

ENERGROUP HOLDINGS CORP
Form 10-K/A
June 16, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 1)

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-28806

ENERGROUP HOLDINGS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State of Incorporation)

87-0420774
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

No. 9, Xin Yi Street, Ganjingzi District
Dalian City, Liaoning Province, PRC 116039
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

+86 411 867 166 96
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the
Act:

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the
Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the
Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

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required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of March 15, 2010, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$29.01 million based on a closing price of \$4.75 per share of common stock as reported on the Over-the Counter Bulletin Board on such date. On December 31, 2009, we had 21,136,392 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: None.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K/A is being filed as Amendment No. 1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2010. We are amending Item 1 Business of Part I, Item 7 Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A Controls and Procedures of Part II, and Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence of Part III.

Except as specifically referenced herein, this Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A does not reflect any event occurring subsequent to March 31, 2010, the filing date of the original report.

ENERGROUP HOLDINGS CORPORATION

FORM 10-K/A

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

This document contains certain statements of a forward-looking nature. Such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to growth and strategies, future operating and financial results, financial expectations and current business indicators are based upon current information and expectations and are subject to change based on factors beyond our control. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by the use of terms such as “look,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “might,” “believe,” “plan,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate” and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. The accuracy of such statements may be impacted by a number of business risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or anticipated, including but not limited to:

- our ability to timely and accurately complete orders products;
- our dependence on a limited number of major customers;
- political and economic conditions within the PRC;
- our ability to expand and grow our distribution channels;
- general economic conditions which affect consumer demand for our products;
- the effect of terrorist acts, or the threat thereof, on consumer confidence and spending;
- acceptance in the marketplace of our new products and changes in consumer preferences;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- our ability to identify and successfully execute cost control initiatives;
- other risks outlined above and in our other public filings.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. We undertake no obligation to update this forward-looking information.

While our management fully intends to make concerted efforts to manage these risks, we cannot assure you that we will be able to do so successfully. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 24 of this report.

Overview

We produce, pack, sell, market and distribute fresh pork and processed meat products to customers in the People’s Republic of China (“China” or the “PRC”).

We own three PRC operating subsidiaries (collectively, the “Chuming Operating Subsidiaries”):

- 1.

Dalian Chuming Slaughter and Packaging Pork Company Ltd. (the “Meat Company”), whose primary business activity is acquiring, slaughtering and packaging of pork;

2. Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Company Ltd. (the “Food Company”), whose primary business activity is the processing of raw and cooked meat products; and
3. Dalian Chuming Sales Company Ltd. (the “Sales Company”), which is responsible for our sales, marketing and distribution activities.

The three operating subsidiaries are spun off constituents of a former parent company, Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. (the “Group”). Our company is separate and independent from the Group, which operates a different business and has different operations from ours. We took over ownership and control of the three Chuming Operating Subsidiaries from the Group in September 2007 following our corporate reorganization. We are headquartered in the City of Dalian, Liaoning Province of China.

Company Background and History

Corporate Reorganization

PRC law currently limits foreign ownership of certain companies based in the PRC. In order for us to raise equity capital from investors outside of China, we established an offshore holding company by the name of Precious Sheen Investments Limited (“PSI”) in the British Virgin Islands in May 2007. On September 26, 2007, Dalian Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co., Ltd. (“Chuming WFOE”) entered into share transfer agreements with the Group, under which the Group agreed to transfer ownership of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries to Chuming WFOE. On October 23, 2007, Chuming WFOE completed all required registrations to complete the share transfer, and became the 100% owner of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries. On November 14, 2007 the Dalian Commerce Bureau approved the transfer of the Group’s 68% interest in Chuming WFOE to PSI, and upon this transfer, Chuming WFOE became a wholly foreign owned enterprise, with PSI as the 100% owner of Chuming WFOE (including its subsidiaries). On December 13, 2007, the PRC government authorities issued Chuming WFOE a business license formally recognizing it as a wholly foreign owned enterprise, of which PSI is the sole shareholder.

Following this corporate restructuring, PSI became the 100% owner and parent company of Chuming WFOE, which in turn owns 100% of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries: the Meat Company, the Food Company and the Sales Company. The business and operations of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries now comprise the principal business and operations of our company.

Throughout this prospectus, PSI, Chuming WFOE and the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries are sometimes collectively referred to as “Chuming.”

Share Exchange Transaction

On December 31, 2007, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of PSI in exchange for the issuance of 16,850,000 restricted shares of our common stock to the shareholders of PSI, which represented approximately 97.55% of then-issued and outstanding common stock (excluding the shares issued in our December 31, 2007 financing transaction). As a result of that transaction, PSI became our wholly owned subsidiary and we acquired the business and operations of Chuming.

Prior to the share exchange transaction, Energroup was a public reporting “shell” company with nominal assets whose sole business was to identify, evaluate and investigate various companies with the intent that, if such investigation warrants, a reverse merger transaction be negotiated and completed pursuant to which Energroup would acquire a target company with an operating business with the intent of continuing the acquired company’s business as a publicly held entity.

As a result of the share exchange transaction, PSI (and its subsidiaries) became the 100% owned subsidiary of Energroup Holdings Corporation, and we acquired the business and operations of Chuming which now comprise the principal business and operations, and we became a U.S. public reporting company incorporated in the State of Nevada. Through our holding companies, we own the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries that continue to operate in the city of Dalian, in Liaoning Province, China. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ENHD"

Concurrently with the closing of the reverse take-over transaction, on December 31, 2007 we closed our \$17 million private placement financing involving the issuance of our common stock to 15 accredited investors. The financing yielded net proceeds to us of approximately \$14.7 million.

Operating Business Overview

Our business originated from the founding in 1999 of Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. (the "Group"), the former parent of Chuming. The Group began as a processor and supplier of fresh and frozen meat and meat products. Among industrialized farming corporations in northeastern China, the Group pursued distinction in the Chinese food industry by maintaining high quality management standards and international safety certifications.

In December 2007, PSI completed a reverse-takeover transaction with a U.S. publicly reporting company, which resulted in our current corporate structure. Today, we are a U.S. public reporting company incorporated in the State of Nevada, and we own the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries that continue to operate in the city of Dalian, in Liaoning Province, China. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ENHD.OB."

Concurrently with the closing of the reverse take-over transaction, on December 31, 2007 we closed our \$17 million private placement financing involving the issuance of our common stock to 15 accredited investors. The financing yielded net proceeds to us of approximately \$14.7 million.

In 2004, the Group formed the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries, which now form the core of our business, and these companies began producing and supplying fresh and processed meats under the Chuming brand name. Since then we have rapidly become a significant producer and supplier in China's meat industry, and have achieved consistent profitability and growth since inception. In the last three years of operation, our sales have increased by 21.08% from 2008 to 2009, and 41.43% from 2007 to 2008, and our net income has increased by 29% from 2008 to 2009, and 49.83% from 2007 to 2008. We sell our products to consumers in northeastern China, which has a population of approximately 108 million. In particular, our current customers are concentrated in the Liaoning Province (which has a population of approximately 42 million), and we are the largest pork producer in Dalian City, which has a population of approximately 3 million, or 6 million including the greater metropolitan area. At present, all of our sales are within China, which is the largest pork-consuming nation in the world, with a total of 54 million metric tons consumed in 2006. Due to the rapid development of the Chinese economy, urbanization and strong income growth, we have observed that pork consumption patterns are changing and consumption levels are continuing to increase.

Our major products are:

- Fresh meat - pork that is processed in a controlled environmental chamber with closely monitored temperatures to ensure quality and safety standards during processing right up to the time of delivery to the consumer.
- Frozen fresh meat - butchered pigs that are processed and immediately frozen, which includes such products as smoked pork, ham and roasts.
- Frozen fresh byproducts - pork byproducts including pig's liver, stomach, intestine, head and hoof.

We are part of an established pork production cycle that culminates in sales of fresh and frozen pork. This cycle includes feedstuff production, pig breeding, slaughtering, processing, packaging and distribution. We are involved in the slaughtering, processing, packaging and distribution aspects of the pork production cycle.

We are the first pork producer in China to receive “Green Food” certification from China’s Ministry of Agriculture. Green Food is an innovative certification program unique to China that is awarded to food processors who produce using environmentally sustainable methods and meet certain high technical standards of quality control, safety, and product quality, and generate low levels of pollution. Under strict supervision, control and regulation in production, processing, packing, storage and transportation, Green Food-certified companies must apply these quality control standards from field to customer and regulate the application of inputs, including pesticide, fertilizer, veterinary drug and additives to minimize environmental pollution and prevent toxic and harmful substances from entering the food supply chain. The Green Food certification is based on standards defined by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (“CAC”), a joint body of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.

Industry Overview

The following overview in certain instances cites to materials that are publicly available without charge. If no citation is provided with respect to certain information presented in this “Industry Overview” section, that information is attributed to our own research regarding the world pork market and China’s pork industry.

World Pork Market

According to a November 2007 report of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), China is the largest pork producer and consumer in the world. China is the leading producer among other countries in the world by a wide margin, and produces and consumes more than half of the world’s pork. Preliminary numbers for 2007 worldwide production of pork was 94.7 million metric tons (MMT, carcass weight equivalent) and consumption was 93.8 MMT. The USDA forecast for 2008 is that both the production and the consumption in China are expected to expand by more than 2% over 2007 levels.

China’s Pork Industry

According to China’s National Bureau of Statistics, China’s US\$176 billion animal husbandry sector is the second largest in the country’s basket of agricultural related industries including farming, forestry and fishery. The present size of the pork and processed meat market in China is an estimated US\$32 billion.

Our research indicates that China’s per capita meat consumption was just over 55 kilograms by 2000, which is significantly smaller than the consumption level of over 100 kg per year by western standards. Based on what is known about Chinese culinary culture and habits, however, our management believes that the Chinese population is expected to consume more meat as their disposable income increases. For example, our research indicates that Hong Kong residents, who have a significantly higher per capita income, consumed on average 124 kg of meat in 2000.

The manner in which meat sales are conducted has changed as a result of new hygiene and food safety regulations that were introduced by the Chinese government in 1995. Historically, the great majority of meat sales in China had taken place in open-air markets or on streets, i.e. in free wet markets. These markets provided a location through which the consumer could buy live poultry or freshly slaughtered meat produced direct from local farmers. As a result of the new regulations, however, governmental agencies recently have encouraged the replacement of open-air markets by supermarkets and convenience stores, and the market share of open-air markets has continued to decline. Even with these new regulations, however, the open-air markets still currently represent 80% of the overall meat-processing sector in China.

The meat industry in China is characterized by fragmentation, sanitation and hygiene issues, as well as social demographic trends. Supply is extremely localized with limited distribution capability. China’s vast geography and ‘in-development’ transport infrastructure have made it difficult to create national or even regional level competition in the industry. Our management believes that the trend towards greater sales through formal supermarkets and chain stores, coupled with the expansion of our sales and distribution network, will continue to favorably impact our business.

Pork is China’s most important source of meat and is consumed at a much higher rate than other categories of meat.

In addition to a greater general preference for pork, urbanization and rapid income growth are working in parallel to create more demand for pork and processed pork products. An emerging middle class of relatively high-income consumers is forming in certain Chinese cities. As household incomes rise, these high-income residents consume more of all categories of foods on a per capita basis. These residents not only demand a greater quantity of food, but also higher quality (e.g. better cuts of meat, foods that are safer or healthier) and convenience (processed foods). Reports of food poisoning and dangerous chemical residues have given rise to strong demand for “green” foods for which we are certified. We believe that affluent consumers would be willing to pay premium prices for foods which have safety-related certifications, foods with purported health benefits or foods with other desirable attributes. We offer a wide range of food products that appeal to demands for safety, convenience, quality and health attributes demanded by high-income urban consumers.

Our management expects China’s meat industry, which includes the meat processing business, to grow due to key driving forces including food safety concerns that we believe will accelerate the transition from the traditional wet market to the modern dry market; rising modern retail channels; government mandates and supports of agricultural and meat processing companies; and consolidating forces.

- Transitioning from “wet-market” to “dry-market”

We believe that food safety is a top concern of Chinese consumers who purchase meat products, and that this will eventually compel modernization of China’s meat processing industry. Consumer surveys showed that food safety, nutritional value and taste are the top three concerns of consumers, while price was ranked fourth. Furthermore, surveys showed that 60% of the consumers have a low degree of confidence in meat products in general. There are a number of food safety concerns facing the Chinese pork industry, including swine streptococcus and Foot and Mouth Disease, the use of antibiotics and illegal feed additives such as Clenbutero, pork injected with water and illegal slaughterhouses. China’s meat industry traditionally has been dominated by small and family-operated butcher shops that would slaughter the livestock in the open-air marketplaces and without the necessary safety and sterilized equipment. These unsanitary operations create what is commonly known as the “wet market,” which currently represents 80% of the overall meat-processing sector. However, the industry is changing rapidly. Along with the prevalent use of refrigerators in urban households, health conscious consumers are demanding more sanitary quality meat products which can only be processed and delivered in a temperature controlled cold chain environment. This presents significant opportunities to meat processors with advanced processing plants and refrigerated transportation capabilities.

- Government quality control

Frequent occurrences of food safety scares have hastened the Chinese government’s effort in regulating food safety and quality. For example, in 2006 pork containing Clenbutero were found to be sold in several wet markets in Shanghai that resulted in over 330 people being poisoned, and an outbreak of swine Streptococcus in Sichuan Province led to the death of 17 people. A number of Chinese organizations are involved in an effort to bring the Chinese meat industry’s safety, hygiene and sanitation standards to an international level, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine, State Food and Drug Administration, and the Ministry of Commerce. Tougher quality standards set for the meat processing industry represent barriers to newcomers while forcing operationally inadequate and financially unsound companies to shut down. Our management anticipates that companies such as ours, with quality meat processing and modern logistics systems, will benefit as they capture market share and build consumer brand loyalty.

- Government's strong support of meat processing industry

The main theme of China's 11th Five Year Plan is the development of China's rural economy. With the widening wealth gap between the rich and poor or between urban and rural regions, China's central government has shifted its focus from urban industrial growth to rural agricultural development aimed at improving the standard of living in the poorer regions. Many preferential policies were enacted to help the farming communities including subsidized livestock insurance and interest free loans. Scaled meat processors are considered active agents in galvanizing the rural economies by providing jobs, injecting capital, and introducing new technology and management expertise to the local economies. The Five Year Plans are a series of economic development initiatives promulgated by the Chinese government, however, they do not constitute binding or substantive policies or regulations. The Chinese economy has been shaped primarily through the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and National Congress. The Five Year Plan serves, in part, as a mapping strategy for economic development, setting growth targets, and launching reforms. The plan usually includes detailed economic development guidelines for all its regions and the nation as a whole. As China has transitioned from a centrally-planned economy to market economy, the name for the 11th Five-Year Plan has been characterized as a "guideline" rather than a strict "plan". The 11th Five-Year Plan covers the period from 2006 to 2011.

