JUDA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
鉅大國際控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock code: 1329)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

The board of directors (the "Directors") of Juda International Holdings Limited (the "Company") is pleased to announce the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2014 together with the comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2013 as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	**2014** *HK$'000*	2013 *HK$'000*
Turnover	*4*	**331,472**	252,437
Cost of sales		**(300,852)**	(211,964)
Gross profit		**30,620**	40,473
Other revenue	*5*	**1,093**	610
Selling expenses		**(927)**	(769)
Administrative expenses		**(18,723)**	(18,347)
Profit from operations	*6*	**12,063**	21,967
Finance costs	*7*	**(3,785)**	(4,462)
Profit before taxation		**8,278**	17,505
Taxation	*8*	**(5,158)**	(7,437)
Profit for the year		**3,120**	10,068
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating of foreign operations		**3,192**	1,303
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**3,192**	1,303
Total comprehensive income for the year		**6,312**	11,371
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**3,120**	10,068
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**6,312**	11,371
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company:			
— Basic (HK cents per share)	*10*	**1.56**	5.03
— Diluted (HK cents per share)	*10*	**1.56**	5.03

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2014

	Notes	**2014** **HK$'000**	2013 HK$'000
Non-current assets			
Prepaid lease payments		**1,824**	1,849
Prepayments on acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**23,266**	18,638
Property, plant and equipment		**73,790**	77,612
		98,880	98,099
Current assets			
Inventories		**66,720**	75,996
Trade and bills receivables	*11*	**9,263**	16,757
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**28,505**	25,926
Pledged bank deposits		**31,026**	–
Cash and cash equivalents		**23,887**	37,472
		159,401	156,151
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	*12*	**239**	2,381
Receipt in advance		**581**	302
Accruals and other payables		**7,503**	3,419
Income tax payable		**4,924**	4,117
Bank borrowings	*13*	**50,306**	55,615
		63,553	65,834
Net current assets		**95,848**	90,317
Total assets less current liabilities		**194,728**	188,416
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		**2,000**	2,000
Reserves		**192,728**	186,416
Total equity		**194,728**	188,416

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated as an exempted Company with limited liability in the Cayman Islands. The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the corporate information of the annual report.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holdings. The Group is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of chemicals in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), and the Company's shares were listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange on 2 April 2012. The Company's immediate holding company is Get Thrive Limited ("GTL"), a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands. GTL is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Capital Land Ltd. ("BCL"). BCL is a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and whose H shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 2868). The parent company of BCL is Beijing Capital Group Co., Ltd. ("Capital Group"). Capital Group is a state-owned enterprise incorporated in the PRC.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"), which is the same as functional currency of the Company, and the functional currency of most of the subsidiaries in Renminbi ("RMB"). The management considered that it is more appropriate to present the consolidated financial statements in HK$ as the shares of the Company are listed on the Stock Exchange. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of units of HK$ (HK$'000), unless otherwise stated.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

In the current year, the Group has adopted all of the new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations ("new HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2013.

A summary of the new HKFRSs adopted by the Group is set out as follows:

HKFRS 1 (Amendments)	Government Loan
HKFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
HKFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
HKFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
HKFRS 7 (Amendments)	Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12 (Amendments)	Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009–2011 Cycle
HKAS 1 (Amendments)	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
HKAS 19 (as revised in 2011)	Employee Benefits
HKAS 27 (as revised in 2011)	Separate Financial Statements
HKAS 28 (as revised in 2011)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
HK(IFRIC)–Int 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

Except for the amendments to HKAS 1, the application of these new HKFRSs has no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy are described below.

Amendments to HKAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to HKAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

The amendments to HKAS 1 introduce new terminology for the statement of comprehensive income and income statement. Under the amendments to HKAS 1, a statement of comprehensive income is renamed as a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and an income statement is renamed as a statement of profit or loss. The amendments to HKAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to HKAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories in the other comprehensive income section: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis. The amendments do not change the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax.

HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

HKFRS 10 replaces the parts of HKAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that deal with consolidated financial statements and HK(SIC) Int-12 Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities. HKFRS 10 changes the definition of control such that an investor has control over an investee when (a) it has power over the investee, (b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. All three of these criteria must be met for an investor to have control over an investee. Previously, control was defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Additional guidance has been included in HKFRS 10 to explain when an investor has control over an investee. Some guidance included in HKFRS 10 that deals with whether or not an investor that owns less than 50% of the voting rights in an investee has control over the investee is relevant to the Group.

HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

HKFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the application of HKFRS 12 has resulted in more extensive disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The Group has applied HKFRS 13 for the first time in the current year. HKFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of HKFRS 13 is broad; the fair value measurement requirements of HKFRS 13 apply to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other HKFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of HKAS 17 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value (e.g. net realisable value for the purposes of measuring inventories or value in use for impairment assessment purposes).

HKFRS 13 defines the fair value of an asset as the price that would be received to sell an asset (or paid to transfer a liability, in the case of determining the fair value of a liability) in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under HKFRS 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Also, HKFRS 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements.

HKFRS 13 requires prospective application from 1 January 2013. In addition, specific transitional provisions were given to entities such that they need not apply the disclosure requirements set out in the standard in comparative information provided for periods before the initial application of the standard. In accordance with these transitional provisions, the Group has not made any new disclosures required by HKFRS 13 for the 2013 comparative period. Other than the additional disclosures, the application of HKFRS 13 has not had any material impact on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these consolidated financial statements:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments[3]
HKFRS 9, HKFRS 7 and HKAS 39 (Amendments)	Hedge Accounting and amendments to HKFRS 9 HKFRS 7 and HKAS 39[3]
HKFRS 7 and HKFRS 9 (Amendments)	Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9 and Transition Disclosure[3]
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (Amendments)	Investment Entities[1]
HKAS 19 (Amendments)	Defined Benefits Plans: Employee Contributions[2]
HKAS 32 (Amendments)	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities[1]
HKAS 36 (Amendments)	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets[1]
HKAS 39 (Amendments)	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting[1]
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts[4]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle[5]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle[2]
HK(IFRIC)–Int 21	Levies[1]

1 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, with earlier application permitted
2 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with earlier application permitted
3 no mandatory effective date yet determined but is available for adoption
4 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
5 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with limited exceptions

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 issued in 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. HKFRS 9 was amended in 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition.

Key requirements of HKFRS 9 are described below:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

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

The date when entities would be required to apply HKFRS 9 was previously stated at 1 January 2015. This mandatory effective date has been removed to provide sufficient time for preparers of financial statements to make the transition to the new requirements, which will now become effective from a later date yet to be announced.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of HKFRS 9 in the future may have a significant impact on the amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities (e.g. the Group's available-for-sale investments may have to be measured at fair value at the end of subsequent reporting periods, with changes in the fair value being recognised in profit or loss). Regarding the Group's financial assets, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

Amendments to HKFRS 7 and HKAS 32 — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities and the related disclosures

The amendments to HKAS 32 clarify existing application issues relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities requirements. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and "simultaneous realisation and settlement".

The amendments to HKFRS 7 require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreement or similar arrangement.

The amendments to HKFRS 7 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. The disclosures should be provided retrospectively for all comparative periods. However, the amendments to HKAS 32 are not effective until annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, with retrospective application required.

The directors anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKAS 32 and HKFRS 7 may result in more disclosures being made with regard to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the future.

Amendments to HKAS 36 — Impairment of Assets: Recoverable Amount Disclosure for Non-Financial Assets

The amendments to HKAS 36 are to remove certain unintended disclosure requirements which may be introduced by the consequential amendments to HKAS 36 when HKFRS 13 was issued. Furthermore, these amendments require the disclosure of additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The amendments to HKAS 36 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Earlier application is permitted. However, an entity may not apply those amendments in periods (including comparative periods) in which it does not also apply HKFRS 13.

The directors anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKAS 36 will have no material impact on the Group's financial performance and positions.

Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (2011) — Investment Entities

The investment entities amendments apply to a particular class of business that qualify as investment entities. The term 'investment entity' refers to an entity whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. An investment entity must also evaluate the performance of its investments on a fair value basis. Such entities could include private equity organisations, venture capital organisations, pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and other investment funds.

Under HKFRS 10, reporting entities were required to consolidate all investees that they control (i.e. all subsidiaries). Preparers and users of financial statements have suggested that consolidating the subsidiaries of investment entities does not result in useful information for investors. Rather, reporting all investments, including investments in subsidiaries, at fair value, provides the most useful and relevant information.

In response to this, the amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirements in HKFRS 10 and require investment entities to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them. The amendments also set out disclosure requirements for investment entities.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2014 with early adoption permitted in order to allow investment entities to apply the amendments at the same time they first apply the rest of HKFRS 10.

The directors anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKFRS 27 (2011) will have no material impact on the Group's financial performance and positions.

Amendments to HKAS 39 — Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

The narrow-scope amendments will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met (in this context, a novation indicates that parties to a contract agree to replace their original counterparty with a new one).

