



China Stationery Limited

(Incorporated in Bermuda under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda)

(Company Registration No.: 40535)

(Registered as a foreign company in Malaysia under the Companies Act 1965 of Malaysia)

(Malaysian Branch Registration No.: 995224-W)

**QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED
30 JUNE 2016**

Contents

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income

Condensed Consolidated Statements Of Financial Position

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Changes in Equity

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flow

Notes to Interim Financial Report

Additional information



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income

		Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended
		30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
Revenue	B1	117,846	63,852	72,204	38,030	241,235	131,258	147,805	78,177
Cost of sales		(60,669)	(34,850)	(37,172)	(20,757)	(119,175)	(66,098)	(73,019)	(39,368)
Gross profit		57,177	29,002	35,032	17,274	122,060	65,160	74,786	38,809
Other income		28,487	1,675	17,454	998	28,443	4,131	17,427	2,460
Selling and distribution expenses		(61,142)	(1,578)	(37,462)	(940)	(63,569)	(4,251)	(38,949)	(2,532)
Administrative expenses		(6,740)	(1,649)	(4,130)	(982)	(13,782)	(16,309)	(8,444)	(9,714)
Other expenses		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)
Finance costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	B2	17,781	27,449	10,894	16,349	73,149	48,728	44,818	29,022
Income tax expense		(4,868)	(17,128)	(2,983)	(10,201)	(19,508)	(22,808)	(11,953)	(13,584)
Total comprehensive Profit after tax	B2	12,913	10,321	7,912	6,147	53,641	25,920	32,866	15,438



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Comprehensive Income (continue)

		Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended
		30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
Profit attributable to:-									
- Equity holders of China Stationery Limited		12,913	10,321	7,912	6,147	53,641	25,920	32,866	15,438
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:-									
- Equity holders of China Stationery Limited		1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761
Earnings per share									
- Basic (cents/sen)	B12	1.04	0.83	0.64	0.49	4.32	2.09	2.64	1.24

The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the accompanying explanation notes attached to this financial report.

Note:

- (1) The financial statement are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”) and translated into Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) for information purpose and reference at the average exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.6127 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/average>) for the financial period ended 30 June 2016 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amount actually represented have been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Condensed Consolidated Statements Of Financial Position

	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	549,081	574,802	330,492	380,806
Land use rights	13,781	13,939	8,295	9,235
Investment property	145	145	87	96
Deferred tax asset	112,726	119,957	67,850	79,471
	675,733	708,843	406,724	469,608
Current assets				
Inventories	19,564	22,852	11,776	15,140
Trade and other receivables	257,741	265,821	155,135	176,106
Cash and bank balances	1,921,523	1,794,411	1,156,565	1,188,797
	2,198,828	2,083,084	1,323,476	1,380,043
Less:				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	50,395	22,387	29,945	14,831
Amount due to a shareholder	9,537	3,964	5,740	2,626
Income tax payable	4,318	9,087	2,599	6,020
	63,600	35,438	38,284	23,477
Net current assets	2,135,228	2,047,646	1,285,192	1,356,566
Non-current liability				
Deferred income tax liabilities	41,432	40,604	24,938	26,900
	41,432	40,604	24,938	26,900
Net assets	2,769,529	2,715,885	1,666,978	1,799,274



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Condensed Consolidated Statements Of Financial Position (continue)

	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015	As at 30 June 2016	As at 31 December 2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
EQUITY				
Share capital	6,226	6,226	2,856	2,856
Reserves	2,763,303	2,709,659	1,664,122	1,796,418
Total equity	2,769,529	2,715,885	1,666,978	1,799,274
Net asset per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (RMB/RM)	2.23	2.12	1.34	1.28

The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the accompanying explanation notes attached to this financial report.