- National retailers provide platform for growth

The increasingly widespread use of refrigerators in urban Chinese households has attracted many retailers to carry more frozen food products, making available a wide variety of frozen products to consumers. Major domestic retailers, including LianHua, have made an impact in introducing more brands of frozen food products in their retail stores. Even more significantly going forward will be the rapid expansion of international hypermarkets in China, including France's Carrefour, the U.S.'s Walmart, and Germany's Metro. These retailers with national reach will significantly change the retail industry landscape as they provide the platform for the large branded food companies to efficiently and rapidly distribute their products to large and untapped markets. These international retail chains can also provide excellent export opportunities to scaled, quality meat processing companies.

- Industry consolidation benefits scaled players

In the more mature U.S. meat market, the top three producers represent about 50% of the meat industry there. But in China the meat-processing industry is very fragmented, with over 3,000 meat-processors most of which are small operators. The top three producers represent less than 5% of the overall market. Pig farms in China are also very fragmented, with over 90% of the farms possessing fewer than 10 pigs. As smaller players experience pressure from margin compression and stricter government regulations, we believe scaled meat processors will make attractive acquisitions in order to capture market share, gain scale, secure raw material, and move closer to clients. The combination of stricter hygiene regulations, increasing competition from well-financed players, struggling meat suppliers, and increasing international competition from companies like Hormel will induce major industry shakeout and consolidation in the coming years.

Macro and Demographic Trends

It is widely believed that a middle class is rapidly emerging in China. China's GDP has been growing at over 9% per year for the past 10 years and has created millions of new consumers. Management believes that these trends will translate into higher demand for pork products:

- China's middle class - citizens making at least 60,000 Yuan (US\$8,785) - are expected to double by 2010 to 25% of the country's population, fueling domestic consumption.

- While overall income grew rapidly, urban per capita disposable income grew even faster at 9.8% from 2008 to 2009, compared to 8.5% for per capita rural income during the same period. Urban per capita consumption of meat is twice that of the national average.
- Due to the increasing rural migration to urban cities, China expects to double its major cities by 2010 creating new waves of Chinese urban meat consumers. The number of Chinese cities with over 1 million people is projected to reach 125 by 2010 according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and cities with over 2 million people are projected to reach 300 by 2020.
- Domestic demand for meat products in China is expected to grow to a projected 100 million metric tons in 2010 from an actual 72.4 million metric tons in 2004 according to Access Asia, an independent research firm. Total production value of meat products are expected to increase to a projected US\$120 billion from an actual US\$84 billion and per capita meat consumption is expected to increase from an actual 49 kg to a projected 75 kg during the same period. Pork represents the bulk of meat products consumed in China.

With higher standards of living and more a demanding working lifestyle, urban Chinese consumers are purchasing more processed meat products and spending more on dining on meat products outside of the home. Our research indicates that:

- Currently less than an estimated 10% of the meat consumed in China is processed. Meat consumption out of the home has surpassed in-home meat consumption in 11 Chinese provinces, especially in more economically developed regional markets such as Shanghai, Beijing, and Shenzhen, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.
- Chinese consumers have become more conscious of food safety and quality, fueling demand for branded foods. This has become more evident after the occurrence of a series of disease outbreaks across Asia including SARS and the avian flu. With changing lifestyles and food quality awareness, Chinese consumers are seeking more name brands to ensure the quality in processed meat that they purchase.
- The new health-conscious consumer group has become more educated and concerned with the freshness and nutritional value of various meat products. For example, LTMP (low temperature meat product) pork has become more popular recently as urban consumers become aware that LTMP has better nutritional value and fresher taste than the longer-shelf-life HTMP (high temperature meat product) pork products.

Processing of Meat Products in China

In the PRC, regulations relating to the processing of meat products are set forth in the PRC Law of Food Hygiene and the Administrative Measures for the Hygiene of Meat and Meat Products. A PRC food processing company is required to obtain a hygiene permit from the Hygiene Bureau of the relevant districts before it is permitted to apply to

the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for a business license.

A food processing company may not purchase or use meat that has not been inspected and approved by the Animal Supervision Authority. Even if the meat has been so inspected, it must still satisfy other hygiene requirements. Each food processing company must have facilities to conduct regular laboratory testing of its products to ensure food safety requirements are met. For instance, sometimes traceable levels of contaminants and radioactive substances are found in meat products, and these must not exceed certain established national standards.

Food processing companies are required to possess hygienic cold storage facilities, and proper management of such cold storage facilities must be set out. All storage equipment and packing materials must also comply with hygienic standards. All meat products which are packed must be labeled, specifying requisite information such as name of the product, place of manufacture, manufacture date, lot number or code, final consumption date and ingredients. Any meat product to be exported shall be inspected by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Authority when passing through customs. Only meat products which have passed such inspections may be exported.

Business

We are principally engaged in the production, processing, sale and distribution of fresh and prepared meat products in China. Our products are classified as fresh and frozen pork, and prepared foods, which includes prepared pork, seafood and by-products.

Our production facilities are located in Dalian, a coastal city with a population of 3 million (6 million including the greater metropolitan area). Referred to as the “Boston of China” due to its Northeast proximity and port orientation, Dalian is the most affluent city in the Liaoning Province, with a population of 42 million. Dalian serves as a finance and export trade center of Northeast China, and is also the center of the “Buo Sea Economical Zone” (“BSEZ”). According to China’s National Bureau of Statistics, the BSEZ covers 12% of the territory and 20% of the population in China, and is the most important economic center in Northern China. The National Bureau of Statistics also projects that these two areas may generate a more rapid growth rate than the overall GDP growth of China in next 10 years. Our facilities include 5 production lines with the slaughtering capacity of 123,318 metric tons and prepared food capacity of 16,000 metric tons. Our prepared food facilities are the largest in Liaoning Province.

Our production lines are imported from international manufacturing automation leader Stork™ of the Netherlands, with the state-of-the-art technology and specialized for their in-process testing and quality controls. Our production facilities are certified under ISO9001 and HACCP. Our pork products are qualified “Green Food” by the National Green Food Development Center and qualified as one of 14 “National Safe Foods” by the National Slaughtering Authentication Center.

Our products are sold under the brand name of “Chuming™.” We target consumers who desire high quality pork products. We distribute our products through dealers and agents to more than 500 supermarkets, including Carrefour, Walmart, Metro, New-mart, Hymall and others. We also distribute our products to over 5,000 schools, hospitals, factory canteens and restaurants, and more than 900 “Chuming” branded showcase stores or specialty counters in wet markets. These showcase stores and specialty counters are operated by resellers of our products with whom we have arrangements to sell our product under the Chuming brand name (the principal difference between showcase stores and specialty counters being location within a supermarket for the former, and location in a wet market for the latter).

We have a 250,000 square meter campus which houses an international standards-based meat processing plant located in the city of Dalian in Liaoning Province, PRC. We have a total of five production lines and an aggregate capacity to slaughter approximately 1.5 million pigs per year. We purchase hogs from more than 3,000 farms in Liaoning Province and nearby areas, in addition to having an exclusive contract with farms owned and operated by the Group to supply us with live hogs in at local market prices. The Group provides breeding pigs, animal feed, vaccination, veterinary services and technology support to our subcontractor pig farmers, resulting in more favorable relations with these small independent suppliers.

Principal Products

We produce, distribute and sell fresh meat and prepared food products under the brand name “Chuming™,” through our dealership distribution network, our own sales force and resellers in the PRC.

We produce two main types of Processed Meat Products - High Temperature Meat Products (HTMPs) and Low Temperature Meat Products (LTMPs).

High Temperature Meat Products. HTMPs are cooked at a temperature of approximately 121°C and at approximately 2.5 times atmospheric pressure. These meat products can be stored at room temperature and have a shelf life of approximately six months from the date of production. However, the permitted shelf life of these products is 120 days from the date of production, even though the actual shelf life of these products is six months. HTMPs are generally priced lower than LTMP and do not require refrigeration. Therefore, they are affordable and accessible to the average PRC consumer.

Low Temperature Meat Products. LTMPs are cooked at lower temperatures ranging from 65 to 85°C, under 1 atmospheric pressure. These meat products have a shelf life of three months from the date of production if they are stored at a temperature of 0°C. In 2003, we introduced our LTMPs to the PRC market. The Group's R&D studies have shown that LTMPs generally taste better than HTMPs because they are cooked at lower temperatures and thus are able to preserve the taste and nutrients found in the ingredients. The LTMPs generally cater to the taste of consumers in PRC cities who have higher purchasing power.

Currently, we have two main series of products for both HTMP and LTMP: the "Ham" series and the "Sausage" series. The Ham series has chunkier pieces of meat and thus has a meatier texture. It also has a corresponding higher percentage of meat content. The Sausage series has a lower percentage of meat content and has a smoother texture. The range of products we offer includes more than 300 varieties of hams and sausages.

The following is a summary of some of the types of Fresh and Processed Meat Products that we manufacture and how they are categorized:

Fresh Pork

The public generally perceives that fresh meat retains a better flavor as compared with frozen meat. As such, the price of fresh pork meat is approximately 20% higher than frozen pork meat. The other producers of fresh pork meat in the PRC are generally farm-based suppliers, which supply the areas around the farms. The key difference between our fresh pork and that of farm-based suppliers is that our fresh pork is produced and packed in a highly controlled sanitized environment in our own facilities. Therefore, consumers have added assurance that our fresh pork meat is safe for consumption.

In order for the pork to remain fresh, at our facilities the pigs are slaughtered and then processed within 30 minutes. The meat is then cooled but not frozen at a temperature between 32° F (0° C) and 39.2° F (4° C) for about 20 hours. Following this cooling process, fresh pork is cut into various parts in a sterilized room with the constant temperature of 12° C. This reduces the risk of exposure to germs and bacterial contamination. Before delivery, the fresh pork is kept in our storage room at a controlled temperature of 0 to 4° C. The meat is stored in airtight sterilizing rooms filled with ozone, which acts as a sterilizing agent, killing remaining germs and bacteria in the meat.

With our own temperature-controlled vans and trucks, we deliver the fresh pork to our customers including dealers, supermarkets and our resellers' stores. The entire process of cold production, cold storage and cold delivery is what we refer to as the "cold chain system." This cold chain system ensures the freshness and quality of our product. Our fresh pork products have an average shelf life of 7 days from the date of production.

Frozen Pork

In the production of our frozen pork, the meat is frozen at -31° F (-35° C) to -40° F (-40° C) for 48 hours. It is then stored or transported at a constant temperature of between -0.4° F (-18° C) to -13° F (-25° C). Since frozen pork can be preserved for longer periods of time, our frozen meat products are ideal for distribution across longer distances to Northeast and North China as well as potentially to international markets such as Korea, Russia and Japan. These products have an average shelf life of 180 days from the date of production. We also sell our frozen pork to

restaurants, supermarkets and fresh food markets.

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Prepared Food Products

Our prepared food products include prepared pork, seafood and pig by-products, which accounted for 15.59% of our 2009 revenues.

Prepared Pork Products. Our prepared pork products are mainly LTMPs, which are cooked at lower temperatures ranging from 65° C to 85° C and under atmospheric pressure. These meat products generally have a shelf life of 30 days from the date of production if they are stored at a temperature ranging from 0° C to 4° C. For LTMPs, we currently have two series and more than 300 products. These foods are all made from the fresh pork that we produce. The following is a description of the types of prepared pork products we offer:

Ham

- Chuming Cumin Ham
- Cooked Ham
- Roast Ham
- Premium Ham
- Sandwich Ham
- Square Ham
- Chunky Ham
- Baby Ham
- Salted Loin
- Smoked Ham

Sausage

- Dairy Sausage
- Garlic Sausage
- Spicy Sausage
- Chinese Sausage
- Taiwan Sausage
- Baby Sausage

Seafood Products. Our prepared seafood products are made from fish, shrimp and other varieties of seafood. With our techniques of prepared food production, we prepare seafood products such as fish sausage and shellfish sausage. Seafood products accounted for approximately 5.8% of our revenue in 2009. Due to the abundance of seafood in

Dalian as well as relatively high profit margins for these products, we plan to expand our seafood output in the future. The following is a description of the varieties of seafood products we offer:

Seafood sausage

- Baked Fish Sausage
- Barbequed Prawn Sausage
- Crab Sausage

- Scallop Sausage
- Squid Sausage

Pig By-Products. In China, virtually all parts of the pig are valued for consumption and are used in local cuisine. Pig “by-products” that are not typically used or sold in other parts of the world are prepared and sold in the Chinese market. This includes pig innards, pig skin, pig tails, lard and pig heads. Pig liver, stomach, intestine, head and hoofs are commonly used in Chinese cuisine and are sold to a ready market.

We produce our products through two of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries: (i) the Meat Company in Wangfangdian, and (ii) the Food Company in Dalian.

Our fresh and frozen pork is produced by our subsidiary Meat Company. The Meat Company’s facilities cover 150,000 square meters and utilize state-of-art slaughtering and cutting lines imported from Stork Co. of the Netherlands. The Meat Company has a slaughtering capacity of 250 pigs per hour, which is 1,500,000 pigs per year at full capacity. Our cutting line has a capacity of 30,132 metric tons per year. Our cold and freezing storage facilities can store up to 6,000 metric tons of fresh product. The fresh pork and frozen pork produced by the Meat Company are typically sold either in whole carcass form or in cuts.

The prepared foods are produced by our subsidiary Food Company, located in the Ganjingzi District of Dalian. The Food Company includes a 10,000 square meter processing facility. There are three prepared food production lines including one pork processing line with the capacity of 10,000 metric tons, one seafood sausage production line with the capacity of 4,500 metric tons and one deli by-product production line with the capacity of 1,500 metric tons. All of the Food Company’s production line equipment is imported from Germany and features state-of-the-art technology. Based on our own market research on our competitors, management believes that the Food Company is now the largest prepared food production plant in the Liaoning Province.

