

Delta Technology Holdings Ltd
Form 20-F
November 14, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

**..REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

**..ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
^x1934**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

OR

**..TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934**

OR

..SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-35755

Delta Technology Holdings Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

British Virgin Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

16 Kaifa Avenue

Danyang, Jiangsu, China 212300

(Address of principal executive offices)

Long Yi

Chief Executives Officer

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares	NASDAQ Capital Market
Redeemable Ordinary Share Purchase Warrants	NASDAQ Capital Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

Not Applicable

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

Not Applicable

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of June 30, 2018, the issuer had 12,660,314 ordinary shares issued and outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated
filer
Emerging growth
company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

..

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other ..

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

.. Item 17 .. Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). .. Yes .. No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. .. Yes .. No

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Except as otherwise indicated by the context and for the purposes of this report only, references in this report to:

the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our company” and “our” refer to Delta Technology Holdings Limited, formerly CIS Acquisition Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, except the contact indicates otherwise);

· “Elite” are to Elite Ride Limited, which is our wholly owned subsidiary and a company organized in the BVI;

· “Delta” are to Delta Advanced Materials Limited, a Hong Kong company, as well as Delta’s wholly-owned operating subsidiaries in the PRC: Jiangsu Yangtze Delta Fine Chemical Co., Ltd (“Jiangsu Delta”) and Binhai Deda Chemical Co., Ltd (“Binhai Deda”).

· “Acquisition” are to our acquisition of Elite on September 19, 2014, pursuant to a share exchange transaction among us, Elite, Delta and shareholders of Elite;

· “Mingyuntang” are to a new line of business that the Company is planning on entering into through a series of VIE agreements between the Company’s newly formed subsidiary, Shanghai Ming Yun Tang Tea Limited (“Shanghai MYT”), and Hunan Ming Yun Tang Brand Management Co., Ltd. (“Hunan MYT”).

· “BVI” are to the British Virgin Islands;

· “Hong Kong” are to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;

· “PRC” and “China” are to the People’s Republic of China;

· “SEC” are to the Securities and Exchange Commission;

· “Exchange Act” are to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

· “Securities Act” are to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

- “Renminbi” and “RMB” are to the legal currency of China;
- “Hong Kong dollars,” “HKD” and “HK\$” are to the legal currency of Hong Kong; and
- “U.S. dollars,” “dollars” and “\$” are to the legal currency of the United States.

Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency. Certain of our financial data in this annual report on Form 20-F is translated into U.S. dollars solely for the reader’s convenience. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars in this annual report on Form 20-F were made at a rate of RMB6.5047 to US\$1.00, the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as set forth at www.x-rates.com. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, at the rate stated above, or at all.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

To facilitate a better understanding of our business, the following glossary provides a description of some technical terms and abbreviations used in this annual report. The terms and their assigned meanings may not correspond to standard industry or common meanings or usages of these terms, as the case may be.

Benzene	An organic chemical compound with molecular formula C ₆ H ₆ . Its molecule is composed of 6 carbon atoms joined in a ring, with 1 hydrogen atom attached to each carbon atom.
Chlorobenzonitrile	A chemical element with molecular formula C ₇ H ₄ CLN, commonly used in producing medicine, pesticide, dye intermediate.

Chlorobenzyl chloride	A chemical element with molecular formula $C_7H_6Cl_2$ which is commonly used as an intermediate for manufacturing organic compounds used in the end applications of pharmaceuticals, pesticides and dyes.
Chlorotoluene	A group of three isomeric chemical compounds with molecular formula C_7H_7Cl . The group of compounds (ortho-chlorotoluene, meta-chlorotoluene, and para-chlorotoluene) consist of a disubstituted benzene ring with one chlorine atom and one methyl group.
Chlorine	A chemical element with symbol Cl and atomic number 17. Chlorine is in the halogen group and is the second lightest halogen after fluorine. The element is a yellow-green gas under standard conditions, where it forms diatomic molecules.
Fumaric acid	A chemical compound with molecular formula $C_4H_4O_4$. It is a white crystalline compound which can be used as food additive and in the manufacture of polyester resins and polyhydric alcohols and as a mordant for dyes.
Hydrolyzed polymaleic acid	A brownish-yellow transparent liquid which is used as a scale-retarding and dispersing agent for water-cooling systems, oil field water-injection and low-pressure boilers and also as a rinsing agent for textiles.
Maleic Anhydride or MA	An organic compound with the formula $C_2H_2(CO)_2O$. It is the acid anhydride of maleic acid and in its pure state it is a colorless or white solid with an acrid odor. It is mainly used in unsaturated resin, water treatment agents such as manufacture of paint, polyester resins, pesticides, and fumaric acid.
O-Chloro benzonitrile	A chemical compound with molecular formula C_7H_4ClN . It is used in dye intermediate, drug and fine chemicals.
O-chlorobenzaldehyde	A chemical compound with molecular formula C_7H_5ClO . It is a colorless or light yellow oily liquid mainly used as pharmaceutical material to produce o-chloro benzoyl, o-chloro benzoylchloride. It is also widely used to produce highly-effective acaricide in pesticide industry and pharmaceutical industry.
O-chlorobenzoic acid	A chemical compound with molecular formula $C_7H_5ClO_2$. It is a white crystalline powder which can be used as preservative for glues and paints.
O-chlorobenzyl chloride	A chemical element with molecular formula $C_7H_6Cl_2$, commonly used in the production of o-benzyl, o-dichlorobenzene.
OCT	O-chlorotoluene, a colorless transparent liquid with a molecular formula of C_7H_7Cl . It is used as a solvent in making chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber and dyes, and as an insecticide and bactericide.
Phthalic anhydride	An organic compound with molecular formula $C_6H_4(CO)_2O$. This colorless solid is an important industrial chemical, especially for the large-scale production of plasticizers for plastics.
PCT	P-chlorotoluene, a clear liquid with molecular formula $CH_3C_6H_4Cl$. It is commonly used as a solvent and as an intermediate for organic synthesis (especially for dyes).
Styrene	An organic compound with a chemical formula of C_8H_8 . It is a derivative of benzene and takes the form of a colorless oily liquid. It is used in the production of rubber, plastic, insulation, fiberglass, pipes and automobile.
Toluene	A clear, colorless liquid with a molecular formula of C_7H_8 . It is widely used as an industrial feedstock and as a solvent.
UPR	Unsaturated polyester resin, a family of condensation polymers formed by the reaction of organic acids and alcohols in the presence of catalysts.
2,4DCT	2,4-Dichloro toluene, a clear liquid with molecular formula $C_7H_6Cl_2$. It can be used as high boiling point solvent and as intermediate for the synthesis of various organic chemicals of chlorinated-nitrated pesticides and medicinal products.

3,4 DCT

3,4-Dichloro toluene, a clear liquid with molecular formula $C_7H_6Cl_2$. It can be used as high boiling point solvent and as intermediate for the synthesis of various organic chemicals of chlorinated-nitrated pesticides and medicinal products.

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2,4-Dichloro-chloride	A clear liquid with molecular formula $C_7H_3Cl_3O$. It is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, rubber chemicals and dyes.
2,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde	A pure, colorless, or slightly yellow crystalline with molecular formula $C_7H_4Cl_2O$. It is primarily used for acid blue dye and pesticide diluted Hexaconazole.
2,4-Dichlorobenzonitrile	A white powder with molecular formula $C_7H_3Cl_2N$. It is mainly used as a herbicide.
3,4-Dichlorobenzonitrile	A white and crystalline powder with molecular formula $C_7H_3Cl_2N$. It is mainly used as an intermediate in the manufacture of highly effective herbicide and bactericide.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. We use words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “project,” “target,” “plan,” “optimistic,” “intend,” “aim,” “will” or similar expressions which are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, those concerning market and industry segment growth and demand and acceptance of new and existing products; any projections of sales, earnings, revenue, margins or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; and any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance, as well as all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions, which, if they were to ever materialize or prove incorrect, could cause the results of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainties include, among other things, the possibility that we may not be able to maintain or increase our net revenues and profits due to our failure to anticipate market demand and develop new products, our failure to execute our business expansion plan, changes in domestic and foreign laws, regulations and taxes, changes in economic conditions, uncertainties related to China’s legal system and economic, political and social events in China, a general economic downturn, a downturn in the securities markets, and other risks and uncertainties which are generally set forth under Item 3 “Key information—D. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report.

Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and our other filings with the SEC. These reports attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and prospects. The forward-looking statements made in this report speak only as of the date hereof and we disclaim any obligation, except as required by law, to provide updates, revisions or amendments to any forward-looking statements to reflect changes in our expectations or future events.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**A. Selected Financial Data**

The selected consolidated financial data present the results for the five fiscal years ended and as of June 30, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future periods. The selected consolidated financial data below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” below, and the other information contained in this Form 20-F.

	For the Years Ended June 30				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statement of Income Data					
Revenue	\$38,452,206	\$56,292,093	\$53,418,112	\$202,009,160	\$175,327,717
Cost of Sales	\$(36,488,874)	\$(52,367,418)	\$(48,713,456)	\$(182,692,715)	\$(157,904,729)
Gross Profit	\$1,963,332	\$3,924,675	\$4,704,656	\$19,316,445	\$17,422,988
Net(Loss)/Income	\$(81,476,889)	\$(27,949,507)	\$(10,432,948)	\$12,258,404	\$11,634,940
(Loss)/Income from operations	\$(82,889,335)	\$(28,427,244)	\$(7,558,230)	\$5,135,757	\$6,828,308
Comprehensive (Loss)/income	\$(75,467,243)	\$(30,309,130)	\$(19,018,910)	\$5,372,660	\$7,144,747
(Loss)/Earnings per share – basic	\$(7.11)	\$(2.87)	\$(1.46)	\$1.44	\$1.53
(Loss)/Earnings per share – diluted	\$(7.11)	\$(2.87)	\$(1.46)	\$1.44	\$1.53
Weighted average shares - basic	\$11,653,729	\$9,914,313	\$9,323,108	\$6,462,577	\$4,560,000
Weighted average shares - diluted	\$11,653,729	\$9,914,313	\$9,323,108	\$6,462,577	\$4,560,000
Balance Sheet Data					
Working Capital (deficiency)	\$(69,888,669)	\$(33,639,559)	\$(10,379,902)	\$(10,419,909)	\$(27,362,427)
Total assets	\$67,174,949	\$135,919,497	\$176,144,150	\$225,724,786	\$206,531,300
Total liabilities	\$89,982,235	\$120,307,846	\$132,642,058	\$167,316,820	\$151,071,926
Total equity	\$(22,807,286)	\$15,611,650	\$43,502,092	\$58,407,966	\$55,459,374

Exchange Rate Information

We conduct our business in China and substantially all of our revenues are denominated in Renminbi. However, periodic reports will be expressed in U.S. dollars using the then current exchange rates. This annual report contains translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate or at all. On November 11, 2018, the daily exchange rate reported at www.x-rates.com was RMB6.9557 to US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

	Renminbi per U.S. Dollar Noon Buying Rate			
	Average (1)	High	Low	Period- End
Year ended June 30, 2018	6.5047	6.8057	6.2690	6.6186
Year ended June 30, 2017	6.8124	6.9610	6.6199	6.7774
Year ended June 30, 2016	6.4399	6.6516	6.2010	6.6368
Year ended June 30, 2015	6.1375	6.2080	6.0933	6.1088
Year ended June 30, 2014	6.1467	6.1922	6.0901	6.1577
Year ended June 30, 2013	6.2814	6.3872	6.1583	6.1882
May 2018	6.3684	6.4193	6.3346	6.4107
June 2018	6.4577	6.6191	6.3889	6.6186
July 2018	6.7099	6.8174	6.6171	6.8155
August 2018	6.8444	6.9146	6.8040	6.8315
September 2018	6.8538	6.8913	6.8297	6.8678
October 2018	6.9355	6.9755	6.8899	6.9755

Source: <https://www.x-rates.com/en-us/forex-news/historical-exchange-rates/>

(1) Annual averages are calculated from month-end rates. Monthly and interim period averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

B. Capitalization and indebtedness.

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds.

Not applicable.

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D. Risk factors.

You should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference in this report, including matters addressed in the section entitled “Forward-Looking Statements”. We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this report, which speak only as of the date hereof.

The risks and uncertainties described below include all of the material risks applicable to us; however they are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.

Risks related to Our Business

We are subject to the PRC's environmental protection measures.

Our business activities produce certain pollutants such as waste water and waste gas, during the production process. The PRC has in recent years tightened its environmental protection measures to be more in line with steps taken by developed countries.

Under the PRC Environmental Protection Law, any enterprise which discharges pollutants is required to be registered with the relevant PRC governmental departments and to obtain a pollutant discharge permit. Any such enterprise is also required to have waste water, waste gas, solid waste and noise pollution treatment facilities that meet the relevant environmental standards and to have the pollutants treated before discharge. The provincial and municipal governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities may also set their own guidelines for the discharge of pollutants within their own provinces or districts.

On October 20, 2012, Jiangsu Delta obtained the Pollutant Discharge Permit of Zhenjiang issued by the Environment Protection Agency of Dantu District, Zhenjiang City for discharge of the key production wastes, including inter alia, ammonia, nitrogen, total phosphorus, petroleum waste, benzene, toluene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, soot, hydrochloric acid, hydrochloric acid, maleic anhydride and sulfur dioxide. Such discharges must be made in compliance with national environmental regulation. The Pollutant Discharge Permit is valid from May, 2015 to May, 2018, after which it will be due for renewal.

Additionally, our facilities may be subject to periodic and annual environmental inspections. Penalties may be imposed for the discharge of pollutants that fail to meet relevant environmental standards. The relevant governmental authorities may refuse to issue or renew a pollutant discharge permit if an enterprise fails environmental inspections and in cases of severe violation of environmental standards, are also empowered to shut down any enterprise that causes substantial environmental problems.

There is no assurance that the current PRC environmental protection laws and regulations will not be amended in the future. In June 2012, as the local environmental protection criteria were amended where more stringent standards were introduced by the relevant local authorities, Jiangsu Delta's production activities were temporarily suspended for approximately 45 days to enhance its waste water treatment facilities in order to meet the revised standards. In July 2012, Jiangsu Delta was certified to have satisfied the new criteria and was allowed to re-commence its operations. If more stringent environmental protection laws and regulations are introduced in the future, Jiangsu Delta may again need to cease operations to adapt to any proposed new standards, which we may cause us to utilize significant financial and/or other resources to ensure compliance, which would result in an increase in our operating costs and have an adverse effect on our profitability and prospects.

Furthermore, if we are unable to comply with such stringent environmental protection standards, penalties (including fines and/or shutdown of processing facilities) may be imposed on us, which in turn may adversely affect our financial performance.

We depend on our key personnel for continued success.

We believe our success to date can largely be attributed to the contributions, expertise and experience of our key management team, which is headed by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Long Yi. He is responsible for identifying business opportunities and implementing overall business strategies to achieve our corporate goals.

Our key management team includes Long Yi, Jiehui Fan, Linchai Zhang, Changguang Wu, Anatoly Danilitsky and Hongming Dong. The continued success of our business is therefore dependent, to a large extent, on our ability to retain the services of our directors and executive officers. Changguang Wu has more than 15 years of experience in the fine chemical and/or related industries. The loss of the services of our key personnel without a suitable and timely replacement, or the inability to attract and retain other qualified personnel, could adversely affect our operations and hence, our financial results.

We are subject to fluctuations in the prices of principal raw materials in our operations.

The key components and raw materials used in our production and manufacturing processes are toluene, chlorine, benzene, styrene and phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, propylene glycol and ethylene diglycol which in aggregate constituted approximately 75% of our total cost of sales. As these materials constitute key components of our manufacturing processes, any fluctuation in the prices of such raw materials which may in turn have an impact on our production costs. In line with industry practice, we do not have long-term supply contracts with our suppliers. A shortage of any key raw materials or components could limit our production, and is likely to increase the costs of our products, thereby depressing the margins for our products. Further, although we produce a number of intermediary materials such as MA, PCT and OCT in-house for the production of PCT/OCT downstream products and UPR products, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to do so in a cost-effective manner.

There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain an adequate supply of key raw materials at competitive prices. Market prices of such raw materials may also be volatile due to factors beyond our control, such factors include, inter alia, general economic conditions, changes in the level of global demand and the availability of supply. Any substantial increase in the prices of these raw materials is likely to have a material adverse impact on our production costs. In the event of any significant increase in the cost of such raw materials, and should we be unable to pass on such costs to our customers on a timely basis, our business, profitability and financial performance will be adversely affected.

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the prices of our products.

We are subject to fluctuations in demand for our products due to a variety of factors, including general economic conditions, competition, product obsolescence, shifts in buying patterns, financial difficulties and budget constraints of our actual and potential customers and other factors. Some of our products may experience great price fluctuation.

While such factors may, in some periods, increase product sales, fluctuations in demand can also negatively impact in product sales. If demand for our products declines or the prices of our products decline because of general economic

conditions or for other reasons, our revenues and gross margin could be adversely affected.

We may be affected by disruptions to our processing facilities.

Our processing facilities are located at Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province, the PRC. The production facilities are subject to operational risks, such as industrial accidents, which could cause personal injury or loss of human life, the breakdown or failure of equipment, power supplies or processes, performance below expected levels of output or efficiency, obsolescence, labor disputes, natural disasters and the need to comply with relevant regulatory and requirements. From time to time, we may need to carry out planned shutdowns of our processing plants for routine maintenance, statutory inspections and testing and may need to shut down various plants for capacity expansions and equipment upgrades. In addition, due to the nature of our business, and despite compliance with requisite safety requirements and standards, the production process is still subject to operational risks, including discharges or releases of hazardous substances, exposure to contamination and leakages from other factories and operations in the vicinity. These operational risks may cause personal injury or loss of human life and could result in the imposition of civil and criminal penalties. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular production facility and on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Although we have taken precautions to minimize the risk of any significant operational problems at our production facilities, there can be no assurance that our business, results of operations and financial condition may not be adversely affected by disruptions caused by operational hazards at our production facilities, or at other factories and facilities in the vicinity. Moreover, our production processes are continuously being modified and updated. As a result of manufacturing process updates and improvements, from time to time, we may experience shutdowns, and disruptions to the operations.

The occurrence of any of the above events may cause us to stop or suspend our processing operations and we may not be able to deliver the products to our customers on a timely basis, which would have an adverse impact on its business, financial position and profitability.

Our insurance coverage may not adequately protect us against certain operating and other hazards which may have an adverse effect on our business.

We make substantial investments in complex manufacturing and production facilities and transportation equipment. Many of the production processes, raw materials and certain finished products are potentially destructive and dangerous in uncontrolled or catastrophic circumstances, including operating hazards, fires and explosions, and natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes and major equipment failures for which insurance may not be obtainable at a reasonable cost or at all. We maintain insurance policies covering losses due to fire and other calamities. We also maintain insurance policies for fixed assets, such as vehicles, machineries, facilities and buildings which cover against damage caused by certain accidents and natural disasters. Should an accident or natural disaster occur, it may cause significant property damage, disruption to operations and personal injuries and our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover such loss. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could suffer from damage to our reputation or lose all or a portion of production capacity as well as future revenues anticipated to derive from the relevant facilities. While we maintain coverage from insurance policies for our production facilities which are in line with the industry norms, we cannot assure you that our insurance coverage would be sufficient to cover all our potential losses.

Our profitability may be affected by a failure to compete effectively in a competitive environment.

We operate in a highly competitive environment and are subject to competition from both existing competitors and new market entrants. Rapid technological advances and aggressive pricing strategies by our competitors may continue to increase competition. In order to remain competitive, we must continue to improve our materials supply chain, foster production self-sufficiency, upgrade technology and manufacturing process and introduce new products to the market in a timely manner. Our ability to do so depends on factors both within and outside of our control and may be constrained by the distinct characteristics and production requirements of individual products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to improve production efficiency and maintain reasonable margins for all of

our existing products, or that we will be able to successfully introduce new products that are able to command higher margins. Some of our competitors may have superior financial, marketing, manufacturing, research and development and technological resources, greater brand name recognition and larger customer bases than it.

Accordingly, these competitors may have the ability to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies, adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products and/or services. There is no assurance that we will be able to continue competing successfully against present and future competitors.

Our management believes that the important factors to achieving success in our industry include maintaining customer loyalty by cultivating long-term customer relationships and maintaining the quality of our products and services. If we are unable to attain these, we may lose customers to our competitors and this will adversely affect our market share. Increased competition may also force us to lower our prices, thus reducing our profit margins and affecting our financial performance and condition. Such competition may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Our business may be adversely affected if our customers place lower than expected orders.

As is customary in our industry, we do not obtain firm and long-term volume purchase commitments from our customers. Although we may from time to time enter into sales agreements with our key customers which normally include general terms of sale, specification requirements and pricing policy, such agreements generally do not specify a minimum purchase volume or a specific purchase price. The precise terms for each shipment, such as pricing, product specifications and quantities, are normally confirmed at the time each order is placed.

