



# NewOcean Green Energy Holdings Limited

## (新海環保能源集團有限公司)\*

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock code: 342)

### Interim results for the six months ended 30th June, 2005

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of NewOcean Green Energy Holdings Limited (the “Company”) presents the unaudited condensed consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the six months ended 30th June, 2005 together with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 2004. These condensed consolidated results have not been audited, but have been reviewed by the Company’s audit committee.

#### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

		<b>6 months ended 30.06.2005 (Unaudited) HK\$'000</b>	6 months ended 30.06.2004 (Restated) HK\$'000
	<i>Notes</i>		
Revenue	3	<b>656,200</b>	449,824
Cost of sales		<b>(614,039)</b>	(406,526)
Gross profit		<b>42,161</b>	43,298
Other operating income		<b>871</b>	2,062
Distribution costs		<b>(8,391)</b>	(3,351)
Administrative expenses		<b>(14,080)</b>	(16,442)
Finance costs		<b>(2,703)</b>	(1,571)
Share of loss of a jointly controlled entity		<b>(154)</b>	(97)
Profit before taxation	4	<b>17,704</b>	23,899
Income tax credit	5	<b>2,757</b>	259
Profit for the period		<b>20,461</b>	24,158
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		<b>20,332</b>	24,185
Minority interests		<b>129</b>	(27)
		<b>20,461</b>	24,158
Earnings per share	7		
Basic		<b>4.22 cents</b>	6.15 cents
Diluted		<b>4.22 cents</b>	6.09 cents

# NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. Basis of Preparation and Principal Accounting Policies

The condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable disclosure requirements of Appendix 16 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the Listing Rules) and with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34 (HKAS 34) Interim Financial Reporting issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The condensed financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties, plant and machinery and investment properties, which are measured at fair values or revalued amounts, as appropriate.

The accounting policies used in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2004 except as described below.

In the current period, the Group has applied, for the first time, a number of new Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Interpretations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "new HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2005. The application of the new HKFRSs has resulted in a change in the presentation of the income statement, balance sheet and the statement of changes in equity. In particular, the presentation of minority interests has been changed. The change in presentation has been applied retrospectively. The adoption of the new HKFRSs has resulted in changes to the Group's accounting policies in the following areas that have an effect on how the results for the current or prior accounting periods are prepared and presented:

### **Business Combinations**

In the current period, the Group has applied HKFRS 3, Business Combination, which is effective for business combinations for which the agreement date is on or after 1st January, 2005. The principal effects of the application of HKFRS 3 to the Group are summarized below:

#### *Goodwill*

In previous periods, goodwill arising on acquisitions was capitalized on the balance sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life. The Group has discontinued amortising such goodwill from 1st January, 2005 onwards and goodwill will be tested for impairment at least annually/in the financial year in which the acquisition takes place. Goodwill arising on acquisitions after 1st January, 2005 is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any) after initial recognition. As a result of this change in accounting policy, no amortisation of goodwill has been charged in the current period. Comparative figures for 2004 have not been restated.

### **Financial Instruments**

In the current period, the Group has applied HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation and HKAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. HKAS 32 requires retrospective application. HKAS 39, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2005, generally does not permit to recognize, derecognize or measure financial assets and liabilities on a retrospective basis. The principal effects resulting from the implementation of HKAS 32 and HKAS 39 are summarized below:

#### *Financial assets and financial liabilities other than debt and equity securities*

From 1st January, 2005 onwards, the Group classifies and measure its financial assets and financial liabilities other than debt and equity securities (which were previously outside the scope of SSAP 24) in accordance with the requirements of HKAS 39. As mentioned above, financial assets under HKAS

39 are classified as “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”, “available-for-sale financial assets”, “loans and receivables” or “held-to-maturity financial assets”. Financial liabilities are generally classified as “financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”, “financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (other financial liabilities)”. “Other financial liabilities” are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **Owner-occupied Leasehold Interest in Land**

In previous periods, owner-occupied leasehold land and buildings were included in property, plant and equipment and measured using the cost model. In the current period, the Group has applied HKAS 17 Leases. Under HKAS 17, the land and buildings elements of a lease of land and buildings are considered separately for the purposes of lease classification, unless the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements, in which case, the entire lease is generally treated as a finance lease. To the extent that the allocation of the lease payments between the land and buildings elements can be made reliably, the leasehold interests in land are reclassified to prepaid lease payments under operating leases, which are carried at cost and amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis. This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively. Alternatively, where allocation between the land and buildings elements cannot be made reliably, the leasehold interests in land continue to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

### **Coast Use Rights**

In previous periods, the coast use rights were stated in balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and any identified impairment loss. Amortisation of the coast use rights was charged so as to write off the cost of the asset over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. In the current period, the Group has applied HKAS 17 Leases. The coast use rights are reclassified to prepaid lease payments under operating leases, which are carried at cost and amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis. This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively.