Supply of Pigs

We do not rear pigs, but instead purchase them from our former parent company, the Group, and from other suppliers who aggregate supply from local pig farms. We purchase live pigs from the Group and third party suppliers on a cash-on-delivery basis. While the Group’s breeding operations are well developed and large scale, most of the pig farming in the PRC is generally not well commercialized. Our third party suppliers aggregate supplies from hundreds of small pig farms, which are typically operated as independent family-owned farms. One advantage of decentralized supply is that we obtain competitive market pricing for our supply of pigs. Another advantage is that any outbreak of livestock disease is likely to be confined to a one or more of these farms and would not affect our entire supply. Potential disadvantages from a decentralized supply of pigs include variations in quality of stock, and potential variation in quantity and timing of the supply of hogs to our plant for processing. However, because all pig farmers who supply pigs to us are all located within the greater Dalian City metropolitan area (within a two hour radius by truck), the logistical issues have so far not interfered with our ability to secure a steady supply of hogs. Since we have around 6,000 local pig farmers who will supply hogs to us, we ordinarily are able to obtain a reasonably stable supply of hogs, even when some farms cannot meet our requests for any reason. Also, because our former parent company, the Group, acquires pigs directly from independent farmers then sell pigs to us in lots (under our Hog Procurement Agreement), to some extent we have minimized the potential disadvantages discussed above.

Our pig suppliers supply us with regular quantities of pigs based on the current prevailing market price of pigs on the day of delivery. We typically order a certain number of pigs per day from each of the farms that supply us pigs. For instance, if we expect to order 80,000 pigs per annum from a supplier, that supplier will supply somewhere between 240 and 260 pigs per day.

In order to ensure a consistent supply of fresh pork to our customers, we have made agreements with approximately 6,000 pig farms in the Dalian, to supplement our usual supply of live pigs. These pig farms agreed to supply us approximately 650,000 pigs in 2009. Our suppliers have an aggregate capacity to supply us with approximately 1,100 pigs per day.

We normally pay a higher than average price per pig, which is typically RMB 1.25 per kg above the average market price for live pigs, in order to acquire what we believe to be a higher quality supply of pigs. Although we pay a premium for a higher quality supply of pigs, our management believes that the benefits of this strategy outweigh the costs because of the goodwill that results from providing a consistently high-quality product to our customers.

We pay different “market prices” for live pigs depending on quality and weight. Incoming live pigs are graded by our quality control personnel based on a number of criteria (including fat content, health of the animal, absence of injuries, the net weight), into several categories including “Grades 1- 4” and “below-grade,” with Grade 1 being the highest quality (and accordingly the highest price per kilogram). We then determine prevailing market prices for live pigs for these various grades based on market data drawn from the local marketplace, which fluctuates daily. Approximately 80% of the live pigs purchased by us are in the Grade 1 and Grade 2 categories. Since we generally select higher-quality pigs (Grades 1 and 2) among all live pigs available for purchase in the marketplace, as a result we pay a higher than average price per kilogram for our overall supply of live pigs.

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, we paid a total of \$110.4 million, \$125.6 million and \$144.1 million, respectively, for our total supply of live pigs. We paid the Group an aggregate of \$61.7 million and \$72.7 million and \$64.7 million for live pigs during the full years of 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and the amounts paid were determined as described above.

Under our Long-Term Hog Procurement Agreement between the Group and the Meat Company, the Group agreed to supply no less than 800,000 live hogs in 2009, 2010 and 2011 and the price for the hogs is set at the fair market price at the time of delivery.

Retail pork prices are an important component of China’s Consumer Price Index (CPI), a key inflation indicator. In order to moderate increases in the CPI and maintain the living standard of its lower-income population, the Chinese government (as it pertains to the pork industry) has implemented a number of policies to encourage pork production. Due to a shortage in supply, live hog prices rose significantly in 2008. However, during the first half of 2009, the average pork price declined as compared to the average price during the same periods in December 2008. The decline in pork prices was due to a decline in demand which was the result of wide public perception that the swine flu epidemic in late April and early May affected the health and quality of pork produced during such time. In June 2009, in response to the decline in pork prices and demand, the Chinese government purchased and placed into storage large quantities of pork products. This was done to help reduce public fear that the pork supplies were contaminated due to the swine flu epidemic and as an attempt to cause the pork price to rebound to a reasonable level. This action by the PRC government helped to regain consumer confidence to increase the purchase of pork products, and as the demand began to rise, the prices of pork began to rise again in July 2009, and by the end of the year ultimately rose to a level higher than the prices seen during the first half of 2009. The average price of pork for fiscal year 2009 was RMB 11.62 and for fiscal year 2008 was RMB 14.63, which was a 20.6% decline. The prices are now continuing to trend higher.

We participate in a breeding program with local farmers - under this program, after a careful selection process, every participating breeder must have a pig farmer provide a guarantee of supply, who must be responsible for making up any differences between the agreed amount and actual number of pigs supplied to us. This program has been in existence since 1998. Management believes that since our breeding program has successfully increased farmer income and tax revenue in our region, our local government has welcomed these programs.

Among our suppliers, Zheng Baojiang, Zhang Zhiying, Wang Fuzhi, Ge Hongqi, and Chen Lianhe are the most successful pig farmers in our supply chain, and they supplied an aggregate of 15,603, 13,165, 12,056, 11,956 and 19,866 hogs respectively through each of the 12 months of 2009, contributing to 6.26% of our total supply.

In addition to the quality of our suppliers' stock, and their health and safety controls, we have a quality control system of our own to ensure that pigs supplied to us are healthy and fit for human consumption. We require that pigs supplied to us be accompanied by required health certificates, and each must weigh at least between 90kg and 100kg. If the pigs meet the above criteria, we are then obligated to accept delivery of the pigs. (A pig that weighs between 90 and 100 kg, has more saleable meat per kilogram. If it is below this weight range, the ratio of meat to innards would be lower, resulting in less saleable meat per kilogram).

Customers and Distribution Methods

Customers

We have three primary types of customers for our products, which are (1) city and town households, (2) canteens and restaurants, and (3) food processing companies.

We have found that Chinese households prefer fresh pork to frozen pork. Consumers typically buy fresh pork in small quantities, in frequent visits to markets where it is sold. Households usually choose the supermarkets, the wet market, or Chuming™ branded showcase stores to buy the fresh pork based on convenience. This type of customer accounted for 89% of our revenues in 2009.

Canteens include the cafeterias of government agencies, schools, factories and hospitals. These customers, including restaurants, often purchase our pork from Chuming™ branded showcase stores or directly from agents or wholesalers of the Company. This customer segment accounted for 7% of our revenues in 2009.

In addition to the above two types of customers, we also provide branded food processing companies with fresh and frozen pork. However, this customer segment accounted for less than 4% of our revenue in 2009. Since our sourced pigs are of good breed and have strict quality control in the production process, these food processors regularly rely on our pork as an ingredient in their products. Our clients in this segment include Taiwan Dachan, a feed supplier and food processor in Taiwan. These food processing companies typically get access to our products from Chuming agents or wholesalers.

Our largest customer accounted for approximately 9% and 8.4% respectively of our total turnover for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009. Our top five customers together accounted for approximately 37.5% and 39.3% of our total turnover for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. None of our directors, their associates or any significant shareholder of the Company has any interest in any of our five largest customers.

Distribution Network

Our distribution network is organized and divided by geographic markets and sales regions, including: Dalian Metropolitan, Eastern Liaoning, Western Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Hebei markets. In each market, we have a team led by a sales officer whose objective is to expand the Chuming sales network by developing potential dealers, agents and wholesalers, and to maintain the existing network by assisting our sellers. Our Sales Company works with dealers, agents and wholesalers, who then submit orders directly to us.

Sales by Region for the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Dalian	62%
Shenyang	22%
East Liaoning	6%
North Liaoning	4%
West Liaoning	4%

Others

2%

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Retail Strategy

To differentiate ourselves, we have a unique retail strategy to complement our wholesale operations. We sell our product to “showcase stores” which are owned and operated by independent operators. These specialty boutique-type stores must have the same design and physical layout and must follow our operating methodologies. These storefronts are highly visible with the Chuming™ brand name. We also set merchandising and pricing policies and all employees must undergo a mandatory training program. There are currently over 500 such boutique stores in Liaoning Province, providing high brand recognition and communicating a message of quality that will benefit all channels. These boutique stores target the new middle class that desire and can afford high quality goods and services. They provide particular convenience to a typical busy two-income, middle-class family which shops frequently after work. Most of these boutique shops are located in Dalian and the major cities of Liaoning Province. Each store has a minimum monthly sales requirement depending on the city and store.

Dealers, agents and wholesalers who we work with serve their own diverse distribution channels. Our affiliated dealers organize their sales to stores and supermarkets, such as Carrefour, Walmart, Hymall, New-mart and Metro. Our affiliated agents assist in identifying locations and opening Chuming™ branded showcase stores in their region, important to the expanding our revenues. Our affiliated wholesalers typically organize the sales to canteens and restaurants as well as food processing companies. In some regions, our affiliated agents will also directly contact local canteens and restaurants.

Chuming's Distribution Network

We have our Chuming™ branded counters in large stores and supermarkets, which are the most important and highly visible locations to enhance our brand and image. Since large supermarkets such as Carrefour and Walmart have strict requirements to approve any suppliers, having Chuming™ counters in these megaretailers' flagship stores reinforces the consumer confidence in our products. We have Chuming™ counters in more than 581 large supermarkets located in Northeast China.

Our most popular product, fresh pork, is sold primarily through our Chuming™ branded showcase stores. Chuming™ branded showcase stores are usually located in high-density, urban residential areas easily accessible by our customers. The Chuming™ branded showcase stores also save time compared to long lines sometimes found at large supermarkets. Chuming™ branded showcase stores are all equipped with refrigerators to keep the pork fresh. We have established more than 942 Chuming™ branded showcase stores as of December 31, 2009 now operating in Dalian and throughout the Liaoning Province. In the next few years, we aim to increase the number of our Chuming™ branded showcase stores to more than 1,000 outlets.

We provide operators of showcase stores and specialty counters with equipment (refrigerated showcases, signage, uniforms, heating equipment for processed food and other equipment), labels and packaging, technical assistance, and permission to sell our products under the Chuming brand name. These operators pay us an equipment deposit (to cover the cost of equipment), a trademark usage guarantee deposit, a uniform fee (for the cost of employee uniforms), a one-time start-up fee to cover the costs of certain materials, and an ongoing fee of approximately 0.5% of the total purchase amount of the products these operators purchase from us. Operators agree to sell our products exclusively, and may sell other products only with our consent. Operators are responsible for payment of their own taxes and government fees, leasing expenses, and other operating costs. If an operator is terminated, we will refund the equipment deposit upon return of the equipment, and the trademark deposit if the operator has complied with the trademark usage guidelines we provide to them. We generally reward high-volume operators with discounts and incentives on a case-by-case basis. We do not collect any material "franchise fees" from these resellers.

Delivery

In China, one of the main obstacles to expanding market share and developing national brands has been logistical management during processing. We address this issue by equipping our processing plant with modern technologically advanced, state-of-the art equipment and production lines. Our advanced logistical infrastructure includes the use of bar coding and electronic interchange to enhance the speed and accuracy of data flow. Over the years, we have built an extensive logistical system that includes 21 contracted refrigerated container trucks that allow us to better preserve the meat and to expand our market scope by delivering food to farther retail points. As a result, we have been able to make deliveries within a 500km radius of our Dalian processing plant. Furthermore, our modern information technology system adds additional competitive advantage as it provides us real time market and production data which in turn enables us to capitalize on the timely information regarding market pricing, inventory levels, and changes in demand.

After orders are gathered and processed at the Sales Company, our products are delivered utilizing our transportation fleet and through pick-up by certain accounts at our facilities. The quality of our fresh pork is highly dependent on the storage room and delivery vehicles once they leave the chill room. We currently operate 43 temperature-controlled vehicles, which we employ in our operations to help guarantee the freshness of pork at the point of delivery to customer locations in our primary market which is within a two-hour radius of Dalian.

Quality Control

We maintain all required licenses and certificates from the relevant central and local government authorities with regard to our pork production business. In 2005, we were awarded ISO 9001:2000 certification that covers our production, research and development and sales activities. ISO 9001 certification indicates that our abattoirs and pork production operations comply with international standards of quality assurance established by the International Standards Organization. All of our production lines have also passed the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) test, which is certified by Moody International Certification Ltd.

We currently have 82 Quality Control (QC) personnel who run and refine our quality assurance system. This system is divided into two sections: Meat Production Supervision and Processed Meat Supervision. The 64 employees who work in our quality assurance program consist of 22 quality control engineers, and 42 staff. All members of the QC team are trained technicians with qualifications and experience in animal husbandry, quarantines and veterinary medicine. The quality control laboratory meets and exceeds all standards set by the authorities and relevant agencies in the PRC.

In addition, on average 11 government inspectors work in our slaughtering and packaging plant every shift. They examine animals before slaughter, supervise sanitation, inspect carcasses and internal organs for diseases during the slaughtering and processing procedures, and then certify carcasses and packaged products as to consumer readiness.

As discussed in the above section regarding our principal products, the pork products produced from freshly slaughtered pigs at our facilities are chilled or frozen after slaughtering to prevent deterioration of the meat caused by bacteria or chemical changes. The chilled and frozen pork are maintained within the requisite temperature ranges, during subsequent handling, transportation and distribution to retain freshness and to prevent deterioration of the meat.

Competition

We are currently one of the largest meat producers in the three northeast provinces of Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang. As we expand geographically, we expect to encounter additional regional and local competitors. Our management believes that all food segments in China compete on the basis of price, product quality, brand identification and customer service, and that we are well positioned in all of these areas.

Major Domestic Competitors

Currently, our primary competition comes from the domestic players that operate in a very fragmented industry environment. Presently, there is no clearly dominant producer in the PRC pork industry. The three largest producers in China, Shuanghui, People's Food and China Yurun, together capture less than 5% of the total market. Most of the companies in the industry tend to focus on different product and market segments. Shuanghui has the largest market share in the HTMP pork segment, while Yurun is the leader in the LTMP space. Both companies have done well in the top tier markets. People's Food, on the one hand, tends to focus more of its distribution efforts on smaller cities, where mass distribution is more difficult, and typically does not sell through large retail channels. On the other hand, about 40% of China Yurun's sales are through supermarket and hypermarket chains. In terms of geographical focus, we believe People's Food has a strong presence in Northeastern China. China Yurun has announced plans to expand into the Northeast with plans for two new plants in Shenyang and Harbin.

New International Entrants

After China joined the WTO, many domestic industries were opened to international competition, including the meat-processing industry. Foreign companies have already entered China's major cities, mainly through the major hypermarkets such as Carrefour. So far, domestic players have an advantage in the introduction of new products based on local tastes and distribution in below super-tier cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Tyson Foods, Inc., U.S.A. has a joint venture with Shanghai Ocean Wealth Fish Products Corporation Limited. Hormel Foods Corporation, U.S.A., has set up representative offices in China since 1995 and currently operates processing factories in Shanghai and Beijing.

