases may, depending on market conditions and funding arrangements at the time, lead to an enhancement of the net asset value per Share and/or earnings per Share and will only be made if the Directors believe that such repurchases will benefit our Company and the Shareholders.

(d) Funding of repurchases

In repurchasing securities, our Company may only apply funds legally available for such purpose in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands and the GEM Listing Rules.

On the basis of the current financial position of our Group as disclosed in this document and taking into account the current working capital position of our Group, the Directors consider that, if the Repurchases Mandate were to be exercised in full, it might have a material adverse effect on the working capital and/or the gearing position of our Group as compared with the position disclosed in this document. However, the Directors do not propose to exercise the Repurchase Mandate to such an extent as would, in the circumstances, have a material adverse effect on the working capital requirements of our Group or the gearing levels which in the opinion of the Directors are from time to time appropriate for our Group.

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The exercise in full of the Repurchase Mandate, on the basis of 1,000,000,000 Shares in issue immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] but excluding any Shares which may be issued pursuant to the exercise of the [REDACTED], would result in up to 100,000,000 Shares being repurchased by our Company during the period in which the Repurchase Mandate remains in force.

(e) General

None of the Directors nor, to the best of their knowledge having made all reasonable enquiries, any of their close associates currently intends to sell any Shares to our Company or our subsidiaries.

The Directors have undertaken to the Stock Exchange that, so far as the same may be applicable, they will exercise the Repurchase Mandate in accordance with the GEM Listing Rules, the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, and the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands. Our Company shall procure the broker who effects the purchase to disclose to the Stock Exchange such information in relation to the purchase as the Stock Exchange may request.

If, as a result of a securities repurchase, a Shareholder's proportionate interest in the voting rights of our Company is increased, such increase will be treated as an acquisition for the purpose of the Takeovers Code. Accordingly, a Shareholder, or a group of Shareholders acting in concert could obtain or consolidate control of our Company and become obliged to make a mandatory offer in accordance with Rule 26 of the Takeovers Code. Save as aforesaid, the Directors are not aware of any consequences which would arise under the Takeovers Code as a consequence of any repurchases pursuant to the Repurchase Mandate.

The Directors will not exercise the Repurchase Mandate if the repurchase would result in the number of Shares which are in the hands of the public falling below 25% of the total number of Shares in issue (or such other percentage as may be prescribed as the minimum public shareholding under the GEM Listing Rules).

No connected person (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) of our Company has notified our Company that he/she/it has a present intention to sell Shares to our Company, or has undertaken not to do so if the Repurchase Mandate is exercised.

(f) Trading restrictions

A company is authorised to repurchase on the Stock Exchange or on any other stock exchange recognised by the SFC and the Stock Exchange the total number of shares which represent up to a maximum of 10% of the total number of shares of that company in issue at the date of the passing of the relevant resolution granting the repurchase mandate.

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A company may not issue or announce an issue of new securities of the type that have been repurchased for a period of 30 days immediately following a repurchase of securities whether on the Stock Exchange or otherwise (except pursuant to the exercise of warrants, share options or similar instruments requiring the company to issue securities which were outstanding prior to the repurchase) without the prior approval of the Stock Exchange.

In addition, a company is prohibited from making securities repurchase on the GEM if the result of the repurchases would be that the number of the listed securities in hands of the public would be below the relevant prescribed minimum percentage for that company as required and determined by the Stock Exchange.

A company shall not purchase its shares on the Stock Exchange if the purchase price is 5% or more higher than the average closing market price for the five preceding trading days on which its shares were traded on the Stock Exchange.

(g) Status of repurchased shares

All repurchased securities (whether effected on the Stock Exchange or otherwise) will be automatically delisted and the certificates for those securities must be cancelled and destroyed.

Under the Cayman Companies Law, a company's repurchased shares may be treated as cancelled and, if so cancelled, the amount of that company's issued share capital shall be reduced by the aggregate nominal value of the repurchased shares accordingly although the authorised share capital of the company will not be reduced.