This relief has been introduced in response to legislative changes across many jurisdictions that would lead to the widespread novation of over-the-counter derivatives. These legislative changes were prompted by a G20 commitment to improve transparency and regulatory oversight of over-the-counter derivatives in an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory way.

Similar relief will be included in HKFRS 9.

The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.

The directors anticipate that the application of these amendments to HKAS 39 will have no material impact on the Group's financial performance and positions.

HK(IFRIC)–Int 21 Levies

HK(IFRIC)–Int 21 is an interpretation of HKAS 37 and addresses how an entity should account for liabilities to pay levies imposed by governments, other than income taxes, in its financial statements. The principal question raised was about when the entity should recognise a liability to pay a levy. It clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. HK(IFRIC)–Int 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 with earlier application permitted.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group currently operates in one operating segment in the manufacture and sales of chemicals in the PRC. A single management team reports to the Chief Executive Officer (being the chief operating decision-maker) who allocates resources and assesses performance based on the consolidated result for the year for the entire business comprehensively. Accordingly, the Group does not present separately segment information separately.

During each of the reporting periods, all revenue is derived from customers in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and almost all the non-current assets of the Group are located in the PRC, no geographical segment information is presented in accordance with HKFRS 8 Operating Segments.

Information about products is set out in Note 4.

Information about major customers

The Group's customer base includes 1 and 2 customers with whom transactions have exceeded 10% of the Group's turnover during the years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 respectively, sales from these customers are set out below:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Customer A	**88,010**	69,406
Customer B *(Note)*	**N/A**	28,765

Note: No information on turnover for the current year is disclosed for this customer since it contributed less than 10 % of the Group's turnover for the year ended 31 March 2014.

4. TURNOVER

The Group's turnover represents the net invoiced value of goods sold, after allowances for returns and trade discounts. The turnover is as follows:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Turnover from:		
Sale of Phthalic Anhydride ("PA")	**302,759**	229,503
Sale of fumaric acid and other by-products of PA	**28,713**	22,934
	331,472	252,437

5. OTHER REVENUE

	2014 *HK$'000*	2013 *HK$'000*
Interest income on bank deposits	**417**	532
Government grants *(Note)*	**566**	–
Sundry income	**110**	78
	1,093	610

Note: Government grants mainly represent incentive subsided and there are no conditions or limitations attached to these subsides by respective PRC government authorities.

6. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

The Group's profit for the year from operations is arrived at after charging:

	2014 *HK$'000*	2013 *HK$'000*
Staff costs:		
Employee benefits expense		
(including directors' emoluments):		
Wages and salaries	**8,430**	9,069
Provident fund contributions	**14**	39
Pension scheme contributions	**638**	693
Staff welfare expenses	**454**	504
	9,536	10,305
Other items:		
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	**5,502**	5,656
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments for land use right	**57**	56
Auditors' remuneration	**1,800**	1,650
Listing expenses	**–**	4,882
Cost of inventories sold	**300,008**	211,353
Operating lease rentals in respect of land and building	**692**	635

For the years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013, the cost of catalysts recognised as cost of sales were approximately HK$1,331,000 and HK$1,158,000 respectively.

7. FINANCE COSTS

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Interest on:		
— Bank borrowings wholly repayable within one year	**3,762**	4,462
— Early redemption of bills receivables	**23**	–
	3,785	4,462

8. TAXATION

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Current tax for the year — PRC enterprise income tax	**5,158**	7,437

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made during the year as the Group has no assessable profits arising in Hong Kong（2013：Nil）.

During the 5th Session of the 10th National People's Congress which was concluded on 16 March 2007, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law was approved and became effective from 1 January 2008. The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law introduces a wide range of changes which include, but are not limited to, the unification of the income tax rates for domestic-invested and foreign-invested enterprises at 25%.

9. DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Company do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended 31 March 2014 (2013: Nil).

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Earnings		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic earnings per share calculation	**3,120**	10,068
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	**200,000,000**	200,000,000

Diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share as there were no potential diluted ordinary share in existence for the years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013.