Advertising and Promotional Activities

Advertising and promotional expenses were \$638,904 and \$2,629,853 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our advertising and marketing expenditures decreased considerably from \$2,629,853 in 2008 to \$638,904, which was partly attributable to outsourcing some of the marketing and promotion of our products to our independent sales agents, and in return giving gave them bigger discounts and incentives on our products. The Company believes that advertisements can be handled more effectively at a regional and local level by the sales agents individually, and at the same time it is also more cost effective for the Company. In 2009, we allocated more of our resources to increase the advertising and promotional activities aimed at higher performing regions, retailers and supermarkets.

Advertisements are principally for Processed Meat Products and Fresh Pork and are targeted at consumers in the Northeast PRC. We advertise periodically in the local media to create and maintain public awareness of our products and branding. These activities include television commercials, radio, magazine and newspaper advertisements, and exhibitions. We increase the frequency of advertisements whenever new products are launched.

Intellectual Property Rights

Due to our advertising efforts and the consistent quality of our products, our management believes that consumers in the PRC have come to associate our “Chuming™” brand name with quality meat products. Thus, our management believes that the goodwill in the “Chuming™” branding is a valuable asset to us. The “Chuming” trademark and rights to the “Huayu” trademark application in the PRC are owned by Dalian Chuming Industry Development Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group. We have been granted a perpetual fully paid up license to use both of these trademarks in connection with our business under two trademark agreements with Dalian Chuming Industry Development Co., Ltd.

We believe that the protection of our brand names is important to our marketing efforts and believe that we have taken appropriate steps to protect our brand. We have not discovered any counterfeiting or any infringements of our Chuming™ or Huayu brand names.

We require all resellers who we work with, including specialty counters and showcase store operators, to comply with our trademark usage policy, and require them to pay trademark usage guarantee deposits. We also employ approximately 29 engineers who randomly inspect the facilities of the over 942 operators we work with to ensure compliance with our policies and other guidelines. We will generally terminate our business relationship with operators found violating our policies.

Research and Development

We have two operations, a Meat Engineering Center and a Sea Products Center, focused on the development of new products to the market. In addition to meeting the taste demands of consumers, these groups focus on quality, nutrition and safety standards. These groups draw upon a 39 employee research and development staff, including three professors in the field of animal nutrition and biology, supporting the safe and rapid introduction to the market of new products, specifically in the areas of seafood and meat by-products. We currently have more than 149 products available to consumers, with the average rate of two new products ready for the market per month. We are also working on anti-freezing experiments to facilitate preservation of our meats so as to minimize or eliminate the use of chemical preservatives.

Government Approval and Regulation of Principal Products

The Chinese government is actively promulgating a plan for “safe meat” and is expected to raise the proportion of slaughtering automation to over seventy percent of all meat and actively enforce authorized slaughtering and quarantine. Government initiatives take the form of benefits ranging from special grants, subsidized financing, preferential tax policies, direct government funding and other types of subsidies aimed at encouraging the modernization of the meat industry. In addition, while it is possible that the Chinese central or provincial governments may enact more stringent regulations that raise standards for the meat processing industry, we believe that our company is currently a leader in meat processing safety standards, and would not be affected by such increased standards.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

We own two wastewater treatment plants on premises with a daily treating capacity of six hundred tons for each plant. These plants are designed to comply with the Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard of the PRC and the Environmental Protection Regulation of Dalian City. To the knowledge of our management, we have not breached any environment protection regulations during any of the past three years.

Employees

We currently have approximately 735 employees, the composition of which is as follows:

	R&D and Engineering	Production	General and Administrative	Sales and Marketing	Quality Control	Total
Meat Company	14	171	25	52	40	302
Food Company	25	163	13	28	14	243
Sales Company	0	0	12	178	0	190
Total	39	334	50	258	54	735

We and our predecessor companies have experienced excellent employee retention, which we believe is a result of our consistently-applied management policies and proactive employee benefit program participation. The average tenure is four years for factory workers and twelve years for management staff. All employees are provided with health insurance, unemployment insurance and retirement benefits that are provided by the government. We make regular payments into these government-sponsored health insurance and retirement programs for each employee. Additionally, we provide free meals and accommodations to all employees on shift.

Certain of our employees are represented by a labor union which is governed by PRC Company and Labor Laws. There have been no adverse labor incidents or work stoppages in our history or our predecessor companies. Management believes that our relationship with our employees and the union are good.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at No. 9, Xin Yi Street, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning province, PRC 116039. Our main telephone number is +86 411 867 166 96 and our fax number is +86 411 867 166 90.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this report before making an investment decision with regard to our securities. The statements contained in or incorporated into this report that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that

could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects and results of operations.

We have a limited operating history. Our holding company in China, Chuming WFOE, and the companies that form its present subsidiaries were incorporated in 2004. Accordingly, you should consider our future prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties experienced by early stage companies in evolving industries such as the meat industry in China. Some of these risks and uncertainties relate to our ability to:

- maintain our market position in the meat business in China;
- offer new and innovative products to attract and retain a larger customer base;
- attract additional customers and increase spending per customer;
- increase awareness of our brand and continue to develop user and customer loyalty;
- respond to competitive market conditions;
- respond to changes in our regulatory environment;
- manage risks associated with intellectual property rights;
- maintain effective control of our costs and expenses;
- raise sufficient capital to sustain and expand our business;
- attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel; and
- upgrade our technology to support additional research and development.

If we are unsuccessful in addressing any of these risks and uncertainties, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

If there are any interruptions to or decline in the amount or quality of our live pigs, raw pork or other major raw material supply, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Live pigs and raw pork are the principal raw materials used in our production. We procure approximately 60% of our live pigs from the Group, and the remainder from various of third party suppliers who are independent farmers. Our third party suppliers may not continue to be able to supply an adequate number of live pigs to satisfy our present and future production needs. The supply of pigs is dependent on the output of pig farms, which may be affected by outbreaks of diseases or epidemics. Our current suppliers may not be able to provide live pigs of sufficient quality to meet our stringent quality control requirements. Any interruptions to or decline in the amount or quality of our live pig supply could materially disrupt our production and adversely affect our business. In addition to live pigs, we also use additives and packaging in our production, which we source from third party suppliers. Any interruptions to or decline in the amount or quality of our additives or packaging supply, could also disrupt our production or sales and adversely affect our business.

We are vulnerable to increases in the price of live pigs and other operating costs, and we may not be able to entirely offset these increasing costs by increasing the prices of our products, particularly our processed meat products.

We purchase agricultural products, such as live pigs, for use in our production process and for resale. The price of such commodities is subject to fluctuations that are attributable to a number of factors, such as the price of animal feed, diseases and infections, and weather conditions. If for example, worldwide and local grain prices should increase, this would affect the price of animal feed, which may increase the price of live pigs. Higher pig prices may force us to raise the prices we charge our customers for our products, however we may not always be able to pass on the entire amount of price increases to our customers, and/or consumers might cut back on consumption of meat products.

We may be unable to anticipate changes in consumer preferences for processed meat products, which may result in decreased demand for our products.

Our continued success in the processed meat products market is in large part dependent on our ability to anticipate and develop products that appeal to the changing tastes, dietary habits and preferences of customers. If we are not able to anticipate and identify new consumer trends and develop new products accordingly, demand for our products may decline and our operating results may be adversely affected. In addition, we may incur significant costs relating to developing and marketing new products or expanding our existing product offerings in reaction to what we perceive to be a consumer preference or demand. Such development or marketing may not result in the level of market acceptance, volume of sales or profitability anticipated.

If the chilled and frozen pork market in China does not grow as we expect, our results of operations and financial conditions may be adversely affected.

If the chilled and frozen pork market in China does not grow as we expect, our business may be harmed, we may need to adjust our growth strategy and our results of operation may be adversely affected.

We require various licenses and permits to operate our business, and the loss of or failure to renew any or all of these licenses and permits could materially adversely affect our business.

In accordance with PRC laws and regulations, we are required to maintain various licenses and permits in order to operate our business, including, without limitation, a slaughtering permit in respect of each of our chilled and frozen pork production facilities and a permit for production of industrial products in respect of each of our processed meat production facilities. We are required to comply with applicable hygiene and food safety standards in relation to our production processes. Our premises and transportation vehicles are subject to regular inspections by the regulatory authorities for compliance with applicable regulations. Failure to pass these inspections, or the loss of or failure to renew our licenses and permits, could require us to temporarily or permanently suspend some or all of our production or distribution operations, which could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business.

We are highly dependent on senior management and key research and development personnel.

We are highly dependent on our senior management to manage our business and operations and our key research and development personnel for the development of new processing methods and technologies, food products and the enhancement of our existing products. In particular, we rely substantially on our chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Shi Huashan, to manage our operations. We also depend on our key research personnel. In addition, we also rely on information technology and logistics personnel for the production, storage and shipment of our products and on marketing and sales personnel, engineers and other personnel with technical and industry knowledge to transport, market and sell our products. We do not maintain key man life insurance on any of our senior management or key personnel. The departure of any one of them, in particular Mr. Shi, would have a material adverse effect on our

business and operations. Competition for senior management and research and development personnel is intense and the pool of suitable candidates is limited. We may be unable to locate a suitable replacement for any senior management or key research and development personnel that we lose. In addition, if any member of our senior management or key research and development personnel joins a competitor or forms a competing company, they may compete with us for customers, business partners and other key professionals and staff members of our company.

We compete for qualified personnel with other food processing companies, food retailers, logistics companies and research institutions. Intense competition for these personnel could cause our compensation costs to increase significantly, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Our future success and ability to grow our business will depend in part on the continued service of these individuals and our ability to identify, hire and retain additional qualified personnel. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified employees, we may be unable to meet our business and financial goals.

We currently rely upon and conduct significant related-party transactions, and most of these stem from our the status of our Operating Subsidiaries, which were formerly subsidiaries of the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. prior to their spin off to become a part of the Company. While we intend to require independent directors, or appropriate committee of the board, to review all related-party transactions, these transactions may present a conflict of interest situation in which the interests of the Group are directly opposed to the interests of the Company. If these conflicts of interest are not effectively dealt with in a manner satisfactory to the Company, our interests may be harmed, which may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We presently conduct business with the Group in several capacities - the main areas where we have transactions with this related party are the purchase of feed for hogs by us from the Group, and the purchase of live pigs by us from the Group, with live pigs being by far the most significant set of transactions (under our Long Term Hog Procurement Agreement). We paid the Group an aggregate of \$64.7 million, \$72.7 million and \$61.7 million for live pigs during the full years of 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Mr. Shi Huashan, who is our Chief Executive Officer, is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Group, our former parent company. See also, "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" on page 72. Due to the non-exclusive roles of Mr. Shi as our CEO and the principal executive officer of the Group, with whom we conduct business from time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise. In particular, situations could arise in which we transact business with the Group, and certain terms of agreements could be favorable to us, but conversely unfavorable to the Group, and vice versa. If we are not able to effectively handle such conflicts of interest to serve the Company's best interest, our business could be harmed or adversely affected. In an effort to reinforce management's efforts to handle these potential conflicts of interest effectively and fairly, we have retained two additional independent directors for our board of directors, and intend to submit all appropriate related party transactions to our independent board members, or appropriate committee of the board, for review and approval.

Our buildings and land use rights are pledged to secure an obligation of the Group, and those assets would be at risk if the Group were to default on this obligation. Loss of those assets would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, in 2004 we obtained a loan of \$20,466,901 (RMB 160,000,000) from the Group, which in turn, obtained these funds in a joint loan commitment from both China Development Bank and Shenzhen Development Bank ("Banks") via a collateralized loan. The Group collateralized the loan by purchasing a bond from China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation ("Bond Issuer"). The bond guarantees to the Banks the entire principal and accrued interest of the loan. The cost of the bond is RMB 1,000,000 annually, or in USD: \$120,668, 121,902, and 125,284 for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively, which was paid by the Company. The loan carries a fixed interest of 5.76% per annum. We pledged both land use rights and buildings to the Bond Issuer. We pursued a loan from the Group as the financing solution of choice at the time because our tangible assets, at the time of origination, were insufficient to collateralize the loan. Additionally, at that time we lacked the favorable credit history to directly establish credit facility with the bank.

At December 31, 2007, we repaid our debt in its entirety to the Group by setting off receivables owed by the Group to us. We repaid the loan in order to meet the requirements of the equity financing transaction detailed in Note 18 of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The balances are now owed by the Group to the Banks, and liability for paying the bonding insurance annually lies with the Group. The pledged collateral of land use rights and buildings made to the Bond Issuer still underlie the loan currently owed by the Group, and as such, our assets, namely the buildings and land use rights would be at risk if the Group were to default on this loan. Loss of those assets would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our growth strategy may prove to be disruptive and divert management resources.

Our growth strategy may involve large transactions and present financial, managerial and operational challenges, including diversion of management attention from existing businesses, difficulty with integrating personnel and financial and other systems, increased expenses, including compensation expenses resulting from newly-hired employees, assumption of unknown liabilities and potential disputes. We could also experience financial or other setbacks if any of our growth strategies incur problems of which we are not presently aware. We may require additional financing in the future.

We may need to obtain additional debt or equity to fund future capital expenditures. Additional equity may result in dilution to the holders of our outstanding shares of capital stock. Additional debt financing may include conditions that would restrict our freedom to operate our business, such as conditions that:

- limit our ability to pay dividends or require us to seek consent for the payment of dividends;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes; and
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain any additional financing on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

Our operations are cash intensive and our business could be adversely affected if we fail to maintain sufficient levels of working capital.

We expend a significant amount of cash in our operations, principally to fund our raw material procurement. Our suppliers, in particular, third party suppliers of pigs, typically require payment in full within seven days after delivery, although some of our suppliers provide us with credit. In turn, we typically require our customers of chilled and frozen pork to make payment in full on delivery, although we offer some of our long-standing customers credit terms. We generally fund most of our working capital requirements out of cash flow generated from operations. If we fail to generate sufficient revenues from our sales, or if we experience difficulties collecting our accounts receivables, we may not have sufficient cash flow to fund our operating costs and our business could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to maintain our profitability in the face of a consolidating retail environment in China.

We sell substantial amounts of our products to supermarkets and large retailers. The supermarket and food retail industry in China has been, and is expected to continue, undergoing a trend of development and consolidation. As the food retail trade continues to consolidate and our retail customers grow larger and become more sophisticated, they may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. Furthermore, larger customers may be better able to operate on reduced inventories and potentially develop or increase their focus on private label products. If we fail to maintain a good relationship with our large retail customers, or fail to maintain a wide offering of quality products, or if we lower our prices or increase promotional support of our products in response to pressure from our customers and are unable to increase the volume of our products sold, our profitability could decline.