(h) Suspension of repurchase

A listed company may not make any repurchase of securities after inside information has come to its knowledge until the inside information has been made publicly available. In particular, during the period of one month immediately preceding the earlier of: (A) the date of the board meeting (as such date is first notified to the Stock Exchange in accordance with the GEM Listing Rules) for the approval of a listed company's results for any year, half-year or quarter-year period or any other interim period (whether or not required under the GEM Listing Rules); and (B) the deadline for the listed company to announce its results for any year, half-year or quarter-year period under the GEM Listing Rules or any other interim period (whether or not required under the GEM Listing Rules) and ending on the date of the results announcement, the listed company may not repurchase its shares on the Stock Exchange other than in exceptional circumstances. In addition, the Stock Exchange may prohibit a repurchase of securities on the Stock Exchange if a listed company has breached the GEM Listing Rules.

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(i) Reporting requirements

Repurchases of securities on the Stock Exchange or otherwise must be reported to the Stock Exchange not later than 9:00 a.m. on the following business day. In addition, a company’s annual report and accounts are required to include a monthly breakdown of securities repurchases made during the financial year under review, showing the number of securities repurchased each month (whether on the Stock Exchange or otherwise), the purchase price per share or the highest and lowest prices paid for all such repurchases and the total prices paid. The directors’ report is also required to contain reference to the purchases made during the year and the directors’ reasons for making such purchases. The company shall make arrangements with its broker who effects the purchase to provide the company in a timely fashion the necessary information in relation to the purchase made on behalf of the company to enable the company to report to the Stock Exchange.

(j) Connected parties

A listed company is prohibited from knowingly repurchasing securities on the Stock Exchange from a core connected person which includes a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the company or any of its subsidiaries or a close associate of any of them and a core connected person shall not knowingly sell his securities to the company.

B. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR BUSINESS

7. Summary of material contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into by members of our Group within the two years preceding the date of this document and are or may be material:

- (a) a deed of non-competition dated September 7, 2017 and entered into among Zhao Ying, TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee of The Hope Trust, Lily Charm Holding Limited, Tai Shing International Investment Company Limited and our Company regarding non-competition undertakings in favor of our Company, details of which are set out in the section headed “Relationship with Controlling Shareholders” in this document;
- (b) a deed of indemnity dated September 7, 2017 and entered into among Zhao Ying, Lily Charm Holding Limited, Tai Shing International Investment Company Limited, TMF (Cayman) Ltd. as the trustee of The Hope Trust and our Company regarding certain indemnities in favor of our Company, details of which are set out in the paragraph headed “D. Other Information — 13. Estate duty and indemnities” in this section below;

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- (c) [REDACTED]; and
- (d) the [REDACTED] Underwriting Agreement.

8. Intellectual property rights of our Group

(a) Trademarks

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Group has applied for the registration of the following trademarks which are material to our business. The applicant for all of the following trademark is Langfang Wantong:

No.	Registered trademark	Place of application	Application Number	Application Date (dd/mm/yy)	Class
1	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170224.RG1	10/02/2017	6
2	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170225.RG1	10/02/2017	19
3	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170226.RG1	10/02/2017	20
4	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170227.RG1	10/02/2017	24
5	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170228.RG1	10/02/2017	26
6	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170229.RG1	10/02/2017	36
7	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170230.RG1	10/02/2017	44
8	萬桐園	PRC	UIT170231.RG1	10/02/2017	45
9		PRC	UIT170232.RG1	10/02/2017	6
10		PRC	UIT170233.RG1	10/02/2017	19
11		PRC	UIT170234.RG1	10/02/2017	20
12		PRC	UIT170235.RG1	10/02/2017	24

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No.	Registered trademark	Place of application	Application Number	Application Date (dd/mm/yy)	Class
13		PRC	UIT170236.RG1	10/02/2017	26
14		PRC	UIT170237.RG1	10/02/2017	36
15		PRC	UIT170238.RG1	10/02/2017	44
16		PRC	UIT170239.RG1	10/02/2017	45
17	 萬桐園	Hong Kong	304043907	10/02/2017	6, 19, 20, 24, 26, 31, 35, 36, 44, 45

(b) Domain Names

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Group had registered the following domain name:

Domain Name	Registrant	Expiry date
www.lfwty.com	Langfang Wantong	January 9, 2018
万桐公墓.com	Langfang Wantong	March 28, 2024
万桐公墓.net	Langfang Wantong	March 28, 2024
万桐公墓.cn	Langfang Wantong	March 28, 2024

Information contained in the above website does not form part of this document.

