JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
(Registered in People's Republic of China)
(Company Reg No: 91310115677858535T)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 2015

INDEX

	Page No.
Special Audit Report of the Independent Auditors	1
Appendix A	
Statement by Legal Representative	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8 - 23

SPECIAL AUDIT REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS' OF

JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED

To: JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
Room 3101, City Gateway
No. 398 North CaoXi Road, XuHui District
Shanghai, People's Republic of China

We have audited the statements of financial position as at 30 September 2014 and 2015, and the statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies ("Financial Information") of **JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED** (the "Company") (Registered in the People's Republic of China) set out in Appendix A.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

SPECIAL AUDIT REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS' OF
JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED

-Continued

Opinion

In relation to the financial year ended 30 September 2014

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In relation to the financial year ended 30 September 2015

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

J. K. TAN & CO
Chartered Accountants
Malaysia, 18 May 2016

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

I, HU LIYONG, the legal representative of **JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED**, duly appointed under the laws of the People's Republic of China, state that, in my opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 4 to 23 are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 September 2014 and 2015 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial years ended on that date.

HU LIYONG
Legal Representative
JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED

Singapore, 18 May 2016

JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
(Registered in the People's Republic of China)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	4	45,010	41,912
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5	313,128,160	279,003,538
		313,173,170	279,045,450
Current Assets			
Bridging loans	6	9,229,175	3,729,481
Other receivables	7	1,527,813	268,000
Amount due from shareholder	8	-	12,135,322
Cash and bank balance	9	16,287,488	1,017,165
		27,044,476	17,149,968
Total Assets		**340,217,646**	**296,195,418**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	10	20,000,000	20,000,000
Paid-in surplus		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		311,083,946	274,131,740
		331,583,946	294,631,740
Current Liabilities			
Provision for taxation		2,498,499	1,563,678
Amount due to shareholder	11	6,135,201	-
		8,633,700	1,563,678
Total Liabilities		**8,633,700**	**1,563,678**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**340,217,646**	**296,195,418**

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

JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
(Registered in the People's Republic of China)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Revenue	12	60,730,417	291,196,208
Other items of income	13	32,350	1,789
Items of expense			
Direct costs		(9,963,009)	(8,801,010)
Employee benefits expense	14	(4,897,474)	(3,062,777)
Depreciation expenses		(11,402)	(4,805)
Other operating expenses		(8,001,966)	(2,716,640)
		(22,873,851)	(14,585,232)
Profit before taxation		37,888,916	276,612,765
Taxation	15	(936,710)	(1,564,807)
Profit after taxation		36,952,206	275,047,958
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**36,952,206**	**275,047,958**

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

JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
(Registered in the People's Republic of China)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 2015

	Share capital	Paid-in surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
At 01.10.2013	10,000,000	500,000	(916,218)	9,583,782
Issue of ordinary share	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Profit for the year	-	-	275,047,958	275,047,958
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30.09.2014	**20,000,000**	**500,000**	**274,131,740**	**294,631,740**

	Share capital	Paid-in surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
At 01.10.2014	20,000,000	500,000	274,131,740	294,631,740
Profit for the year	-	-	36,952,206	36,952,206
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30.09.2015	**20,000,000**	**500,000**	**311,083,946**	**331,583,946**

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

JUHE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (SHANGHAI) CO., LIMITED
(Registered in the People's Republic of China)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 2015

	Notes	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
CASH FLOWS FORM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		37,888,916	276,612,765
Adjustments for:-			
Depreciation expenses		11,402	4,804
Operating profit before working capital changes		37,900,318	276,617,569
(Increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(34,124,622)	(274,603,538)
(Increase)/decrease in bridging loans		(5,499,694)	5,270,519
(Increase) in other receivables		(1,259,813)	(26,000)
Cash flow (used in) / from operations		**(2,983,811)**	**7,258,550**
Tax paid		(1,889)	(1,129)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities		**(2,985,700)**	**7,257,421**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(14,500)	(46,716)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(14,500)**	**(46,716)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue shares		-	10,000,000
Amount due from / (to) shareholder		18,270,523	(16,277,322)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		**18,270,523**	**(6,277,322)**
Net increase in cash and bank balance		15,270,323	933,383
Cash and cash balance at the beginning of the year		1,017,165	83,782
Cash and bank balance at end of the year	9	**16,287,488**	**1,017,165**

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

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The company is a limited liability company registered in the People's Republic of China.

The registered office of the company is located at Block 1, 888 Huang Hu Xi Er lu, Unit One, #16084, Nanhui New Town, Pudong New Area, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

The main office of the company is located at Room 3101,City Gateway ,No. 398 North CaoXi Road, XuHui District, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

The principal activities of the company are to invest in shares of private companies, to provide bridging loans,and channel marketing of third-party financial products.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial years ended 30 September 2014 and 30 September 2015 respectively.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRSs, which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations approved by the IASB, and all applicable individual International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and Interpretations as originated by the Board of the International Accounting Standards Committee and adopted by the IASB. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements of the company are presented in Chinese Yuan or the *Renminbi*, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (*i.e.,* its functional currency).