Our operating results may fluctuate from period to period and if we fail to meet market expectations for a particular period, our share price may decline.

Our operating results have fluctuated from period to period and are likely to continue to fluctuate as a result of a wide range of factors, including seasonal variations in live pig supply and processed meat products consumption. Our production and sales of chilled and frozen pork are generally lower in the summer, due to lower supply of live pigs. Interim reports may not be indicative of our performance for the year or our future performance, and period-to-period comparisons may not be meaningful due to a number of reasons beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our operating results will meet the expectations of market analysts or our investors. If we fail to meet their expectations, there may be a decline in our share price.

We derive all of our revenues from sales in China and any downturn in the Chinese economy could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

All of our current revenues are generated from sales in China. We anticipate that revenues from sales of our products in China will continue to represent a substantial proportion of our total revenues in the near future. Any significant decline in the condition of the PRC economy could, among other things, adversely affect consumer buying power and discourage consumption of our products, which in turn would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We rely on our exclusive network of showcase stores, network stores and supermarket brand counters for the success of our sales and our brand image, and should they perform poorly, our business and brand image could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition to our sales to wholesale customers, we sell our products through showcase stores, network stores and supermarket brand counters. All of these retail based stores exclusively sell our pork products and display the Chuming logo on our store facades. In 2009, these retail outlets accounted for approximately 38% of our total revenue. If the sales performance of our retail based stores deteriorates, this could adversely affect the financial results of the company. In addition, any sanitation, hygiene, or food quality problems that might arise from the retail based stores could adversely affect our brand image and lead to a loss of sales. Chuming does not own any of the retail based stores.

We rely on the performance of our wholesaler, retailer and mass merchant customers for the success of our sales, and should they perform poorly or give priority to our competitors' products, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition to our retail sales channel, we sell our products to supermarkets and large retailers, which in turn sell the products to end consumers. If the sales performance of our wholesale customers deteriorates, this could adversely affect our sales. Furthermore, our wholesale customers also carry products which directly compete with our products

for retail space and consumer purchases. There is a risk that our wholesale customers may give higher priority to products of, or form alliances with, our competitors. If our wholesale customers do not continue to purchase our products, or provide our products with similar levels of promotional support, our sales performance and brand imaging could be adversely affected.

The loss of any of our significant customers could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our key customers are principally supermarkets and large retailers in the PRC. We have not entered into long-term supply contracts with any of these major customers. There can be no assurance that we will maintain or improve the relationships with these customers, or that we will be able to continue to supply these customers at current levels or at all. If we cannot maintain long-term relationships with our major customers, the loss of a significant portion of our sales to them could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, the loss of any one of our top five customers could cause us to suffer a temporary setback in our sales, which could have a short term negative effect on our financial results.

Recent regulatory enforcement crackdowns on food processing companies in the PRC could adversely affect our businesses.

Recently, the PRC government authorities have taken certain measures to maintain the PRC food market in good order and to improve the integrity of the PRC food industry, such as enforcing full compliance with industry standards and closing certain food processing companies in the PRC that did not meet regulatory standards. We cannot assure you that our businesses and operations will not be affected as a result of the deteriorating reputation of the food industry in the PRC due to recent scandals regarding food products.

Environmental regulations and related litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our operations and properties are subject to extensive and increasingly stringent laws and regulations pertaining to, among other things, the discharge of materials into the environment and the handling and disposition of wastes (including solid and hazardous wastes) or otherwise relating to protection of the environment. Failure to comply with any laws and regulations and future changes to them may result in significant consequences to us, including civil and criminal penalties, liability for damages and negative publicity.

We have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant capital and operating expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations. We cannot assure you that additional environmental issues will not require currently unanticipated investigations, assessments or expenditures, or that requirements applicable to us will not be altered in ways that will require us to incur significant additional costs.

Deterioration of our perishable products may occur due to delivery delays, malfunctioning of freezer facilities or poor handling during transportation, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The condition of our food products (being perishable goods) may deteriorate due to shipment or delivery delays, malfunctioning of freezer facilities or poor handling during delivery by shippers or intermediaries. We are not aware of any instances whereby we were made to compensate for delivery delays, malfunctioning of freezer facilities or poor handling during transportation. However, there is no assurance that such incidents will not occur in the future. In the event of any delivery delays, malfunctioning of freezer facilities or poor handling during transportation, we may have to make compensation payments and our reputation, business goodwill and revenue will be adversely affected.

Unexpected business interruptions could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, power failure and power shortages, floods, computer viruses and other events beyond our control. In particular, China, especially eastern and southern China, is experiencing frequent electricity shortages. In addition, we do not carry business interruption insurance to compensate us for losses that may occur as a result of these kinds of events and any such losses or damages incurred by us could disrupt our production

and other operations.

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If we fail to develop and maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud; as a result, current and potential shareholders could lose confidence in the integrity of our financial reports, which could harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and report on our internal controls over financial reporting and beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 have our independent registered public accounting firm annually attest to our evaluation. The process of strengthening our internal controls and complying with Section 404 is expensive and time consuming, and requires significant management attention. During the assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2009, our management concluded that our controls were ineffective as a result of several material weaknesses. Many of the weaknesses stem from our operation as a private company where a formal control system was not in place prior to our becoming public. We have developed a remediation plan, which we anticipate will be completed during 2010. Our remediation plan consists of (1) hiring a third party SOX 404 compliance consultant to help us implement an internal controls system, (2) establishing an internal audit department, (3) purchasing a new ERP system with built-in controls and (4) appointing additional members to the Board of directors, who shall serve as independent directors and serve on the audit committee. We cannot be certain that these measures we will undertake will ensure that we will maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Furthermore, if we are able to rapidly grow our business, the internal controls that we will need may become more complex, and significantly more resources may be required to ensure our internal controls remain effective. Failure to implement required controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we fail to execute the remediation plan for 2010, our stockholders and other potential investors may lose confidence in our business operations and the integrity of our financial statements, and may be discouraged from future investments in our company, which may delay or hinder any future business development or expansion plans if we are unable to raise funds in future financings, and our current stockholders may choose to dispose of the shares of common stock they own in our company, which could have a negative impact on our stock price. In addition, non-compliance with Section 404 could subject us to a variety of administrative sanctions, including the suspension of trading, ineligibility for listing on one of the Nasdaq Stock Markets or other national securities exchanges, and the inability of registered broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, which could further reduce our stock price.

We will incur increased costs as a public company which may affect our profitability.

As a public company, Chuming will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that it did not incur as a private company. We are now subject to the SEC's rules and regulations relating to public disclosure. SEC disclosures generally involve a substantial expenditure of financial resources. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect that full compliance with these new rules and regulations will significantly increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we will be required to create additional board committees and adopt policies regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, we expect to increase our financial and accounting staff in order to meet the demands and requirements of being a public reporting company. Such additional personnel, public relations, reporting and compliance costs may negatively impact our financial results.

We have no business insurance coverage.

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development. Insurance companies in China offer limited business insurance products. We do not have any business liability or disruption insurance coverage for our operations in China. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster may result in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of our resources. In addition, since our business operations are based outside of the U.S. directors and officers insurance may not be readily available to us at the prices and on terms acceptable to us. If we are not able to secure satisfactory D & O insurance coverage, we may not be able to attract the most qualified directors and officers, and our business could be indirectly adversely affected.

Risks Relating To Our Industry

The pig slaughtering and processed meat industries in China are subject to extensive government regulation, which is in the process of change and development.

The pig slaughtering and processed meat industries in China are heavily regulated by a number of governmental agencies, including primarily the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Health, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the State Environmental Protection Administration. These regulatory bodies have broad discretion and authority to regulate many aspects of the pig slaughtering and processed meat industries in China, including, without limitation, setting hygiene standards for production and quality standards for processed meat products. In addition, the pig slaughtering and processed meat products regulatory framework in China is still in the process of being developed. If the relevant regulatory authorities set standards with which we are unable to comply or which increase our production costs and hence our prices so as to render our products non-competitive, our ability to sell products in China may be limited.

The pig slaughtering and processed meat industries in China may face increasing competition from both domestic and foreign companies, as well as increasing industry consolidation, which may affect our market share and profit margin.

The pig slaughtering and processed meat industries in China are highly competitive. Our processed meat products are targeted at mid- to high-end consumers, a market in which we face increasing competition, particularly from foreign suppliers. In addition, the evolving government regulations in relation to the pig slaughtering industry have driven a trend of consolidation through the industry, with smaller operators unable to meet the increasing costs of regulatory compliance and therefore are at a competitive disadvantage. We believe that our ability to maintain our market share and grow our operations within this landscape of changing and increasing competition is largely dependent upon our ability to distinguish our products and services.

In addition, prior to China's entry into the World Trade Organization ("WTO"), high barriers to entry existed for many potential competitors in our business through the use of tariffs and restrictive import licensing and distribution practices. China's admission to WTO has lowered some of the tariffs and other barriers to entry so we can expect that competition will increase.

We cannot assure you that our current or potential competitors will not develop products of a comparable or superior quality to ours, or adapt more quickly than we do to evolving consumer preferences or market trends. In addition, our competitors in the raw meat market may merge or form alliances to achieve a scale of operations or sales network which would make it difficult for us to compete. Increased competition may also lead to price wars, counterfeit products or negative brand advertising, all of which may adversely affect our market share and profit margin. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete effectively with our current or potential competitors.

The outbreak of animal or human diseases could adversely affect our operations.

An occurrence of serious animal or human diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease or swine influenza (A/H1N1 flu), or any outbreak of other epidemics in China affecting animals or humans, might result in material disruptions to our operations, material disruptions to the operations of our customers or suppliers, a decline in the supermarket or food retail industry or slowdown in economic growth in China and surrounding regions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and turnover. Even though it is believed that A/H1N1 flu cannot be contracted by humans through eating properly-handled and cooked pork or pork products, negative association of the A/H1N1 flu with pigs and pork products could have a negative impact on sales of pork products. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our facilities or products will not be affected by an outbreak of A/H1N1 or any other disease or outbreak in the future, or that the market for pork products in the PRC will not decline as a result of fear of disease. In either case, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely and materially affected.

Consumer concerns regarding the safety and quality of food products or health concerns could adversely affect sales of our products.

Our sales performance could be adversely affected if consumers lose confidence in the safety and quality of our products. Consumers in the PRC are increasingly conscious of food safety and nutrition. Consumer concerns about, for example, the safety of pork products, or about the safety of food additives used in processed meat products, could discourage them from buying certain of our products and cause our results of operations to suffer.

We may be subject to substantial liability should the consumption of any of our products cause personal injury or illness.

The sale of food products for human consumption involves an inherent risk of injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination or degeneration, including the presence of foreign contaminants, chemical substances or other agents or residues during the various stages of the procurement and production process. While we are subject to governmental inspections and regulations, we cannot assure you that consumption of our products will not cause a health-related illness in the future, or that we will not be subject to claims or lawsuits relating to such matters.

Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertions that our products caused personal injury or illness could adversely affect our reputation with customers and our corporate and brand image. Consistent with industry practice in China, we do not maintain product liability insurance. Furthermore, our products could potentially suffer from product tampering, contamination or degeneration or be mislabeled or otherwise damaged. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to recall products. Even if a situation does not necessitate a product recall, we cannot assure you that government sanctions or product liability claims will not be asserted against us as a result. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our product and company name may be subject to counterfeiting and/or imitation, which could impact upon our reputation and brand image as well as lead to higher administrative costs.

We regard brand positioning as the core of our competitive strategy, and intend to position our brand, “Chuming™” to create the perception and image of health, nutrition, freshness and quality in the minds of our customers. There have been frequent occurrences of counterfeiting and imitation of products in the PRC in the past. We cannot guarantee that counterfeiting or imitation of our products will not occur in the future or that we will be able to detect it and deal with it effectively. Any occurrence of counterfeiting or imitation could impact negatively upon our corporate and brand image, particularly if the counterfeit or imitation products cause sickness, injury or death to consumers. In addition, counterfeit or imitation products could result in a reduction in our market share, a loss of revenues or an increase in

our administrative expenses in respect of detection or prosecution.

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Risks Relating To Conducting Business in the PRC

Substantially all of our assets and projects are located in the PRC, and substantially all of our revenue is sourced from the PRC. Accordingly, our results of operations and financial position are subject to a significant degree to economic, political and legal developments in the PRC, including the following risks:

Economic, political and social conditions and government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Economic, political and social conditions and government policies in China differ in many respects from other more fully industrialized nations, and below are examples of such differences.

- **Structure.** Agriculture still plays an important role in Chinese economy and employment. Agriculture still represents around 50% of the employment, which is substantially higher than most developed countries.
- **Capital re-investment.** Compared with more highly developed nations, there may be less availability to Chinese firms of all types of investment capital within China.
- **Government involvement.** China is still transitioning from a centrally planned economic model to that of a free market. As a result, the Chinese government has traditionally had a greater degree of regulatory involvement in the economic affairs and conduct of firms in China, as compared with firms in more advanced market-based economies.
- **Allocation of resources.** Related to the above point, the Chinese government may have greater ability to influence the allocation of capital, labor, materials, and other resources than governments of other advanced market-based economies.
- **Level of development.** Although China's economy has been rapidly growing in recent years, certain aspects such as public infrastructure, poverty rate, and other measurements of development still lag behind highly developed nations, and this affects how companies must conduct business in China.
- **Control of foreign exchange.** China still maintains strict foreign exchange controls which has been in place since 1979, although steps have been taken to increase the exchangeability of the Chinese RMB with other currencies.
- **Growth rate.** For several years, China's economy has achieved consistent double digit growth rates, and this may put strain on infrastructure, availability on raw materials, and ability of firms to manage growth.
- **Rate of inflation.** According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) compiled by the National Statistics Bureau of China, the overall rate of inflation (CPI) in 2009 is -0.7% and the rate of inflation for food in 2009 was 0.7% and these factors affect the local market environment in which Chinese

firms must operate.

The economy of China has been transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although in recent years the PRC government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industries by imposing industrial policies. It also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

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Policies and other measures taken by the PRC government to regulate the economy could have a significant negative impact on economic conditions in China, with a resulting negative impact on our business. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected by:

- new laws and regulations and the interpretation of those laws and regulations;
- the introduction of measures to control inflation or stimulate growth;
- changes in the rate or method of taxation;
- the imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion and remittances abroad; or
- any actions which limit our ability to develop, produce, import or sell our products in China, or to finance and operate our business in China.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

We conduct our business primarily through our Chuming Operating Subsidiaries which are located in China and are governed by PRC laws and regulations. In addition, because the parent companies that hold these entities, namely PSI and Energroup Holdings Corporation, are outside of China, we are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value.