9. Related party transactions

Save as disclosed in Note 33 to the section headed “Accountants’ Report — Related Party Transactions” in Appendix I to this document, during the two years immediately preceding the date of this document, our Company has not engaged in any other related party transactions. As at the Latest Practicable Date, we did not have any related party transactions which will be continued or carried out by us after the [REDACTED] which will be subject to reporting, announcement and shareholders’ approvals requirements under the GEM Listing Rules.

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C. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

10. Directors

(a) *Disclosure of interests of Directors*

Save as disclosed in the section headed “History, Development and Reorganization” in this document and in the paragraph headed “— C. Further Information about Directors and Shareholders” in this section, none of our Directors or any of their associated was engaged in any dealings with our Group during the Track Record Period.

(b) *Particulars of Directors’ service contracts*

Executive Directors

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with our Company for a term of three years commencing from the [REDACTED] (subject to termination in certain circumstances as stipulated in the relevant service contract). Each of the executive Directors is entitled to their respective basic salaries set out below.

The current basic annual salaries of the executive Directors to their respective executive and management roles in our Group are as follows:

Name	Approximate annual salary RMB
Ms. LI Xingying	94,000
Mr. HUANG Guangming	—

Each of our executive Directors may also receive a year-end bonus in respect of each complete financial year of our Company. The bonus shall be of such amount as the Board may determine in its absolute discretion.

Non-executive Director

Ms. ZHAO Ying, was appointed as a non-executive Director of our Company by a letter of appointment dated March 21, 2017, pursuant to which she has agreed to act as non-executive Director and continue such appointment for a period of three year from the [REDACTED], subject to certain termination provisions, including retirement by rotation as required by the Articles of Association and the GEM Listing Rules and termination by either party giving at least three months’ written notice.

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Independent non-executive Directors

Each of our independent non-executive Directors has entered into a letter of appointment on September 7, 2017 agreeing to act as independent non-executive Directors and continue such appointment for a period of three year from [REDACTED], subject to certain termination provisions including retirement by rotation as required by the Articles of Association and the GEM Listing Rules and termination by not less than three months' notice in writing served by our independent non-executive Director or our Company.

Mr. CHEUNG Ying Kwan (張應坤), Dr. WONG Wing Kuen, Albert (王永權) and Mr. CHOI Hon Keung, Simon (蔡漢強), the independent non-executive Directors of our Company, are entitled to a director's fee of HK\$300,000 per annum. Save for directors' fees, none of our independent non-executive Directors is expected to receive any other remuneration for holding their office as an independent non-executive Director.

Save as disclosed above, none of our Directors has or is proposed to have a service agreement with any member with our Company (other than contracts expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without the payment of compensation other than statutory compensation).

(c) Directors remuneration

- (i) The aggregate emoluments paid (including salaries, contribution to pension schemes, allowance) and benefits in kind granted by our Group to the Directors in respect of the two financial years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 were approximately RMB92,000, RMB94,000 and RMB42,000 respectively.
- (ii) Under the arrangements currently in force, the aggregate emoluments (excluding performance bonuses and discretionary bonuses) payable by our Group to and benefits in kind receivable by the Directors (including the non-executive Director and the independent non-executive Directors in their respective capacity as Directors) for the year ending December 31, 2017 are expected to be approximately RMB281,000.
- (iii) None of our Directors or any past directors of any member of our Group has been paid any sum of money for the two years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017 (1) as an inducement to join or upon joining our Group or (2) for loss of office as a director of any member of our Group or of any other office in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of our Group.

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- (iv) There has been no arrangement under which a Director has waived or agreed to waive any emoluments for the two years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017.

(d) Interests and/or short positions of our Directors and the chief executive of our Company in the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of our Company and our associated corporations

Immediately following completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and taking no account of any Shares which may be allotted and issued pursuant to the exercise of the [REDACTED], the interests and short positions of our Directors and the chief executive of our Company in the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of our Company and our associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which will have to be notified to our Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions in which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or which will be required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which will be required to be notified to our Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors, once the Shares are [REDACTED], will be as follows:

(i) Interests in our Company

Name of Director	Capacity/nature of interests	Number and class of securities (Note 1)	Approximate percentage of shareholding
Ms. Zhao (Note 2)	Beneficial owner	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Note:

- (1) The letter “L” denotes the entity/person’s long position in the Shares.
- (2) Ms. Zhao is the settlor, sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee and a beneficiary of the Family Trust which holds the entire issued share capital of Tai Shing International through Lily Charm. Therefore, Ms. Zhao is deemed to be interested in the [REDACTED] Shares held by Tai Shing International immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised), representing 100% of our issued share capital immediately prior to the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of our issued share capital immediately after the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised).