### **Investment Properties**

In the current period, the Group has, for the first time, applied HKAS 40 Investment Property. The Group has elected to use the fair value model to account for its investment properties which requires gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties to be recognized directly in the profit or loss for the period in which they arise. In previous periods, investment properties under the predecessor Standard were measured at open market values, with revaluation surplus or deficit credited or charged to investment property revaluation reserve unless the balance on this reserve was insufficient to cover a revaluation decrease, in which case the excess of the revaluation decrease over the balance on the investment property revaluation reserve was charged to the income statement. Where a decrease had previously been charged to the income statement and revaluation subsequently arose, that increase was credited to the income statement to the extent of the decrease previously charged. The Group has applied the relevant transitional provisions in HKAS 40 and elected to apply HKAS 40 from 1st January, 2005 onwards.

## **2. Summary of the Effects of the Changes in Accounting Policies**

The effects of the changes in the accounting policies described above on the results for the current and prior period are as follows:

	<b>6 months ended</b> <b>30.06.2005</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>	6 months ended 30.06.2004 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Decrease in amortization of goodwill	<u><b>1,464,000</b></u>	<u>—</u>

The cumulative effects of the application of the new HKFRSs as at 31st December, 2004 and 1st January, 2005 are summarized below:

	As at 31st December, 2004 (Originally stated) <i>HK\$'000</i>	Adjustment <i>HK\$'000</i>	As at 31st December, 2004 (Restated) <i>HK\$'000</i>	Adjustment <i>HK\$'000</i>	As at 1st January, 2005 (Restated) <i>HK\$'000</i>
<b>Balance Sheet Items affected</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	215,916	(47,599)	168,317	—	<b>168,317</b>
Intangible assets	45,993	(13,445)	32,548	—	<b>32,548</b>
Prepaid lease payments	—	61,044	61,044	—	<b>61,044</b>
	<u>261,909</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>261,909</u>	<u>—</u>	<u><b>261,909</b></u>
Total effects on assets and liabilities					
Minority interests	—	4,709	4,709	—	<b>4,709</b>
	<u>—</u>	<u>4,709</u>	<u>4,709</u>	<u>—</u>	<u><b>4,709</b></u>
<b>Total effects on equity</b>					
Minority interests	4,709	(4,709)	—	—	—
	<u>4,709</u>	<u>(4,709)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

### 3. Segmental Information

The Group is principally engaged in the sale and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, the sale of electronic products and the leasing of investment properties, property, plant and equipment. These businesses are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information.

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:

#### *Business segments*

*Six months ended 30.06.2005*

	Sale and Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas <i>HK\$'000</i>	Sale of Electronic Products <i>HK\$'000</i>	Leasing of Investment Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment <i>HK\$'000</i>	Unallocated <i>HK\$'000</i>	Eliminations <i>HK\$'000</i>	Consolidated <i>HK\$'000</i>
<b>Segment revenues</b>						
External sales	564,336	81,264	2,951	7,649	—	656,200
Inter-segment sales	—	—	376	—	(376)	—
Total revenue	<u>564,336</u>	<u>81,264</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>7,649</u>	<u>(376)</u>	<u>656,200</u>
<b>Segment results</b>	14,709	9,820	222	765	—	25,516
Unallocated corporate expenses	—	—	—	(4,955)	—	(4,955)
Finance costs	—	—	—	(2,703)	—	(2,703)
Share of loss of a jointly controlled entity	—	—	—	(154)	—	(154)
Profit (loss) before taxation	<u>14,709</u>	<u>9,820</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>(7,047)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17,704</u>

*Six months ended 30.06.2004*

	Sale and Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas <i>HK\$'000</i>	Sale of Electronic Products <i>HK\$'000</i>	Leasing of Investment Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment <i>HK\$'000</i>	Unallocated <i>HK\$'000</i>	Consolidated <i>HK\$'000</i>
<b>Segment revenues</b>	430,808	16,952	2,064	—	449,824
<b>Segment results</b>	31,205	3,141	(25)	2,063	36,384
Amortization of goodwill	(769)	(103)	—	—	(872)
Unallocated corporate expenses	—	—	—	(9,945)	(9,945)
Finance costs	—	—	—	(1,571)	(1,571)
Share of loss of a jointly controlled entity	—	—	—	(97)	(97)
Profit (loss) before taxation	<u>30,436</u>	<u>3,038</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(9,550)</u>	<u>23,899</u>

#### 4. Profit Before Taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging the following items:

	<b>6 months ended</b> <b>30.06.2005</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>	6 months ended 30.06.2004 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,926	5,708
Amortization of goodwill	—	872
Amortization of goodwill on acquisition of a jointly controlled entity	—	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total depreciation and amortization	<b>7,926</b>	<b>6,685</b>

#### 5. Income Tax Credit

	<b>6 months ended</b> <b>30.06.2005</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>	6 months ended 30.06.2004 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Current tax:		
Hong Kong	—	—
Other regions in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC")	(54)	(16)
Deferred tax:		
Current period	2,811	275
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income tax credit	<b>2,757</b>	<b>259</b>

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the Company's subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong incurred a tax loss for the period.