Accordingly, we face the risk that our customers might place lower than expected orders, if at all, or cancel existing plans for orders. Although the customers might be contractually obliged to purchase products on specific terms from us for particular orders, we may be unable to or, for other business reasons, choose not to enforce our contractual rights if the customers terminate their orders. Cancellations, reductions or instructions to delay production by a significant customer could materially and adversely affect our results of operations by reducing our sales volume, as well as by possibly causing a delay in the customers' repayment of our expenditures for inventory and resulting in lower utilization of the manufacturing facilities, all of which may result in lower gross margins.

Our reputation and business may suffer if we fail to manufacture products within the acceptable quality range and optimal production yields, which could cause us to lose customers.

Product quality can be affected by a number of factors, including the level of contaminants in the manufacturing environment, the contamination of raw materials, equipment malfunction, process adjustments made to manufacture new products, interruptions in availability of utilities, deficiencies in quality control and inadequate sample testing. Many of our customers require stringent quality requirements in the procurement of their supplies.

We have in place stringent quality control processes as set out in the section "Quality Control" of this report and ensure that our raw materials, manufacturing systems and processes and products meet the highest standards of quality. If we fail to maintain high quality production standards, our reputation may suffer and customers may cancel their orders or return their products for replacement, which will materially and adversely affects our results of operations and financial condition. In the event we are unable to maintain such stringent quality control, we may be at risk of losing customers.

We may be unable to adapt to technological changes and other industry standards.

We operate in a technologically dependent industry and are required to quickly adapt to technological changes and industry standards as well as the changing needs of customers. In the event that we are unable to keep up with the technological developments and develop new products on time, or if we fail to anticipate and adapt to changes in our customers' requirements, our current products and technology may face the risk of becoming obsolete and we would not be able to fully meet our customers' needs. This may then result in a decrease in demand for our products and have a negative impact on our financial performance.

We may be exposed to risk of infringement of our intellectual property rights.

We rely primarily on patent, trademark, trade secret, copyright law and other contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property. Nevertheless, these afford only limited protection and the actions we may take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our proprietary technologies or other intellectual property rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. As of the date of this report, we own nine patents in the PRC in respect of UPR production and are in the midst of applying for four more patents.

Although our senior management personnel would, under the relevant PRC laws relating to duties of directors or the terms of their employment contracts, have a general duty of confidentiality, there is no assurance that there will be no unauthorized disclosure of our trade secrets or other proprietary information. In the event that there is a leakage of such trade secrets or proprietary information to our competitors and other third parties, it may limit our ability to maintain our competitive edge and to grow our business.

Further, as we have not yet received patent protection for some of our proprietary information, there is no assurance that we will obtain adequate remedies in the event of an unauthorized disclosure of the proprietary information to our competitors or other third parties. Should there be a loss of proprietary information, our operations, financial position and prospects may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to ensure the successful implementation of our future plans and strategies.

We intend to expand product lines and our distribution network. Such initiatives involve various risks including but not limited to the investment costs in establishing a distribution network within the PRC, setting up of new production facilities and offices and working capital requirements. There is no assurance that such future plans can be successfully implemented as the successful execution of such future plans will depend on several factors, some of which are not within our control, such as retaining and recruiting qualified and skilled staff, and the continued demand for our products by our customers. Failure to implement any part of our future plans or executing such plan costs effectively, may lead to a material adverse change in our operating environment or affect our ability to respond to market or industry changes, which may, in turn, adversely affect our business and financial results.

We are exposed to the credit risks of our customers.

Our business and financial results are dependent on the credit worthiness of our customers and this risk increases with, inter alia, the customer's proportion of purchases from us. We usually offer our customers credit terms of up to 120 days. There were certain collection problems for trade receivables during fiscal year 2017 and the Company has already made sufficient doubtful debts provision during the year. There is no assurance that we will not encounter more bad debt problems in the future. Should we experience any unexpected delay or difficulty in collections from our customers, our cash flow and financial results may be adversely affected.

In addition, any deterioration in the financial position of our customers may materially affect our profits and cash flow as these customers may default on their payments to us. We cannot assure you that such defaults will not increase in the future or that we will not experience cash flow problems as a result of such defaults. Should these develop into actual events, our business and financial results will be adversely affected.

We may require additional funding for future growth.

Our business and the nature of the industry in which we operate will require us to make substantial capital expenditures in terms of both plants, equipment and operations and for research and development capabilities. In particular, we may expand our production capacity in certain of our production facilities to cater to the expected increase in demand. These capital expenditures will be spent in advance of any additional sales to be generated by new or upgraded production facilities as a result of these expenditures. There is a risk that we may, in the future, incur operating losses if our net operating revenue does not adequately recover our capital expenditures.

The additional funding and capital expenditures is expected to be funded from proceeds from existing cash balances and credit lines, cash inflow from operations and existing and future bank borrowing. However, in the event of adverse market conditions in the future or changes in our growth, manufacturing process, product technologies, prices of machinery and equipment or interest rates, our actual expenditures may exceed our planned expenditures and we may not have sufficient sources of liquidity to effect the current operational plan and would need to secure additional financing from external sources. Our failure to obtain any required financing could impair our ability to both serve our existing clients base and develop new clients and could result in both a decrease in revenue and an increase in our loss.

To the extent that we require financing, we would intend to seek funding for our capital needs through the issuance of debt, preferred stock, common equity, loan guarantees, or a combination of these types of instruments. We may also seek to obtain financing through a private placement or a public offering, a consequence of which could include the sale or issuance of stock to third parties. To the extent additional funding is required, we cannot assure you that it will be able to get additional financing on any terms acceptable to us, and, if it is able to raise funds, it may be necessary for us to sell our securities at a price which is at a significant discount from the market price and on other terms which may be disadvantageous to us. In connection with any such financing, we may be required to provide registration rights to the investors. The price and terms of any financing which would be available to us could result in the issuance of a significant number of shares. If we are required to issue a significant number of shares, stockholders could suffer substantial dilution.

We are dependent on our “DELTA” brand.

We rely on our “DELTA” brand in the marketing and distribution of our products. We believe that we have built significant goodwill in our brand in terms of the quality of products and services and it is widely recognized by the fine chemical industry in the PRC. We consider our “DELTA” brand to be vital in promoting product recognition and customer loyalty. Hence, if there are any major defects in our products or adverse publicity on our brand, the goodwill in our brand will be adversely affected and our customers may lose confidence in our products. This will adversely affect our sales of products, hence affect our business and financial performance.

In order to protect our trademark, we registered our “DELTA” label as a trademark in the PRC on September 14, 2014. We rely on PRC trademark laws but there is no assurance that this means of protecting our trademark will be effective or that our competitors will not adopt product names or trademarks that are similar to ours. We are also vulnerable to attempts by third parties to pass off their products as ours by using our trademark. Adequate protection of our intellectual property is important to our business. Although we may take legal action against those who infringe our intellectual property rights, it may need to incur substantial time and resources and there is no assurance that we will be able to stop or prevent such infringement completely. Unauthorized use of our trademarks could adversely affect our performance and business reputation. Should such counterfeit products be of inferior quality, the goodwill in our brand may be eroded. Hence, our business and financial performance will be adversely affected if we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights effectively.

Defective or non-compliant products may lead to significant liability and exposure to negative publicity which would adversely affect our business and profits.

Our products are sold mainly to manufacturers. Although we have not faced any adverse claims or complaints regarding our products to date, there can be no assurance that our products will not cause personal injury or health complications to users. Further, in the event that our products are defective or non-compliant with specifications, we may be liable to complaints, lawsuits and claims from our customers which in turn could generate negative publicity and materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition. Any successful product liability claim against us may adversely affect our business and reputation. A product liability claim, even without merit, could result in us incurring significant expenses and expending substantial time and efforts of our management in defending such a claim. Even if we are able to successfully defend any such claim, there can be no assurance that our customers will not lose confidence in our products, thereby affecting our business and reputation.

Defective or non-compliant products may lead to significant liability exposure as the company does not maintain product liability insurance coverage.

In the event our products are defective or non-compliant with specifications, we may be liable to complaints, lawsuits and claims from our customers, which could result in liability claims. We do not maintain any product liability insurance coverage to offset any such liability and, as a result, any such claims could potentially lead to significant losses in the event of an adverse claim or complaint concerning our products.

Because our contracts are individual purchase orders and not long-term agreements, the results of our operations can vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

We currently do not have any long-term contracts with our customers for our products. While we do not depend on any single customer for a significant portion of our revenues, there is a risk that existing customers will elect not to do business with us in the future or will experience financial difficulties. There is also a risk that our customers will attempt to impose new or additional requirements on it that reduce the profitability of those customers for us. If we do not develop relationships with new customers, we may not be able to increase, or even maintain, our revenue, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and/or prospects may be materially adversely affected.

Our top customer accounts for approximately 9% of our total orders and the loss of our top customer would negatively affect our business.

Our top customer accounts for approximately 9% of our overall business. If we lose our top customer without finding a new customer or customers, this could result in a significant loss of revenue to our business.

Our top supplier accounts for approximately 26% of our total goods required for the products we develop and the loss of this supplier could cause significant disruption in our supply chain and the development of our products.

Our largest supplier accounts for approximately 26% of the total raw materials we require to produce our products. In the event we lose this supplier for any reason, there can be no assurance that there will not be a significant disruption in the supply of raw materials to our business or that we would be able to locate alternative suppliers of materials of comparable quality at an acceptable price, or at all. Identifying a suitable supplier is an involved process that requires us to become satisfied with their quality control, responsiveness and service, financial stability and labor and other ethical practices. Any delays, interruption or increased costs in the supply of materials could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet customer demand for our products and result in lower net revenue and income from operations both in the short and long-term.

Potential claims alleging infringement of third party's intellectual property by us could harm our ability to compete and result in significant expense to us and loss of significant rights.

From time to time, third parties may assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to our business. Any claims that our products or processes, whether in relation to the specific circumstances set out above or otherwise, infringe the intellectual property rights of others, regardless of the merit or resolution of such claims, could cause us to incur significant costs in responding to, defending, and resolving such claims, and may divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel away from the business. As a result of such intellectual property infringement claims, we could be required or otherwise decide it is appropriate to pay third-party infringement claims; discontinue manufacturing, using, or selling particular products subject to infringement claims; discontinue using the technology or processes subject to infringement claims; develop other technology not subject to infringement claims, which could be time-consuming and costly or may not be possible; and/or license technology from the third-party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in unexpected expenses or require us to recognize an impairment of our assets, which would reduce the value of the assets and increase expenses. In addition, if we alter or discontinue the production of affected items, our revenue could be negatively impacted.

Risks Relating to Our New Tea Business

Our development and launch of the Mingyuntang stores will require a significant investment and commitment of resources, is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, and ultimately may not prove successful.

We intend to invest significantly in the development and launch of our Mingyuntang brand tea beverage stores. Such endeavor involves significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from our existing business in the chemicals industry, insufficient revenues to offset liabilities and expenses associated with developing, launching and growing the new line of business, inadequate return of capital on our investments, not accurately predicting consumer tastes and the market opportunity for tea stores, inability to respond in a timely manner to consumer desires and demands, and unidentified issues not discovered in our due diligence and planning. Because the introduction of and investment in a new line of business is inherently risky, no assurance can be given that the Mingyuntang brand will ultimately be successful or that it will not materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, and operating results.

Continued innovation and the successful development and timely launch of new products are critical to our financial results and achievement of our growth strategy.

Achievement of our growth strategy is dependent, among other things, on our ability to extend the product offerings of our Mingyuntang brand and introduce innovative new products, including new tea beverages or light foods. Although we devote significant focus to the development of new products, we may not be successful in developing innovative new products or our new products may not be commercially successful. Additionally, our new product introductions are often time sensitive, and thus failure to deliver innovations on schedule could be detrimental to our ability to successfully launch such new products, in addition to potentially harming our reputation and customer loyalty. Our financial results and our ability to maintain or improve our competitive position will depend on our ability to effectively gauge the direction of our key marketplaces and successfully identify, develop, manufacture, market and sell new or improved products in these changing marketplaces.

Due to the seasonality of many of our products and other factors such as adverse weather conditions, our operating results are subject to fluctuations.

Because of the seasonality of our business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year. The impact on sales volume and operating results due to the timing and extent of these factors can significantly impact our business. For these reasons, quarterly operating results should not be relied upon as indications of our future performance.

The sales of our products are influenced to some extent by weather conditions in the geographies in which we operate. Unusually cold weather during the winter months or unusually hot weather during the summer months may have a temporary decrease on the demand for some of our products and contribute to lower sales, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations for such periods.

Changes in the beverage environment and retail landscape could impact our financial results.

The beverage environment is rapidly evolving as a result of, among other things, changes in consumer preferences; shifting consumer tastes and needs; changes in consumer lifestyles; and competitive product and pricing pressures. In addition, the beverage retail landscape is dynamic and constantly evolving, not only in emerging and developing marketplaces, where modern trade is growing at a faster pace than traditional trade outlets, but also in developed marketplaces, where discounters and value stores, as well as the volume of transactions through e-commerce, are growing at a rapid pace. If we are unable to successfully adapt to the rapidly changing environment and retail landscape, our share of sales, volume growth and overall financial results could be negatively affected.

Price increases may not be sufficient to offset cost increases and maintain profitability or may result in sales volume declines.

We may be able to pass some or all ingredient, energy and other input cost increases to customers by increasing the selling prices of our products or decreasing the size of our products; however, higher product prices or decreased product sizes may also result in a reduction in sales volume and/or consumption. If we are not able to increase our selling prices or reduce product sizes sufficiently to offset increased raw material, energy or other input costs, including packaging, direct labor, overhead and employee benefits, or if our sales volume decreases significantly, there could be a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our long-term purchase commitments for certain strategic ingredients critical for the production of our products could impair our ability to be flexible in our business without penalty.

In order to ensure a continuous supply of high quality ingredients, some of our future inventory purchase obligations may include long-term purchase commitments for certain strategic raw materials critical for the manufacture of pods and appliances. The timing of these may not always coincide with the period in which we need the supplies to fulfill customer demand. This could lead to higher and more variable inventory levels and/or higher ingredient costs.

Investment in our new line of business could disrupt the Company's ongoing business and present risks not originally contemplated.

The Company will invest in its new tea business line, Mingyuntang. New ventures are inherently risky and may not be successful. In evaluating such endeavors, we are required to make difficult judgments regarding the value of business strategies, opportunities, technologies and other assets, and the risks and cost of potential liabilities. Furthermore, these investments involve certain other risks and uncertainties, including the risks involved with entering new competitive categories or regions, the difficulty in integrating the new business, the challenges in achieving strategic objectives and other benefits expected from our investment, the diversion of our attention and resources from our operations and other initiatives, the potential impairment of acquired assets and liabilities and the performance of underlying products, capabilities or technologies.

Our failure to accurately forecast customer demand for our products, or to quickly adjust to forecast changes, could adversely affect our business and financial results.

There is inherent risk in forecasting demand due to the uncertainties involved in assessing the current level of maturity of the tea and light foods component of our business. We will be setting target levels for the production of our beverages and foods in advance of customer orders based upon our forecasts of customer demand.

If our forecasts exceed demand, we could experience excess inventory in the short-term, excess manufacturing capacity in the short and long-term, and/or price decreases, all of which could impact our financial performance. In addition, we may be contractually bound to minimum purchase commitments over a period of time which exceed customer demand. Alternatively, if demand exceeds our forecasts significantly beyond our current production capacity, we may not be able to satisfy customer demand, which could result in a loss of market share if our competitors are able to meet customer demands. A failure to accurately predict the level of demand for our products could adversely affect our net revenues and net income.

Risks Relating to Doing Business in the PRC

Our subsidiaries, main operations and assets are located in the PRC. Shareholders may not be accorded the same rights and protection that would be accorded under the US law. In addition, it would be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against our PRC subsidiaries and our officers and directors.

We are a holding company and all of our operations and assets are held in overseas subsidiaries. Our PRC subsidiaries, Jiangsu Delta and Binhai Deda were established in the PRC, and their main operations and assets are located in the PRC. Our PRC subsidiaries, main operations and assets are therefore subject to the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC. In addition, a majority of our officers and directors are non-residents of the United States and substantially all their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it could be more difficult for investors to effect service of process in the United States, or to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against any of our PRC subsidiaries or any of these persons.

Our business is subject to certain PRC laws and regulations.

Our business and operations in the PRC are subject to government rules and regulations, including environmental, working safety, road transportation and health regulations. Any changes in such government regulations may have a negative impact on our business.

Breaches or non-compliance with these PRC laws and regulations may result in the suspension, withdrawal or termination of our business licenses or permits, or the imposition of penalties, by the relevant authorities. Our PRC subsidiaries' business licenses are also granted for a finite period and any extension thereof is subject to the approval of the relevant authorities. Any suspension, withdrawal, termination or refusal to extend our PRC subsidiaries' business licenses or permits would cause the cessation of production of certain or all of our products, and this would adversely affect our PRC subsidiaries' business, financial performance and prospects.

Uncertainty in the PRC legal system may make it difficult for us to predict the outcome of any disputes that we may be involved in.

The PRC legal system is based on the PRC Constitution and is made up of written laws, regulations, circulars and directives. The PRC government is still in the process of developing its legal system, so as to meet the needs of investors and to encourage foreign investment. As the PRC economy is generally developing at a faster pace than its legal system, some degree of uncertainty exists in connection with whether and how existing laws and regulations will apply to certain events or circumstances.

Some of the laws and regulations, and the interpretation, implementation and enforcement thereof, are still subject to policy changes. There is no assurance that the introduction of new laws, changes to existing laws and the interpretation or application thereof or the delays in obtaining approvals from the relevant authorities will not have an adverse impact on our PRC subsidiaries' business, financial performance and prospects.

Further, precedents on the interpretation, implementation and enforcement of the PRC laws and regulations are limited, and unlike other common law countries such as the United States, decisions on precedent cases are not binding on lower courts. As such, the outcome of dispute resolutions may not be consistent or predictable as in the other more developed jurisdictions and it may be difficult to obtain swift or equitable enforcement of the laws in the PRC, or obtain enforcement of judgment by a court of another jurisdiction.

New rules on mergers and acquisitions of domestic enterprise by foreign investors.

In particular, on August 8, 2006, Ministry of Commerce ("MOC"), China Security and Regulatory Commission ("CSRC"), State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") and State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the PRC ("SAIC"), State Administration for Taxation ("SAT") and National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC") promulgated the Provisions on the Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprise by Foreign Investors ("M&A Regulations" or "Provision 10"), which came into effect on September 8, 2006 and was revised on June 22, 2009 by MOC. The Provision 10 was supplemented by the Provisions on indirect issuance of securities overseas by a

domestic enterprise or overseas listing of its securities for trading issued by CSRC on by the Guidelines on Domestic Enterprises indirectly issuing securities overseas or listing and trading their securities overseas ("CSRC Guidelines") issued by the CSRC on September 21, 2006.

In the opinion of our PRC Counsel, Jingtian & Gongcheng, based on its understanding of current PRC laws and regulations, Provision 10 does not apply to each of Jiangsu Delta acquisition by Zhengxin International, Jiangsu Delta acquisition by Delta and Zhengxin R&D acquisition by Jiangsu Delta (collectively the "PRC Acquisitions"), and hence the PRC Acquisitions are not subject to the MOC's approval.

However, there is no assurance that the relevant Chinese government agency, including the CSRC, would reach the same conclusion as our PRC Counsel. If the CSRC or any other Chinese regulatory bodies subsequently determine that we need to obtain the CSRC approval for our acquisition of PRC subsidiaries, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from the CSRC or other Chinese regulatory bodies. This may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, remittance of profits as well as the trading prices of our shares.

Failure of our PRC resident shareholders to comply with regulations on foreign exchange registration of overseas investment by PRC residents could cause us to lose our ability to contribute capital to our PRC subsidiaries and remit profits out of the PRC as dividends.

The Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents to Engage in Overseas Financing and Round Trip Investment via Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles (“Circular 75”), issued by the SAFE and effective on November 1, 2005, regulates the foreign exchange matters in relation to the use of a “special purpose vehicle” by PRC residents to seek offshore equity financing and conduct a “round trip investment” in China. Under Circular 75, a “special purpose vehicle” refers to an offshore entity directly established or indirectly controlled by PRC resident natural or legal persons (“PRC residents”) for the purpose of seeking offshore equity financing using assets or interests owned by such PRC residents in onshore companies, while “round trip investment” refers to the direct investment in China by such PRC residents through the “special purpose vehicles,” including, without limitation, establishing foreign-invested enterprises and using such foreign-invested enterprises to purchase or control onshore assets through contractual arrangements. Circular 75 requires that, before establishing or controlling a “special purpose vehicle”, PRC residents and PRC entities are required to complete a foreign exchange registration with the competent local branches of the SAFE for their overseas investments. After the completion of a round-trip investment or the overseas equity financing, the PRC residents are required to go through foreign exchange registration alteration formalities of overseas investment in respect of net assets of special purpose vehicles that such PRC residents hold and the variation thereof.