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(ii) Interests in associated corporation of our Company

Name of Director	Name of associated corporation	Capacity/nature of interests	Number of securities	Approximate percentage of shareholding
Ms. Zhao <i>(Note)</i>	Tai Shing International	Beneficial owner	1	100%
	Lily Charm	Beneficial owner	1	100%

Note:

Ms. Zhao is the settlor, sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee and a beneficiary of the Family Trust which holds the entire issued share capital of Tai Shing International through Lily Charm. Lily Charm is wholly-owned by TMF (Cayman) Ltd. on the trusts of the Family Trust. Therefore, Ms. Zhao is deemed to be interested in the entire issued share capital of Lily Charm held by TMF (Cayman) Ltd., and the entire issued share capital of Tai Shing International held by Lily Charm.

11. Interest and/or short positions discloseable under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO and substantial shareholders

So far as our Directors are aware, immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] and taking no account of any Shares which may be taken up under the [REDACTED] or any Shares which may be allotted and issued upon the exercise of the [REDACTED], the following persons/entities (not being our Directors or chief executive of our Company) will have an interest or a short position in the Shares or the underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed to our Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which would be recorded in the register of our Company required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO, or who will be, directly or indirectly, to be interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of our Company or any other members of our Group:

Interests in the Shares of our Company

Name	Capacity/Nature of Interest	Immediately upon the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (assuming that the [REDACTED] is not exercised)	
		<i>Number of Shares (Note 1)</i>	<i>Approximate Percentage of Shareholding</i>
Ms. Zhao	Beneficial owner ⁽²⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tai Shing International	Legal owner and beneficial owner ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Lily Charm	Legal owner and beneficial owner ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
TMF (Cayman) Ltd.	Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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Notes:

- (1) The letter “L” denotes the entity/person’s long position in the Shares.
- (2) Ms. Zhao is the settlor, sole member of the Family Trust’s protective committee and a beneficiary of the Family Trust which holds the entire issued share capital of Tai Shing International through Lily Charm. Therefore, Ms. Zhao is deemed to be interested in the [REDACTED] Shares held by Tai Shing International immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised), representing 100% of our issued share capital immediately prior to the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]% of our issued share capital immediately after the [REDACTED] (assuming the [REDACTED] is not exercised).
- (3) Lily Charm holds 100% of issued share capital of Tai Shing International, thus Lily Charm is deemed to be interested in the [REDACTED] Shares held by Tai Shing International.
- (4) TMF (Cayman) Ltd. is deemed to be interested in the shares of Tai Shing International held by Lily Charm by virtue of the fact that Lily Charm is wholly-owned by TMF (Cayman) Ltd. on the trusts of the Family Trust.

12. Disclaimers

Save as disclosed in this document:

- (a) and taking no account of any Shares which may be taken up or acquired under the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], the Directors are not aware of any person (not being a Director or chief executive of our Company) who immediately following the completion of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] will have an interest or a short position in the Shares and underlying Shares which would fall to be disclosed to our Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or who will, either directly or indirectly, be interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of any other member of our Group;
- (b) none of our Directors or the chief executives of our Company has any interest or short position in any of the Shares, underlying Shares or debentures of our Company or any associated corporations within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO, which will have to be notified to our Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which any of them is deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or which will be required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or which will be required, pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors, to be notified to our Company and the Stock Exchange, in each case once the Shares are [REDACTED] on the GEM;