2.2 Adoption of new and amended IFRSs

The Company has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 October 2013. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.3 IFRS not yet effective

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IAS and IFRS which were relevant to the Company. The Company have not early adopted the following IAS and IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Reference	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	1 January 2016
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
Amendments to IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 12	Income Taxes	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 16 And IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 And IAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27 (2011)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016
Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle	Amendments to a number of IFRSs	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10 IFRS 12 and IAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of plant and equipment net of the estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Estimated residual value as a percentage of cost
Office equipment	5 years	5%
Furniture & fittings	5 years	5%

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.4 Plant and equipment-continued

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, into one of the following categories: investments at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets, as appropriate, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

These financial assets are designated by the Board of Directors at fair value through profit or loss at inception, which include investment in associates and equity securities upon initial recognition on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Company.

Investment in associates: In accordance with the exemption within IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, The Company does not account for its investment in associates using the equity method. Instead, the Company has elected to measure its investment in associates at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition / Derecognition:

Regular acquisitions and disposals of investments are recognised on the trade date on which the Company received acquisitions of investments or delivered disposals of investments. A fair value through profit or loss asset is derecognised when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that assets. This occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. Fair value through profit or loss assets that are derecognised and corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognised as of the date the Company commits to sell the assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.5 FINANCIAL ASSETS-continued

Measurement:

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from investments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit or loss within other income when the Company' right to receive payments is established.

Fair value estimation:

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation report at the reporting date issued by an Independent, Certified Practising Valuer. The Company believes that Certified Practising Valuer have a professional approach and work with well-established processes and standards to produce valuations that are robust, reliable and independent for their each investee company.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in and active market. The Company's loans and receivables comprise bridging loans and other receivables in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, loan and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortization process.

2.6 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using effective interest rate method, with interest expenses recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise cash in hand and at bank that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Impairment of tangible assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset /cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset/cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset /cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairments loss been recognised for the asset/cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts.

1) Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
This items includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

2) Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

3) Commissions income
Commissions income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.10 Income tax

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 as reported in the profit and loss statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The employees of the Company are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the government. The company are required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

These contributions are charged to the profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate. The Company's obligations under thses plans are limited to the fixed percentage contributions payable.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation(legal or constructive) where as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.13 Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added t the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement on a straight – line basis over the lease term. The aggregated benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight – line basis.

2.14 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  (i) Has control or joint over the Company
  (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the company

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.14 Related Parties - continued

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

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

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

(v) The entity is a past-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Depreciation of plant and equipment
The Company's management exercises its judgment in estimating the useful lives of the depreciable assets. The estimated useful lives reflect management's estimate of the periods the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of these assets based on historical experience. Changes in expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The company depreciated plant and equipment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 4.

Fair value of financial instruments
The fair value of financial instruments was assessed by an Independent, Certified Practising Valuer who use valuation models and techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Income Taxes
The Company is subject to income taxes in the PRC. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimations of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences may impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the year in which such determinations are made.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2015	Office equipment **RMB**	Furniture & Fittings **RMB**	Total **RMB**
COST:			
As at 01.10.2013	-	-	-
Addition	18,692	28,024	46,716
As at 30.09.2014	18,692	28,024	46,716
Additions	-	14,500	14,500
As at 30.09.2015	18,692	42,524	61,216
As at 01.10.2013	-	-	-
Charge for the year	811	3,993	4,804
As at 30.09.2014	811	3,993	4,804
Charge for the year	3,552	7,850	11,402
As at 30.09.2015	4,363	11,843	16,206
As at 30.09.2014	**17,881**	**24,031**	**41,912**
As at 30.09.2015	**14,329**	**30,681**	**45,010**

5. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As at 30 September 2015

Name	Country of incorporation	Fair value hierarchy level	Proportion of ownership interest	Cost **RMB**	Fair value **RMB**
Shanghai Dreamworks Technology Co., Ltd	China	3	40%	4,000,000	151,247,360
Shanghai UTO X-internet Co., Ltd	China	3	40%	4,400,000	157,380,800
Montessori (Shanghai) Investment Management Ltd	China	2	5%	250,000	4,500,000
				8,650,000	**313,128,160**

5. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS -continued

As at 30 September 2014

Name	Country of incorporation	Fair value hierarchy level	Proportion of ownership interest	Cost **RMB**	Fair value **RMB**
Shanghai Dreamworks Technology Co., Ltd	China	3	40%	4,000,000	134,842,234
Shanghai UTO X-internet Co., Ltd	China	3	40%	4,400,000	143,957,160
Montessori (Shanghai) Investment Management Ltd	China	2	5%	250,000	204,144
				8,650,000	**279,003,538**

In accordance with IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, financial instruments recognised at fair value are required to be analysed between those whose fair value is based on:

a) Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
b) Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
c) Those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

In accordance with IFRS 13: For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There have been no transfers between Levels during the period of 2014 and 2015.