In addition, an amendment to the registration is required if there is a material change in the “special purpose vehicle,” such as increase or reduction of share capital and transfer of shares. Failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in Circular 75 may result in restrictions on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant foreign-invested enterprises, including the payment of dividends and other distributions, such as proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to its offshore parent or affiliate and the capital inflow from the offshore parent, and may also subject the relevant PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

We have requested our current PRC resident shareholders and/or beneficial owners to disclose whether they or their shareholders or beneficial owners fall within the scope of the Circular 75 and urged PRC residents to register with the local SAFE branch as required under the Circular 75. Our affiliates subject to the SAFE registration requirements, including Mr. Xin Chao and Mr. Lei Shen, have informed us that they have made their initial registrations with SAFE dated June 5, 2013. The failure of our PRC resident shareholders and/or beneficial owners to timely amend their SAFE registrations pursuant to the Circular 75 or the failure of our future shareholders and/or beneficial owners who are PRC residents to comply with the registration requirement set forth in the Circular 75 may subject such shareholders, beneficial owners and/or our PRC subsidiaries to fines and legal sanctions. Any such failure may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries’ ability to distribute dividends to us or otherwise adversely affect our business.

The PRC government could restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay certain expenses as they come due or may restrict which limit the payment of dividends from the Company.

Our results and financial conditions are highly susceptible to changes in the PRC's political, economic and social conditions as our revenue is currently wholly derived from our operations in the PRC.

Since 1978, the PRC government has undertaken various reforms of its economic systems. Such reforms have resulted in economic growth for the PRC in the last three decades. However, many of the reforms are unprecedented or experimental, and are expected to be refined and modified from time to time. Other political, economic and social factors may also lead to further readjustment of the reform measures. This refinement and adjustment process may consequently have a material impact on our operations in the PRC or a material adverse impact on our financial performance. Our results and financial condition may be adversely affected by changes in the PRC's political, economic and social conditions and by changes in policies of the PRC government or changes in laws, regulations or the interpretation or implementation thereof.

Dividends payable to us by our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to PRC withholding taxes, dividends distributed to our non-PRC investors and gains realized by our non-PRC shareholders from the transfer of our securities may be subject to PRC withholding taxes under the Enterprise Income Tax Law.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law (“EIT Law”) imposes a 10% withholding income tax on dividends generated on or after January 1, 2008 and distributed by a resident enterprise to its foreign investors, if such foreign investors are considered as non-resident enterprises without any establishment or place of business within China or if the received dividends have no connection with such foreign investors’ establishment or place of business within China, unless such foreign investors’ jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. The British Virgin Islands, where we are incorporated, does not have such tax treaty with China. According to the Arrangement between Mainland of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income in August 2006, dividends paid by a foreign invested enterprise, or FIE, to its foreign investors in Hong Kong will be subject to withholding tax at a preferential rate of no more than 5% (if the foreign investor owns directly at least 25% of the shares of the FIE). The State Administration of Taxation further promulgated a circular, or Circular 601, on October 27, 2009, which provides that tax treaty benefits will be denied to “conduit” or shell companies without business substance and that a beneficial ownership analysis will be used based on a “substance-over-form” principle to determine whether or not to grant the tax treaty benefits. Our subsidiaries in China are directly invested in and held by a Hong Kong registered entity. If we are regarded as a non-resident enterprise and our Hong Kong entity regarded as resident enterprise, then our Hong Kong entity may be required to pay a 10% withholding tax on any dividends payable to it. If our Hong Kong entity is regarded as non-resident enterprises, then our subsidiaries in China will be required to pay a 5% withholding tax for any dividends payable to our Hong Kong entities provided that specific conditions are met. However, it is still unclear at this stage whether Circular 601 applies to dividends from our PRC subsidiaries paid to our Hong Kong subsidiary and if our Hong Kong subsidiary were not considered as “beneficial owner” of any dividends from our PRC subsidiaries, the dividends payable to our Hong Kong subsidiary would be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%. In either case, the amount of funds available to us, including the payment of dividends to our shareholders, could be materially reduced. In addition, because there remains uncertainty regarding the concept of “the place of de facto management body,” if we are regarded as a resident enterprise, under the EIT Law, any dividends to be distributed by us to our non-PRC shareholders will be subject to PRC withholding tax. We also cannot guarantee that any gains realized by such non-PRC shareholders from the transfer of our shares will not be subject to PRC withholding tax. If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold PRC income tax on dividends payable to our non-PRC shareholders or any gains realized by our non-PRC shareholders from transfer of our shares, their investment in our shares may be materially and adversely affected.

We may be subject to a significant withholding tax should equity transfers by our non-resident enterprises be determined to have been done without a reasonable business purpose.

In December 2009, the State Administration of Tax in China issued a circular on strengthening the management of proceeds from equity transfers by non-resident enterprises and requires foreign entities to report indirect sales of resident enterprises. If the existence of the overseas intermediary holding company is disregarded due to lack of reasonable business purpose or substance, gains on such sale are subject to PRC withholding tax. Due to limited

guidance and implementation history of the circular, significant judgment is required in determining the existence of a reasonable business purpose by considering multiple factors, such as the form and substance of the arrangement, time of establishment of the foreign entity, relationship between each step of the arrangement, relationship between each component of the arrangement, implementation of the arrangement and the changes in the financial position of all parties involved in the transaction. Although we believe that our transactions during all the periods presented would be determined to have reasonable business purposes, should this not be the case, we would be subject to a significant withholding tax that could materially and adversely impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Uncertainty in the interpretation of PRC tax regulations may have a negative impact on our business operations, our acquisition or restructuring strategy or the value of our investment in it.

Pursuant to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 698, issued by the State Administration of Taxation in December 2009, with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests of a PRC resident enterprise indirectly by disposition of the equity interests of an overseas non-public holding company, or an Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that: (i) has an effective tax rate of less than 12.5% or (ii) does not impose income tax on foreign income of its residents, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, must report to the competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise this Indirect Transfer. Using a “substance over form” principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than fair market value, the relevant tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable income of the transaction.

On March 28, 2011, the State Administration of Taxation released SAT Public Notice (2011) No. 24, or SAT Public Notice 24, to clarify several issues related to Circular 698. SAT Public Notice 24 became effective on April 1, 2011. According to SAT Public Notice 24, the term “effective tax rate” refers to the effective tax rate on the gain derived from disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company; and the term “does not impose income tax” refers to the cases where the gain derived from disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company is not subject to income tax in the country/region where the overseas holding company is a resident.

There is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698. For example, while the term “Indirect Transfer” is not clearly defined, it is understood that the relevant PRC tax authorities have jurisdiction regarding requests for information over a wide range of foreign entities having no direct contact with China. Moreover, the relevant authority has not yet promulgated any formal provisions or made any formal declaration as to the process and format for reporting an Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority of the relevant PRC resident enterprise. In addition, there are no formal declarations with regard to how to determine whether a foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement in order to reduce, avoid or defer PRC tax. SAT Circular 698 may be determined by the tax authorities to be applicable to previous investments by non-resident investors in its company, if any of such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose. As a result, we and our existing non-resident investors may be at risk of being taxed under SAT Circular 698 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Circular 698 or to establish that we should not be taxed under SAT Circular 698, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-resident investors’ investments in us. We have conducted and may conduct transactions involving our corporate structure. We cannot assure you that the PRC tax authorities will not, at their discretion, adjust any capital gains and impose tax return filing obligations on us or require us to provide assistance for the investigation of PRC tax authorities with respect thereto. Any PRC tax imposed on a transfer of our shares or any adjustment of such gains would cause us to incur additional costs and may have a negative impact on the value of your investment in us.

PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds from the offerings of any securities to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries.

As an offshore holding company, our ability to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries is subject to PRC regulations and approvals. These regulations and approvals may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds we received in the past or will receive in the future from the offerings of securities to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries, and impair our ability to fund and expand our business which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and result of operations.

For example, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues concerning Administration Improvement of Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or Circular 142, on August 29, 2008. Under Circular 142, registered capital of a foreign-invested company settled in RMB converted from foreign currencies may only be used within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments in the PRC. In addition, foreign-invested companies may not change how they use such capital without the SAFE's approval, and may not in any case use such capital to repay RMB loans if they have not used the proceeds of such loans. Furthermore, the SAFE promulgated a circular on November 9, 2010, or Circular 59, which requires the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from offshore offerings to be closely examined and the net proceeds to be settled in the manner described in the offering documents. In addition, to strengthen Circular 142, on November 9, 2011, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on Further Clarifying and Regulating Relevant Issues Concerning the Administration of Foreign Exchange under Capital Account, or Circular 45, which prohibits a foreign invested company from converting its registered capital in foreign exchange currency into RMB for the purpose of making domestic equity investments, granting entrusted loans, repaying inter-company loans, and repaying bank loans that have been transferred to a third party. Circular 142, Circular 59 and Circular 45 may significantly limit our ability to transfer the net proceeds from offerings of our securities or any future offering to our PRC subsidiaries and convert the net proceeds into RMB, which may adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business in the PRC.

Currency fluctuations and restrictions on currency exchange may adversely affect our business, including limiting our ability to convert RMB into foreign currencies and, if RMB were to decline in value, reducing our revenues and profits in U.S. dollar terms.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and our operations in China use RMB as functional currencies. The majority of our revenues derived and expenses incurred are in Chinese RMB with a relatively small amount in U.S. dollars. We are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any of these currencies. For example, the value of the RMB depends to a large extent on Chinese government policies and China's domestic and international economic and political developments, as well as supply and demand in the local market. Starting July 2005, the Chinese government changed its policy of pegging the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the RMB has fluctuated within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. It is possible that the Chinese government will adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in more significant fluctuations of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

The income statements of our China operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency-denominated transactions results in reduced revenues, operating expenses and net income for our non-U.S. operations. Similarly, to the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of RMB denominated transactions results in increased revenues, operating expenses and net income for our non-U.S. operations. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we convert the financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the non-U.S. subsidiaries' financial statements will similarly be affected.

We have not entered into agreements or purchased instruments to hedge our exchange rate risks, although we may do so in the future. The availability and effectiveness of any hedging transaction may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exchange rate risks.

Although Chinese governmental policies were introduced in 1996 to allow the convertibility of RMB into foreign currency for current account items, conversion of RMB into foreign exchange for most of the capital items, such as foreign direct investment, loans or securities, requires the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. These approvals, however, do not guarantee the availability of foreign currency. We cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain all required conversion approvals for our operations or that Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose greater restrictions on the convertibility of RMB in the future. Because a significant amount of our future revenues are in the form of RMB, our inability to obtain the requisite approvals or any future restrictions on currency exchanges could limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in RMB to fund our business activities outside China, or to repay non-RMB-denominated obligations, including our debt obligations, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictions on paying dividends or making other payments to us by our subsidiaries in China.

We are a holding company and do not have any assets or conduct any business operations in China other than our investments in our subsidiaries in China. As a result, if our non-China operations require cash from China, we would depend on dividend payments from our subsidiaries in China. We cannot make any assurance that we can continue to receive payments from our subsidiaries in China. In addition, under Chinese law, our subsidiaries are only allowed to pay dividends to us out of their distributable earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Moreover, our Chinese subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective after-tax profit each year, if any, to fund certain mandated reserve funds, unless these reserves have reached 50% of their registered capital. These reserve funds are not payable or distributable as cash dividends. For Chinese subsidiaries with after-tax profits for the periods presented, the difference between after-tax profits as calculated under PRC accounting standards and U.S. GAAP relates primarily to share-based compensation expenses and intangible assets amortization expenses, which are not pushed down to our subsidiaries under PRC accounting standards. In addition, under the EIT Law and its implementing Rules, dividends generated from our PRC subsidiaries after January 1, 2008 and payable to their immediate holding company incorporated in Hong Kong generally will be subject to a withholding tax rate of 10% (unless the PRC tax authorities determine that our Hong Kong subsidiary is a resident enterprise). If certain conditions and requirements under the Arrangement between the Mainland of 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 Income entered into between Hong Kong and the PRC and other related PRC laws and regulations are met, the withholding rate could be reduced to 5%.

The Chinese government also imposes controls on the convertibility of RMB into foreign currencies and the remittance of currency out of China in certain cases. We have experienced and may continue to experience difficulties in completing the administrative procedures necessary to obtain and remit foreign currency. If we or any of our subsidiaries are unable to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from our operations through these contractual or dividend arrangements, we may be unable to effectively finance our operations or pay dividends on our ordinary shares.

PRC laws and regulations establish more complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

A number of PRC laws and regulations, including the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors adopted by six PRC regulatory agencies in 2006, or the M&A Rules, the Antimonopoly Law, and the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce in August 2011, or the Security Review Rules, have established procedures and requirements that are expected to make merger and acquisition activities in China by foreign investors more time consuming and complex. These include requirements in some instances that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change of control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, or that the approval from the

Ministry of Commerce be obtained in circumstances where overseas companies established or controlled by PRC enterprises or residents acquire affiliated domestic companies. PRC laws and regulations also require certain merger and acquisition transactions to be subject to merger control review or security review.

The Security Review Rules were formulated to implement the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, also known as Circular 6, which was promulgated in 2011. Under these rules, a security review is required for mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors having “national defense and security” concerns and mergers and acquisitions by which foreign investors may acquire the “de facto control” of domestic enterprises have “national security” concerns. In addition, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors is subject to the security review, the Ministry of Commerce will look into the substance and actual impact of the transaction. The Security Review Rules further prohibit foreign investors from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions.

There is no requirement for foreign investors in those mergers and acquisitions transactions already completed prior to the promulgation of Circular 6 to submit such transactions to the Ministry of Commerce for security review. As we have already obtained the “de facto control” over our affiliated PRC entities prior to the effectiveness of these rules, we do not believe we are required to submit our existing contractual arrangements to the Ministry of Commerce for security review.

However, as these rules are relatively new and there is a lack of clear statutory interpretation on the implementation of the same, there is no assurance that the Ministry of Commerce will not apply these national security review-related rules to the acquisition of equity interest in our PRC subsidiaries. If we are found to be in violation of the Security Review Rules and other PRC laws and regulations with respect to the merger and acquisition activities in China, or fail to obtain any of the required approvals, the relevant regulatory authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including levying fines, confiscating our income, revoking our PRC subsidiaries' business or operating licenses, requiring us to restructure or unwind the relevant ownership structure or operations. Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations and may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, if the business of any target company that we plan to acquire falls into the ambit of security review, we may not be able to successfully acquire such company either by equity or asset acquisition, capital contribution or through any contractual arrangement. We may grow our business in part by acquiring other companies operating in our industry. Complying with the requirements of the relevant regulations to complete such transactions could be time consuming, and any required approval processes, including approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

The PRC Labor Contract Law and its implementing rules may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The PRC Labor Contract Law became effective and was implemented on January 1, 2008. The PRC Labor Contract Law has reinforced the protection for employees who, under the PRC Labor Contract Law, have the right, among others, to have written labor contracts, to enter into labor contracts with no fixed terms under certain circumstances, to receive overtime wages and to terminate or alter terms in labor contracts. Furthermore, the PRC Labor Contract Law establishes additional restrictions and increases the costs involved with dismissing employees. As the PRC Labor Contract Law is relatively new, there remains significant uncertainty as to its interpretation and application by the PRC Government. In the event that we decide to significantly reduce our workforce, the PRC Labor Contract Law could adversely affect our ability to do so in a timely and cost effective manner, and our results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, for employees whose contracts include non-competition terms, the Labor Contract Law requires us to pay monthly compensation after such employment is terminated, which will increase our operating expenses.

Failure by our PRC shareholders or beneficial owners to make required foreign exchange filings and registrations may prevent us from distributing dividends and expose us to liabilities under the PRC laws.

The Circular on Relevant Issues concerning Foreign Exchange Administration of Overseas Investment and Financing and Return Investments Conducted by Domestic Residents through Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles ("SAFE Circular No. 37"), which was promulgated by SAFE and became effective on July 14, 2014, requires a PRC individual resident ("PRC Resident") to register with the local SAFE branch before he or she contributes assets or equity interests in an overseas special purpose vehicle ("Offshore SPV") that is directly established or controlled by the PRC Resident

for the purpose of conducting investment or financing. Following the initial registration, the PRC Resident is also required to register with the local SAFE branch for any major change in respect of the Offshore SPV, including, among other things, any major change of a PRC Resident shareholder, name or term of operation of the Offshore SPV, or any increase or reduction of the Offshore SPV's registered capital, share transfer or swap, merger or division. Failure to comply with the registration procedures of SAFE Circular No. 37 may result in penalties and sanctions, including the imposition of restrictions on the ability of the Offshore SPV's PRC subsidiary to distribute dividends to its overseas parent.

Our existing PRC Resident shareholders and beneficial owners currently are subject to the registration procedures under SAFE Circular No. 37. However, as SAFE Circular No. 37 was recently promulgated, it is unclear how this regulation and any future regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions will be interpreted, amended or implemented by the relevant government authorities. It cannot be predicted that how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategies. Any failure by our PRC Resident shareholders or beneficial owners to make the updates with SAFE may subject the relevant PRC Resident shareholders or beneficial owners to penalties, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to make distributions or pay dividends, or affect our ownership structure and capital inflow from our offshore subsidiaries. As such, our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity as well as our ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to our shareholders may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, and any failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our revenues and competitive position.

We believe that trademarks, trade secrets, patents, copyrights, and other intellectual property we use are important to our business. We rely on a combination of trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection laws in China and other jurisdictions, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property and our brand. We have invested significant resources to develop our own intellectual property and acquire licenses to use and distribute the intellectual property of others. A failure to maintain or protect these rights could harm our business. In addition, any unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties may adversely affect our current and future revenues and our reputation.

The validity, enforceability and scope of protection available under intellectual property laws in the PRC are uncertain and still evolving. Implementation and enforcement of PRC intellectual property-related laws have historically been deficient and ineffective. Accordingly, protection of intellectual property rights in the PRC may not be as effective as in the United States or other western countries. Furthermore, policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology is difficult and expensive, and we may need to resort to litigation to enforce or defend patents issued to us or our other intellectual property or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of our proprietary rights or those of others. Such litigation and an adverse determination in any such litigation, if any, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

There are defects in our titles of or rights to use our properties.

We have not received the record of completion acceptance from the relevant authority for our facilities used in our production and storage (“Properties”). We do not have valid title or right to the said Properties. Any dispute or claim in relation to the title to the Properties, including any litigation involving allegations of illegal or unauthorized use of the Properties, may materially and adversely affect our operations, financial condition, reputation and future growth. However, we are in the process of applying to the relevant authority to obtain the completion acceptance for the Properties.

One of our subsidiaries is conducting certain business that is beyond its approved production capacity.

Jiangsu Delta is producing 30,000 tons of PCT/OCT series and downstream products per annum, which are beyond the approved annual production capacity of 10,000 tons. As a result, Jiangsu Delta might face a penalty of RMB 500,000 to RMB 1,000,000 by the relevant governmental authority. However, Jiangsu Delta has applied to relevant authority to increase Jiangsu Delta’s annual approved production capacity to 30,000 tons. In the event that such

application is denied, Jiangsu Delta will have to reduce its actual production under the approved capacity. As a result, our production might not keep up with the demand of our customers, which may adversely affect our revenue and financial conditions.

Risks Relating to Our Securities

The market price of our ordinary shares is volatile, leading to the possibility of its value being depressed at a time when you want to sell your holdings.

The market price of our ordinary shares and warrants is volatile, and this volatility may continue. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, may cause the market price of our ordinary shares to fluctuate significantly. These factors include:

- our earnings releases, actual or anticipated changes in our earnings, fluctuations in our operating results or our failure to meet the expectations of financial market analysts and investors;
- changes in financial estimates by us or by any securities analysts who might cover our stock;
- speculation about our business in the press or the investment community;
- significant developments relating to our relationships with our customers or suppliers;
- stock market price and volume fluctuations of other publicly traded companies and, in particular, those that are in the same industry as we are;
- customer demand for our products;
- investor perceptions of the chemical industry in general and our company in particular;
- the operating and stock performance of comparable companies;
- general economic conditions and trends;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretation or principles;
- loss of external funding sources;
- failure to maintain compliance with NASDAQ rules;
- sales of our ordinary shares, including sales by our directors, officers or significant shareholders; and
- additions or departures of key personnel.

Securities class action litigation is often instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their share price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and divert our management's attention and resources. Moreover, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations for reasons unrelated to operating performance of particular companies. For example, in July 2008, the securities markets in the United States, China and other jurisdictions experienced the largest decline in share prices since September 2001. These market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our ordinary shares, warrants and other interests in our company at a time when you want to sell your interest in us.

If we fail to comply with the continued listing requirements of NASDAQ, we would face possible delisting, which would result in a limited public market for our shares and make obtaining future debt or equity financing more

difficult for us.

Our ordinary shares are traded and listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “DELT” and our warrants are traded and listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “DELTW.” The ordinary shares and warrants may be delisted if we fail to maintain certain listing requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market, or NASDAQ.

Delta

On September 14, 2018, we received a letter from the Listing Qualifications staff of The Nasdaq Stock Market (“NASDAQ”) notifying us that for the preceding 30 consecutive business days our ordinary share did not maintain a minimum closing bid price of at least \$1.00 per share as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). We have a grace period of 180 calendar days, or until March 13, 2019, to regain compliance with the minimum closing bid price requirement for continued listing.