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- (c) none of our Directors nor any of the parties listed in the paragraph “— 20. Qualifications of experts” in this section has been interested in the promotion of, or has any direct or indirect interest in any assets which have been, within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document, acquired or disposed of by or leased to our Company or any of the subsidiaries of our Company, or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to our Company or any other member of our Group nor will any Director apply for the [REDACTED] either in his own name or in the name of a nominee;
- (d) none of our Directors nor any of the parties listed in the paragraph “— 20. Qualifications of experts” in this section is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date of this document which is significant in relation to business of our Group;
- (e) save in connection with the Underwriting Agreements, none of the parties listed in the paragraph “— 20. Qualifications of experts” in this section:
 - (i) is interested legally or beneficially in any securities of any member of our Group; or
 - (ii) has any right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe for securities in any member of our Group;
- (f) none of our Directors, their respective close associates or Shareholders of our Company interested in more than 5% of the issued share capital of our Company has any interests in the five largest suppliers and/or customers; and
- (g) there are no existing or proposed service contracts (excluding contracts expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation)) between the Directors and our Company.

D. OTHER INFORMATION

13. Estate duty and indemnities

We have been advised that no material liability for estate duty is likely to fall on us and that the Cayman Islands currently have no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax.

The Controlling Shareholders have entered into a deed of indemnity with our Company in favor of us to provide the indemnities in respect of taxation falling on any Group company resulting from or by reference to any income, profits or gains earned, accrued or received (or deemed to be so earned, accrued or received) as well as any claims, penalties, fines, damages, losses, fees and expenses and liabilities relating to the

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non-compliance incidents of any member of our Group (the details are set out in the section headed “Business — Non-compliance — Indemnity”), conditional upon the [REDACTED] becoming unconditional.

14. Litigation

As at the Latest Practicable Date, neither our Company nor any of our subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation or arbitration of material importance and no litigation or claim of material importance is known to our Directors to be pending or threatened against our Company or any of our subsidiaries, that would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of our Company.

15. Preliminary expenses

The preliminary expenses incurred by our Company are approximately US\$5,250 and have been paid by our Controlling Shareholder, Ms. Zhao on behalf of our Company.

16. Promoter

Our Company has no promoter for the purpose of the GEM Listing Rules. No cash, securities or other benefit had been paid, allotted or given within two years preceding the date of this document, or proposed to be paid, allotted or given, to any promoter in connection with the [REDACTED] or the related transactions described in this document.

17. Application for [REDACTED] of Shares

The Sole Sponsor has made an application on behalf of our Company to the Stock Exchange for [REDACTED] of, and permission to deal in, the Shares in issue and to be issued as mentioned in this document and any Shares which may be issued pursuant to the exercise of the [REDACTED].

All necessary arrangements have been made to enable the securities to be admitted into CCASS.

18. Sole Sponsor’s fees or commissions received

The total amount of the sponsor’s fees payable to the Sole Sponsor by our Company is HK\$4,000,000.

The Underwriters will receive an underwriting commission of [REDACTED]% of the aggregate [REDACTED] of all the [REDACTED], out of which they will pay any sub-underwriting commissions and other fees.

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Based on an [REDACTED] of HK\$[REDACTED] (being the mid-point of [REDACTED] range between HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED] and HK\$[REDACTED] per [REDACTED]), the Sole Sponsor’s fee, the underwriting commission, [REDACTED] fees, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange trading fee, the SFC transaction levy, legal and other professional fees together with printing and other expenses relating to the [REDACTED] are estimated to amount to approximately HK\$24.3 million in total.

19. Sole Sponsor

The Sole Sponsor is independent of our Company pursuant to Rule 6A.07 of the GEM Listing Rules.

20. Qualifications of experts

The qualifications of the experts who have given opinions and/or whose names are included in this document are as follows:

Name	Qualification
Innovax Capital Limited	A licensed corporation under the SFO to engage in type 1 (dealing in securities) and type 6 (advising on corporate finance) regulated activities (as defined under the SFO)
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	Certified Public Accountants
Travers Thorp Alberga	Legal advisers to the Company as to Cayman Islands laws
Jingtian & Gongcheng	Legal advisers to the Company as to PRC laws
Frost & Sullivan (Beijing) Inc., Shanghai Branch Co.	Industry consultant
Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited	Property valuer and surveyor

21. Consents of experts

Each of the experts referred to in the paragraph headed “— 20. Qualification of experts” in this Appendix has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this document with copies of its reports, letters or opinions (as the case may be) and the references to its names or summaries of opinions included herein in the form and context in which they respectively appear.