Notes:

- (1) The net assets per share attributable to equity holders of the Company is computed based on the net assets as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 divided by the number of ordinary shares of 1,242,760,588.
- (2) The financial statement are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and translated into Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") for information purpose and reference at the exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.6019 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/historical-rates/>) at 30 June 2016 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amounts actually represented have been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Changes in Equity

6 months ended 30 June 2016	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Merger Deficit	Statutory Reserves	Translation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	6,226	64	449,936	(4,006)	(4,150)	101,949	-	2,165,866	2,715,887
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,642	53,642
Treasury share – share buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	6,226	64	449,936	(4,006)	(4,150)	101,949	-	2,219,510	2,769,529

3 months ended 30 June 2016	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Merger Deficit	Statutory Reserves	Translation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	2,856	29	216,088	(2,133)	(1,875)	47,773	300,412	1,178,476	1,741,627
Currency Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,515)	-	(107,515)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,866	32,866
Treasury share – share buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	2,856	29	216,088	(2,133)	(1,875)	47,773	192,897	1,211,342	1,666,978

The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the accompanying explanation notes attached to this financial report

Note:

- The financial statement are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”) and translated into Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) for information purpose and reference at the exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.6019 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/historical-rates/>) as at 30 June 2016 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amounts actually represented have been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Changes in Equity

6 months ended 30 June 2015	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Merger Deficit	Statutory Reserves	Translation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	6,226	64	449,936	(4,006)	(4,150)	101,949	-	2,074,073	2,624,092
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,920	25,920
Treasury share – share buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	6,226	64	449,936	(4,006)	(4,150)	101,949	-	2,099,993	2,650,012

6 months ended 30 June 2015	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Merger Deficit	Statutory Reserves	Translation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	2,856	29	216,088	(2,133)	(1,875)	47,773	50,581	1,277,837	1,491,789
Currency Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,077	-	125,445
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,438	15,438
Treasury share – share buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	2,856	29	216,088	(2,133)	(1,875)	47,773	76,658	1,293,275	1,632,672

The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the accompanying explanation notes attached to this financial report.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flow

	As at 30 June 2016	As at 30 June 2015	As at 30 June 2016	As at 30 June 2015
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxation	73,149	48,728	44,818	29,022
Adjustment for				
Interest income	(27,877)	(2,784)	(17,080)	(1,658)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	25,721	20,218	15,759	12,042
Amortisation of land use rights	158	158	97	94
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-
Loss on impairment of plant	-	-	3,955	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	71,151	66,320	43,594	39,500
Decrease in inventories	3,288	593	2,015	353
Decrease in trade and other receivables	8,080	15,243	4,951	9,079
Increase in trade payables and other payables	27,360	6,515	16,763	3,880
Cash generated/(used in) from operations	109,879	88,671	67,323	52,812
Interest received	27,877	2,784	17,080	1,658
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Income tax paid	(16,215)	(25,250)	(9,935)	(15,039)
Net cash generated/(used in) from operating activities	121,541	66,205	74,468	39,432
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of bank loans	-	-	-	-
Shareholder's loan	5,573	4,770	3,415	2,841
Treasury share – Share buy back	*	*	*	*
Net cash used in financing activities	5,573	4,770	3,415	2,841
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	127,112	70,975	77,882	42,273
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1,794,411	1,751,719	1,188,797	995,852
Effect on exchange rate on cash and bank balances on opening	-	-	(89,361)	47,472
Effect on exchange rate changes and translation	-	-	(20,752)	37,365
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	1,921,523	1,822,694	1,156,565	1,122,962

* Amount less than RMB 1,000

The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the accompanying explanation notes attached to this financial report.

Note:

- (1) The financial statement are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”) and translated into Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) for information purpose and reference at the average exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.6127 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/average>) as at 30 June 2016 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amounts actually represented have been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

A. EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1(a). Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) including related interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The Group’s principal operations are conducted in the PRC and thus the financial statements are presented in Renminbi (RMB), being the functional and presentation currency of the Group. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RMB’000) except when otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting estimates and assumptions used and areas involving a higher degree of judgements are described below:

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment according to the common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Income tax

The Group has exposure to income taxes in the PRC. Significant judgement is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Allowance for inventory obsolescence

The Group reviews the ageing analysis of inventories at the end of each reporting period, and makes provision for obsolete and slow moving inventory items identified that are no longer suitable for sale. The net realizable value for such inventories are estimated based primarily on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of inventories.

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts

Allowances for bad and doubtful debts are based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are applied to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of bad and doubtful debts requires the use of judgment and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of trade and other receivables and doubtful debt expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.



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1(b) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2014

On 1 January 2015, the Company and the Group adopted the new or amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Company's and the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations.