The current tax for other regions in the PRC represents PRC enterprise income tax, which is calculated at the rates prevailing, in respect of the Company's subsidiaries operating in the PRC.

#### 6. Dividend

On 24th June, 2005, a dividend of HK1 cent per share (2004: HK0.08 cent per share of HK\$0.01 each, being equal to HK0.8 cent per share of HK\$0.10 each after the 10 to 1 consolidation of the Company's shares on 9th November, 2004) was paid to shareholders as the final dividend for 2004.

The directors do not recommend the payment of an interim dividend.

## 7. Earnings Per Share

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent is based on the following data:

	<b>6 months ended</b> <b>30.06.2005</b> <i>HK\$'000</i>	6 months ended 30.06.2004 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Earnings		
Earnings for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share (profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent)	<u><b>20,332</b></u>	<u>24,185</u>
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	<u><b>481,676,687</b></u>	393,317,506
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options	<u><b>123,911</b></u>	<u>3,906,555</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	<u><b>481,800,598</b></u>	<u>397,224,061</u>

Both the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share and the effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares for the period ended 30th June, 2004 have been adjusted for the share consolidation on 9th November, 2004.

## INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend the payment of interim dividend for the six months ended 30th June, 2005 (six months ended 30th June, 2004: nil).

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### Introduction

In 2005, the Group continued to adopt the business strategy (formulated since the acquisition of the Zhuhai LPG Terminal in 2004) of expanding its client base and enhancing its market share with view to promote Zhuhai LPG Terminal towards the economy of scale operation at aggressive pace. In the first half of 2005, the Group achieved a turnover of HK\$656,200,000 (2004: HK\$449,824,000), an increase of 45.88% comparing with the same period of 2004. Gross profit margin as a whole was 6.43% (2004: 9.63%), down by 3.2% point from the same period of 2004. Net Profit of the Group was HK\$20,332,000 (2004: HK\$24,185,000) and the earning per share was 4.22 HK cents (2004: 6.09 HK cents), a decrease of 30.71% from the same period of the previous year.

### LPG Business

The Group recorded an LPG sales volume of approximately 160,000 MTs (2004: about 130,000MTs) for the first half of 2005, an increase of 23.07% from the same period of 2004. The China LPG market was especially challenging as international oil price remained high and drove up the LPG purchase costs. When facing this tough situation, in addition to streamlining its internal management, the Group has been expanding and strengthening its cooperation with other LPG operators with focus on eliminating the non-value-added procedures and steps

traditionally existed in the LPG transactions in China. By taking these measures, the Group successfully maintained its profitability, enhanced its market share and established a solid foundation for value creation on long term basis.

### *1. Zhuhai LPG Terminal Operation*

In the first half of 2005, the Zhuhai LPG Terminal again had achieved a number of breakthroughs in its operation: (1) The Terminal Company had time-chartered an LPG barge of 570 MTs by which it effectively expanded its sales network coverage to Hai Nan Island, Shenzhen, Shantou and the nearby area; (2) The Terminal Company had entered into a joint purchase arrangement with two major LPG operators whereby the Terminal Company imported refrigerated LPG shipments and distributed substantial portion to the joint purchase partners by barges and tanker trucks in a highly efficient manner. Such arrangement effectively resolved the existing storage capacity (2,100MTs) constraint and reduced the LPG purchase costs; (3) The joint purchase arrangement commenced in June. Zhuhai LPG Terminal, for the very first time imported 23,000 MTs of LPG in one shipment. Within five days, the loading and discharging works were completed in an efficient way and the average discharge rate was 4,600 MTs per day (2.2 times of storage turnover in one day). It adequately demonstrated that the throughput capacity of Zhuhai LPG Terminal would well exceed one millions MTs per annum.

Zhuhai LPG Terminal imported 114,000 MTs for the first half of 2005. It distributed its import partly to the wholesale buyers and partly to the Group's bottling plants (the bottle filling and distribution stations) in Guangdong and Guangxi. It set the path for the Group's long-term goal of exercising collective purchase and distribution within its internal operations.