If we fail to comply with the requirements for continued listing on The NASDAQ Capital Market again in the future, we cannot assure you that we will be able to regain compliance. If our securities lose their status on The NASDAQ Capital Market, our securities would likely trade in the over-the-counter market. If our securities were to trade on the over-the-counter market, selling our securities could be more difficult because smaller quantities of securities would likely be bought and sold, transactions could be delayed, and security analysts’ coverage of us may be reduced. In addition, in the event our securities are delisted, broker-dealers have certain regulatory burdens imposed upon them, which may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our securities, further limiting the liquidity of our securities. These factors could result in lower prices and larger spreads in the bid and ask prices for our securities. Such delisting from The NASDAQ Capital Market and continued or further declines in our share price could also greatly impair our ability to raise additional necessary capital through equity or debt financing, and could significantly increase the ownership dilution to shareholders caused by our issuing equity in financing or other transactions.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control procedures in place, we are still exposed to potential risks from legislation requiring companies to evaluate controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, we have evaluated our internal controls systems in order to allow management to report on the system and process evaluation and testing required in an effort to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404. As a result, we have incurred additional expenses and a diversion of management's time.

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, a material misstatement of our financial statements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In addition, we may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. This could in turn result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and negatively impact the trading price of our shares. Furthermore, if we are not able to continue to meet the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the NASDAQ. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our ordinary shares and warrants.

As a foreign private issuer, we have limited reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which makes us less transparent than a United States issuer.

As a foreign private issuer, the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act provide us with certain exemptions from the reporting obligations of United States issuers. We are exempt from the rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal stockholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions. Also, we are not required to publish financial statements as frequently, as promptly or containing the same information as United States companies. The result is that we will be less transparent than a U.S. issuer.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to certain NASDAQ corporate governance rules applicable to public companies organized in the United States.

We rely on a provision in the NASDAQ Stock Market's Listed Company Manual that allows us to follow BVI law with regard to certain aspects of corporate governance. This allows us to follow certain corporate governance practices that differ in significant respects from the corporate governance requirements applicable to U.S. companies listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market.

For example, we are exempt from regulations of the NASDAQ Stock Market that require listed companies organized in the United States to:

- have a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors;
- have an audit committee consisting solely of independent directors;
- have a compensation committee consisting solely of independent directors;
- have a nominating committee consisting solely of independent directors.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements. Accordingly, our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to these NASDAQ Stock Market requirements.

We are an “emerging growth company” and may not be subject to requirements that other public companies are subject to, which could harm investor confidence in us and our securities.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies, including an exemption from the requirement to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 and an exemption from the requirement to adopt and comply with new or revised accounting standards at the same time as other public companies. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least US\$1.0 billion; (b) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than US\$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

The JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we will elect to “opt out” of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with any new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted for public companies. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

If some investors find our securities less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and their price may be more volatile.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, which could result in adverse United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders.

Based on the market price of our ordinary shares, the value of our assets, and the composition of our assets and income, we do not believe that we were a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for United States federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ended June 30, 2018 and we do not expect to be one for our taxable year ending June 30, 2019 or to become one in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to ambiguity in several respects and, in addition, we must make a separate determination each year as to whether we are a PFIC (after the close of each taxable year). Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any other taxable year. Moreover, although we do not believe we would be treated as a PFIC, we have not engaged any U.S. tax advisers to determine our PFIC status. In addition, if you owned our ordinary shares at any time prior to our acquisition of Elite, you may be considered to own stock of a PFIC by virtue of the fact that

we may have been a PFIC during the period prior to our acquisition of Elite, unless you made certain elections to opt out of PFIC treatment, as described in Item 10. E. – “Taxation – U.S. Federal Income Taxation.”

A non-United States corporation, such as us, will be classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (1) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income, or (2) 50% or more of its average quarterly assets as determined on the basis of fair market value during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and PFIC status is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis, no assurance can be given with respect to our PFIC status for the current or any other taxable year.

If we are characterized as a PFIC for any year, a U.S. holder may incur significantly increased United States income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on our ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an “excess distribution” under the United States federal income tax rules.

We have outstanding exercisable securities that may dilute your holdings.

Our outstanding exercisable securities may adversely affect the market price of our shares.

As of the date of this report, we have issued and outstanding securities exercisable into 12,660,314 ordinary shares (warrants for the purchase of 359,727 shares). The sale or possibility of sale of the shares underlying these securities could have an adverse effect on the market price for its securities or its ability to obtain future financing. If and to the extent these securities are converted or exercised, you may experience dilution to your holdings.

Risk Relating to British Virgin Islands

Rights of shareholders under British Virgin Islands law differ from those under United States law, and, accordingly, our shareholders may have fewer protections.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Memorandum and Articles of Association, the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 (as amended, the “BVI Act”) and the common law of the British Virgin Islands. The rights of shareholders to take legal action against our directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under British Virgin Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the British Virgin Islands and by the BVI Act. The common law of the British Virgin Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the British Virgin Islands as well as from English common law, which has persuasive, but not binding, authority on a court in the British Virgin Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under British Virgin Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedents in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the British Virgin Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as compared to the United States, and some states (such as Delaware) have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law. As a result of the foregoing, holders of our ordinary shares may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against our management, directors or major shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. company.

The laws of the British Virgin Islands provide limited protection for minority shareholders, so minority shareholders will have limited or no recourse if they are dissatisfied with the conduct of our affairs.

Under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, there is limited statutory law for the protection of minority shareholders other than the provisions of the BVI Act dealing with shareholder. The principal protection under statutory law is that

shareholders may bring an action to enforce the constituent documents of a British Virgin Islands company and are entitled to have the affairs of the company conducted in accordance with the BVI Act and the memorandum and articles of association of the company. As such, if those who control the company have persistently disregarded the requirements of the BVI Act or the provisions of the company's memorandum and articles of association, then the courts will likely grant relief. Generally, the areas in which the courts will intervene are the following: (i) an act complained of which is outside the scope of the authorized business or is illegal or not capable of ratification by the majority; (ii) acts that constitute fraud on the minority where the wrongdoers control the company; (iii) acts that infringe on the personal rights of the shareholders, such as the right to vote; and (iv) acts where the company has not complied with provisions requiring approval of a special or extraordinary majority of shareholders, which are more limited than the rights afforded to minority shareholders under the laws of many states in the United States.

It may be difficult to enforce judgments against us or our executive officers and directors in jurisdictions outside the United States.

Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended, we may indemnify and hold our directors harmless against all claims and suits brought against them, subject to limited exceptions. Furthermore, to the extent allowed by law, the rights and obligations among or between us, any of our current or former directors, officers and employees and any current or former shareholder will be governed exclusively by the laws of the British Virgin Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the British Virgin Islands courts, unless those rights or obligations do not relate to or arise out of their capacities as such. Although there is doubt as to whether United States courts would enforce these provisions in an action brought in the United States under United States securities laws, these provisions could make judgments obtained outside of the British Virgin Islands more difficult to enforce against our assets in the British Virgin Islands or jurisdictions that would apply British Virgin Islands law.

British Virgin Islands companies may not be able to initiate shareholder derivative actions, thereby depriving shareholders of one avenue to protect their interests.

British Virgin Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States. The circumstances in which any such action may be brought, and the procedures and defenses that may be available in respect of any such action, may result in the rights of shareholders of a British Virgin Islands company being more limited than those of shareholders of a company organized in the United States. Accordingly, shareholders may have fewer alternatives available to them if they believe that corporate wrongdoing has occurred. The British Virgin Islands courts are also unlikely to recognize or enforce judgments of courts in the United States based on certain liability provisions of United States securities law or to impose liabilities, in original actions brought in the British Virgin Islands, based on certain liability provisions of the United States securities laws that are penal in nature. There is no statutory recognition in the British Virgin Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the British Virgin Islands will generally recognize and enforce the non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits. This means that even if shareholders were to sue the Company successfully, they may not be able to recover anything to make up for the losses suffered.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and development of the company.

We were formed under the name of “CIS Acquisitions Ltd.” on November 28, 2011, under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. We were formed to acquire, through a merger, stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase or similar acquisition transaction, one or more operating businesses. Although we were not limited to a particular geographic region or industry, we intended to focus on operating businesses with primary operations in Russia and Eastern

Europe. We had no operations and generated no operating revenues until we completed the acquisition of Elite as more fully discussed below.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act.

Initial Public Offering

On December 21, 2012, we consummated our initial public offering of 4,000,000 units at a public offering price of \$10.00 per unit, generating gross proceeds of \$40,000,000. Each unit consisted of one redeemable Class A Share, par value \$0.0001 per share, and one redeemable warrant. Each redeemable warrant entitled the holder to purchase one ordinary share at a price of \$10.00. Immediately prior to the consummation of the IPO, we completed a private placement of 4,500,000 warrants at a price of \$0.75 per warrant, for an aggregate purchase price of \$3,375,000, to our founding shareholders and their designees. We sold to the underwriters of the IPO, as additional compensation, an aggregate of 136,000 Class A Shares for \$2,720.

A total of \$41,600,000, which included a portion of the \$3,375,000 of proceeds from the private placement of warrants to the founding shareholders and their designees, were placed in trust (the “Trust Account”) pending the completion of our initial acquisition transaction.

Acquisition of Elite

On September 19, 2014, upon closing of a stock purchase agreement dated September 16, 2014, by and among the Company, Elite Ride Limited, a British Virgin Islands corporation (“Elite”), Delta Advanced Materials Limited, a Hong Kong corporation (“Delta”) and the shareholders of Elite (the “Elite Shareholders”), we acquired all the outstanding shares of Elite in exchange for the issuance to the Elite Shareholders an aggregate of 6,060,000 ordinary shares, of which 4,560,000 shares were issued at closing and 1,500,000 shares (“Earnout Payment Shares”) are held in escrow and will be released upon meeting of certain performance targets as specified in the stock purchase agreement (the “Acquisition”). Thus far, we have released 500,000 of the Earnout Payment Shares as a result of Delta meeting its performance targets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Delta did not meet its performance targets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 and accordingly, the remaining 1,000,000 Earnout Payment Shares were retired.

The Earnout Payment Shares, if any, will be released as follows: (a) 500,000 shares if the Company achieves Adjusted Net Income (as defined in the stock purchase agreement) of at least \$8 million for the period starting July 1, 2014 and ending June 30, 2015; (b) 500,000 shares if the Company achieves Adjusted Net Income of at least \$9.2 million for the period starting July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016; (c) 500,000 shares if the Company achieves Adjusted Net Income of at least \$10.6 million for the period starting July 1, 2016 and ending June 30, 2017 (collectively, the “Net Income Targets”). Further, during the thirteen months post-closing, all material acquisitions made by the Company must be accretive to Company earnings. The Net Income Targets are to be met on an all-or-nothing basis, and there shall be no partial awards.

Concurrently with the Acquisition, we also issued 500,000 ordinary shares to Kyle Shostak and CIS Acquisition Holding Co. Ltd. (collectively, the “CIS Sponsor”).

We have agreed that in the event that there is any exercise of the redeemable warrants which were issued in the IPO or the warrants to purchase ordinary shares issued to any CIS Sponsor, any proceeds of such exercise shall be paid to certain shareholders of Elite. We will not retain any portion of the proceeds of such exercise.

In addition, we entered into a call agreement with the CIS Sponsor pursuant to which we were permitted to require the CIS Sponsor to sell to us up to 1,500,000 ordinary shares at a price of \$5.00 per share between the 360th and 390th after the closing date. To date, the Company has not exercised its call options under this agreement.

In connection with the Acquisition, we amended the 4,500,000 warrants owned by the CIS Sponsor to provide that such warrants may be redeemed in the event our ordinary shares trade at a price of \$17.50 per share for a period of ten consecutive trading days and that such warrants may not be exercised on a cashless basis.

Immediately after the closing, our Board of Directors consisted of five directors, composed of four nominees designated by Elite, of which one designees qualified as an independent director under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and the rules of The NASDAQ Stock Market, and one nominee designated by us qualified as an independent director under the Exchange Act and the rules of The NASDAQ Stock Market. The parties to the stock purchase agreement entered into a mutually agreed upon voting agreement relating to nominees to our Board of Directors for a period of thirteen months following the closing.

We entered into a registration rights agreement with the CIS Sponsor and any other such parties with the rights to require us to register any of our securities held by such parties under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to terminate their demand registration rights and grant such parties piggyback registration rights.

Due to the short amount of time available before September 21, 2014, we did not conduct a tender offer to redeem publicly traded shares. Instead, we elected to redeem all holders of publicly traded shares that have not elected to convert their Series A Shares into Series C Shares, which was completed shortly after September 21, 2014.

As a result of the consummation of the Acquisition, Elite became our wholly subsidiary. Elite is the holding company of all the shares of Delta which, at the time of the consummation of the Acquisition, held all the equity interests in the operating subsidiaries in the PRC including Jiangsu Delta, Jiangsu Logistics, Jiangsu Zhengxin R&D and Binhai Deda.

Through Delta, we engaged in the business of producing and distributing organic compound including para-chlorotoluene (“PCT”), ortho-chlorotoluene (“OCT”), PCT/OCT downstream products, unsaturated polyester resin (“UPR”), maleic acid (“MA”) and other by-product chemicals. The end application markets of our products include automotive, pharmaceutical, agrochemical, dye & pigments, aerospace, ceramics, coating-printing, clean energy and food additives. We currently have approximately 186 employees, 30% of whom are highly-qualified experts and technical personnel. We serve nearly 110 clients in various industries.

Following the Acquisition, we changed our name from “CIS Acquisition Ltd.” to “Delta Technology Holdings Limited” to more accurately reflect our current business and operations.

Recent Developments

Environmental Policy Change

Since the second half of 2017, management has noticed that the national and local Chinese government agencies have continuously strengthened their environmental protection policies for industrial companies, especially so for companies in the chemicals industry. The strict regulation and restrictions on companies in the chemical industry has significantly hampered our production capabilities. The same applies to production and operations of downstream customers, which has caused a production shortage in the entire industry. The demand for the Company’s products has also reduced, and this has resulted in a significant reduction in our sales revenue during this fiscal year. At the same time, our profits have also fallen due to increased expenditures on complying with the new environmental protection regulations. Due to the current situation, the Company is unable to accurately predict the future policies and market direction. The Company began exploring the possibility of engaging in a new business as a result of the uncertainties surrounding the chemicals industry, and has discovered that tea beverages and light foods are currently very popular in the consumer market. Upon further research and investigation, the Company is now highly confident in the future of the tea beverages and light foods industry and has decided to pursue this new line of business.

New Line of Business

As previously disclosed on the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 19, 2018, the Company entered into certain securities purchase agreement on September 18, 2018 (the "Private Placement") with certain non-affiliate "non-U.S. Persons" as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to which the Company agreed to offer and sell 2,500,000 of its ordinary shares at a per share purchase price of \$0.55. Upon the closing of the Private Placement (the "Closing"), the net proceeds shall be used by the Company to begin its expansion into the tea beverages and light foods business.

On October 28, 2018, in anticipation of the Closing, the Company has entered into a series of VIE agreements between Shanghai MYT and Hunan MYT (the "VIE Agreements"), pursuant to which the Company is going to launch a tea shop chain under the brand Mingyuntang () in China as part of the Company's efforts to explore new business lines outside of its specialty chemical business. This business will be conducted via the Company's newly formed subsidiary, Shanghai MYT which controls Hunan MYT. Management expects to provide high-quality tea beverages via this new business unit.

The products of Mingyuntang are trendy tea drinks and light meals targeting China's new urban generation. The trendy tea drinks are developed based on the anhua black tea, which is famous in the Hunan province, including beverages such as fresh milk tea, fruit tea and milk cap tea. The light meals offered will include selections such as salads, sandwiches, pasta and other healthy options. All of the products at Mingyuntang will be focused on not only their taste but also their aesthetic presentation and health benefits.

With the anticipated funds from the Closing of the Private Placement, we plan to open 20 stores in 2019, with the first twenty to be opened in Hunan as the core market. We expect to add 40 new stores in 2020 and have a total of 120 stores across China by 2021.

B. Business overview.

Headquartered in Zhenjiang city, Jiangsu province, we are a fine and specialty chemical manufacturer, primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling of organic compound including para-chlorotoluene ("PCT"), ortho-chlorotoluene ("OCT"), PCT/OCT downstream products, and other by-product chemicals and distributing fine and specialty chemicals to end application markets including automotive, pharmaceutical, agrochemical, dye & pigments, aerospace, ceramics, coating-printing, clean energy and food additives.

We collaborate with reputable universities, such as the East China Normal University in order to secure our position as a market leader. We also closely monitor the market for development, trends and technological innovations and solicit customer feedback so as to keep abreast with market demands and industrial development.

As at the date of this report, we have a diversified clientele with more than 110 customers based either in domestic or overseas market. Approximately 95% of our sales are to domestic customers based in Jiangsu province, Anhui

province, Zhejiang province, Hubei province, Guangdong province and Chongqing Metropolitan, and the rest of its products are exported via distributors or trading companies to countries outside the PRC which include but not limited to India, Brazil, Japan, European Union member countries and America.

Our revenue for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were approximately \$53 million, \$56 million and \$39 million, respectively, and our loss before tax for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$7.6 million, \$28.4 million and 83 million, respectively. The decrease in revenue for the year ended June 30, 2018 was a result of decreased demand for our products in the PRC.

Our Subsidiaries

Elite Ride Limited

Elite owns 100% of the ordinary shares of Delta and was formed solely in contemplation of the Acquisition. It has not commenced any operations, has only nominal assets and has no liabilities or contingent liabilities, nor any outstanding commitments other than as set forth herein. Elite has not incurred any obligations, engaged in any business activities or entered into any agreements or arrangements with any third parties other than as set forth herein.

Delta

Delta, formerly China Deltachem Holdings Limited, was incorporated in Hong Kong as an investment holding company on June 17, 2010. Delta acquired Jiangsu Delta for a consideration of \$28.8 million pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement dated May 20, 2010 by and between Delta and Zhengxin International Investment Limited, a Hong Kong corporation (“Zhengxin International”) and currently holds the entire equity interest in Jiangsu Delta.

On May 26, 2011, Delta carried out a bonus share issue, whereby an additional 39,990,000 ordinary shares of Delta were allotted and issued as bonus shares at a price of HK\$1.00 each to all the then shareholders of Delta at the ratio in proportion to their existing shareholding percentage, and credited as fully paid up on a capitalization of the reserve of HK\$39,990,000 from the capital reserve of Delta. Subsequent to the bonus issue, Delta's total issued and paid-up share capital increased to HK\$40 million, comprising 40 million shares of HK\$1.00 each. After the bonus share issue, Delta was owned as to 39,104,000 shares by Mr. Yu Lan (97.76%), 448,000 shares by Mr. Shen Lei (1.12%) and 448,000 shares by Mr. Hong Yan (1.12%). On December 12, 2011, Mr. Yu Lan transferred all of his 39,104,000 shares in Delta to Mr. Xin Chao for a total consideration of HK\$67,102,464.

Delta entered into a series of Securities Purchase Agreements dated January 31, 2011, May 16, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively, with the funds managed by Korea Investment Partners Co. Ltd. and Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield & Byers (the "Noteholders"), pursuant to which it has issued convertible notes ("Convertible Notes") for an aggregate principal amount of US\$18 million. The Convertible Notes have a compound interest rate of 6.00% per annum if converted into shares and a compound interest rate at maturity of 15.00% if redeemed or liquidated. The principal and interests accrued on such Convertible Notes are convertible in whole or in part into the ordinary shares in Delta, on such terms and subject to the conditions of the Securities Purchase Agreements. On September 13, 2014, each of Mr. Xin Chao, Mr. Shen Lei and Mr. Hong Yan transferred all of their respective shareholdings in Delta to Elite. Elite became the sole shareholder of Delta after the transfer.

On September 15, 2014, Delta entered into a Settlement Deed with the Noteholders pursuant to which all of the outstanding obligations under Convertible Notes were settled. Pursuant to the Settlement Deed, Delta agreed to (i) cause Elite to issue an aggregate of 20,347 of its shares in consideration for the forgiveness of an aggregate of \$8,897,000 of the Convertible Notes due to the Noteholders, and (ii) cause Master Kingdom Holdings Ltd., a British Virgin Islands company ("Master Kingdom"), which is 100% owned by Mr. Xin Chao, the principal shareholder of Elite, to enter into a Novation Deed with each of the Noteholders with respect to the repayment of the balance of the Convertible Notes to the Noteholders. Accordingly, on September 18, 2014, Delta, Master Kingdom and the Noteholders entered in a Novation Deed pursuant to which Master Kingdom agreed to assume and repay the remaining indebtedness due to the Noteholders in the aggregate amount of \$19,322,981.28. As a result of the foregoing, Delta has no more Convertible Notes outstanding.