Since 1979, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, China has not developed a fully integrated legal system and recently enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in China. In particular, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their nonbinding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all) that may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until some time after the violation. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing original actions in China based on United States or other foreign laws against us, our management or the experts named in this prospectus.

We conduct substantially all of our operations in China and substantially all of our assets are located in China. In addition, while we are incorporated in the State of Nevada, all of our senior executive officers reside within China. As a result, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside China upon our senior executive officers, including with respect to matters arising under U.S. federal securities laws or applicable state securities laws. Moreover, our PRC counsel has advised us that the PRC does not have treaties with the United States or many other countries providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgment of courts.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in RMB. Under our current structure, our income is primarily derived from payments from Chuming WFOE. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and our affiliated entity to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of bank loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

Fluctuation in the value of RMB may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

The value of RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Our revenues and costs are mostly denominated in RMB, while we report our financial results and position in U.S. dollars. Any significant fluctuation in value of RMB may materially and adversely affect our reported cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our stock in U.S. dollars. For example, an appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would make any new RMB denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for such purposes. An appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would also result in foreign currency translation losses for financial reporting purposes when we translate our U.S. dollar denominated financial assets into RMB, as RMB is our reporting currency. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in further and more significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies.

As very limited types of hedging transactions are available in the PRC to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations, we have not entered into any such hedging transactions. Accordingly, we cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations and may incur net foreign exchange losses in the future.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of SARS or another epidemic or outbreak. China reported a number of cases of SARS in 2004 and A/H1N1 in 2009. Any prolonged recurrence of SARS, A/H1N1 or other adverse public health developments in China may have a material adverse effect on our business operations. For instance, health or other government regulations adopted in response may require temporary closure of our production facilities or of our offices. Such closures would severely disrupt our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to combat any future outbreak of SARS, A/H1N1 or any other epidemic.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

In order to comply with PRC laws limiting foreign ownership of Chinese companies, we conduct our business in the PRC through Chuming by means of certain ownership arrangements. If the PRC government determines that these ownership arrangements do not comply with applicable regulations, our business could be adversely affected and we

could be subject to sanctions.

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As a result of the share exchange transaction disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus, we own 100% of the equity interest in PSI, a British Virgin Islands company. PSI owns 100% of the equity in Chuming WFOE, a wholly foreign owned enterprise in the PRC. Chuming WFOE is a holding company for the following three operating subsidiaries: (i) Meat Company, (ii) Food Company, and (iii) Sales Company, each of which is a limited liability company headquartered in, and organized under the laws of, China.

The PRC government restricts foreign investment in businesses in China. Accordingly, we operate our business in China through Chuming. Chuming holds the licenses and approvals necessary to operate our business in China.

Although we believe we comply with current PRC regulations, we cannot assure you that the PRC government would agree that these operating arrangements comply with PRC licensing, registration or other regulatory requirements, with existing policies or with requirements or policies that may be adopted in the future. If in the future the PRC government determines that we do not comply with applicable PRC law, it could impose fines on our PRC shareholders, and in extreme cases, the PRC government could take steps to revoke our business and operating licenses, require us to discontinue or restrict our operations, restrict our right to collect revenues, require us to restructure our operations, impose additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply, impose restrictions on our business operations or on our customers, or take other regulatory or enforcement actions against us that could be harmful to our business. Any of these or similar actions could significantly disrupt our business operations or restrict us from conducting a substantial portion of our business operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recent PRC regulations relating to acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign entities may limit our ability to acquire PRC companies and adversely affect the implementation of our strategy as well as our business and prospects.

The PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, issued a public notice in January 2005 concerning foreign exchange regulations on mergers and acquisitions in China. The public notice states that if an offshore company controlled by PRC residents intends to acquire a PRC company, such acquisition will be subject to strict examination by the relevant foreign exchange authorities. The public notice also states that the approval of the relevant foreign exchange authorities is required for any sale or transfer by the PRC residents of a PRC company's assets or equity interests to foreign entities, such as us, for equity interests or assets of the foreign entities.

In April 2005, SAFE issued another public notice further explaining the January notice. In accordance with the April notice, if an acquisition of a PRC company by an offshore company controlled by PRC residents has been confirmed by a Foreign Investment Enterprise Certificate prior to the promulgation of the January notice, the PRC residents must each submit a registration form to the local SAFE branch with respect to their respective ownership interests in the offshore company, and must also file an amendment to such registration if the offshore company experiences material events, such as changes in the share capital, share transfer, mergers and acquisitions, spin-off transactions or use of assets in China to guarantee offshore obligations.

On May 31, 2007, SAFE issued another official notice known as "Circular 106," which requires the owners of any Chinese company to obtain SAFE's approval before establishing any offshore holding company structure for foreign financing as well as subsequent acquisition matters in China.

If we decide to acquire a PRC company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to complete the necessary approvals, filings and registrations for the acquisition. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and adversely affect our business and prospects. In addition, if such registration cannot be obtained, our company will not be able to receive dividends declared and paid by our subsidiaries in the PRC and may be forbidden from paying dividends for profit distribution or capital reduction purposes.

Chuming is subject to restrictions on making payments to our parent company.

We are a holding company incorporated in the State of Nevada and do not have any assets or conduct any business operations other than our investment in Chuming and their operating subsidiaries in China. As a result of our holding company structure, we rely entirely on payments or dividends from Chuming for our cash flow to fund our corporate overhead and regulatory obligations. The PRC government also imposes controls on the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies and the remittance of currencies out of China. We may experience difficulties in completing the administrative procedures necessary to obtain and remit foreign currency. Further, if our subsidiaries in China incur debt on their own in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to make payments. If we are unable to receive all of the revenues from our operations through these contractual or dividend arrangements, we may be unable to pay dividends on our shares of common stock.

Risk Relating to an Investment in Our Securities

Generally, we have not paid any cash dividends to our shareholders and no cash dividends will be paid in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future and we may not have sufficient funds legally available to pay dividends. Even if the funds are legally available for distribution, we may nevertheless decide or may be unable due to pay any dividends. We intend to retain all earnings for our company's operations.

The application of the "penny stock" rules could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and increase your transaction costs to sell those shares.

As long as the trading price of our common shares is below \$5 per share, the open-market trading of our common shares will be subject to the "penny stock" rules. The "penny stock" rules impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of US\$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding US\$200,000 or US\$300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of securities and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction before the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the broker-dealer must deliver, before the transaction, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information on the limited market in penny stocks. These additional burdens imposed on broker-dealers may restrict the ability or decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to sell our common stock, and may result in decreased liquidity for our common stock and increased transaction costs for sales and purchases of our common stock as compared to other securities.

Our common stock is thinly traded and, you may be unable to sell at or near "ask" prices or at all if you need to sell your shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained. However, we do not rule out the possibility of applying for listing on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, Nasdaq Global Market, Nasdaq Capital Market (the "Nasdaq Markets"), or other exchanges. Our common stock has historically been sporadically or "thinly-traded" on the "Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board," meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near bid prices at any given time may be relatively small or nonexistent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company which is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community

that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-adverse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we become more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer that has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common stock will develop or be sustained, or that current trading levels will be sustained.

The market price of our common stock is particularly volatile given our status as a relatively small company with a small and thinly traded “float” that could lead to wide fluctuations in our share price. The price at which you purchase our common stock may not be indicative of the price that will prevail in the trading market. You may be unable to sell your common stock at or above your purchase price if at all, which may result in substantial losses to you.

The market for our common stock is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. As noted above, our common stock is sporadically and/or thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without adverse impact on its share price. The following factors also may add to the volatility in the price of our common stock: actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly or annual operating results; adverse outcomes; additions to or departures of our key personnel, as well as other items discussed under this “Risk Factors” section, as well as elsewhere in this Report. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common stock will be at any time, including as to whether our common stock will sustain its current market prices, or as to what effect the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price. However, we do not rule out the possibility of applying for listing on the Nasdaq Markets or another exchange.

Shareholders should be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of prices through pre-arranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities. The occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the volatility of our share price.

Volatility in our common stock price may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common stock may be characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect our share price will be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may, in the future, be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management’s attention and resources.

Future sales of shares of our common stock may decrease the price for such shares.

Actual sales, or the prospect of sales by our shareholders, may have a negative effect on the market price of the shares of our common stock. We may also register certain shares of our common stock that are subject to outstanding convertible securities, if any, or reserved for issuance under our stock option plans, if any. Once such shares are registered, they can be freely sold in the public market upon exercise of the options. If any of our shareholders either individually or in the aggregate cause a large number of securities to be sold in the public market, or if the market perceives that these holders intend to sell a large number of securities, such sales or anticipated sales could result in a substantial reduction in the trading price of shares of our common stock and could also impede our ability to raise future capital.

Our corporate actions are substantially controlled by our principal shareholders and affiliated entities.

Our principal shareholders and their affiliated entities will own approximately 69.5% of our outstanding shares of common stock, representing approximately 69.5% of our voting power. These shareholders, acting individually or as a group, could exert substantial influence over matters such as electing directors and approving mergers or other business combination transactions. In addition, because of the percentage of ownership and voting concentration in these principal shareholders and their affiliated entities, elections of our board of directors will generally be within the control of these shareholders and their affiliated entities. While all of our shareholders are entitled to vote on matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, the concentration of shares and voting control presently lies with these principal shareholders and their affiliated entities. As such, it would be difficult for shareholders to propose and have approved proposals not supported by management. There can be no assurances that matters voted upon by our officers and directors in their capacity as shareholders will be viewed favorably by all shareholders of our company.

The elimination of monetary liability against our directors, officers and employees under Nevada law and the existence of indemnification rights to our directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenditures by us and may discourage lawsuits against our directors, officers and employees.

Our articles of incorporation contain specific provisions that eliminate the liability of our directors for monetary damages to our company and shareholders, and we are prepared to give such indemnification to our directors and officers to the extent provided by Nevada law. We may also have contractual indemnification obligations under our employment agreements with our officers. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in our company incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which we may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage our company from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties, and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by our shareholders against our directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit our company and shareholders.

The market price for our stock may be volatile.

The market price for our stock may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- conditions in agricultural markets;

- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other meat processing companies;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- addition or departure of key personnel;
- fluctuations of exchange rates between RMB and the U.S. dollar;
- intellectual property litigation;
- general economic or political conditions in China.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our stock.

We may need additional capital, and the sale of additional shares or other equity securities could result in additional dilution to our shareholders.

We may in the future require additional cash resources due to changed business conditions or other developments, including any capital expenditures, investments or acquisitions we may wish to pursue. If our resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain a credit facility. The sale of additional equity securities could result in additional dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. We cannot assure you that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

On February 11, 2008, we filed a registration statement on Form S-1 in order to register shares of our common stock for resale by selling shareholders. On March 7, 2008, we received a letter from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) with comments on our initial Form S-1 filing. On April 29, 2008, we filed Amendment No. 1 to our Form S-1 to respond to the staff’s comments. On May 13, 2008, we received an additional comment letter from the SEC. On May 27, 2008, we filed Amendment No. 2 to our Form S-1 in response to these comments. On June 9, 2008, we received an additional comment letter from the SEC. On December 31, 2009, we filed Amendment No. 3 to our Form S-1 in response to these comments. On February 12, 2010, we received an additional comment letter from the SEC. On February 12, 2010, we filed Amendment No. 4 to our Form S-1 in response to these comments. On March 4, 2010, we received an additional comment letter from the SEC. As of the date of this report, we have not filed an amendment to the S-1 registration statement in response to the SEC’s March 4, 2010 comments.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

Facilities

Our main facility and principal executive offices are located at No. 9, Xin Yi Street, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province, PRC 116039, which also serves as the headquarters for our food subsidiary and sales subsidiary. Our main facility is located on 95 acres in the industrial area of Dalian, where we have developed over 74,000 sq.

meters of factory floor. In addition to our corporate offices, we also own and maintain housing for up to 760 employees, and health maintenance facilities. Our slaughtering subsidiary's principal facility is located at No.2026, Zhuanshi Street, Wafangdian Town, Dalian City, Liaoning Province, PRC. We believe that these facilities will be sufficient to house our operations for at least the next 3 years, and we have the capacity to accommodate our projected long-term growth plans.

Land Lease on Main Facility and Other Company Offices

We have acquired the land use certificate for 89 acres of land in Dalian City, which entitles us to use and dispose of the land and the commercial or residential buildings located on the land. Our Food Company occupies this land.

We have also opened offices in eleven cities outside of Dalian. We have entered into leasing agreements for these office spaces for terms ranging from one and three years. These offices are mainly sales offices and they are generally very small in size. They are located in surrounding cities, mainly in Liaoning Province. In total, we paid approximately \$84,000 and \$69,000 in rent in 2009 and 2008 for these eleven offices, respectively.

Real Property Rights

We have rights to use and occupy two parcels of state-owned land, which are 106,466 square meters and 48,461 square meters in area, respectively, on which our operations are located. These land use rights are granted to us under two certificates dated March 3, 2003, granted by the Government of the Ganjingzi District of Dalian: (i) Gan Guo Yong [2003] No. 04010 for Site Number 4-17-03-09 (106,466 square meters), and (ii) Gan Guo Yong [2003] No. 04009 for Site Number 4-17-03-10 (48,461 square meters). These land use rights entitle us to use of the land for a period of fifty years (until March 20, 2053) for industrial purposes. Our Food Company occupies these two pieces of land.

We pledged our land use rights in the second parcel above (Gan Guo Yong [2003] No. 04009 for Site Number 4-17-03-10) to the Bank of China, Liaoning Province Branch, and the pledge has a term from December 14, 2006 to December 13, 2011. Our plant, warehouse and office building have all been completed, and we are in the process of filing the proper documentation with the local PRC government to bring these properties into operation.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not aware of any material existing or pending legal proceedings against us, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our current directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to us.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Price of Common Equity

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ENHD." As of December 31, 2009, there were approximately 176 shareholders of record of our common stock. The number of registered shareholders excludes any estimate by us of the number of beneficial owners of common shares held in street name. The following table sets forth the high and low bid information for the common stock for each quarter within the last three fiscal years, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	Low	High
2009		
Quarter ended December 31, 2009	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.05
Quarter ended September 30, 2009	\$ 0.51	\$ 2.15
Quarter ended June 30, 2009	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.05
Quarter ended March 31, 2009	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00
2008		
Quarter ended December 31, 2008	\$ 0.25	\$ 259.50
Quarter ended September 30, 2008	\$ 0.25	\$ 5.00
Quarter ended June 30, 2008	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Quarter ended March 31, 2008	\$ 5.00	\$ 241.50
2007		
Quarter ended December 31, 2007	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Quarter ended September 30, 2007	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65
Quarter ended June 30, 2007	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65
Quarter ended March 31, 2007	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65

On March 15, 2010, the closing sale price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$4.75 per share.