The adoption of these new or amended IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations did not result in substantial changes to the Company's and the Group's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2(c) IFRSs and IFRICs issued but not yet effective

Below are the mandatory new or amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that have been published, and are relevant for the Company's and the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 and which the Company and the Group have not early adopted:

Effective for the Company's and the Group's annual accounting period beginning on 1 January 2016

- Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative
- Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- Various improvements to IFRSs (Annual Improvements 2012-2014)
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

Effective for the Company's and the Group's annual accounting period beginning on 1 January 2017

- Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses
- Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure initiative

Effective for the Company's and Group's annual accounting period beginning on 1 January 2018

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Effective for the Company's and Group's annual accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019

- IFRS 16 Leases

The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the above new or amended IFRS in future periods will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and Company in the period of their initial adoption except for IFRS 15, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of the application of IFRS 15, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company in the period of their initial application.



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1(d) Summary of significant accounting policies

Consolidation

The financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to the end of the financial year.

The Group was formed as a result of the Restructuring exercise for the purpose of the Company's listing on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The acquisition pursuant to the Restructuring exercise under common control has been accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method of consolidation. Under the pooling-of-interest method, the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been presented as if the Group structure immediately after the restructuring has been in existence since the earliest financial year presented. The assets and liabilities were brought into the consolidated statement of financial position at their existing carrying amounts. The pooling-of-interest method was used for the entities in existence up to the Group's Restructuring exercise.

All inter-company balances and significant inter-company transactions and resulting unrealised profits or losses are eliminated on consolidation and the consolidated financial statements reflect external transactions and balances only. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included or excluded from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date in which control is transferred to the Group or when such control ceases, respectively.

Business combination is accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Where accounting policies of a subsidiary do not conform to those of the Company, adjustments are made on consolidation when the amounts involved are considered significant to the Group.

Land use rights

Land use rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is charged so as to write off the cost of land use rights, using the straight-line method, over its remaining useful life of 50 years. Land use rights represent up-front payment to acquire long-term interests in the usage of land.

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is computed utilising the straight-line method to write off the cost of these assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (Cont'd)

No depreciation is provided on properties under construction work-in-progress.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that have been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

Construction work-in-progress is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

For acquisitions and disposals during the financial year, depreciation is provided from the month of acquisition and to the month before disposal respectively. Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the books of accounts until they are no longer in use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at end of each reporting period as a change in estimates.

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of investment properties over their estimated useful lives of 20 years and after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. On disposal or retirement of an investment property, the difference between any disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred, except for development costs which related to the design and testing of new or improved materials, products or processes which are recognised as an asset to the extent that it is expected that such assets will generate future economic benefits.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less allowance for any impairment losses on an individual subsidiary basis.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, can be divided into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated and classification may be changed at the end of each reporting period with the exception that the designation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is not revocable.

All financial assets are recognised on their trade date - the date on which the Group commit to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised at fair value.

Derecognition of financial assets occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. An assessment for impairment is undertaken at least at the end of each reporting period whether or not there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Non-compounding interest and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognised in profit or loss when received, regardless of how the related carrying amount of financial assets is measured.

Loan and receivables

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets, if any.

Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. If there is objective evidence that the asset has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to a restriction that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment or writeback is recognised in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method, and includes all costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured products, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity.

Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories in arriving at the net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and bank deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Share capital and treasury shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

When any entity within the Group purchases the Company's ordinary shares ("treasury shares"), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a component within equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

When treasury shares are subsequently cancelled, the cost of treasury shares are deducted against the share capital account if the shares are purchased out of capital of the Company, or against the retained earnings of the Company if the shares are purchased out of earnings of the Company.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury shares account and the realised gain or loss on sale, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax, is recognised in the capital reserve of the Company.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share premium account.

Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are not accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the articles of association of the Group grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised directly as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, accrued liabilities and bank borrowings.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group become a party to the contractual agreements of the instruments. All interest related charges are recognised as an expense in "finance costs" in profit or loss. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Group's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value of proceeds received less attributable transaction costs, if any. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost which is the initial fair value less any principal repayments. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is taken to profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. The interest expense is chargeable on the amortised cost over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statements of financial position even though the original terms was for a period longer than twelve months and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the end of the reporting period. Borrowings to be settled within the Group's normal operating cycle are classified as current. Other borrowings due to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in non-current borrowings in the statements of financial position.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Present obligations arising from onerous contracts are recognised as provisions.

The directors review the provisions annually and where in their opinion, the provision is inadequate or excessive, due adjustment is made.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of the time is recognised as finance costs.