Jiangsu Delta

On June 15, 2007, Jiangsu Delta was established by S&S International Investment Holding (HK) Limited ("S&S International"), a Hong Kong based investment holding company, as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise (with an initial registered capital of US\$42 million, which was later reduced to US\$ 28.8 million) located in Zhenjiang city, Jiangsu province, the PRC.

Pursuant to a share transfer agreement entered into on April 13, 2008, Mr. Xin Chao acquired the entire equity interest in Jiangsu Delta from S&S International through Zhengxin International and became the controller of Jiangsu Delta since then. On May 21, 2008, the acquisition of Jiangsu Delta by Zhengxin International was approved by the Jiangsu Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Department in accordance with “The Approval of Alteration of Equities in and Amendment of the Articles of Association of Jiangsu Yantze River Delta Fine Chemical Co, Ltd.” issued by the same authority.

Jiangsu Delta commenced its commercial operations in 2009 with one production line and approximately 150 employees. It was primarily engaged in the manufacturing and production of fine chemicals such as OCT and PCT as well as their down-stream products with approximately 100 customers.

With a view to expanding its business and catering for the demand of its customers, in 2010, Jiangsu Delta’s principal business scope was expanded to be producing and selling a variety of fine chemicals such as (i) pharmaceutical, pesticide and dye intermediates (mainly including Cis-Anhydride, P-(O) Chlorotoluene, (2, 4 Dichlorotoluene)), (ii) unsaturated polyester resin, (iii) maleic acid and (iv) other by-products chemicals, all of which are mainly used in pharmaceutical and agriculture industries. In addition, during the same period, Jiangsu Delta installed additional production facilities to substantially increase its production capacity from 7,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per annum.

Due to the corporate restructuring effort to consolidate the business of Jiangsu Delta under a pure investment holding entity, pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement dated May 20, 2010 between Zhengxin International and Delta, Jiangsu Delta was acquired by Zhengxing International for a consideration of US\$28.8 million.

On August 30, 2010, the acquisition of Jiangsu Delta by Delta was approved by the Jiangsu Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Department in accordance with “The Approval of Share Transfer of and Amendment of the Articles of Association of Jiangsu Chang San Jiao Chemical Co., Ltd.” issued by the same authority.

Binhai Deda

On June 8, 2013, Binhai Deda was established by Jiangsu Delta with an initial registered capital of RMB 5 million (approximately \$814,664) located in Binhai County, Yangcheng City, Jiangsu Province, PRC.

Delta Technology Holdings USA Inc

On May 22, 2018, we incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary Delta Technology Holdings USA Inc. (“Delta New York”) under the laws of state of New York. Delta New York is incorporated for the sole purpose of setting up bank account in New York. There has been no substantive operation since its inception.

Products

Our products presently fall within the PCT/OCT series as we have largely terminated production of unsaturated polyester resin (“UPR”) and maleic acid (“MA”) products. PCT/OCT together with its downstream products can be widely used in pharmaceuticals, pesticides, dyes and consumables manufacturing industries. In the fiscal year 2017, we sold approximately 80% of the PCT/OCT we produced and consumed the balance as raw materials for the manufacturing of PCT/OCT downstream products.

We place great emphasis on the research and development of our products to ensure our continued success. As of the date of this report, we have successfully registered nine patents in the PRC in relation to UPR production technologies, and PCT/OCT production technology, and environmental protection equipment technology, and we are also in the process of applying for four more patents in relation to PCT/OCT and MA productions technologies and

production of PCT/OCT environmental protection equipment.

We recently supplied an experimental sample of prothioconazole to a large pesticide manufacturer and trader in India. The Company views India as country with significant growth prospects for our products. At present, our experimental equipment can produce 500kg of prothioconazole per month. We plan to further expand the scale of lab production from medium to large-scale production and are working on the design of industrial mass production of prothioconazole which we anticipate starting in the second quarter of 2018. The Company is currently at the first stage of applying for relevant licenses and approvals from the government for such expansion. It has sent an invitation letter to Economic and Information Technology Commission of Zhenjiang City, inviting the examiners to visit the Company's factory in Zhenjiang and provide necessary initial approvals for the Company's application.

Production Process

We primarily engage in manufacturing and sale of organic compound including PCT, OCT and other by-product chemicals. Please see below the production flow diagrams for more details on how PCT/OCT products are manufactured by us.

The business operations model begins with the sourcing of raw materials, which are then delivered to us and stored in our warehouses until being processed in-house in our factory:

Purchase of Raw Materials

The major raw materials which we purchase include: toluene, chlorine, benzene, styrene and phthalic anhydride. Toluene and chlorine are the two major raw materials for the PCT/OCT production.

We source our raw materials from a spread of proximate suppliers, and use our own PCT/OCT production as raw materials for PCT/OCT downstream products. Most of our suppliers are located within the Yangtze River Delta region, and due to the hazardous nature of the raw materials, we are focused on the need for a short transportation time and safety measures.

PCT/OCT raw materials take about one week for delivery on request.

Delivery and Storage

About 90% of the raw materials we use are delivered to us by the suppliers, who insure and bear all risks until goods are delivered to our warehouses. The remainder raw materials are picked up by our employees.

We have on-site warehousing capacity, which allows us to store up to 6,000 tonnes of liquid or solid chemical materials.

Manufacturing and Processing

Manufacturing and processing occurs at our factory in Zhenjiang, which has an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons of PCT/OCT production and PCT/OCT downstream production. Please see below the production flow diagrams for the various products for more details on how PCT/OCT products are manufactured in our factory.

PCT/OCT

PCT/OCT forms the basic or intermediate products from which down-stream extended products can be further manufactured. Our annual capacity for PCT/OCT series is at 30,000 tons, and the factory operates at almost its maximum capacity presently. The simplified production process for the PCT/OCT products is as follows:

Step 1: Chlorination Process

Chlorine and Toluene, which form the basic reactants for the production of PCT/OCT, are delivered into the Chlorination Tower for a controlled reaction to take place in the presence of various catalysts. Depending on the temperature and the types of catalyst used, the reaction will produce a mixture of crude products with a certain isomeric ratio of PCT/OCT.

The exhaust is delivered to the Chlorination Tower, cooled and condensed before being treated for safe discharge. The crude product solution is then delivered into the Distillation Tower where the products are isolated and purified.

Step 2: Fractional Distillation

Within the Distillation Tower, the crude reactant product undergoes separation by way of fractional distillation and PCT and OCT are segregated based on their different boiling points, and separately delivered to a PCT Tower and an OCT Tower for storage or packaging as necessary.

Step 3: Further Processing

The isolated, purified compounds can then undergo further value-added treatment pursuant to customized treatments to manufacture down-stream derivative products. We re-process about 40% of the PCT/OCT products received through the manufacturing process into some 13 different downstream chemical products such as:

- (1) 2,4-Dichloro toluene (“2,4DCT”) 2,4
- (2) 3,4-Dichloro toluene (“3,4DCT”) 3,4
- (3) O-chlorobenzaldehyde
- (4) p-chlorobenzaldehyde

- (5) 2,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde 2,4
- (6) O-chlorobenzyl chloride
- (7) Chlorobenzyl chloride
- (8) 2,4-Dichloro-chloride 2,4
- (9) O-chlorobenzoic acid
- (10) O-Chloro benzonitrile
- (11) Chlorobenzonitrile
- (12) 2,4-Dichlorobenzonitrile 2,4
- (13) 3,4-Dichlorobenzonitrile 3,4

Delivery or Pick-up by the Customers

We deliver around 90% of the products sold to the customer sites while customers pick up about 10% of the finished products directly from our warehouses. We usually use three transportation companies to truck the products to our customer sites. Delivery typically takes up to one week, although actual time will vary depending on the location of our customers.

Production Facilities, Capacity and Utilization

Our production facilities are located in Zhenjiang city, Jiangsu province, the PRC.

We have one main production line centered on our core products:

(a) Our PCT/OCT series production facility was designed by Tianjin University and built in 2008. It was first put into use in January 2009 and went through an expansion during 2011.

We no longer manufacture UPR and MA products. We may from time to time look into further expansion of our existing facilities to improve output capacity.

Quality Control

We are committed to providing our customers with quality and reliable products. Through our corporate quality management system, we are committed to ensuring that the products we produce are of high quality and are able to meet the expectations of our customers.

Our quality assurance department is currently comprised of 13 quality assurance personnel. They are responsible for overall quality control at every stage of our production process and ensure that it is in accordance with our quality control guidelines.

Quality Assurance and Safety Processes

We conduct quality checks on all the products manufactured and oversee the implementation of the quality controls at every stage of our production process in line with our quality management system. The following quality control procedures have been implemented:

(a) *Establishment of quality control standards*

For manufacturing of chemical systems and components and catalysts, we have set in place stringent quality control standards to implement strict measures for quality control in the manufacturing. Such standards follow strictly in accordance with the national and industry standards as well as the standards and guidance set in accordance with the ISO 9001 Quality System. We also take into account customers' specifications and requirements and quality feedback from our previous customers to supplement our quality control standards.

For our system design, we ensure the design of every project is carried out in line with (i) the relevant PRC laws and regulations; (ii) the relevant technical specifications and industry standards; and (iii) our customers' requirements.

(b) *Quality control during procurement*

Direct materials are purchased only from pre-selected suppliers after evaluation and testing by our procurement personnel, quality control personnel and production personnel based on stringent selection criteria such as quality of their raw materials and services, material sources, pricing, accreditations, track record, financial condition and market reputation.

Our quality assurance department will conduct random sample inspection upon receipt of the raw materials. Raw materials that do not meet our quality requirements are returned to the suppliers for them to remedy the problems or defects or for exchange. Procurement plans from the various suppliers are subject to review by our senior management on an annual basis.

(c) *Quality control during manufacturing process*

Quality guidelines are provided to the relevant production workers at each production stage before production commences.

Before the production, incoming direct materials are inspected by way of sampling by our quality control personnel to ensure that they are supplied by approved suppliers, and that the quality, grade and quantity of such direct materials conform to its specifications and requirements as well as our quality control standards. Direct materials which fail to comply with these specifications will be rejected.

We continuously monitor our manufacturing process and carry out sample-testing at systematic intervals throughout the process to ensure consistency in the quality of the chemical systems and components and catalysts. Our quality control personnel and production personnel conduct sample-testing and inspections at the various stages of production to ensure that defective semi-completed products do not proceed to the next stage of the production.

(d) *Quality control on finished products*

We conduct overall inspections and testing on finished products before they are dispatched to customers. We have implemented a strict sample-based testing system, which is carried out every batch of our finished products before they are arranged for packing. For OCT/PCT and MA products, the main criterion to be examined is its degree of purity, whereas for UPR products, the focus is on its shock-resistance and chromaticity. This final stage of inspection is carried out to ensure that the finished products that are packed and delivered conform to the exact specifications of our customers. We also provide after sales servicing, and will attend to complaints, if any, regarding defects in the products or the services.

To continually improve our quality management system, we will take into account the feedbacks from our employees who are involved in each of the quality control processes and feedbacks from these employees or our customers.

Certification and Awards

In recognition of our quality assurance efforts, we were awarded certification of GB/T19001-2008 idt ISO9001:2008 (quality management systems) by China Federation of Logistics Certification Center GB/T24001-2004/ISO14001:2004 (environmental management systems) by China Certification Centre Inc.

For the last three fiscal years and up to the date of this report, we have not experienced any material claims from our customers for defective or poor quality products, nor have we experienced any product liability claims from end users of our products. In addition, we have not experienced significant amount of return cases for our products over the same period.

Research and Development

We place great emphasis on research and development. Our research and development team is headed by our Chief Engineer Mr. Li Yiqiang and supported by about 18 research and development staff. Our research team members are required to have at least five years of experience in the research of fine chemical industry as well as a bachelor degree in chemistry or chemical engineering or other relevant professional qualifications. All the employees under our research and development department are required to execute confidentiality undertakings, which restrict them from revealing any trade secrets and/or know-how with regard to our products or technologies involved in our production process to our competitors for at least three years after termination of their employment.

In-house Research and Development Activities

Our in-house research and development activities focus mainly on:

(a) improving the quality of our end products so as to achieve certain special features, such as fire-resistance, shock-resistance, wear-resistance and anti-corrosive properties etc.;

(b) improving production techniques to cut down on production lead-time for efficiency and adopting automatic production process to reduce the chances of human mistakes and also make full use of the side products such as steam and heat energy to achieve the goal of zero waste;

(c) adopting environmentally production process to achieve zero-pollution; and

(d) developing and testing catalysts to increase production efficiency and purity.

Technology Collaborations

We collaborate with technology partners, comprising renowned universities and in the manner as follows:

In 2012, we entered into discussions for partnership arrangements with a group of professors from East China Normal University to develop a joint research and development center. The joint research center, under the name of “Delta Chemical Advanced Materials R&D Centre,” is located at our facilities in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province and is currently in operation.

Pursuant to the collaborative arrangement, the university and we each contribute around three to five research staff to carry out the research and development operations of the joint research center.

The joint research center is equipped with world-class chemical research facilities and product testing equipment. Its research focus will be placed on development of the following products:

- (a) new PCT/OCT downstream products, such as pharmaceutical bulk drug; and
- (b) directional catalyst to be used in PCT/OCT production process.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales and marketing department is headed by our Deputy General Manager, Mr Shi Weiping, who has been involved in the chemical industry since 1989 and has experience of approximately 25 years in the industry in relation to the sales and marketing of chemical products. Mr. Shi is currently supported by seven sales and marketing personnel who are in charge of the sales for PCT/OCT and they are dedicated to sales and marketing activities in various areas, ranging from southern, northern and eastern China regions as well as overseas market.

Our sales and marketing department is responsible for the sales and marketing functions of the Company, and its key roles and responsibilities include sourcing for new customers, confirming and collating orders from customers, providing after-sales service, maintaining customer relationships, and ensuring timely payments and delivery of goods/services.

Our sales personnel keep in touch with our customers by paying regular visits to them to understand their needs, business development and market policies and to obtain their feedback and suggestions. Following the customer visits, our sales personnel will report to Mr. Shi on a daily basis.

Our sales and marketing department is also tasked with formulating and planning our marketing strategies and activities which primarily include the following specific marketing activities:

Direct Sales and Marketing

Direct sales and marketing activities involve regular meetings with and frequent visits to new and existing customers. Through such interactions, we are able to promote our products, obtain feedback on our products, and understand our customers' demands based on the latest developments and trends relating to the chemical industry. In addition, we may engage in discussions with our customers relating to new chemical products in the market and to explore opportunities for business collaboration. This will allow us to better understand and serve our customers.

Further, our sales and marketing department cooperates with other departments to put in place an effective and systematic procedure for direct sales, arrange promotional activities and to collate customer data and feedback. We provide our sales and marketing employees with necessary training to familiarize them with the sales and marketing practices in the industry and how to promote awareness for our brand. These employees are also rewarded with incentive remuneration package linked to their sales performance.

Advertisements, Publications and Participation in Industrial Conferences

We have a diversified customer base with more than 110 customers in China and countries such as India, Brazil, Japan, European Union member countries and America. Due to our diversified clientele, our sales and marketing efforts are conducted through a variety of channels, including but not limited to websites, billboards and brochures. We also participated in various regional and international seminars and exhibitions to showcase and promote our products, create and enhance market awareness of our brand and products, gain market updates and industry knowledge, establish networks with customers and suppliers, keep abreast of the latest technology and identify latest trends. We have annually, since our establishment, participated in related industrial conferences held in the PRC, such as China International Pharmaceuticals Exhibition, China International Fine Chemicals Exhibition and China Import and Export Fair.

Awards and Certificates

As an endorsement of the quality of our products and services, we have been conferred, *inter alia*, the following awards or certificates:

Award/ Certification	Awarding Authority	Year
Municipal Key Project Completion Award	Zhenjiang City Major Project Office	2008

Credit Rating AAA	Credit Rating Agency Recognised by the Nanjing Branch Office of The People's Bank of China: Jiangsu Yuandong International Rating and Consulting Co., Ltd	2010
Advanced Enterprise of Utilizing Foreign Capitals	People's Government of Gao Zi Town, Dantu Economic Development Zone	2011
Outstanding Unit	Transparent and Democratic Factory Operations Management Team of Zhenjiang City	2011
Credit Rating Certificate of AAA	United Credit Management Limited Company Jiangsu Branch	2011
Certificate for Vice President Unit	Precursor Chemicals Industry Association of Zhenjiang City	2012
GB/T19001-2008 ISO9001:2008	China Federation of Logistics Certification Center	2012
Outstanding Tax Contribution Unit	CPC Working Committee of Gao Zi Sub-District & CPC Working Committee of Dantu Economic Development Zone	2012
GB/T24001-2004/ISO14001:2004	Hua Xia Certification Centre Inc.	2012
Environmental Management System Certificate	Administration of Work Safety of Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province	2013
Production Safety Standards: Level Three Enterprise		
GB/T24001-2004/ISO14001:2004	Beijing Zhongjing Quality Certification Center	2015
Environmental Management System Certification		

Intellectual Property

Patents

As of the date of this report, the status of our patents and the patent applications in the PRC is as follows:

Patents Granted

Patent Number	Description	Patentee	Date of Application	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
ZL201120123193.1	Efficient resin heater for the purposes of improving UPR production process	Jiangsu Delta	April 18, 2011	November 16, 2011	April 18, 2021
ZL201120123195.0	Recovery hot and cold container in one for the purposes of improving UPR production process	Jiangsu Delta	April 18, 2011	November 16, 2011	April 18, 2021
ZL201120316710.7	Efficient resin stirrer for the purposes of improving UPR production process	Jiangsu Delta	August 26, 2011	June 13, 2012	August 26, 2021
ZL201420088028.0	A toluene chlorination tail gas gas-liquid separation tank	Jiangsu Delta	February 28, 2014	August 13, 2013	February 28, 2024
ZL201420091459.2	A kind of industrial wastewater desalting flash tank device	Jiangsu Delta	February 28, 2014	August 13, 2014	February 28, 2024
ZL201210558267.3	Chlorobenzyl chloride continuous distillation system in relation to OCT production process	Jiangsu Delta	December 20, 2012	December 10, 2014	December 20, 2032
ZL201420292343.5	A kind of maleic anhydride crude anhydride tank	Jiangsu Delta	June 3, 2014	November 12, 2014	June 3, 2024
ZL201420088028.0	A toluene chlorination exhaust gas-liquid separation tank	Jiangsu Delta	February 28, 2014	August 13, 2014	February 28, 2024
ZL201420091625.9	A kind of exhaust gas absorber that absorbs toluene chlorination	Jiangsu Delta	February 28, 2014	October 1, 2014	February 28, 2024

Patents Pending

Application No.	Application Number	Description	Patent Applicant	Application Date	Status
1.	201110451557.3	High pressure FRP pipe resin for oilfield	Jiangsu Delta	December 29, 2011	Pending
2.	201110451717.4	New model of UPR for quartz tub	Jiangsu Delta	December 29, 2011	Pending
3.	201210541517.2	Waste water desalination technology to be used for wastewater disposal during the production process of PCT/OCT, MA and UPR	Jiangsu Delta	December 14, 2012	Pending
4.	201210541010.7	Efficient utilization of excess heat energy generated from steam exhaust systems resulting from PCT/OCT and MA productions	Jiangsu Delta	December 14, 2012	Pending

process

Trademarks

As of the date of this report, we have registered the following two trademarks:

Trademark	Class ⁽¹⁾	Application Number	Validity Period	Place of Registration
	1	12218845	September 14, 2014 – September 13, 2024	The PRC
	1	12218774	September 14, 2014 – September 13, 2024	The PRC

(1) Class 1 refers to Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.

Seasonality

We generally do not experience any seasonality in our business. We only experience a slight decrease in the number of orders for our products during festive seasons, in particular, the Chinese New Year, as many of the factories of our customers may be closed.

Staff Training

We recognize that our employees are an important resource and we thus aim to equip our staff with the relevant skills and knowledge which will enable them to perform their jobs effectively. We have implemented comprehensive training policies and programs aimed specifically at improving the skill sets of our staff and increasing our competitiveness and productivity. Our human resource department oversees our staff training programs.

We conduct training programs for all levels of our staff, including those holding management and supervisory positions. In recognition of staff with potential, we also conduct training programs to upgrade their skills. Such upgrading programs are conducted on a periodic basis and tailored in accordance with the specific requirements of each department. Our internal training programs include:

(a) General Training

We conduct orientation programs for our new employees during which they are provided with information on the Company, including our history, enterprise culture, business concept and employment rules. They are required to undergo operational training sessions so as to familiarize themselves with our operational procedures, policies and practices.

Occasionally, we will invite external professionals or instructors to conduct seminars and talks for employees and management of relevant departments in relation to their respective scope of work.

(b) Production and Manufacturing Staff

Our staff involved in the manufacturing and production processes are required to undergo in-house operational training sessions so as to familiarize themselves with our operational procedures, policies and practices. The production managers and engineers at our production facility periodically update and educate our production staff on matters relating to our production techniques and processes, including compliance with the assurance procedures required under GB/T19001-2008 idt ISO9001:2008 (quality management systems) and other environmental management and quality assurance procedures such as the GB/T24001-2004/ISO14001:2004 requirements.