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As at the Latest Practicable Date and save as disclosed in this document, none of the experts named above has any shareholding interests in our Company or any of its subsidiaries or the right (whether legally enforceable or not) to subscribe for or to nominate persons to subscribe in our Company or any of its subsidiaries.

22. Binding effect

This document shall have the effect, if an application is made in pursuance of it, of rendering all persons concerned bound by all the provisions (other than the penal provisions) of Sections 44A and 44B of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance so far as applicable.

23. Miscellaneous

- (a) Save as disclosed in this document, within two years immediately preceding the date of this document:
 - (i) no share or loan capital of our Company or of any of our subsidiaries has been issued, agreed to be issued or is proposed to be issued fully or partly paid either for cash or for a consideration other than cash;
 - (ii) no share or loan capital of our Company or any of our subsidiaries is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option;
 - (iii) no founder or management or deferred Shares of our Company or any of our subsidiaries have been issued or agreed to be issued;
 - (iv) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted or agreed to be granted in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of our Company or any of our subsidiaries; and
 - (v) no commission has been paid or is payable (except commission to the Underwriters) for subscription, agreeing to subscribe, procuring subscription or agreeing to procure subscription of any share in our Company or any of our subsidiaries.
- (b) Save as disclosed in this document, our Group has no outstanding convertible debt securities or debentures.

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- (c) Our Directors confirm that:
 - (i) save as disclosed in this document, there has been no material adverse change in the financial or trading position or prospects of our Group since May 31, 2017 (being the date to which the latest audited consolidated financial statements of our Group were made up);
 - (ii) there is no arrangement under which future dividends are waived or agreed to be waived; and
 - (iii) there has not been any interruption in the business of our Group which may have or has had a significant effect on the financial position of our Group in the 24 months preceding the date of this document.
- (d) No company within our Group is presently listed on any stock exchange or traded on any trading system.
- (e) Our Directors have been advised that, under the Cayman Companies Law, the use of a Chinese name by our Company for identification purposes only does not contravene the Cayman Companies Law.

24. Bilingual document

The English language and Chinese language versions of this document are being published separately, in reliance upon the exemption provided under Section 4 of the Companies (Exemption of Companies and Prospectuses from Compliance with Provisions) Notice (Chapter 32L of the laws of Hong Kong).

APPENDIX VI	DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION
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DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

The documents attached to the copy of this document delivered to the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong for registration were, among others:

- (a) copies of the [REDACTED];
- (b) the written consents referred to in the section headed "Statutory and General Information — D. Other Information — 21. Consents of experts" in Appendix V to this document; and
- (c) a copy of each of the material contracts referred to in the section headed "Statutory and General Information — B. Further Information about our Business — 7. Summary of material contracts" in Appendix V to this document.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the office of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati at Suite 1509, 15/F, Jardine House, 1 Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong, during normal business hours up to and including the date which is 14 days from the date of this document:

- (a) the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association;
- (b) the Accountants' Report prepared by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, the text of which is set out in Appendix I to this document;
- (c) the report in relation to the unaudited pro forma financial information, the text of which is set out in Appendix II to this document;
- (d) the audited consolidated financial statements of our Group for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 and the five months ended May 31, 2017;
- (e) the Cayman Companies Law;
- (f) the letter of advice prepared by Travers Thorp Alberga, legal advisers to our Company as to the Cayman Companies Law, summarizing certain aspects of the Cayman Companies Law referred to in Appendix IV to this document;
- (g) the PRC legal opinion(s) dated the document date issued by Jingtian & Gongcheng, our legal advisers as to PRC laws;
- (h) the material contracts referred to in the section headed "Statutory and General Information — B. Further Information about our Business — 7. Summary of material contracts" in Appendix V to this document;

THIS DOCUMENT IS IN DRAFT FORM, INCOMPLETE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THE INFORMATION MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECTION HEADED “WARNING” ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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**DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF
COMPANIES AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION**

- (i) the written consents referred to in the section headed “Statutory and General Information — D. Other Information — 21. Consents of experts” in Appendix V to this document;
- (j) the service contracts and the letters of appointment referred to in the section headed “Statutory and General Information — C. Further Information about Directors and Shareholders — 10. Directors — (b) Particulars of Directors’ service contracts” in Appendix V to this document;
- (k) the F&S Report; and
- (l) the property valuation report prepared by Vigers Appraisal & Consulting Limited.