### *2. Bottling Plants Operation*

For the first half of 2005, the bottling plants had to face very tough situation. Despite of several increases of the selling price of bottled LPG, the gross margin was still narrowed as a result of the increase of purchase costs. Sales volume had not decreased, but the growth rate obviously slowed down. The Yong Long Bottling Plant in Qingyuan of Guangdong that was acquired in early 2005 operated in a proper way and there was growth in operation. Management had integrated the structure of the operation of Yong Long and Bai Fu Yang in order to simplify the operation procedures and effectively reduce the administration costs by way of sharing of resources and centralization of purchase. The operation of the bottling plants in Guangxi area faced the same situation as that of those in Guangdong area; although the growth in business had slowed down, their market share was maintained. The purchase of LPG from northern China by railway tanks which started in early 2005 indeed also helped to relax the cost pressure.

As it is anticipated that import of refrigerated LPG by Zhuhai LPG Terminal will increase in the second half of 2005, the Group's bottling plants will have a cheaper source of LPG supply. That will enhance their competitiveness and improve their gross margin.

## **Electronic Business**

Starting from January 2003, the Group contracted out the manufacture and sales of the electronics business. In the first half of 2005, income from leasing of investment properties, property, plant and equipment was about HK\$2 million. Presently, the Group only maintained general trading of electronic components.



## **Business Outlook**

For the second half of 2005, with the joint purchase arrangement, the import and sales volume of Zhuhai LPG Terminal will grow substantially (at the end of August, the total import amount in 2005 had reached approximately 180,000 MTs). Because of the price difference of US\$25 to 35 per MT for refrigerated LPG, and the appreciation of RMB, the gross margin will be obviously improved. Moreover, with the logistic backup of Zhuhai LPG Terminal, the Group's bottling plants will also be able to enhance its competitiveness and profitability.

To further expand the market share and enhance its competitiveness, the Group will continue to expand its investments in Guangdong and Guangxi area by acquiring bottling plants with profit potentials. Further, the construction of additional LPG storage to 15,000 MTs and the construction of 80,000 MTs oil storage (the Group is actively discussing with a strategic partner on the cooperation in the project) is schedule to commence in the second half of 2005. The sales volume of 1 millions MTs LPG and 1.5 millions MTs oil by the Zhuhai LPG Terminal is achievable in the foreseeable future.

## **LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL REVIEW**

At the period end, the Group maintained bank deposits and cash amounting to HK\$78,144,000 (including pledged bank deposits of HK\$9,726,000). Current ratio, quick ratio and gearing ratio were 1.15:1, 0.87:1 and 0.43:1 respectively. The latter was calculated based on total liabilities of HK\$279,336,000 and total assets of HK\$656,015,000.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

As at 30th June, 2005, the Group employed approximately 310 employees in Hong Kong and mainland China. The Group remunerated the employees based on their performance, experience and prevailing market practices.

## **PURCHASE, SALE AND REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES**

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities during the six months ended 30th June, 2005.

## **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The Audit Committee has reviewed with the management the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed internal controls and financial reporting matters with the directors, including a review of the unaudited condensed consolidated accounts for the six months ended 30th June, 2005.

## **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The Company complied with the Code of Corporate Governance Practices (the "CG Code") as set out in Appendix 14 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities ("Listing Rules") on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Stock Exchange") throughout the 6 months ended 30th June, 2005 with the exception that the independent non-executive directors are not appointed for a specific term as provided in the CG Code. Under the Bye-laws of the Company, independent non-executive directors of the Company shall retire by rotation and their appointment will be reviewed when they are due for re-election. In the opinion of the directors, this arrangement meets the same objectives as the CG Code.

## **COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS**

The Company had adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as its own code of conducting regarding securities transactions (the “ST Code”). Having made specific enquiry of the directors, all directors of the Company had complied with the required standards as set out in the ST Code during the six months ended 30th June, 2005.

## **PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE’S WEBSITE**

A detailed results announcement containing information required by paragraphs 46(1) to 46(6) of Appendix 16 of the Listing Rules was published on the website of the Stock Exchange ([www.hkex.com.hk](http://www.hkex.com.hk)).

By order of the Board  
**Shum Siu Hung**  
*Chairman*

Hong Kong, 15th September, 2005

*As at the date of this announcement, the Board of the Company comprises Mr. Shum Siu Hung, Mr. Raymond Chiu Sing Chung, Mr. Wu Hong Cho, Mr. Cen Ziniu and Mr. Lawrence Shum Chun, being the executive Directors, Mr. Michael Frederick Young Wing Chun, Mr. Anthony Cheung Kwan Hung and Mr. Joseph Ma Man Hoi, being the independent non-executive Directors.*

*\* for identification only*