Upon completion of the various training programs, our staff will sit for examinations which may be conducted orally or by written tests. For new employees, upon passing the examinations and tests, they will undergo on-the-job training

during which they will learn the specific skills which are relevant for their respective positions. They will only commence work in their respective positions if they have been assessed to be fit for deployment.

(c) Sales and Marketing Staff

Our sales and marketing staff were trained on information relating to our products, including, *inter alia*, our products' qualities, characteristics and their applications. They are also constantly updated on market information and market demand of our products.

We recognize the importance of training our staff and developing their skills, as our success is largely dependent on the quality and skills of our staff. It is our policy to maintain a competent work force and we are committed to providing training to our staff, in order for us to remain competitive and meet the increasing market demand for high quality products. As our staff training is mainly conducted in-house, our training expenses in the last three fiscal years have not been significant.

Insurance

We have in place the following insurance policies:

(a) Social Insurance

We have in place social insurance for employees of Jiangsu Delta, including fundamental pension insurance and fundamental medical insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related insurance and maternity insurance in respect of which the insurance premium is borne by us and the employees in a specific proportion governed by the relevant PRC regulations.

Jiangsu Delta has obtained the Social Insurance Registration Certificate issued by the Social Labor Insurance Fund Management Centre of Dantu, Zhenjiang on June 23, 2010 which will expire on October 30, 2020.

According to the relevant PRC laws and local regulations in respect of social insurance contribution, Jiangsu Delta pays social insurance premiums for employees according to the following rate:

Type	Rate			
	Enterprise		Individual	
Fundamental Medical Insurance	9 %	2.5 %		
Fundamental Pension Insurance	21 %	8 %		
Unemployment Insurance	2 %	1 %		
Work-related Injury Insurance	1.8 %	-		
Maternity Insurance	0.6 %	-		

To our best knowledge, Jiangsu Delta has since its establishment handled the fundamental medical insurance, fundamental pension insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related Injury insurance and maternity insurance for employees according to relevant laws and regulations in the PRC, and it does not have any overdue payments and had been in compliance with applicable PRC social insurance laws and regulations as of the date of this report.

(b) Property Insurance

We have all property all-risks insurance for our machinery and equipment including machineries, and facilities against damage caused by certain accidents and natural disasters such as fire.

(c) Motor Vehicle Insurance

We purchase and maintain compulsory traffic accident liability insurance for all company-owned motor vehicles.

(d) Insurance for employers' liability.

We also purchase insurance for employer's liability.

All insurance coverage is obtained at market rates from independent insurance companies.

Major Suppliers

The key components and raw materials used in our production and manufacturing processes are comprised mainly of toluene, chlorine, benzene, styrene and phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, propylene glycol and ethylene diglycol which in the aggregate constituted approximately 75% of our total cost of sales.

Our suppliers are carefully selected by our purchasing department, and are assessed on criteria such as the geographical location, quality of materials supplied, length of business relationship with us, as well as their reputation, pricing, reliability, track record, service, punctuality and response time. To facilitate timely purchases of materials, we keep a list of qualified suppliers who have demonstrated reliability in product quality and delivery time as well as pricing competitiveness. This list is subject to review by our management on an annual basis.

Our raw materials are currently sourced from within the PRC and therefore, all of our purchases are transacted in RMB. Accordingly, we are not subjected to any significant risk in exchange rates fluctuation in the purchase of raw materials.

We do not any have long-term arrangements with our other major suppliers.

The major suppliers accounting for 5% or more of our cost of sales for each the last three fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

Suppliers	FY2018		FY2017		FY2016
Supplier A	0.00	%	33.77	%	36.93 %
Supplier B	11.47	%	37.93	%	12.94 %
Supplier C	0.00	%	0.00	%	12.05 %
Supplier D	0.00	%	21.09	%	3.03 %
Supplier E	25.70	%	0.43	%	0.23 %
Supplier F	18.60	%	0.00	%	0.00 %

Most of materials are mass chemical products, prices of which are quite transparent. However, due to limited purchase volume, we are not able to buy products directly through major international chemical suppliers. Except for Sinopec, we procure our materials through chemical wholesalers, such as Southern Petrochemical Group. We may switch our suppliers from one to another depending on the commercial terms agreed upon. As a result, some suppliers in previous years did not further sell their products to us during recent years. The percentage of purchase is also varied from year to year.

Our business or profitability is not materially dependent on any single supplier. We do not consider ourselves materially dependent on any single abovementioned supplier as we believe that there are other qualified suppliers that we are able to work with should any of these suppliers provide unacceptable or uncompetitive terms.

As of the date of this report, we are not aware of any information or arrangement, which would lead to a cessation or termination of our relationships with any of our current major suppliers

Major Customers

Our customers are mainly from the chemical industry in the PRC. As of the date of this report, we have a customer base of approximately 110 different customers (of which certain customers belong to the same group of companies) across 8 provinces in the PRC.

The major customers accounting for 5% or more of our total revenue for the last three fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016 are as follows:

Customer	FY2018		FY2017		FY2016	
Customer A	6.99	%	11.22	%	6.46	%
Customer B	0.00	%	4.13	%	11.61	%
Customer C	0.00	%	15.21	%	20.83	%
Customer D	0.00	%	5.83	%	29.52	%
Customer E	8.91	%	0.00	%	0.00	%

Except materials sales' customers, our customer base is diversified. For the past three fiscal years, we have generally reduced our reliance on each of our major customers, whose purchases as a percentage of our total revenue has shown a declining trend. This is a result of increased sales volume to a more diversified customer base and an increase in the number of products we produce.

As at the date of this report, we do not have any long-term arrangement or arrangements with any of our major customers and our business or profitability is not materially dependent on any single customer. As of the date of this report, we are not aware of any information or arrangement, which would lead to a cessation or termination of our relationships with any of our current major customers.

Competition

Although the barriers to entry in this industry are relatively high in terms of capital investment and the manufacturing expertise required, we operate in a competitive environment. Our competitors are located in the Yangtze River Delta region of China, especially in Jiangsu province where we are located.

Our management believes that the demand for our products is increasing, both within and outside the PRC. Our management considers, amongst others, the following to be our main competitors as we compete with them in at least one of the categories of the products sold by us:

Name	Place of Origin
Danyang Zhongchao Chemical Co., Ltd.	Danyang City, Jiangsu Province
Jiangsu Zhenfang Chemical Co., Ltd.	Huai' An City, Jiangsu Province
Jiangsu Lianhua Technology Co., Ltd.	Xiangshui City, Jiangsu Province

We believe that improving our production efficiency and seizing market opportunities will consolidate our market position and market share in the industry. We believe that our record for quality products and reputation for good service have gained the confidence of our customers.

Environmental Protection and Corporate Social Responsibilities

We have always been committed to adopting an environmentally friendly business model.

We have obtained all of the environmental permits and approvals necessary to conduct our business, including those for our production facilities, such as Dangerous Chemical Operation Permit, Pollutant Discharge Permit, etc. In addition, we were granted an Environmental Management System Certificate by China Certification Centre Inc. on July 6, 2012 which certifies that the environmental management system adopted by Jiangsu Delta during its manufacturing process is in line with the standards of GB/T24001-2004/ISO 14001:2004.

Apart from complying with all the relevant environmental laws and regulations, we have gone a step further in order to minimize our impact on the environment by undertaking a wide range of self-initiated measures to build a greener future.

Our manufacturing processes generate noise, wastewater, gaseous wastes and other industrial wastes. However, we have devoted efforts to reduce such wastes to acceptable levels under applicable regulations. We have installed various types of anti-pollution equipment in our facilities to reduce, treat, and where feasible, recycle the waste generated in our manufacturing process. Our operations are subject to regulation and periodic monitoring by local environmental protection authorities. We are currently in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and have not breached any applicable environmental laws or regulations since our establishment.

Our current water treatment system has been awarded pioneer status with regard to the water treatment technology applied in our industry in the PRC. Our system allows us to recycle almost the entire portion of the waste water produced in our production, resulting in significant cost savings in our utilities expenses and also improved our environmental friendliness through a reduction in waste water production and disposal.

As a testimony to our continued efforts to achieve zero-pollution, we have a dedicated team of in-house researchers engaging in research and development activities focusing mainly on, *inter alia*, making full use of the by-products such as waste water generated during our production process to attain the goal of zero waste generation.

In order to ensure that we comply with the relevant PRC environmental laws and regulations, we have appointed specialized personnel to oversee environmental protection related matters within the Company. As a responsible corporate entity, we have committed to ensure that we comply with all the applicable PRC environmental laws and regulations in the future by (i) providing regular training upon the promulgation of new environmental laws and regulations with respect to the latest PRC environmental laws and regulations and encouraging our team staff to attend environmental protection training sessions organized by the local environmental protection authorities, (ii) conducting on-site inspections regularly, (iii) providing relevant training to our employees regarding compliance with PRC environmental laws and regulations in general, (iv) providing timely reports to the directors any incident or non-compliance with the relevant PRC environmental laws and regulations and (v) providing timely reports to and coordinating with competent authorities in the case that any incident or non-compliance arises.

Licenses, Permits and Government Regulations

PRC Laws and Regulations Relating to Our Business

Generally, the fine chemical industry is subject to stringent environmental protection, health and safety laws and regulation in the PRC. We have identified the main laws and regulations that affect our operations and the relevant regulatory bodies.

PRC Legal System

The PRC legal system is based on the PRC Constitution and is made up of written laws, regulations and directives. Decided court cases do not constitute binding precedents.

The National People's Congress of the PRC ("NPC") and the Standing Committee of the NPC are empowered by the PRC Constitution to exercise the legislative power of the state. The NPC has the power to amend the PRC Constitution and to enact and amend primary laws governing the state organs and civil and criminal matters. The Standing Committee of the NPC is empowered to interpret, enact and amend laws other than those required to be enacted by the NPC.

The State Council of the PRC is the highest organ of state administration and has the power to enact administrative rules and regulations. Ministries and commissions under the State Council of the PRC are also vested with the power to issue orders, directives and regulations within the jurisdiction of their respective departments. Administrative rules, regulations, directives and orders promulgated by the State Council and its ministries and commissions must not be in conflict with the PRC Constitution or the national laws and, in the event that any conflict arises, the Standing Committee of the NPC has the power to annul such administrative rules, regulations, directives and orders.

At the regional level, the people's congresses of provinces and municipalities and their standing committees may enact local rules and regulations and the people's government may promulgate administrative rules and directives applicable to their own administrative area. These local laws and regulations may not be in conflict with the PRC Constitution, any national laws or any administrative rules and regulations promulgated by the State Council.

Rules, regulations or directives may be enacted or issued at the provincial or municipal level or by the State Council of the PRC or its ministries and commissions in the first instance for experimental purposes. After sufficient experience has been gained, the State Council may submit legislative proposals to be considered by the NPC or the Standing Committee of the NPC for enactment at the national level.

The power to interpret laws is vested by the PRC Constitution in the Standing Committee of the NPC. According to the Decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC Regarding the Strengthening of Interpretation of Laws passed on 10 June 1981, the Supreme People's Court has the power to give general interpretation on application of laws in judicial proceedings apart from its power to issue specific interpretation in specific cases. The State Council and its ministries and commissions are also vested with the power to give interpretation of the rules and regulations which they promulgated. At the regional level, the power to give interpretation of regional laws is vested in the regional legislative and administration organs which promulgate such laws. All such interpretations carry legal effect.

Judicial System

The People's Courts are the judicial organs of the PRC. Under the PRC Constitution and the Law of Organization of the People's Courts of the PRC, the People's Courts comprise the Supreme People's Court, the local people's courts, military courts and other special people's courts. The local people's courts are divided into three levels, namely, the basic people's courts, intermediate people's courts and higher people's courts. The basic people's courts are divided into civil, criminal and administrative divisions. The intermediate people's courts have divisions similar to those of the basic people's courts and, where the circumstances so warrant, may have other special divisions (such as intellectual property divisions). The judicial functions of people's courts at lower levels are subject to supervision of people's courts at higher levels. The people's procuratorates also have the right to exercise legal supervision over the proceedings of people's courts of the same and lower levels. The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ of the PRC. It supervises the administration of justice by the people's courts of all levels.

The people's courts adopt a two-tier final appeal system. A party may before the taking effect of a judgment or order appeal against the judgment or order of the first instance of a local people's court to the people's court at the next higher level. Judgments or orders of the second instance of the same level and at the next higher level are final and binding. Judgments or orders of the first instance of the Supreme People's Court are also final and binding if no appeals are made before they take effect. If, however, the Supreme People's Court or a people's court at a higher level finds an error in a final and binding judgment which has taken effect in any people's court at a lower level, or the presiding judge of a people's court finds an error in a final and binding judgment which has taken effect in the court over which he presides, a retrial of the case may be conducted according to the judicial supervision procedures.

The PRC civil procedures are governed by the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (the "Civil Procedure Law") adopted on April 9, 1991 and amended on October 28, 200 and August 31, 2012. The Civil Procedure Law contains regulations on the institution of a civil action, the jurisdiction of the people's courts, the procedures in conducting a civil action, trial procedures and procedures for the enforcement of a civil judgment or order. All parties to a civil action conducted within the territory of the PRC must comply with the Civil Procedure Law. A civil case is generally heard by a court located in the defendant's place of domicile. The jurisdiction may also be selected by express agreement by the parties to a contract provided that the jurisdiction of the people's court selected has some actual connection with the dispute, that is to say, the plaintiff or the defendant is located or domiciled, or the contract was executed or implemented in the jurisdiction selected, or the subject-matter of the proceedings is located in the

jurisdiction selected. A foreign national or foreign enterprise is accorded the same litigation rights and obligations as a citizen or legal person of the PRC. If any party to a civil action refuses to comply with a judgment or order made by a people's court or an award made by an arbitration body in the PRC, the aggrieved party may apply to the people's court to enforce the judgment, order or award. The time limit on the right to apply for such enforcement is two years.

A party seeking to enforce a judgment or order of a people's court against a party who or whose property is not within the PRC may apply to a foreign court with jurisdiction over the case for recognition and enforcement of such judgment or order. A foreign judgment or ruling may also be recognized and enforced according to PRC enforcement procedures by the people's courts in accordance with the principle of reciprocity or if there exists an international or bilateral treaty with or acceded to by the foreign country that provides for such recognition and enforcement, unless the people's court considers that the recognition or enforcement of the judgment or ruling will violate fundamental legal principles of the PRC or its sovereignty, security or social or public interest.

Arbitration and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards

The Arbitration Law of the PRC (the “Arbitration Law”) was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the NPC on 31 August 1994 and came into effect on 1 September 1995. It is applicable to, among other matters, trade disputes involving foreign parties where the parties have entered into a written agreement to refer the matter to arbitration before an arbitration committee constituted in accordance with the Arbitration Law. Under the Arbitration Law, an arbitration committee may, before the promulgation by the PRC Arbitration Association of arbitration regulations, formulate interim arbitration rules in accordance with the Arbitration Law and the PRC Civil Procedure Law. Where the parties have by an agreement provided arbitration as a method for dispute resolution, the parties are not permitted to institute legal proceedings in a people’s court.

Under the Arbitration Law, an arbitral award is final and binding on the parties and if a party fails to comply with an award, the other party to the award may apply to the people’s court for enforcement. A people’s court may refuse to enforce an arbitral award made by an arbitration committee if there were mistakes, an absence of material evidence or irregularities over the arbitration proceedings, or the jurisdiction or constitution of the arbitration committee.

A party seeking to enforce an arbitral award of a foreign affairs arbitration body of the PRC against a party who or whose property is not within the PRC may apply to a foreign court with jurisdiction over the case for enforcement. Similarly, an arbitral award made by a foreign arbitration body may be recognized and enforced by the PRC courts in accordance with the principles of reciprocity or any international treaty concluded or acceded to by the PRC.

In respect of contractual and non-contractual commercial-law-related disputes which are recognized as such for the purposes of the PRC laws, the PRC has acceded to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Award (the “New York Convention”) adopted on 10 June 1958 pursuant to a resolution of the Standing Committee of the NPC passed on 2 December 1986. The New York Convention provides that all arbitral awards made by a state which is a party to the New York Convention shall be recognized and enforced by other parties to the New York Convention subject to their right to refuse enforcement under certain circumstances including where the enforcement of the arbitral award is against the public policy of the state to which the application for enforcement is made. It was declared by the Standing Committee of the NPC at the time of the accession of the PRC that (1) the PRC would only recognize and enforce foreign arbitral awards on the principle of reciprocity; and (2) the PRC would only apply the New York Convention in disputes considered under PRC laws to be arising from contractual and non-contractual mercantile legal relations.

Foreign Exchange Control

Prior to 31 December 1993, enterprises in the PRC requiring foreign currency were required to obtain approval from the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation before it could convert RMB into foreign currency, and such conversion had to be effected at the official rate prescribed by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”). RMB reserved by Foreign Investment Enterprises (“FIEs”) could also be converted into foreign currency at swap centers with the prior examination and verification by SAFE. The exchange rates used by swap centers were largely determined by the supply of and demand for foreign currencies and RMB.

On December 28, 1993, the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”) announced that the dual exchange rate system for RMB against foreign currencies would be abolished with effect from January 1, 1994 and be replaced by the unified exchange rate system. Under the new system, the PBOC publishes the RMB exchange rate against the United States dollar daily. The daily exchange rate is set by reference to the RMB/US\$ trading price on the previous day on the “inter-bank foreign exchange market”.

On April 1, 1996, the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the PRC (as amended on January 14, 1997) came into effect. On 20 June 1996, the Regulations on Sale and Purchase of and Payment in Foreign Exchange were promulgated by the People’s Bank of China and came into effect on 1 July 1996.

On October 25, 1998, the PBOC and SAFE issued a Joint Announcement on Abolishment of Foreign Exchange Swap Business which stated that from December 1, 1998, foreign exchange transactions for FIEs may only be conducted at designated banks.

On October 21, 2005, SAFE promulgated the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Issues concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents to Engage in Financing and in Return Investment via Overseas Special Purpose Companies (“Notice 75”) which came into effect on November 1, 2005. Under Notice 75, PRC residents, including PRC Companies and PRC resident individuals, have to register their foreign investments with the local SAFE prior to incorporating or taking control of a special purpose vehicle (the “SPV”). Where a PRC resident contributes the assets or stock rights of a domestic enterprise that it owns into a SPV, or engages in capital financing abroad after contributing assets or stock rights into the SPV, it has to register such change. Other than the abovementioned registration requirement, Notice 75 also requires PRC residents to register, modify or record with the local foreign exchange authority within 30 days from the date of increase/decrease of capital, share transfer, mergers or division, change in long term equity or debt investments and guarantees in or by the SPV. In addition, the proceeds from overseas listing of the SPV shall, according to the repatriation plan submitted to the foreign exchange administration for record, be repatriated according to current regulations for the administration of foreign exchange. In addition, the foreign exchange income from profits, bonus and capital change obtained by the PRC residents from the SPV shall be repatriated within 180 days.

On August 12, 2007, SAFE promulgated the Notice on the Retaining of Foreign Exchange Earnings by Domestic Entity, which provides that from August 12, 2007, domestic entity may retain its recurrent foreign exchange earnings according to their needs for operation.

On August 1, 2008, the revised Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the PRC was adopted by the State Council and was promulgated for implementation on August 5, 2008. In summary, taking into account the promulgation of the recent new regulations and to the extent the existing provisions stipulated in previous regulations do not contradict these new regulations, the present position under the PRC law relating to foreign exchange control are as follows:

The previous dual exchange rate system for RMB was abolished and a managed floating exchange rate system based largely on supply and demand with reference to a basket of currencies was introduced. The People’s Bank of (a) China, will announce the closing price of foreign currencies against the RMB in the inter-bank foreign exchange market after the closing of the market on each working day, and will make it the central parity for trading against the RMB on the following working day.

(b) Foreign exchange earnings of domestic entities may be transferred to China or held abroad according to the regulations stipulated by SAFE.

FIEs may have their own foreign currency accounts and are also permitted to retain their recurrent exchange earnings according to their needs of operation and the sums retained may be deposited into foreign exchange bank accounts maintained with designated banks.

Reservation or sale of capital account foreign exchange earnings to designated banks shall be approved by the foreign exchange control administration unless stated otherwise. Foreign exchange funds from capital account shall only be used according to the purpose approved by the foreign exchange control administration and the relevant competent authorities.

Where a foreign enterprise makes a direct investment or carries out the issuance and/or business of securities or other derivatives within the PRC, or where a domestic entity makes a direct investment or carries out the issuance and/or business of securities or other derivatives outside the PRC, it shall go through the registration procedure according to the relevant regulations stipulated by SAFE. A guarantee or a commercial loan provided to the entity outside the PRC by a domestic entity shall be subject to approval and registration with relevant foreign exchange administration. The utilization of foreign debts by an enterprise shall be in compliance with relevant regulations and has to undergo foreign debt registration with the foreign exchange control administration.

FIEs which require foreign exchange for their ordinary trading activities such as trade services and payment of (f) interest on foreign debts may purchase foreign exchange from designated foreign exchange banks if the application is supported by proper payment notices or supporting documents.