Operating leases

Where the Group is the lessee

Rentals on operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives, if any, are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Penalty payments on early termination, if any, are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Where the Group is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment property. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Value added tax

The Group's sales of goods in the PRC are subjected to Value-added tax ("VAT") at the applicable tax rate of 17% for PRC domestic sales. Input VAT on purchases can be deducted from output VAT. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of "other receivables" or "other payables" in the statement of financial position. The Group's export sales are not subject to VAT.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except:

- Where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Employee benefits

Pursuant to the relevant regulations of the PRC government, the Group participates in a local municipal government retirement benefits scheme (the "Scheme"), whereby the subsidiaries of the Company in the PRC are required to contribute a certain percentage of the basic salaries of their employees to the Scheme to fund their retirement benefits. The local municipal government undertakes to assume the retirement benefits obligations of all existing and future retired employees of the subsidiaries of the Company. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the Scheme is to pay the ongoing required contributions under the Scheme mentioned above. Contributions under the Scheme are charged to profit or loss as incurred. There are no provisions under the Scheme whereby forfeited contributions may be used to reduce future contributions.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Directors and certain general managers are considered key management personnel.

Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, then the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs will be identified.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

All individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal and value-in-use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

Any impairment loss is charged to profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to equity.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue excludes value added taxes and is arrived at after deduction of trade discounts. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Interest income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest rate method, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount can be measured reliably.

Rental and related income from investment properties are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives, if any, are recognised as an integral part of total lease income. Penalty payments on early termination, if any, are recognised when incurred. Contingent rents are mainly determined as a percentage of tenant's revenue during the month and/or based on the landlord's traffic movement during the month. These leases are for terms of two to three years with options to review at market rates thereafter.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the Group are presented in Renminbi, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Conversion of foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in term of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the translation.

Operating segments

For management purposes, operating segments are organised based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers are directly accountable to the chief executive officer who regularly reviews the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess segment performance.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2. Audit report of the Group's preceding annual financial statements

The Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were not subject to any audit qualification.

3. Seasonality or cyclicity of operation

The business of the Group was not affected by any significant seasonal and cyclical factors for the current quarter and financial year-to-date.

4. Unusual items

There were no unusual items affecting the assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows of the Group for the current quarter and financial year-to-date.

5. Changes in estimates

Not applicable as there were no estimates being reported during the prior periods.

6. Changes in share capital and debts

There were no other issuance, cancellations, repurchase, resale and repayment of debt and equity securities, except the shares held as treasury shares as disclosed under item 15(c), share cancellation and resale of treasury shares for first quarter.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7. Segment information

	<u>6 months ended 30 June 2016</u>		
	<u>Patented</u>	<u>Non-Patented</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Products</u>	<u>Products</u>	
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue	59,717	181,518	241,235
Segment results	33,949	88,111	122,060
Other income			28,443
Selling and distribution expenses			(63,569)
Administrative expenses			(13,782)
Other operating expenses			(3)
Finance expenses			-
Profit before taxation			73,149
Income tax expense			(19,508)
Total Profit after tax			53,641
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure			-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,367	19,354	25,721
Amortisation of intangible assets	39	119	158

	<u>6 months ended 30 June 2016</u>		
	<u>Patented</u>	<u>Non-Patented</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Products</u>	<u>Products</u>	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Revenue	36,589	111,216	147,805
Segment results	20,801	53,985	74,786
Other income			17,427
Selling and distribution expenses			(38,949)
Administrative expenses			(8,444)
Other operating expenses			(2)
Finance expenses			-
Profit before taxation			44,818
Income tax expense			(11,953)
Total Profit after tax			32,866
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure			-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,901	11,858	15,759
Amortisation of intangible assets	24	73	97

Note:

- The financial statements are presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and translated into Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") for information purpose and reference at the average exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.6127 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/average>) for the financial period ended 30 June 2016 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amounts actually represented have been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7. Segment information (Continue)

	<u>6 months ended 30 June 2015</u>		
	<u>Patented</u>	<u>Non-Patented</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Products</u>	<u>Products</u>	
	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>
Revenue	65,787	65,471	131,258
Segment results	36,053	29,108	65,160
Other income			4,131
Selling and distribution expenses			(4,251)
Administrative expenses			(16,309)
Other operating expenses			(3)
Finance expenses			-
Profit before taxation			48,728
Income tax expense			(22,808)
Total Profit after tax			25,920
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure			-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,133	10,085	20,218
Amortisation of intangible assets	79	79	158