Dividend Policy

We do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our net income for use in our business, and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination relating to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and future prospects and other factors the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the summary consolidated financial data set forth below in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our predecessor’s financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report. The financial data for the twelve month period ending December 31, 2009 and 2008 were derived from audited financial statements included in this report. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

(US dollars in thousands)

Twelve Months Ended

December 31,

	2009 (audited)	2008 (audited)	2007 (audited)	2006 (audited)	2005 (audited)
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Sales	\$213,545	\$176,360	\$124,696	\$70,396	\$54,119
Cost of Sales	183,391	149,794	104,379	57,794	45,284
Gross Profit	30,154	26,566	20,317	12,601	8,835
Operating Expenses	4,660	7,823	6,246	2,891	1,647
Income from Operations	25,494	18,743	14,071	9,709	7,188
Other Income (Expense), net	(17,349)	(11,385)	(1,476)	(1,583)	(1,008)
Income Before Taxes	8,144	7,357	12,620	8,126	6,180
(Income Taxes Expenses)/Deferred Tax Benefit	(2,090)	(520)	968	1.6	191
Net Income	6,054	6,837	11,652	8,128	5,988
Foreign Currency Translation	1,776	528	2,064	611	286
Comprehensive Income	7,831	7,366	13,716	8,739	6,274
Basic Net Income Per Share (in US\$)	0.35	0.40	0.67	0.47	0.35
Diluted Net Income Per Share (in US\$)	0.29	0.32	0.67	0.47	0.35
Basic Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	17,272,756	17,272,756	13,409,120	13,409,120	13,409,120
Diluted Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	21,136,392	21,182,756	17,272,756	17,272,756	17,272,756

(US dollars in thousands)

Twelve Months Ended

December 31,

	2009 (audited)	2008 (audited)	2007 (audited)	2006 (audited)	2005 (audited)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Assets	\$ 133,482	\$ 90,683	\$ 66,620	\$ 56,846	50,993
Current Liabilities	42,259	23,758	17,682	16,764	18,979
Long Term Liabilities	-	-	-	17,909	18,580
Stockholders Equity	91,224	66,926	48,938	22,174	13,434

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 should be read in conjunction with the Selected Consolidated Financial Data, the consolidated financial statements, and the notes to those financial statements that are included elsewhere in this report. Our discussion includes forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that

involve risks and uncertainties, such as our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including those set forth under the Risk Factors, Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Business sections in this report. We use words such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “continuing,” “ongoing,” “expect,” “believe,” “intend,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Headquartered in the City of Dalian, Liaoning Province of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC" or "China"), we are a meat processing company primarily involved in the slaughtering, processing, packaging and distribution of pork and pork products. We also process and sell seafood, such as minced fillet products, which accounted for a small portion of our revenue (approximately 7.94%) in 2009.

We are the first pork producer in China to receive "Green Food" certification from China's Ministry of Agriculture. Green Food is an innovative certification program unique to China that is awarded to food processors who produce using environmentally sustainable methods and meet certain high technical standards of quality control, safety, and product quality, and generate low levels of pollution. The Green Food certification is based on standards defined by the Codex Alimentarius Commission ("CAC"), a joint body of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. We also received ISO 9001:2000 certification that covers our production, research and development and sales activities.

Currently we have a wholesale and retail distribution network and sell either directly or indirectly across northeast China, including supermarkets and hypermarkets.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 735 employees, of whom 388 were operating personnel, 258 were sales personnel, 39 were research and development personnel and 50 were administrative personnel.

Dalian Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co., Ltd., or Chuming WFOE, is our holding company established in China for our three PRC operating subsidiaries, collectively referred to elsewhere in this report as the "Chuming Operating Subsidiaries":

1. Dalian Chuming Slaughter and Packaging Pork Company Ltd. ("Meat Company"), whose primary business activity is acquiring, slaughtering and packaging of pork;
2. Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Company Ltd. ("Food Company"), whose primary business activity is the processing of raw and cooked meat products; and
3. Dalian Chuming Sales Company Ltd. ("Sales Company"), which is responsible for our sales, marketing and distribution operations.

The Chuming Operating Subsidiaries are spin-off constituents of a former parent company, Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd., or the "Group." Our primary business activities are the production and packing of fresh pork and production of processed meat products for distribution and sale to clients throughout the PRC. Chuming WFOE was incorporated in China as a wholly foreign owned enterprise in December 2007. Chuming WFOE is 100% owned by Precious Sheen Investments Limited ("PSI"), a holding company established in the British Virgin Islands in May 2007.

Pork is widely regarded as China's most important source of meat and is consumed at a much higher rate than other categories of meat. We believe that increasing levels of consumption of pork products in China is linked to the rapid development of the Chinese economy, urbanization and strong income growth.

Aside from increasing aggregate consumption, based on management's research, pork consumption patterns in recent years have shown two main characteristics. The first is that per capita pork is consumed at higher rates in the urban areas of China as opposed to rural areas, although the rate of growth in these urban consumption rates is relatively slight. The second is that consumers' consumption preferences appear to have shifted from frozen meat to fresh meat, and from fat meat to lean meat, with a tendency toward high quality cuts. Management believes these trends continue to be very favorable to our business which is based on mechanized meat processing and sales to urban consumers.

Our total sales volume was 31,327 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2009, 82,585 metric tons in the third quarter of 2009, 27,697 metric tons in the second quarter of 2009, 18,512 metric tons in the first quarter of 2009, 18,007 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Retail pork prices are an important component of China's Consumer Price Index (CPI), a key inflation indicator. In order to moderate increases in the CPI and maintain the living standard of its lower-income population, the Chinese government (as it pertains to the pork industry) has implemented a number of policies to encourage pork production. Due to a shortage in supply, live hog prices rose significantly in 2008. However, during the first half of 2009, the average pork price declined as compared to the average price during the same periods in December 2008. The decline in pork prices was due to a decline in demand which was the result of wide public perception that the swine flu epidemic in late April and early May affected the health and quality of pork produced during such time. In June 2009, in response to the decline in pork prices and demand, the Chinese government purchased and placed into storage large quantities of pork products. This was done to help reduce public fear that the pork supplies were contaminated due to the swine flu epidemic and as an attempt to cause the pork price to rebound to a reasonable level. This action by the PRC government helped to regain consumer confidence to increase the purchase of pork products, and as the demand began to rise, the prices of pork began to rise again in July 2009, and by the end of the year ultimately rose to a level higher than the prices seen during the first half of 2009. The average price of pork for fiscal year 2009 was RMB 11.62 and for fiscal year 2008 was RMB 14.63, which was a 20.6% decline. The prices are now continuing to trend higher.

We expect that the combined factors of stricter hygiene regulations, increasing competition from well-financed players, and struggling meat suppliers, will induce industry consolidation in the coming years. We believe we are in a strong position to continue to take advantage of the Chinese government's support for leading pork producers, these market consolidation trends, and the emerging hog supply situation. Management believes that this is a long-term trend.

Given the current competitive market conditions, we constantly strive to impose strict quality control in our products and utilize state-of-art slaughtering and cutting lines (which are imported from Stork Co. of the Netherlands), to ensure our product quality, increase awareness of our brand and develop customer loyalty. Our research suggests that consumers in China are increasingly conscious of food safety and nutrition, and they are using their purchasing power to demand safer and higher quality food products for their families.

We place a very high priority on food safety and integrity. For the feeds which are used for our hogs, we control and monitor our feed sources by acquiring feeds only from qualified suppliers who are licensed in the nation or the province, and then carry out comprehensive tests to ensure quality. All of our production lines have also passed the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) test, which is certified by Moody International Certification Ltd. Management anticipates that companies such as ours, with quality meat processing and modern logistics systems, will benefit as they capture market share and build consumer brand loyalty.

Management believes that we need to broaden our geographic sales network and diversify our customer base. Our distribution network has been expanded to all three northeastern provinces where we have established our branches in the cities of Harbin and Daqing, Heilongjiang Province, and the City of Changchun, Jilin Province. A broader customer base can not only mitigate our reliance on certain big customers, but also bring us more opportunities. We believe a broader market for our products can increase demand for our products, reduce our vulnerability to market changes, and provide additional areas of growth in the future.

Our top five customers accounted for 39.3% for our total sales for the fiscal year 2009. We plan to position our business to diversify our customer base, which is expected to lower this percentage gradually in the future.

Management presently anticipates continued growth in volume of sales. Nevertheless, our ability to meet increased customer demand and maintain profitability will however continue to depend on factors such as our production capacity, availability of working capital, input costs, as well as the other factors described throughout this report..

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our combined financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported net sales and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating this management discussion and analysis:

Method of Accounting

We maintain our general ledger and journals with the accrual method accounting for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements and notes are representations of management. Accounting policies adopted by us conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the presentation of financial statements, which are compiled on the accrual basis of accounting.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements, which include the Company and its subsidiaries, are compiled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The consolidated financial statements include 100% of assets, liabilities, and net income or loss of those wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Our founders have directly or indirectly owned the three operating subsidiaries since their inception. We also own two intermediary holding companies. As of December 31, 2009, the detailed identities of the consolidating subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of Company	Place of Incorporation	Attributable Equity Interest	Registered Capital
Precious Sheen Investments Limited	BVI	100%	USD 10,000
Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 91,009,955
Dalian Chuming Slaughtering & Pork Packaging Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 10,000,000

Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 5,000,000
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Dalian Chuming Sales Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 5,000,000
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The consolidation of these operating subsidiaries into a newly formed holding company i.e. “the Company” is permitted by United States GAAP: ARB51 paragraph 22 and 23.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management makes these estimates using the best information available at the time the estimates are made; however, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Accounts Receivable

We extend unsecured, non-interest bearing credit to our customers; accordingly, we carry an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is an estimate, made by management. Management makes its estimate based on prior experience rates and assessment of specific outstanding customer balances. Management may extend credit to new customers who have met the criteria of our revised credit policy.

Inventory Carrying Value

Inventory, consisting of raw materials in the form of livestock, work in progress, and finished products, is stated at the lower of cost or market value. Finished products are comprised of direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overhead. Periodic evaluation is made by management to identify if inventory needs to be written down because of damage, or spoilage. Cost is computed using the weighted average method.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, Plant, and Equipment are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful life are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized.

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life with a 5% salvage value. Their useful lives are as follows:

Fixed Asset Classification	Useful Life
Land Improvements	10 years
Buildings	20 years
Building Improvements	10 years
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Land Use Rights

Land Use Rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided over its useful life, using the straight-line method. The useful life of the land use right is 50 years.

Customer Deposits

Customer Deposits represents money we have received in advance for purchases of pork and pork products. We consider customer deposits as a liability until products have been shipped and revenue is earned. We collect a damage deposit (as a deterrent) recorded on other payable from showcase store operators as a means of enforcing the proper use of our trademark. We carry the amount of these deposits as a current liability because we will return the deposit to the operator when we cease to conduct business with the operator.

Statutory Reserve

Statutory reserve refers to the amount appropriated from the net income in accordance with laws or regulations, which can be used to recover losses and increase capital, as approved, and, are to be used to expand production or operations. PRC laws prescribe that an enterprise operating at a profit, must appropriate, on an annual basis, from its earnings, an amount to the statutory reserve to be used for future company development. Such an appropriation is made until the reserve reaches a maximum equaling 50% of the enterprise's registered capital.

Earnings Per Share

We compute earnings per share ("EPS") in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per share" ("FASB ASC 260"), and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 98 ("SAB 98"). FASB ASC 260 requires companies with complex capital structures to present basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as the income or loss available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS but presents the dilutive effect on a per share basis of potential common shares (e.g., contingent shares, convertible securities, options, and warrants) as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. Potential common shares that have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS. The Company's basic EPS reflects earnings that are available to common shareholders for the year. The numerator in the basic and diluted EPS calculation was the net income of the Company. The Company did not have any to add back to its diluted EPS calculation because it did not have any convertible securities (such as convertibles notes or convertible preferred stock) outstanding. The number of shareholders in the calculation is on weighted average basis. The Company did not issue any stock for the year; however the number disclosed in the weighted average shares outstanding is equal to the total shares outstanding less the shares held in escrow, which, for the purposes of calculating EPS are considered contingent. The contingent shares are considered potentially dilutive securities; therefore, they are include in the diluted EPS calculation. The Company also considered but excluded the potentially dilutive effect of the warrants outstanding issued to the placement agent in the 2007 financing transaction. They were exclude because they would have been antidilutive based on the Company weighted average stock price for the 2009. The warrants were potentially dilutive in 2008, therefore, they were included in the diluted EPS calculation for 2008.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2(Z) to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for discussions on recently issued accounting announcements. We are currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of the above recent accounting pronouncements on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. .

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

The following table sets forth the results of our operations for the periods indicated as a percentage of net sales:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	% of Sales	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% of Sales
Sales	\$ 213,545,175	100.00%	176,360,013	100.00%
Cost of Sales	183,391,490	85.88%	149,794,249	84.94%
Gross Profit	30,153,685	14.12%	26,565,764	15.04%
Selling Expenses	2,151,988	1.01%	5,147,366	2.92%
General & Administrative Expenses	2,507,688	1.17%	2,675,661	1.52%
Total operating Expense	4,659,676	2.18%	7,823,027	4.44%
Operating Income / (Loss)	25,494,009	11.94%	18,742,737	11.32%
Other Income (Expense)	(17,349,307)	(8.12)%	(11,385,383)	(6.46)%
Earnings Before Tax	8,144,702	3.81%	7,357,354	4.17%
(Income Tax Expense) / Deferred Tax Benefit	(2,090,260)	(0.98)%	(520,089)	(0.29)%
Net Income	\$ 6,054,442	2.84%	6,837,265	3.88%
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share				
- Basic	0.35		0.40	
- Diluted	0.29		0.32	
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding				
- Basic	17,272,756		17,272,756	
- Diluted	21,136,392		21,182,756	

Sales. Our sales include revenues from sales of our Fresh Pork, Frozen Pork, and Processed Food Products. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we had sales of \$213,545,175, as compared to sales of \$176,360,013 for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of approximately 21.08%. This increase consisted of an increase in the sales of Fresh Pork of \$ 16.5 million or 11.66%, from \$141.8 million in 2008 to \$158.3 million in 2009, an increase in the sale of Frozen Pork of \$7.7 million or 54.14%, from \$14.1 million to \$21.8 million, and an increase in the sale of Processed Food Products of \$12.9 million or 62.95%, from \$20.4 million in 2008 to \$33.3 million in 2009. In 2009, we reduced our average per-kilogram sale prices to our customers, which coincided with a decrease in the average cost of live pigs and other production costs as compared to fiscal year 2008. The average price of pork for fiscal year 2009 fell 20.6%, from RMB 14.63 in fiscal year 2008 to RMB 11.62 in fiscal year 2009. The average per-kilogram sales price for our Fresh Pork, Frozen Pork and Processed Foods to customers decreased by 25.25%, 33.01% and 69.13%, respectively, compared to the prior year.