FIEs may require foreign exchange for the payment of dividends that are payable in foreign currencies under applicable regulations, such as distributing profits to their foreign investors. They can withdraw funds from their foreign exchange bank accounts kept with designated foreign exchange banks, subject to the due payment of tax on (g) dividends. Where the amount of the funds in foreign exchange is insufficient, the FIE may, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the directors on the profit distribution plan and other relevant documents, purchase foreign exchange from designated foreign exchange banks.

(h) FIEs may apply to the Bank of China or other designated foreign exchange banks to remit profit out of the PRC to the foreign parties if the requirements provided by the PRC laws, rules and regulations are met.

The Circular on Relevant Issues concerning Foreign Exchange Administration of Overseas Investment and Financing and Return Investments Conducted by Domestic Residents through Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles (“SAFE Circular No. 37”), which was promulgated by SAFE and became effective on July 14, 2014, requires a PRC individual resident (“PRC Resident”) to register with the local SAFE branch before he or she contributes assets or equity interests in an overseas special purpose vehicle (“Offshore SPV”) that is directly established or controlled by the PRC Resident for the purpose of conducting investment or financing. Following the initial registration, the PRC Resident is also required to register with the local SAFE branch for any major change in respect of the Offshore SPV, including, among other things, any major change of a PRC Resident shareholder, name or term of operation of the Offshore SPV, or any increase or reduction of the Offshore SPV’s registered capital, share transfer or swap, merger or division. Failure to comply with the registration procedures of SAFE Circular No. 37 may result in penalties and sanctions, including the imposition of restrictions on the ability of the Offshore SPV’s PRC subsidiary to distribute dividends to its overseas parent.

In addition, according to the SAFE Circular No. 37, a PRC Resident that participates in an employee share incentive plan of a non-listed Offshore SPV could, by submitting required documents, apply for registration with the local SAFE branch before exercising stock options.

Strict supervision and control by foreign exchange control administration has been imposed upon FIEs established in the manner of acquisitions of the PRC enterprises by foreign enterprises with PRC residents as shareholders.

Taxation

Income Tax

The New Income Tax Law was promulgated by NPC on March 16, 2007 and came into effect on January 1, 2008. The Chinese domestic enterprises and FIEs are treated equally on the income tax rate, and the enterprise income tax rate shall be 25%. In accordance with the New Income Tax Law and its implementing regulations, the non-resident enterprise which has not set up institutions or establishments in China, or has set up institutions or establishments but the income has no relationship with such institutions or establishments, it shall pay enterprise income tax on such income sourced from China, and the income tax rate shall be 20%, subject to reduction as provided by any applicable double taxation treaty, unless the relevant income is specially exempted from tax under the applicable tax laws, regulations, notices and decisions which relate to FIEs and their investors.

The enterprises that were approved and established prior to the promulgation hereof and that, in accordance with the effective tax laws and administrative regulations, enjoy a special lower tax rate shall, in accordance with the provisions of the State Council, progressively transit to the tax rate specified herein within 5 years following the implementation hereof. Those enterprises that enjoy a fixed-term tax exemption or tax reduction shall, in accordance with the provisions of the State Council, continue to enjoy such exemption or reduction after the implementation hereof until the expiration of the term of such exemption or reduction. However, if an enterprise did not enjoy such preferential treatment because it has not yet achieved profitability, the term of such preferential treatment shall be calculated from 1 January 2008 until the expiration of the term of such exemption or reduction.

According to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprise (Circular Guoshuihan [2009] No. 698) implemented on January 1, 2008, except for the purchase and sale of equity through a public securities market, where a foreign corporate investor indirectly transfers the equity of a PRC resident enterprise by disposing the equity of an overseas holding company (the “Indirect Transfer”) located in a tax jurisdiction that (i) has an effective tax rate of less than 12.5%, or (ii) does not tax its residents on their foreign income, the foreign corporate investor shall report the Indirect Transfer to the competent PRC tax authority within 30 days from the date when the equity transfer agreement was made. In this case, the PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer. Should it deem the foreign investor to have made the Indirect Transfer without reasonable commercial purpose and in order to avoid the PRC tax, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company that is used for tax planning purpose and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer by the foreign investor may be subject to the EIT Law.

Value-Added Tax

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax of PRC, last amended on November 5, 2008 and took effect from January 1, 2009, and its implementation rules which were revised on December 15, 2008 and took effect from January 1, 2009, all entities or individuals in PRC engaging in the sale of goods, the provision of processing services, repairs and replacement services, and the import of goods are required to pay value-added tax (“VAT”). The amount of VAT payable in the sale or import of goods except as otherwise provided by paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of Article 2 of the Provisional Regulations on Value-added Tax of PRC. The tax rate is also 17% for those providing processing services repairs and replacement services.

In November 2011, the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) and the State Administration of Tax (“SAT”) promulgated the Pilot Plan for Imposition of Value-Added Tax to Replace Business Tax (the “Pilot Plan”). Since January 1, 2012, the PRC government has been implementing a pilot program in certain provinces and municipalities, to levy a 6% VAT on revenue generated from certain kinds of services in lieu of the 5% business tax. According to the Notice Regarding the Nationwide Implementation of B2V Transformation Pilot Program in respect of Transportation and Certain Modern Service Industries jointly issued by the MOF and SAT effective from August 1, 2013 (the “B2V Circular 37”), such policy has been implemented nationwide. In addition, the MOF and SAT released the Notice on Including Railway Transportation and Postal Services Sectors into the Pilot Scheme on Switching from Business Tax to VAT on December 12, 2013, which further expanded the scope of taxable services for value-added tax and replaced the B2V Circular 37 as of January 1, 2014.

Business Tax

Pursuant to the Interim Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on Business Tax (“Business Tax Regulation”) last amended on November 10, 2008 and took effect from 1 January, 2009, business that provide services (including

entertainment business), assign intangible assets or sell immovable property became liable to business tax at a rate ranging from 3% to 20% of the charges of the services provided, intangible assets assigned or immovable property sold, as the case may be.

Tax on Dividends from PRC Enterprise with Foreign Investment

According to the New Income Tax Law and the Implementation Rules, income such as dividends and profits distribution from the PRC derived from a foreign enterprise which has no establishment in the PRC is subject to a 10% withholding tax, subject to reduction as provided by any applicable double taxation treaty.

Stamp Duty

Under the PRC Interim Regulations on Stamp Duty promulgated by the State Council on August 6, 1988 and amended in January 6, 2011, for building property transfer instruments, including those in respect of property ownership transfer, the duty rate shall be 0.05% of the amount stated therein; for permits and certificates relating to rights, including real estate title certificates and land use right certificates, stamp duty shall be levied on an item basis at an annual rate of RMB5 per item.

Urban Maintenance Tax

Under the PRC Interim Regulations on Urban Maintenance Tax promulgated by the State Council on February 8, 1985 and amended on January 8, 2011, any taxpayer, whether an individual or otherwise, of product tax, value-added tax or business tax shall be required to pay urban maintenance tax. The tax rate shall be 7% for a taxpayer whose domicile is in an urban area, 5% for a taxpayer whose domicile is in a county and a town, and 1% for a taxpayer whose domicile is not in any urban area or county or town.

Education Surcharge

Under the Interim Provisions on Imposition of Education Surcharge promulgated by the State Council on April 28, 1986 (last amended by the State Council on August 20, 2005), any taxpayer, whether an individual or otherwise, of product tax, value-added tax or business tax shall pay an education surcharge, unless such obliged taxpayer is instead required to pay a rural area education surcharge as provided by the Notice of the State Council on Raising Funds for Schools in Rural Areas. Education surcharge shall be calculated and levied at a rate of 1% on the actual amount of product tax, value-added tax and business tax paid by the taxpayer.

According to the Circular on Issues Concerning Policies on Unifying Local Education Surtax promulgated by ministry of finance on November 17, 2010, the rate at which local education surtax is levied should be 2% of the value-added tax, the business tax or the consumption tax actually paid by entities and individuals (including foreign-invested enterprises, foreign enterprises and foreign individuals).

Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise

WFOE is governed by the Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Enterprises with Sole Foreign Investments, which was promulgated on April 12, 1986 and was subsequently amended on October 31, 2000, and its Implementation Regulations promulgated on December 12, 1990 and was subsequently amended on April 12, 2001 (together the "Foreign Enterprises Law").

Procedures for Establishment of a WFOE

The establishment of a WFOE will have to be approved by Ministry of Commerce (or its delegated authorities) (the "MOC"). If two or more foreign investors jointly apply for the establishment of a WFOE, a copy of the contract between the parties must also be submitted to MOC (or its delegated authorities) for its record. A WFOE must also obtain a business license from the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (or its delegated authorities) before it can commence business.

Nature

A WFOE is a limited liability company under the Foreign Enterprise Law. It is a legal entity which may independently assume civil obligations, enjoy civil rights and has the right to own, use and dispose of property. It is required to have a registered capital contributed by the foreign investor(s). The liability of the foreign investor(s) is limited to the amount of registered capital contributed. The foreign investor may make its contributions by installments and the registered capital must be contributed within the period as approved by the MOC (or its delegated authorities) in accordance with relevant regulations.

Profit Distribution

The Foreign Enterprise Law provides that after payment of taxes, a WFOE must make contributions to a reserve fund and at least 10% of the after-tax profits must be allocated to the reserve fund. If the accumulative amount of allocated reserve funds reaches 50% of an enterprise's registered capital, the WFOE will not be required to make any additional contribution. The WFOE is prohibited from distributing dividends unless the losses (if any) of previous years have been made up.

In accordance with the Notice of the Ministry of Finance on the Issue of Handling Financial Issues by Relevant Enterprises after the Implementation of the Company Law promulgated by the Ministry of Finance on March 15, 2006 and effective April 1, 2006, from January 1, 2006 on, enterprises established in accordance with the Company Law shall distribute profits pursuant to Article 167 of the Company Law and shall no longer make contributions to the reserve fund. After an enterprise ceases to make contributions to the reserve fund, it may continue to make contributions to the employee bonus and welfare fund as decided by the board of directors if the purpose, use conditions, and procedures thereof shall be made clear, and such funds shall be manage as debts.

Company Law

The establishment and operation of corporate entities in China is governed by the PRC Company Law, which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the NPC on December 29, 1993 and became effective on July 1, 1994 ("1993 PRC Company Law"). It was subsequently amended on December 25, 1999, August 28, 2004, October 27, 2005 and December 28, 2013.

The PRC Company Law generally governs 2 types of companies — limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies. Both types of companies have the status of legal persons, and the liability of a company to its debtors is limited to the value of assets owned by the company. Liabilities of shareholders of a limited liability company are limited to the amount of registered capital they have contributed.

The amendments to the PRC Company Law adopted in October 2005 seek to reform various aspects of the 1993 PRC Company Law and simplify the establishment and operation of companies incorporated in China by lowering capitalization requirements, increasing shareholder and creditor protection, improving corporate governance, and relaxing rules regarding the establishment of subsidiaries. Further, the restriction relating to the total investment of a company in other entities exceeding 50% of its net assets has been removed, the incorporation of one shareholder limited liability companies in addition to wholly State-owned enterprises is permitted, and the Chinese Company Law shall apply to foreign invested limited liability companies. Where laws on foreign investment have other stipulations,

such stipulations shall apply.

The amendments to the PRC Company Law adopted in December 2013 took effect on March 1, 2014. These amendments cover three aspects: (a) replacing the paid-up capital registration system by subscribed capital registration system; (b) relaxing the requirements for registered capital registration; and (c) streamlining the registration items and requirements for registration documents.

PRC Laws and Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment

On October 31, 2007, the National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”) and MOC, jointly promulgated the Catalogue of Industries for Guiding Foreign Investment (as amended in 2007), which came into effect on December 1, 2007 (the “Catalogue”), as amended on December 24, 2011 and came into effect on January 30, 2012. The Catalogue lists out the industries and economic activities which are encouraged, restricted or prohibited by the PRC government for foreign investment. The Catalogue does not specify which business activities are in the permitted category. Instead, if the business activities are not listed in any of the encouraged, restricted or the prohibited categories, they shall be construed as being in the permitted category. Pursuant to the Catalogue, the wholesale of refined oil falls under the restricted category. None of our Group’s business activities are listed in the prohibited category.

Labor Law

Pursuant to the Labor Law of the PRC promulgated by Standing Committee of the NPC on July 5, 1994 and was subsequently amended on August 27, 2009, the Labor Contract Law of the PRC promulgated by Standing Committee of the NPC on June 29, 2007 and was subsequently amended on December 28, 2012 and the Labour Contract Law Implementation Rules of the PRC promulgated by the State Council on September 18, 2008, companies must enter into employment contracts with their employees, based on the principles of equality, consent and agreement through consultation. Companies must establish and effectively implement system of ensuring occupational safety and health, educating employees on occupational safety and health, preventing work-related accidents and reducing occupational hazards. Companies must also pay for their employees' social insurance premium.

Social Insurance Law

Employers in China are required to contribute, on behalf of their employees, to a number of social security funds, including funds for basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, basic medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, maternity insurance, and housing provident funds. These payments are made to local administrative authorities and an employer who fails to contribute may be fined and be ordered to make-up for the missed contributions. The various laws and regulations that govern the employers' obligation to contribute to the social security funds include PRC Social Insurance Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the NPC on October 28, 2010 and became effective July 1, 2011; the Interim Regulations on the Collection and Payment of Social Security Funds, which were promulgated by the State Council and became effective on January 22, 1999; the Interim Measures concerning the Maternity Insurance, which were promulgated by the Ministry of Labor on December 14, 1994 and became effective on January 1, 1995; the Regulations on Occupational Injury Insurance, which were promulgated by the State Council on April 27, 2003 and became effective on January 1, 2004 and was amended on December 20, 2010; the Regulations on Management of the Housing Provident Fund, which were promulgated and became effective on April 3, 1999 and was amended on March 24, 2002.

Where the enterprises fail to pay the full amount of the social insurance premiums, the relevant department aforesaid has the authority to check and decide on the amount of social insurance premiums that the enterprises should pay as the supplementary payment. If the enterprises does not pay for the social insurance premiums after the relevant department has charged the full amount of the supplementary payment, the relevant department is authorized to either inquire about the deposit account of such enterprises, or apply to the related department at or above the county level for making the decision of the allocation of social insurance premiums. The relevant department can also inform the bank or other financial institution to execute the allocation by written notice. If the amount of the deposit account is smaller than the amount of social insurance premiums required to pay by the enterprises, the enterprises may provide a security and delay the date to pay the social insurance premiums. If the amount of the deposit account is smaller than the amount of the social insurance premiums needed to pay by the enterprises, and the enterprises fails to provide a security, the relevant department shall apply to the court for the levying, sealing and auctioning of the property of such enterprises.

If the enterprises do not pay the full amount of social insurance premiums as scheduled, the social insurance premium collection institution shall order them to make the payment or make up the difference within a stipulated period and impose a daily fine equivalent to 0.05% of the overdue payment from the date on which the payment is overdue. If payment is not made within the stipulated period, the relevant administration department shall impose a fine from one to three times the amount of overdue payment.

Environmental Protection Regulations

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC adopted by the Standing Committee of the NPC on December 26, 1989, which has been amended on April 24, 2014 and will take effect on January 1, 2015, the Administration Supervisory Department of Environmental Protection of the State Council sets the national guidelines for the discharge of pollutants. The provincial and municipal governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities may also set their own guidelines for the discharge of pollutants within their own provinces or districts in the event that the national guidelines are inadequate.

A company or enterprise which causes environmental pollution and discharges other polluting materials which endanger the public should implement environmental protection methods and procedures into their business operations. This may be achieved by setting up a system of accountability within the company's business structure for environmental protection; adopting effective procedures to prevent environmental hazards such as waste gases, water and residues, dust powder, radioactive materials and noise arising from production, construction and other activities from polluting and endangering the environment. The environmental protection system and procedures should be implemented simultaneously with the commencement of and during the operation of construction, production and other activities undertaken by the company. Any company or enterprise which discharges environmental pollutants should report and register such discharge with the Administration Supervisory Department of Environmental Protection and pay any fines imposed for the discharge. A fee may also be imposed on the company for the cost of any work required to restore the environment to its original state. Companies which have cause severe pollution to the environment are required to restore the environment or remedy the effects of the pollution within a prescribed time limit.

If a company fails to report and/or register the environmental pollution caused by it, it will receive a warning or be penalized. Companies which fail to restore the environment or remedy the effects of the pollution within the prescribed time will be penalized or have their business licenses terminated. Companies or enterprises which have polluted and endangered the environment must bear the responsibility for remedying the danger and effects of the pollution, as well as to compensate the any losses or damages suffered as a result of such environmental pollution.

Governmental Regulations in Relation to the Company's Businesses

Pursuant to the Implementation Measures for Work Safety Licenses of Enterprises Producing Hazardous Chemicals ("Measures of Producing Hazardous Chemicals") promulgated by State Administration of Work Safety on August 5, 2011 which took effect on December 1, 2011, where an enterprise is established in accordance with relevant laws and has obtained the industrial and commercial business licenses or industrial and commercial approval documents for engaging in the production of end products or intermediate products that are included in the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals, the enterprise shall obtain the work safety licenses for hazardous chemicals in accordance with the provisions of Measures of Producing Hazardous Chemicals. The enterprise that has not obtained the work safety licenses shall not engage in the production activities of hazardous chemicals.

Save as otherwise disclosed, we are not subject to any special legislation or regulatory controls in the PRC other than those generally applicable to companies and businesses in the PRC, which will have a material effect on our business operations. Changes in the PRC governmental rules and regulations will have a significant impact on our business, and Foreign exchange control and tax policies in the PRC may limit our ability to utilize our revenue effectively and affect our ability to receive dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries in the PRC.

Please also refer to the Section “Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Doing Business in the PRC” of this report for details on the applicable PRC laws and regulations.

Licenses, Permits and Approvals

As of the date of this report, we have obtained all material licenses, permits and approvals from the relevant government authorities for our business operations in the PRC, and have complied with all relevant PRC environmental laws and regulations, and have not been fined under any related PRC environmental laws or regulations. Please see the table below for the material licenses, permits and approvals that we have received as of the date of this report:

Entity	Licenses, Permits and Certificates	Serial Number	Valid Term/ Renewal Period	Authority
Jiangsu Delta	Registration Certificate for Using Hazardous Chemicals	321110234	April 6, 2017 to April 5, 2020	Jiangsu Province Administration of Work Safety Chemical Registration Centre
Jiangsu Delta	Trading License for Hazardous Chemicals	Su Zhen Wei Hua Jing Zi 000197	January 5, 2018 to January 4, 2021	Administration of Work Safety of Zhenjiang City
Jiangsu Delta	Record Keeping Certificate of Non-Pharmaceutical Precursor Chemical Production	(Su) 3S32111200031	April 24, 2017 to April 9, 2020	Administration of Work Safety of Zhenjiang City
Jiangsu Delta	Pollutant Discharge Permit	Zhen Tu Huan No. 3211212012062	May 2018 to May 2021	Environment Protection Agency of Dantu District, Zhenjiang City
Jiangsu Delta	Business License	91321100662742845	June 15, 2007 to June 14, 2027	Administration of Industry and Commerce of Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province
Jiangsu Delta	Work Safety License	(Su) WH An Xu Zheng Zi [L00230]	April 10, 2017 to April 9, 2020	Administration of Work Safety of Jiangsu Province
Jiangsu Delta	Financial Registration Certificate for Foreign-invested Enterprises	No.3211210203	June 15, 2007 to June 14, 2027	Local Financial Bureau of Dantu District, Zhenjiang City
Jiangsu Delta	Organization Code Certificate	No.66274328-4	June 11, 2015 to June 10, 2019	Jiangsu Zhenjiang Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
Jiangsu Delta	Foreign Exchange Registration Card	No.00085568	N.A. N.A.	State Foreign Exchange Administration
Jiangsu Delta	Bank Account Permit	No. J3140002471102	(Note: issued on July 16, 2008)	People's Bank of China, Zhenjiang Branch
Jiangsu Delta	Social Insurance Registration Certificate	She Xian Su Zi No.32112115000942	June 23, 2010 to October 30, 2020	Social Labour Insurance Fund Management Centre, Dantu District, Zhenjiang City
Jiangsu Delta	Environmental Management System Certificate	04418E10934R1M	August 17, 2018 to August 17, 2021	China Certification Centre Inc.
Entity	Licenses, Permits and Certificates	Serial Number	Valid Term/ Renewal Period	Authority
	Business license Binhai	913209220710182325		

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Binhai Delta			June 8, 2013 to June 7, 2043 N.A.	Administration of Industry and Commerce of Binhai, Yanhai
Binhai Delta	Bank Account Permit	No. J3112001078201	(Note: issued on June 19, 2013)	People's Bank of China, Binhai Branch

Properties

We currently own the following land use rights in the PRC:

Owner	Location	Certificate of state- owned Land Use Right No.	Tenure	Approximate Gross Floor Area (sqm)	Use of Property
Jiangsu Delta	Chenfeng Village, Gaozi Town, Dantu District, Zhenjiang	Zhen Tu Guo Yong (2008) No.199 ⁽¹⁾	October 19, 2008 to July 29, 2058	53,369	Industrial
Jiangsu Delta	Chenfeng Village, Gaozi Town, Dantu District, Zhenjiang	Zhen Tu Guo Yong (2011) No.1037	August 1, 2011 to August 31, 2060	26,023	Industrial

Note:

This land use right has been mortgaged to the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Zhenjiang Branch. The period of the mortgage is commencing from May 31, 2013 and ending on December 31, 2017. During the term of the mortgage, Jiangsu Delta's rights to transfer, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of this land use right shall be subject to the prior written approval of the relevant bank.