	<u>6 months ended 30 June 2015</u>		
	<u>Patented</u>	<u>Non-Patented</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Products</u>	<u>Products</u>	
	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
Revenue	39,183	38,995	78,177
Segment results	21,473	17,337	38,810
Other income			2,460
Selling and distribution expenses			(2,532)
Administrative expenses			(9,714)
Other operating expenses			(2)
Finance expenses			-
Profit before taxation			29,022
Income tax expense			(13,584)
Total Profit after tax			15,438
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure			-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,036	6,006	12,042
Amortisation of intangible assets	47	47	94

Note:

- (1) The financial statement are presented in Renminbi (“RMB”) and translated into Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) for information purpose and reference at the average exchange rate of RMB 1: RM 0.5956 (Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/average>) for the financial period ended 30 June 2015 with comparatives are shown for illustration purpose. This translation should not be construed as a representation that RMB amounts actually represented been or could be converted in RM at this or any other rate.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

8. Subsequent events during the financial year.

There were no subsequent events or transactions that required recognition or disclose in the consolidated financial statement.

9. Changes in the composition of the Group

There were no changes in the composition of the Group during the current quarter.

10. Contingent liability or assets

There were no material contingent liabilities or assets which may have material effect on the financial position of the Group.

11. Property, plant and equipment

No additional property, plant and equipment acquired during the 6 months period ended 30 June 2016.

12. Capital commitment

Save as disclosed below, the Group is not aware of any material commitments, which upon becoming enforceable may have a material effect on the financial position of our Group:-

	As at	As at
	30 June 2016	30 June 2016
	RMB'000	RM'000
Unpaid capital contribution in Ruiyuan ⁽¹⁾	37,203	22,400
Unpaid capital contribution in Sakura Stationery ⁽¹⁾	39,329	23,680
Total	76,532	46,080

Notes:

- (1) The unpaid capital contribution in Ruiyuan and Sakura Stationery denominated in USD i.e. USD5.6 million and USD 5.92 million respectively and are translated to RMB and RM at the exchange rates as at 30 June 2016 of USD 1: RMB 6.6434 and USD 1: RM 4.000.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

13. Significant related party transactions

The Group has entered into a Lease Agreement with the spouse of key management which is analysed as follows:

	Individual Quarter		Cumulative Quarter	
	RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
Lease rental	30	18	60	37

14. Financial Instruments with off balance sheet risks

The Group's overall financial risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of financial performance of the group. Management has in place processes and procedures to monitor the Group's risk exposures whilst balancing the costs associated with such monitoring and management against the costs of risk occurrence. The Group's risk management policies are reviewed periodically for changes in market conditions and the Group's operations.

The Company and the Group are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks included credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk.

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Group's financial instruments mainly comprise cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, trade payables, accrued liabilities and other payables, amount due to a shareholder and bank borrowings.

15. Reserves

	As at 31 March		As at 31 December	
	2016	2016	2015	2015
	RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
Capital reserve	64	29	64	29
Share premium	449,936	216,088	449,936	216,088
Treasury shares	(4,006)	(2,133)	(4,006)	(2,133)
Merger deficit	(4,150)	(1,875)	(4,150)	(1,875)
Statutory reserve	101,949	47,773	101,949	47,773
Translation reserves	-	192,897	-	300,412
Retained earnings	2,219,510	1,211,342	2,165,866	1,236,123
Total	2,763,303	1,664,122	2,709,659	1,796,418

(a) Capital Reserve

The capital reserve represents the premium arising from the issue of shares prior to 1 January 2008.

(b) Share Premium

The share premium represents the excess of issue price over the par value of the shares issued, net of share issue expenses.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

15. Reserves (continue)

(c) Treasury shares

During the annual general meeting of the company held on 25 May 2016, shareholders of the Company have approved the Company to repurchase its own shares. The Company has repurchased 10,000,700 shares at the cost of RMB 3,992,576 / RM 2,073,780 which were held as treasury shares.

Movement in the treasury shares is as follow:

	Number of shares			Average cost per share
		RMB	RM	
As at 1 January 2016	10,000,600	3,992,486	2,073,726	0.20736
Repurchase share	100	90	54	-
As at 30 June 2016	10,000,700	3,992,576	2,073,780	0.20736

(d) Merger Deficit

The merger deficit arises from the difference between the nominal value of shares issued by the Company and the nominal value of shares of subsidiaries acquired under the pooling of interests method of accounting.