11. TRADE AND BILLS RECEIVABLES

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Trade receivables	**3,972**	7,629
Bills receivables	**5,291**	9,128
	9,263	16,757

The carrying amounts of trade and bills receivables are denominated in RMB. The credit policies of the Group highly depend on the industry and market environment. The Group generally receives payment on or before the delivery and may allow settlement of balance within 30 days (2013: 30 days) to those long standing customers with good payment history. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

An aged analysis of trade receivables of the Group at the end of the reporting period, net of provision for impairment is as follows:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Within 30 days	**3,972**	7,629

The Group's policy for impairment loss on trade receivables is based on an evaluation of collectability and aged analysis of the receivables which requires the use of judgment and estimates. Provisions would apply to the receivables when there are events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The management closely reviews the trade receivables balances and any overdue balances on an ongoing basis and assessments are made by management on the collectability of overdue balances. No trade receivables were past due at the end of each reporting period.

The Group does not hold any collateral over the balances.

12. TRADE PAYABLES

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Trade payables	**239**	2,381

The ageing analysis of trade payables is as follows:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Within 30 days	**18**	185
31–60 days	**2**	12
61–90 days	**–**	–
Over 90 days	**219**	2,184
	239	2,381

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on or before the delivery and may allow to settle within 30 days.

13. BANK BORROWINGS

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Bank borrowings — secured	**50,306**	55,615

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Carrying amount repayables:		
On demand or within one year	**50,306**	55,615

Bank borrowings at:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
— floating interest rate	**50,306**	55,615

The carrying amount of the Group's bank borrowings are all originally denominated in RMB.

The contractual floating interest rates per annum in respect of bank borrowings were within the following ranges:

	2014	2013
	%	*%*
Floating	**6.30-6.90**	6.60-8.53

Note: At the end of each reporting period, the following assets were pledged to bank to secure the Group's banking facilities as follows:

	2014	2013
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Bank deposits	**31,026**	–
Buildings	**19,937**	27,273
Plant and machinery	**45,884**	43,525
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**125**	26
Prepaid lease payments	**1,881**	1,905
	98,853	72,729

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

CHANGE OF CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER

On 8 November 2013, Get Thrive Limited ("GTL") and BCG Chinastar International Limited ("BCG") entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with Lian Wang Limited ("Lian Wang") pursuant to which Lian Wang agreed to sell and Get Thrive and BCG agreed to purchase 112,200,000 Shares and 19,800,000 Shares, respectively, on a several and not joint and several basis, representing respectively 56.1% and 9.9% of the entire issued share capital of the Company for a total cash consideration of HK$351,120,000 (being HK$2.66 per Share).

Completion of the Agreement took place on 12 November 2013 and GTL was required to make an unconditional mandatory cash offer to acquire all the shares of the Company not already owned by it at a price of HK$2.66 per share (the "Offer"). Upon the close of the Offer on 20 December 2013, GTL and BCG became interested in 130,200,000 and 19,800,000 shares respectively, representing respectively 65.1% and 9.9% of the issued share capital of the Company.

GTL is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability and an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of BCL. BCL is a joint stock company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and whose H shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 2868). BCG is a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capital Group. Capital Group is a state-owned enterprise incorporated in the PRC and the controlling shareholder of BCL.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Group is principally engaged in the production of two chemical products, namely phthalic anhydride ("PA") and fumaric acid, which are intermediate chemicals mainly used in the industrial production of plasticisers and polyester resins. All of the Group's turnover is derived from customers based in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The Group's production facilities are located in Xiamen, Fujian Province, the PRC. The Group continues to operate under a simple business model with one major raw material, namely ortho-xylene ("OX") sourcing from independent suppliers in the PRC for its production process. OX is used in the production facilities of PA to produce PA and certain by-products including maleic anhydride, which can be used to produce fumaric acid.

To improve its sales of PA, the Group put more effort into expanding customer base during the year ended 31 March 2014. Accordingly, the Group's turnover derived from selling PA increased from approximately HK$229,503,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$302,759,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014, as a result of the increase in quantity of PA sold despite lower average selling price caused by the weaker market demand on PA. Sales of fumaric acid and other by-products of PA also rose from approximately HK$22,934,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$28,713,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014 due to the increase in average selling price and quantity sold for the tighter market supply of fumaric acid.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Turnover of the Group grew from approximately HK$252,437,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$331,472,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014, mostly attributable to the increase in production and sales volume of PA, fumaric acid and other by-products of PA. Gross profit margin declined from 16.0% for the year ended 31 March 2013 to 9.2% for the year ended 31 March 2014, mainly due to increase in average purchase cost of OX purchased and decrease in average selling price of PA sold by the Group. Profit from operations decreased from approximately HK$21,967,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$12,063,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014 primarily due to the drop of gross profit. Finance costs decreased from approximately HK$4,462,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$3,785,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014 as a result of the lower balance of bank borrowings. Taxation, representing the PRC enterprise income tax, reduced from approximately HK$7,437,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$5,158,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014 in line with the decrease in the Group's profit generated from its operations in the PRC. For the above reasons, profit for the year decreased from approximately HK$10,068,000 for the year ended 31 March 2013 to approximately HK$3,120,000 for the year ended 31 March 2014.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group mainly relies upon internally generated cash flows and bank borrowings to finance its operations and expansion.