We currently own and possess the Building Ownership Certificates for the following buildings in the PRC:

Location	Certificate of Real Estate Ownership No.	Approximate Gross Floor Area (sq m)	Use of Property
Building 3 No. 1 Fine Chemical Park Gaozi Zhen Dantu Economic and Development Zone Zhenjiang City ⁽¹⁾	Zhen Fang Quan Zheng Zi No. 1201007277100110	1,140.9	Industrial
North of Development Zone Road, South of Hu Ning Expressway	Dan Fang Quan Zheng Kai Fa Qu Zi No. 02032188	12,119.44	Research and Development

Note:

(1) This property has been mortgaged to the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Zhenjiang Branch. The term of the mortgage is one year commencing from June 20, 2016 and ending on June 19, 2017. During the term of the mortgage, our rights to transfer, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of this property shall be subject to the prior written approval of the relevant bank.

As of the date of this report, we do not lease any properties.

We believe there are no regulatory requirements or environmental issues that may materially affect our utilization of the above properties and fixed assets, all of which are located in the PRC.

C. Organizational structure

The chart below presents our corporate structure as of the date of this report.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Information regarding our property, plants and equipment is described “Item 4. B. Business Overview.”

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not required.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

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

Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this report contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact made in this report are forward looking. In particular, the statements herein regarding industry prospects and future results of operations or financial position are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "estimates," "could," "possibly," "probably," "anticipates," "projects," "expects," "may," "will," or "should" or other variations or similar words. No assurances can be given that the future results anticipated by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Our actual results may differ significantly from management's expectations.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, included herewith. This discussion should not be construed to imply that the results discussed herein will necessarily continue into the future, or that any conclusion reached herein will necessarily be indicative of actual operating results in the future. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment of our management.

Overview

We are a fine and specialty chemical manufacturer, primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling of organic compound including para-chlorotoluene ("PCT"), ortho-chlorotoluene ("OCT"), and PCT/OCT downstream products. We used to manufacture unsaturated polyester resin ("UPR"), maleic acid ("MA") and other by-product chemicals but no longer do so.

We collaborate with reputable universities, such as the East China Normal University in order to secure our position as a market leader. We also closely monitor the market for development, trends and technological innovations and solicit customer feedback so as to keep abreast with market demands and industrial development.

This discussion and analysis focuses on the business results, comparing results of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

Results of Operations

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, our revenue decreased by 31.69% year over year and incurred net losses for US\$82.89M due to significant bad debts provision of US\$77.81M. Our gross profit margin was driven down from 6.97% to 5.11% resulting from the high competition for our PCT/OCT products for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The following table summarizes the results of our operations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase (or decrease) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as compared to 2017.

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	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30			Change
	2018	2017	Change	Rate
Net Revenue	\$ 38,452,206	\$ 56,292,093	\$(17,839,887)	-31.69 %
Cost of Sales	\$(36,488,874)	\$(52,367,418)	\$ 15,878,544	-30.32 %
Gross Profit	\$ 1,963,332	\$ 3,924,675	\$(1,961,343)	-49.97 %
Gross Margin	5.11	% 6.97	% N/A	N/A
Operating Expenses	\$(83,440,221)	\$(31,874,182)	\$ 51,566,039	161.78 %
Operating (Loss)	\$(81,476,889)	\$(27,949,507)	\$ 53,527,382	191.51 %
Operating Margin	-211.89	% -49.65	% N/A	N/A
Change in fair value of warrants	\$ 205,785	\$ 531,099	\$(325,314)	-61.25 %
Other loss - net	\$(1,618,231)	\$(1,008,836)	\$ 609,395	60.41 %
Income taxes	\$-	\$-	\$-	N/A
Net (Loss)	\$(75,467,243)	\$(30,309,130)	45,158,113	148.99 %
Net (Loss) Margin	-196.26	% -53.84	% N/A	N/A

Revenue

Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was \$38,452,206, an increase of 30.32% as compared with revenue of \$56,292,093 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. It mainly due to the low demand of PCT/OCT as result of the slowdown in China's economic growth for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The Company will periodically reviews the market situation to adjust production to fit market demand.

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased 49.97% to \$1,963,332 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, as compared with \$3,924,675 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The gross margin was 5.11% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as compared with 6.97 % for the same period of 2017, mainly because the Company could not increase the selling price to cover the increase of cost of good sales due to the lower demand and higher competition for the PRC market.

Operating Income

Operating loss was \$81,476,889 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as compared with operating income \$27,949,507 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The operating loss was mainly due to doubtful debts provision of \$77.81M recorded during fiscal year 2018.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$36,488,874 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, representing a 30.32% decrease as compared with \$52,367,418 for the same period of 2017. The decrease in cost of sales was in tandem with the revenue decrease year over year.

Operating Expenses

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of our operating expenses for the periods indicated:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	Change
Selling expenses	\$ 2,383,372	\$ 1,416,283	68.28 %
General & Administrative expenses	\$ 3,248,267	\$ 5,295,518	-38.66 %
Bad debt provision	\$ 77,808,582	\$ 25,162,381	209.23 %
Total operating expenses	\$ 83,440,221	\$ 31,874,182	161.78 %

Operating expenses were \$83,440,221 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, representing a 161.78% increase as compared with \$31,874,182 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to doubtful debts provision of \$77.81M was made during fiscal year 2018 which is partly offset by the reducing of general and administrative expenses.

Change in Fair Value of Warrants

Gain on change in fair value of warrants was \$205,785 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 as compared with \$531,099 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. This is recorded as a non-cash gain, which resulted from the change in fair value of warrants issued connection with our private placement on November 21, 2017.

Net Loss

Net loss was \$82,889,335 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared with \$28,427,244 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The increase in net loss in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was mainly due to the decrease of gross profits and the doubtful debts provision being made.

Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share (“EPS”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 were \$7.11 and \$7.11 compared with EPS of \$2.87 and \$2.87 for the same period of 2017. The weighted average number of shares outstanding to calculate basic EPS was 11,653,729 and 9,914,313 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The weighted average number of shares outstanding to calculate diluted EPS was 11,653,729 and 9,914,313 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically financed our operations and capital expenditures principally through debt and equity offerings and cash provided by operations.

The table below presents information about our cash flow for the periods indicated:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2018	2017	Change
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (3,178,300)	\$ 343,545	N/M
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (1,121,306)	\$ 38,926	N/M
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 486,919	\$ (388,495)	N/M
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,787,111	\$ (12,841)	N/M
Beginning cash and cash equivalent	\$ 44,284	\$ 63,149	29.87 %
Ending cash and cash equivalent	\$ 1,018,708	\$ 44,284	2,200.40 %

Operating Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, net cash used in operating activities was \$3,718,300. This was primarily attributable to: 1) our net loss of \$82,889,335, adjusted by an add-back of non-cash charges mainly consisting of depreciation and amortization, change in fair value of warrants, share-based compensation expenses, allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for obsolete stock of \$4,625,090, \$205,785, \$872,000, \$77,703,779 and \$105,002 respectively; 2) an increase of \$3,389,051 in working capital, primarily due to: (i) a increase of \$7,193,135 from trade and other receivables; (ii) an decrease of \$244,362 in inventories, principally consisting of raw material; (iii) a increase of \$8,169,616 in trade and other payables, and (iv) an decrease of \$4,609,894 in advance from customers’ deposits.

Investing Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, net cash used in investing activities was \$1,121,306. This was primarily attributable to: (i) \$252,330 provided from the disposal of property and equipment, and (ii) capital expenditure of \$1,373,636 for the purchase of new plant and equipment.

Financing Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, net cash provided by financing activities was \$486,919, primarily attributable to: (i) cash received from private placement of \$1,176,307, (ii) proceeds from bank borrowings of 28,256,564, (iii) repayment of bank borrowings of \$28,959,788, and (iv) a change in restricted cash of \$13,836.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash and cash equivalents as at July 1, 2017, were \$44,284 and increased to \$1,018,708 by June 30, 2018. The increase was mainly due to effect of exchange rate change on cash.

In future periods, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and cash flows from operations, combined with cash availability under our revolving credit facility, will be insufficient to meet our presently anticipated future cash needs for at least the next year. We will require additional cash resources due to changed business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue.

Trade Receivables, net

Trade receivables, net were \$5,545,363 as of June 30, 2018, representing a 73.59% decrease as compared with \$20,993,949 as of June 30, 2017. This decrease in trade receivables was primarily attributable to increase in allowance of doubtful accounts.

Inventory

Inventory consists of raw materials and finished goods. As of June 30, 2018, the recorded value of our inventory decreased 4.07% to \$5,067,731 from \$5,282,737 as of June 30, 2017. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease of raw materials from \$3,768,842 as of June 30, 2017 to \$641,222 as of June 30, 2018 which partly offset by the increase in production of finished goods from \$1,513,895 as of June 30, 2017 to \$4,426,509 as of June 30, 2018. The decrease of inventory was primarily due to the Company's efforts to minimize its inventory level due to cost savings.

Accounts Payable

Trade and other payables were \$21,468,563 as of June 30, 2018, a decrease of 63.49 % from \$13,131,216 as of June 30, 2017. The increase is mainly due to an increase of trade payable from \$10,203,538 as of June 30, 2017 to \$18,120,016 as of June 30, 2018.

Obligations under Material Contracts

There was no material contractual obligation as of June 30, 2018

The fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016

Results of Operations

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, our revenue increased by 5.38% year over year and incurred net losses for US\$28.43M due to significant bad debts provision of US\$25.16M. Our gross profit margin was driven down from 8.81% to 6.97% resulting from the high competition for our PCT/OCT products for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

The following table summarizes the results of our operations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase (or decrease) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared to 2016.

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30			Change	Rate
	2017	2016			
Net Revenue	\$56,292,093	\$53,418,112		\$2,873,981	5.38 %
Cost of Sales	\$(52,367,418)	\$(48,713,456)		\$3,653,962	7.50 %
Gross Profit	\$3,924,675	\$4,704,656		\$(779,981)	16.58 %
Gross Margin	6.97 %	8.81 %		N/A	N/A
Operating Expenses	\$(31,874,182)	\$(15,137,604)		\$16,736,578	110.56%
Operating (Loss) Income	\$(27,949,507)	\$(10,432,948)		\$17,516,559	167.90%
Operating Margin	-49.65 %	-19.53 %		N/A	N/A
Change in fair value of warrants	\$531,099	\$6,856,682		\$6,325,583	-92.25 %
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	\$0	\$435,488		\$N/A	N/A
Other loss - net	\$(1,008,836)	\$(4,417,452)		\$(3,408,616)	-77.16 %
Income taxes	\$0	\$802,627		\$802,627	N/A
Net (Loss) Income	\$(30,309,130)	\$(6,755,603)		(23,553,527)	348.65 %
Net (Loss) Profit Margin	-53.840 %	-12.65 %		N/A	N/A

Revenue

Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was \$56,292,093, an increase of 5.38% as compared with revenue of \$53,418,112 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, no more revenue from sales of UPR and SCM as compared with USD4.57M and USD1.514M, respectively, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 due to the Company exiting this market due to low margins. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, revenue from sales of PCT/OCT was USD56.29M an increase of 18.93% as compared with USD47.33M in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The increase for sales of PCT/OCT was mainly due to more marketing and sales resources allocated to the sale and marketing of PCT/OCT after the Company exited the UPR and SCM markets. The Company periodically reviews the market situation to adjust production to fit market demand.

The following table shows a breakdown of revenues from for our main products and service:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		2016			
	2017		Sales	% of total sales		
UPR/MA	0	0	% 4,571,332	8.56	%	
PCT/OCT	56,292,093	100.00	% 47,332,388	88.61	%	
SCM	0	0	% 1,514,392	2.83	%	
Total revenue	\$56,292,093	100.00	% \$53,418,112	100.00	%	

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased 16.58% to \$3,924,675 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, as compared with \$4,704,656 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The gross margin was 6.97% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared with 8.81 % for the same period of 2016, mainly because the Company could not increase the selling price to cover the increase of cost of good sales due to the lower demand and higher competition for the PRC market.

Operating Income

Operating loss was \$27,949,507 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared with operating income \$10,432,948 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The operating loss was mainly due to doubtful debts provision of \$25.16M recorded during fiscal year 2017.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$52,367,418 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, representing a 7.5% increase as compared with \$48,713,456 for the same period of 2016. The increase in cost of sales was in tandem with the revenue increase year over year.

Operating Expenses

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of our operating expenses for the periods indicated:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Change
Selling expenses	\$ 1,416,283	\$ 2,251,997	-37.11 %
General & Administrative expenses	\$ 5,295,518	\$ 5,376,137	-1.50 %
Bad debt provision	\$ 25,162,381	\$ 7,509,470	235.08 %
Total operating expenses	\$ 31,874,182	\$ 15,137,604	110.56 %

Operating expenses were \$31,874,182 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, representing a 110.56% increase as compared with \$15,137,604 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The increase was primarily due to doubtful debts provision of \$25.16M was made during fiscal year 2017 which is partly offset by the reducing of selling expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Change in Fair Value of Warrants

Gain on change in fair value of warrants was \$531,099 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared with \$6,856,682 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This is recorded as a non-cash gain, which resulted from the change in fair value of warrants issued connection with our public offering on December 21, 2012.

Net Loss

Net loss was \$28,427,244 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 as compared with \$6,755,603 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The increase in net loss in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was mainly due to the decrease of gross profits and the doubtful debts provision being made.

Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share (“EPS”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 were \$2.87 and \$2.87 compared with EPS of \$1.46 and \$1.46 for the same period of 2016. The weighted average number of shares outstanding to calculate basic EPS was 9,914,313 and 9,323,108 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The weighted average number of shares outstanding to calculate diluted EPS was 9,914,313 and 9,323,108 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically financed our operations and capital expenditures principally through debt and equity offerings and cash provided by operations.

The table below presents information about our cash flow for the periods indicated:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Change
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 343,545	\$ (19,158,235)	26.79 %
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 38,926	\$ (910,715)	N/M
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (388,495)	\$ 18,678,460	N/M
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	\$ (12,841)	\$ 1,236,027	N/M
Beginning cash and cash equivalent	\$ 63,149	\$ 217,612	97.59 %
Ending cash and cash equivalent	\$ 44,284	\$ 63,149	70.98 %

Operating Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, net cash from operating activities was \$343,545. This was primarily attributable to: 1) our net loss of \$28,427,244, adjusted by an add-back of non-cash charges mainly consisting of depreciation and amortization, change in fair value of warrants, share-based compensation expenses, allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for obsolete stock of \$3,809,025, \$531,099, \$2,418,688, \$23,950,416 and \$1,211,966 respectively, and non-cash gain from disposal of property accounts of \$417,277; 2) an increase of \$1,670,930 in working capital, primarily due to: (i) a decrease of \$8,355,425 from trade and other receivables; (ii) an increase of \$743,189 in inventories, principally consisting of raw material; (iii) a decrease of \$7,612,138 in trade and other payables, and (iv) an decrease of \$1,671,028 in advance from customers’ deposits.

Investing Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, net cash provided by investing activities was \$38,926. This was primarily attributable to: (i) \$932,572 provided from the disposal of property and equipment, and (ii) capital expenditure of \$893,646 for the purchase of new plant and equipment.

Financing Activities

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, net cash used by financing activities was \$388,495, primarily attributable to: (i) repayment of bank borrowings of \$462,567, and (ii) a change in restricted cash of \$74,072.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash and cash equivalents as at July 1, 2016, were \$63,149 and decreased to \$44,284 by June 30, 2017. The decrease was mainly due to increase in net cash used in operating activities.

In future periods, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and cash flows from operations, combined with cash availability under our revolving credit facility, will be insufficient to meet our presently anticipated future cash needs for at least the next year. We will require additional cash resources due to changed business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue.

Trade Receivables, net

Trade receivables, net were \$20,993,949 as of June 30, 2017, representing a 58.12% decrease as compared with \$50,126,279 as of June 30, 2016. This decrease in trade receivables was primarily attributable to increase in allowance of doubtful accounts.

Inventory

Inventory consists of raw materials and finished goods. As of June 30, 2017, the recorded value of our inventory decreased 10.17% to \$5,282,737 from \$5,880,881 as of June 30, 2016. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease in production of finished goods from \$1,960,063 as of June 30, 2016 to \$1,513,895 as of June 30, 2017 and a decrease of raw materials from \$3,920,818 as of June 30, 2016 to \$3,768,842 as of June 30, 2017. The decrease of inventory was primarily due to the Company's efforts to minimize its inventory level due to cost savings.

Accounts Payable

Trade and other payables were \$13,131,216 as of June 30, 2017, a decrease of 38.04 % from \$21,194,399 as of June 30, 2016. The decrease was primarily attributable to a lower purchase volume.

Obligations under Material Contracts

There was no material contractual obligation as of June 30, 2017.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015**Results of Operations**

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, our revenue decreased by 73.56% year over year and incurred net losses for US\$6.756M due to significant dropping of revenue. Our net profit margin was driven down by 7.85% resulting from the high competition of the PCT/OCT and UPR market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The following table summarizes the results of our operations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and provides information regarding the dollar and percentage increase (or decrease) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 as compared to 2015.

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30			Change	
	2016	2015	Change	Rate	
Net Revenue	\$53,418,112	\$202,009,160	\$(148,591,048)	73.56	%
Cost of Sales	\$(48,713,456)	\$(182,692,715)	\$(133,979,259)	73.34	%
Gross Profit	\$4,704,656	\$19,316,445	\$(14,611,789)	75.64	%
Gross Margin	8.81	9.56	0.75	7.85	%
Operating Expenses	\$(15,137,604)	\$(7,058,041)	\$8,079,563	114.47	%
Operating (Loss) Income	\$(10,432,948)	\$12,258,404	\$N/A-	N/A	
Operating Margin	(19.53)	6.07	N/A-	N/A	
Change in fair value of warrants	\$6,856,682	\$(7,906,529)	\$N/A	N/A	
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	\$435,488	\$1,178,093	\$(742,605)	63.03	%
Other loss - net	\$(4,417,452)	\$(394,211)	\$4,023,241	N/A	
Income taxes	\$802,627	\$(3,729,238)	\$N/A-	N/A	
Net (Loss) Income	\$(6,755,603)	\$1,406,519	N/A-	N/A	
Net (Loss) Profit Margin	(12.65)	0.70	N/A-	N/A	

Revenue

Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 was \$53,418,112, a decrease of 73.56% as compared with revenue of \$202,009,160 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, revenue from sales of UPR was USD4.57M, a decrease of 88.13% as compared with USD38.51M in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, revenue from sales of PCT/OCT was USD47.33M a decrease of 44.47% as compared with USD85.23M in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease for both sales of UPR and PCT/OCT mainly due to the low demand as result of the slowdown in China's economic growth. In the fiscal year ended June 30,

2016, revenue from sales of chemicals in the SCM segment was USD1.51M, a decrease of 98.06% as compared with USD78.26M in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in the sales in the SCM segment was due primarily to the Company exiting this market due to low margins. The Company periodically reviews the market situation to adjust production to fit market demand.

The following table shows a breakdown of revenues from for our main products and service:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2016		2015			
	Sales	% of total sales	Sales	% of total sales		
UPR	4,571,332	8.56	% 38,513,560	19.06	%	
PCT/OCT	47,332,388	88.61	% 85,234,434	42.19	%	
SCM	1,514,392	2.83	% 78,261,166	38.75	%	
Total revenue	\$53,418,112	100.00	% \$202,009,160	100.00	%	

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased 75.64% to \$4,704,656 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, as compared with \$19,316,445 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The gross margin decreased by 7.85% from 8.81% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 to 9.56 % for the same period of 2015, mainly because the revenue was dropping as result of low demand from PRC market

Operating Income

Operating loss was \$10,432,948 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 as compared with operating income \$12,258,404 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The operating loss was mainly due to (i) doubtful debts provision of \$7.51M recorded during FY2016, and (ii) a write off \$2.6M for Plant and Equipment which are not being used for future production

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$48,713,456 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, representing a 73.34% decrease as compared with \$182,692,715 for the same period of 2015. The decrease in cost of sales was due to revenue reduced.

Operating Expenses

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of our operating expenses for the periods indicated:

	The Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
Selling expenses	\$ 2,251,997	\$ 2,384,459	-5.56 %
General & Administrative expenses	\$ 5,376,137	\$ 3,474,472	54.73 %
Bad debt provision	\$ 7,509,470	\$ 1,199,110	526.25 %
Total operating expenses	\$ 15,137,604	\$ 7,058,041	114.47 %