(e) Statutory Reserves

In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the subsidiaries of the Company established in the PRC are required to transfer 10% of its profit after taxation prepared in accordance with the accounting regulation in the PRC to the statutory reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the respective registered capital. Such reserve may be used to reduce any losses incurred or for capitalisation as paid-up capital.

In addition, the Group is required to transfer 5% of its profit after taxation prepared in accordance with the accounting regulations in the PRC to statutory welfare reserve. The use of the statutory public welfare reserve is restricted to capital expenditure for employees' facilities. The statutory public welfare reserve is non-distributable except upon liquidation.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

B. INFORMATION REQUIRED BY BURSA MALAYSIA SECURITIES BERHAD UNDER LISTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Review of the performance of the Group

Our revenue increased by approximately RMB 109.98 million or approximately 83.79% from approximately RMB 131.26 million in preceding period ended 30 June 2015 (“2Q2015”) to approximately RMB 241.24 million in current period ended 30 June 2016 (“2Q2016”) mainly due to increase in sales of our Non-Patented products after production for Sakura Plastic and Sakura Stationery started in beginning of May 2015.

Sales of Patented Products decreased by approximately RMB 6.07 million or approximately 9.23% from approximately RMB 65.79 million in 2Q 2015 to approximately RMB 59.72 million in 2Q 2016. The decreased was mainly due to economic slowdown in global market.

Sales of Non-Patented Products increased by approximately RMB 116.05 million or approximately 177.26% from approximately RMB 65.47 million in 2Q 2015 to approximately RMB 181.52 million in 2Q 2016 was mainly due to production had started in beginning of May 2015 after suspended production in Sakura Plastic and Sakura Stationery.

Overall, our gross profit (“GP”) increased by approximately RMB 56.9 million or approximately 87.32% from approximately RMB 65.16 million in 2Q 2015 to approximately RMB 122.06 million in 2Q 2016 with an average GP margin of 49.64% and 50.60% for 2Q 2015 and 2Q 2016 respectively. The GP margin is remain constant due to better control of production cost.

Our profit after tax (“PAT”) increased by approximately RMB 27.72 million or approximately 100.69% from approximately RMB 25.92 million in 2Q 2015 to approximately RMB 53.64 million in 2Q 2016 with an average PAT margin of 19.75% and 22.24% respectively for 2Q 2015 and 2Q 2016. The PAT margin is quite constant due to no significant change in production cost, selling and admin cost.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2. Variation of results against immediate preceding quarter

	Current Quarter 30 June 2016		Preceding Quarter 31 March 2016	
	RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
Revenue	117,846	72,204	123,389	79,031
Profit Before Taxation (“PBT”)	17,781	10,894	55,368	35,463
Profit After Taxation (“PAT”)	12,913	7,912	40,728	26,086

The Group recorded revenue of approximately RMB 117.85 million in the current quarter, which was lower than last quarter by 4.5% due to reduce of the demand on patented product.

The PBT margin for current quarter is 15.09% as compare to 44.87% in preceding quarter. The lower PBT margin for current quarter was mainly due to advertisement cost incurred of RMB 58.50 million.

3. Prospects

In FYE2016, we foresee a challenging year under the current economic environment.

Nevertheless, we forecast the Group continuing to grow underpinned by our innovative products. At China Stationery we pride ourselves in our research and development, our market analysis and our ability to produce items that the market requires. This comes from having years of experience in the sector we are involved in.

Our award-winning brands such as “Sakura”, “Nachi” and “Foldersys” are already recognised in this part of the world, and efforts are being made to penetrate new markets. Considering these products are wholly recyclable, we expect the response to pick up in line with the global population being more conscious of the environment.

Considering our competitive edges, such as lower production costs and high quality, there is no real ceiling to what we can achieve. While we seek to break into new exciting markets, we will maintain our bread and butter business, participating in trade shows, sales fairs and advertising on billboards and other media in China.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3. Prospects (continue)

The factors that are likely to influence the Group performance for FY2016 are as follows:-

(a) Currency Exchange Risk

The value of the RMB against foreign currencies is subject to changes in the PRC Government's policies and international economic and political developments.