Statement of changes in Investment at fair value through profit or loss based on level 3:

	2015 RMB	**2014 RMB**
Opening balance	278,799,394	4,400,000
Acquisitions	-	4,000,000
Total gains in profit or loss	29,828,766	270,399,394
Closing balance	**308,628,160**	**278,799,394**

5. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS -continued

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation based on level 3:

As at 30 September 2015

Name	Fair value **RMB**	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range
Shanghai Dreamworks Technology Co., Ltd	151,247,360	DCF	Discount rate	13.5%
Shanghai UTO X-internet Co., Ltd	157,380,800	DCF	Discount rate	13.7%

As at 30 September 2014

Name	Fair value **RMB**	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range
Shanghai Dreamworks Technology Co., Ltd	134,842,234	DCF	Discount rate	13.5%
Shanghai UTO X-internet Co., Ltd	143,957,160	DCF	Discount rate	13.7%

Valuation techniques

The Company has estimated the value of each of its unquoted equity instruments by using valuation report at the reporting date issued by an independent Certified Practising Valuer. The Company believes that the appointed Certified Practising Valuer have a professional approach and work with well-established processes and standards to produce valuations that are robust, reliable and independent for their each investee company. Valuation methodologies mainly include the price of recent investments, discounted cash flows, available market prices and so on, which may apply individually or in combination. key assumptions and judgements of each methodology concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty will have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the fair value of the instruments within the next reporting period.

6. BRIDGING LOANS

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Bridging loans to related parties	9,229,175	3,729,481

The bridging loan to their related parties with term ranging from 1 month to 12 months bear interest rate from 9% to 15% per annum.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Deposit	527,813	268,000
Prepayment	1,000,000	-
	1,527,813	268,000

Deposits are all refundable upon completion of terms.

8. AMOUNT DUE FROM SHAREHOLDER

The amount due from shareholder is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and is repayable on demand.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Cash on hand and at bank	16,287,488	1,017,165

The cash and bank balances are denominated in Chinese Renminbi.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Issued and fully paid up-		
As at beginning of the year	20,000,000	10,000,000
Issued during the year:		
Issued of ordinary shares	-	10,000,000
As at end of the year	20,000,000	20,000,000

11. AMOUNT DUE TO SHAREHOLDER

The amount due to shareholder is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and is payable on demand.

12. REVENUE

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Net gain on financial assets at fair value		
Through profit or loss	34,124,622	270,353,538
Interest income from bridging loan	7,608,548	4,422,194
Commission income	18,997,247	16,420,476
	60,730,417	291,196,208

13. OTHER ITEMS OF INCOME

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Interest income	32,350	1,784
Other income	-	5
	32,350	1,789

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Salaries	3,454,718	2,005,845
National pension schemes	1,420,756	616,805
Staff welfare	22,000	440,127
	4,897,474	3,062,777

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Current income tax	936,710	1,564,807

Current tax represents PRC enterprise income tax ("EIT"). The provision for PRC EIT is calculated based on the PRC statutory income tax rate of 25%.

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense:

	2015 RMB	2014 RMB
Profit before income tax	37,888,916	276,612,765
Income tax income calculated at 25% (2014: 25%)	9,472,229	69,153,191
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	840	-
Tax effect on non-taxable income	(8,536,359)	(67,588,384)
	936,710	1,564,807

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the company and related parties took place at term agreed between the parties during the financial period:-

With company in which directors have substantial interest

During the year, the company entities entered into the following trading transactions with related companies:

	Revenue **RMB**	Cost and expenses **RMB**	Amount owed from related companies **RMB**
2015			
Other related parties	26,605,795	80,000	9,229,175
2014			
Other related parties	20,842,670	-	3,729,481

All related-party transactions were made at arm's length on normal commercial terms and conditions.

17 COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments
The company has entered into commercial leases mainly on offices and outlets with from 1 year to 10 years lease term. Those lease agreement have no renewal option or escalation clause included in the contracts. There is no restriction placed upon the company by entering into these lease.

Future minimum lease payment payable under non-cancellable leases as at 30 September is as follows:-

	2015 **RMB**	**2014** **RMB**
Within one year	423,756	1,116,000
After one year but not more than five years	1,070,400	1,386,000
	1,494,156	2,502,000

18 FAIR VALUES AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other payables and amount due to / from related parties approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

19 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 24 December 2015, the Company increased share capital from RMB20,000,000 to RMB200,000,000.