As at 31 March 2014, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to approximately HK$23,887,000 (2013: approximately HK$37,472,000), including approximately HK$22,448,000 and approximately HK$1,439,000 denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") and HK$ respectively. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents of the Group was primarily due to the pledge of bank deposit amounting to approximately HK$31,026,000 (2013: Nil) against its bank borrowings, net of the improvement of its cash flows from the lower level of trade and bills receivables and inventories. The majority of the Group's cash and cash equivalents are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default. Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. As at 31 March 2014, the Group's interest-bearing bank borrowings were approximately HK$50,306,000 (2013: approximately HK$55,615,000), all of which were denominated in RMB, due within one year and secured by prepaid lease payments for land use rights and certain of the buildings, plant and machinery and furniture, fixtures and equipment and bank deposits. The range of effective interest rate on bank borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2014 was 6.30%–6.90% per annum (2013: 6.60%–8.53% per annum).

As at 31 March 2014, the Group's gearing ratio was approximately 19.5%, improved from approximately 21.9% as at 31 March 2013, based on the division of the bank borrowings, by total assets, the gearing ratio was at a reasonable level.

REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 March 2014, the Group had 95 employees (2013: 97 employees). The Group reviews remuneration and benefits of its employees regularly according to the relevant market practice and individual performance of the employees. The Group contributes social insurance in the PRC and mandatory provident fund scheme in Hong Kong for eligible employees, and also provides medical insurance, work-related personal injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance in the PRC, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. Total staff costs (including directors' remuneration) incurred by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2014 were approximately HK$9,536,000 (2013: approximately HK$10,305,000).

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events that have occurred subsequent to the end of the reporting period of the Company and up to the date of this announcement.

OUTLOOK

Following completion of offer, BCL become the controlling shareholder of the Company, BCL plans to leverage on its experience and network in real estate development in the PRC to capture other business and investment opportunities, including assets and/or business acquisitions by the Company in real estate in order to enhance its growth.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

The net proceeds received by the Group from the initial public offering, after deducting underwriting commissions and other estimated expenses payable for the offering, amounting to approximately HK$28,708,000 are to be used in the manner consistent with that mentioned in the section headed "Future plans and use of proceeds" of the prospectus of the Company dated 21 March 2012 (the "Prospectus"). As at 31 March 2014, approximately HK$23,266,000 had been used by the Group in prepayments on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in connection with the expansion and upgrading of the Group's production capacity. The unused balance of the Proceeds was deposited at the Group's bank accounts. In the event that the Directors decide to use the Proceeds in a manner different from that stated in the Prospectus, the Company will issue a further announcement in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules").

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Company is committed to the establishment of good governance practices and procedures. During the year ended 31 March 2014, the Company has complied with the requirements under the code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") contained in Appendix 14 to the Listing Rules and the continuing obligations requirements of a listed issuer pursuant to the Listing Rules.

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

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the year ended 31 March 2014.

DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules. Following specific enquiry by the Company, all Directors have confirmed that they fully complied with the Model Code during the year ended 31 March 2014.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

With effect from 21 December 2013, the audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") consists of three members, all being independent non-executive Directors, namely Dr. Ngai Wai Fung, Ms. Zhao Yuhong and Mr. He Xiaofeng. Dr. Ngai Wai Fung is currently the chairman of the Audit Committee. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in compliance with the provisions set out in the CG Code. The Audit Committee has reviewed with the management, the annual results for the year ended 31 March 2014 including the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RESULTS AND ANNUAL REPORT

This annual results announcement will be published on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.judaintl.com). The annual report for the year ended 31 March 2014 of the Company containing all the information required by the Listing Rules will be dispatched to shareholders of the Company and published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company in due course.

For and on behalf of
Juda International Holdings Limited
Lee Sing Yeung Simon
Company Secretary

Hong Kong, 16 May 2014

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. Tang Jun (Chairman) and Mr. Zhong Beichen (Chief Executive Officer) as executive directors; Mr. Liu Xiaoguang and Mr. Wang Hao as non-executive directors; and Dr. Ngai Wai Fung, Ms. Zhao Yuhong and Mr. He Xiaofeng as independent non-executive directors.