An appreciation of the RMB may adversely affect our revenue as most of our revenue is derived from export to overseas markets and most of our overseas customers make payment in USD. However, our Executive Directors are of the opinion that a gradual appreciation of the RMB will have minimal impact on our Group's export revenue and profit margins as our Group is not operating on a price war strategy but differentiate our products by quality and innovativeness. Our Executive Directors are of the view that our Group will be able to increase our product prices should the RMB appreciate in value as we are constantly developing new products to address our customers' requirements.

Devaluation or depreciation of the RMB may affect our costs of sale as we make payment to our suppliers of PP materials in USD. Devaluation or depreciation of the RMB will also affect the amount of dividends or other distributions received by our Shareholders as well as any foreign currency obligations we may have. A revaluation or an appreciation of the RMB on the other hand may affect the amount of funds that we receive in RMB from fund raising activities outside the PRC as well as increased competition from imported/international stationery producers.

(b) Slow down of Europe Country Economy

Currently Europe market contributed approximately 15% of our total revenue. But due to the unforeseen Europe country economic crisis, to the certain extent it will also affect our group revenue.

(c) Supply and Price of PP Materials

PP materials are major components of our cost of sales. As PP materials are by-products of crude oil, the prices of PP materials are also affected to a certain extent by the movement of crude oil prices.

As a result, should there be any significant increase in the price of PP materials due to demand and supply conditions or increases in crude oil prices, and if we are unable to pass on such increase in costs to our customers, our profitability and thus our financial performance would be adversely affected.

Should there be a shortage of PP materials and our suppliers are unable to fulfil our requirements as contracted, our production, sales and financial performance would be adversely affected.

(d) Supply of production equipment from our supplier

Supplier unable to supply the equipment on time due to technical issue so affect our production schedule and launching time.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, the Group is optimistic about its performance in FY2016.



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

4. Profit forecast

Our Group does not have any profit forecast or guarantee in the public documents.

5. Income tax expenses

	Individual Quarter		Cumulative Quarter	
	RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
PRC Income tax expenses	4,290	2,628	11,448	7,014
Deferred tax expenses	578	355	8,060	4,939
	4,868	2,983	19,508	11,953

PRC Tax

The PRC income tax is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The applicable income tax rate is 25% for current quarter and financial year-to-date. The actual income tax provision is higher than 25% mainly due to provision of deferred tax on the 10% statutory reserve.

6. Status of corporate proposals

There were no corporate proposals announced but not completed as at the date of this Interim Financial Report.

7. Changes in material litigation

As at the date of this report, there is no litigation or arbitration, which has a material effect on the financial position of the Group and the Board is not aware of any proceedings pending or threatened or of any fact likely to give rise to any proceedings.

8. Dividends

No dividends were declared on or paid by the Group in the current quarter under review.

9. Disclosure item of Profit & Loss:-

		Quarter Ended 30 June 2016		Year to Date Ended 30 June 2016	
		RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
1)	Interest income;	(27,664)	(17,080)	(27,877)	(17,216)
2)	Interest expense;	-	-	-	-
3)	Depreciation and amortization;	12,762	7,458	25,721	15,759
4)	Foreign exchange (gain) or loss;	(2,236)	(1,370)	(2,130)	(1,302)



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

10. Realised and Unrealised Profit/Losses Disclosure

The retained earnings as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 are analysed as below:

	As at 30 June 2016		As at 31 December 2015	
	RMB'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RM'000
Total Retained Earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries:				
- Realised	2,229,538	1,217,486	2,182,429	1,245,577
- Unrealised	(8,059)	(4,938)	(13,140)	(7,499)
	2,215,024	1,212,548	2,169,289	1,238,078
Less: Consolidation adjustment	(1,969)	(1,206)	(3,423)	(1,955)
Total Group Retained Earnings	2,219,510	1,211,342	2,165,866	1,236,123



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QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

11. Earning per share

		Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Quarter Ended	Preceding Year Corresponding Quarter	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended	Year to Date Ended
		30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	Notes	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RM'000	RM'000
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company		12,913	10,321	7,912	6,147	53,641	25,920	32,866	15,438
Weighted average number of ordinary share in issue ('000)		1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761	1,242,761
Earnings per share									
- Basic (cents/sen)	1 & 2	1.04	0.83	0.64	0.49	4.32	2.09	2.64	1.24

Notes:

(1) Basic earning per share

Basic earning per share of the Group are calculated by dividing the profit for the quarter ended/year to date ended by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

(2) Diluted earning per shares

There is no diluted earnings per share as there were no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding as at end of the current and preceding quarter under review.