Our sales volume of products (by weight) increased considerably for Fresh Pork and Frozen Pork by 49.38% and 130.09%, respectively, compared to 2008. We usually sell our Fresh Pork through our independent sales agents and supermarkets. Our profit margin for sales through supermarkets is generally higher than other channels, which is the reason why we are continuing to actively pursue this particular sales channel. In 2009, many of our sales agents were able to achieve higher sales since we implemented the extension of payment terms to creditworthy customers. Since many of our sales agents are long standing customers with good credit, they were able to take advantage of the extension of payment terms to generate greater cash flow and to create higher sales in 2009. Another factor attributable to the increase of sales and sales volume was that we increased the number of our sales agents and showcase stores from 9,200 in 2008 to 9,659 in 2009. Management believes that this increase in sales and sales volume resulted from increased consumer demand, and increased consumer awareness of our brand and availability of our products, much of which resulted from the activities of our sales agents. We were able to achieve these results even though prices per unit sold to sales agents reflect a discount in recognition of the sales agents' marketing contributions. However, the sales volume of our Processed Food Products decreased slightly in 2009, with 3.65% less sales volume compared to the prior year.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for 2009 increased by \$33,597,241 or 22.43%, from \$149,794,249 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$183,391,490 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to an increase in sales volume. Our cost of sales for our various product categories in 2009 is summarized as follows:

	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)			
	2009	% of Sales	2008	% of Sales
Fresh Pork	\$ 141,174	77%	\$ 121,742	81.2%
Frozen Pork	17,438	9.5%	11,026	7.4%
Processed Food Products	24,779	13.5%	17,026	11.4%
Total Cost of Sales:	\$ 183,391	100%	\$ 149,794	100%

The following table shows the average per-kilogram price we paid for live pigs in 2009 and 2008:

	Average Unit Price Per Kilogram in 2009 (in RMB)	Average Unit Price Per Kilogram in 2008 (in RMB)	Price Increase/(Decrease) (in RMB)	% Increase/(Decrease) from 2008 to 2009
First Quarter	12.06	16.00	(3.94)	(24.63)%
Second Quarter	10.27	15.76	(5.49)	(34.84)%
Third Quarter	11.95	14.43	(2.48)	(17.19)%
Fourth Quarter	12.23	14.43	(2.2)	(15.25)%

Our average price paid for live pigs in 2009 decreased from RMB14.63 per kilogram to RMB11.62 per kilogram or by approximately 20.6% for 2009, as compared with the prior year. Even though our cost decreased year over year, our average cost fluctuated during 2009, continuing to decrease during the first two quarters, and then increasing in the last two quarters but still ending the year below 2008 levels. We believe that the price we pay for our pigs is in-line with the applicable local market price but may differ in certain situations depending on the grade of pig purchased, which ranges from grade 1 through 4. We believe that the changes in the prices that we pay for live pigs, even though price fluctuations may reduce or increase cost of sales, is generally offset by changes in revenue resulting from similar, directional price changes in the average per kilogram sales price of our products.

In 2009, we experienced price increases in electricity, water and coal, all of which we use in our production process. However, this increase in utilities was in proportion to the increase of our sales volume, and not due to an increase in the unit price of the utilities, with the exception of coal for which the unit price did increase slightly. Total wages increased in 2009 due to the addition of new employees to handle the increase of our sales, but the salaries of our employees remained stable. Lastly, similar to 2008, we experienced slight increases in transportation and delivery costs in 2009, corresponding with the increased sales. Management also believes that productivity remained steady, with no significant changes from 2008 to 2009. Our increased use of sales agents did not increase our cost of sales as unit price discounts granted to sales agents during a given period are reflected as a reduction in sales for that period. Instead, operating expenses were decreased because the marketing activities of our sales agents allowed us to decrease our direct marketing expenses.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$30,153,685 for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$26,565,764 for the year ended December 31, 2008, representing an increase of \$3,587,921, or approximately 14%. The gross profits for Fresh Pork, Frozen Pork and Processed Foods in 2009 were \$17,161,348, \$4,352,234 and \$8,498,235, respectively. Management attributes the increase in gross profit to strong increases in sales, driven by strong demand for our products. In 2009, though the price of fresh pork and frozen pork was decreased, the strong demand for these two products led to the increase in gross profit in 2009. Our gross profit as a percentage of sales was 14.12% in 2009 as compared to 15.04% in 2008. The slight decrease in gross profit as a percentage of sales was attributable to lower sales prices per unit. Any reduction in sales due to discounts granted to sales agents did not have a material effect on gross profit due to the increase in sales generated by the marketing activities of the new sales agents, and the decrease in our direct selling expenses given our greater reliance on the marketing activities of the sales agents. We believe that, in the long run, the increased end users of our products generated by sales agents will outweigh any discounts granted to sales agents.

The table below presents gross profit and the associated margin for each product group in 2009 and 2008.

2009

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	Sales by Product	% of Sales	Cost of Sales by Product	% of Cost of Sales	Gross Profit by Product	% of Gross Profit
Fresh Pork	158,440,717	74.20%	141,174,109	76.98%	17,266,608	57.26%
Frozen Pork	21,804,771	10.21%	17,438,051	9.51%	4,366,720	14.48%
Processed Food Products	33,299,687	15.59%	24,779,330	13.51%	8,520,357	28.26%
Sales	213,545,175	100.00%	183,391,490	100.00%	30,153,685	100.00%

2008

	Sales by Product	% of Sales	Cost of Sales by Product	% of Cost of Sales	Gross Profit by Product	% of Gross Profit
Fresh Pork	141,801,862	80.40%	121,742,234	81.27%	20,059,628	75.51%
Frozen Pork	14,136,226	8.02%	11,026,256	7.36%	3,109,970	11.71%
Processed Food Products	20,421,925	11.58%	17,025,759	11.37%	3,396,166	12.78%
Sales	176,360,013	100.00%	149,794,249	100.00%	26,565,764	100.00%

The decrease in our gross profit margin results from (i) the active policy of the PRC government to avoid spikes in the prices of food products like pork considered to be necessities for consumers, thereby reducing our average sales price per kilogram and (ii) our revenue being affected downward because we have issued larger discounts to sales agents. Given that our larger use of sales agents has reduced our selling expenses in a larger amount than our extension of discounts to sales agents reduced revenue, on a non-GAAP, aggregate basis, these items have had a net positive effect on net profit. On a GAAP basis, this increase was overshadowed by the compensatory expense related to the release of our shares held in escrow.

2009

Type of Cost Product Type	Raw Materials	Utilities	Labor	Depreciation	Other	Total	
Fresh Pork	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 139,055,196	\$ 303,024	\$ 344,232	\$ 994,686	\$ 476,971	\$ 141,174,109
	Product Cost Composition in %	98.50%	0.21%	0.24%	0.70%	0.34%	100.00%
Frozen Pork	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 17,176,320	\$ 37,430	\$ 42,520	\$ 122,865	\$ 58,916	\$ 17,438,051
	Product Cost Composition in %	98.50%	0.21%	0.24%	0.70%	0.34%	100.00%
Processed Food Products	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 23,195,189	\$ 346,866	\$ 354,719	\$ 759,172	\$ 123,384	\$ 24,779,330
	Product Cost Composition in %	93.61%	1.40%	1.43%	3.06%	0.50%	100.00%

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Product Cost Composition in %		2008					
Cost of Sales		Raw Materials	Utilities	Labor	Depreciation	Other	Total
		\$ 179,426,705	\$ 687,320	\$ 741,471	\$ 1,876,723	\$ 659,271	\$ 183,391,490
Type of Cost Product Type							
Fresh Pork	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 119,762,993	\$ 307,382	\$ 350,557	\$ 999,010	\$ 322,292	\$ 121,742,234
	Product Cost Composition in %	98.37%	0.25%	0.29%	0.82%	0.26%	100.00%
Frozen Pork	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 10,846,995	\$ 27,840	\$ 31,750	\$ 90,481	\$ 29,190	\$ 11,026,256
	Product Cost Composition in %	98.37%	0.25%	0.29%	0.82%	0.26%	100.00%
Processed Food Products	Product Cost Composition in \$	\$ 15,596,680	\$ 271,565	\$ 361,030	\$ 701,548	\$ 94,937	\$ 17,025,759
	Product Cost Composition in %	91.61%	1.60%	2.12%	4.12%	0.56%	100.00%
Cost of Sales		\$ 146,206,668	\$ 606,787	\$ 743,337	\$ 1,791,039	\$ 446,419	\$ 149,794,249

Other than changes in our costs for live pigs, our costs have remained stable and the percentages of cost of sales reflected by our major cost drivers have experienced minimal changes. Our overhead costs, which include utilities, labor, depreciation, and miscellaneous expenses, have decreased slightly as a percentage of cost of sales reflecting economies of scale being spread over a greater volume of sales.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses totaled \$2,151,988 for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$5,147,366 for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$2,995,378 or 58.2%. The decrease in our selling expenses in 2009 is attributable to the increase of sales to sales agents, through whom selling expenses are lower than through other sales channels because we do not have to market our products to end users who buy our products from sales agents. In fact, our advertising and marketing expenditures decreased considerably because the major part of the marketing and promotion of our products were handled directly by sales agents. In return for these services, we granted our sales agents larger discounts and incentives on our products.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and Administrative Expenses totaled \$2,507,688 for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$2,675,661 for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$167,973 or 6.3%. We achieved this small decrease by being able to reduce slightly the costs of doing business as a public company. In 2009, for example, our expenses for hiring independent directors decreased, as compared to the prior year, as the number of independent directors reduced to one in 2009 from four in 2008. In 2009, the local government granted exemption of a portion of our land use tax which also decreased our general expenses.

Other Income (Expense). Our other income (expense) consisted of Other Income, Interest Income, Other Expenses, Interest Expense, and Release of Escrowed Make Good Shares. We had total Other Expenses of \$17,349,307 for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$11,385,383 for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$86,515, or 30.38%. The substantial increase in Other Expenses in 2009 was primarily attributable to the accrual of the expected release of escrowed shares pursuant to a make good agreement related to the Exchange Transaction and Financing on December 31, 2007. Our Other Income (Expense) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized as follows:

	2009	2008
Other Income (Expenses)		
Other Income	43,568	5,780
Other Expense	(91,943)	(100,183)
Interest Income	198,259	284,774
Interest Expense	(1,031,197)	(953,460)
Release of Escrowed Make Good Shares	(16,467,994)	(10,622,294)
Total Other Income and Expense	(17,349,307)	(11,385,383)

Pursuant to such make good agreement, a total of 3,863,636 shares of our common stock held by a trust, the beneficiaries of which include our CEO Mr. Shi Huashan and his family, were deposited into a make good escrow account. These shares were to be released back to Mr. Shi and his family if the Company met the following earnings targets of \$15.9 million, and \$20.9 million in after-tax net income for the years ended December 31, 2008, and 2009 respectively. In the event that the Company did not meet the aforementioned financial targets, the escrowed shares would be released, on a pro-rata basis, to the investors in the Financing. In accordance with a settlement agreement that we signed with certain investors in the Financing, the 1,931,818 shares held in escrow in connection with the 2008 earnings targets have been released. In accordance with Topic 5.T of the Staff Accounting Bulletins (SAB 79), the Company has recorded a compensatory expense for the shares with a corresponding credit to the Company's contributed paid in capital. The compensatory expense in the aggregate is equal to \$16.5 million and \$10.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company has met its financial target, and therefore the remaining 1,931,818 shares will be released.

Net Income. Our net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$6,054,442 as compared to \$6,837,265 for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$782,823 or 11%. This decrease in net income is basically attributable to the recorded expense in the amount of \$16,467,994 in 2009 as above-mentioned.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009

Net cash inflow sources from operating activities was \$28.98 million in fiscal 2009 while net cash flow used in operating activities was \$3.23 million in fiscal 2008. Prior to 2007, we offered flexible payment terms to agents who purchase pork products from us for resale to retailers, but in March of 2007, we eliminated this practice and required agents to pay promptly for products ordered. In 2008, we established a more comprehensive set of payment terms determined by the creditworthiness and the length of time we have worked with such agents and retailers. For example, we require our new customers to pre-pay or pay upon delivery for our products since we are unfamiliar with their history and creditworthiness. For customers we have worked with over a period of time and with good credit, we give them until the end of the month to pay for our products. For customers we have worked with for over 3 years and have established their creditworthiness, we offer them payment terms of 30 to 60 days. We are more lenient toward large retailers and supermarkets since they have a more complete accounting and purchasing system and there is a lesser possibility of breach of payment terms or non-payment. The payment terms for such large retailers usually range between 45 to 75 days, to be negotiated with each individual retailer prior to the execution of contract. To improve our process of collecting accounts receivable as compared to the prior year, we have also placed a cap on accounts receivable in proportion to the quantity ordered. The agent or retailer must pay down the balance of the accounts payable once the maximum cap is reached on their accounts, even if it is prior to the expiration of their payment terms.

In 2009, there was a decrease in interest paid to \$0.83 million compared to the prior year. The decrease of such interest paid was due to the fact that all the outstanding loans were made during the fourth quarter of 2009, which carried on a small amount of interest expenses in 2009. We had a decrease in interest earned of \$198,259 in 2009.

We had \$4.25 million in escrowed funds in December 2007. Pursuant to a holdback escrow agreement executed on December 31, 2007, \$2 million was held in escrowed funds subject to hiring a certain number of independent directors, \$1.5 million was held subject to hiring a qualified Chief Financial Officer, \$250,000 was held to hire one of the agreed upon investor relations firms, and \$500,000 was held to hire one of the independent public accounting firms of record. As of fiscal year 2009, only \$35,675 in the escrow account has been released for in connection with the hiring of an investor relations firm. Currently, we no longer are retaining such firm. Net cash flow used in

investing activities was \$3.99 million in fiscal 2009, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$3.76 million in fiscal 2008. There was a decrease from \$5.8 million to \$3.70 in expenditures for plant and equipment in 2009. We used \$327,647 in purchasing intangible assets.

On December 30, 2009, we entered into a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with certain investors (the "Investors") in our December 2007 \$17 million common stock financing (the "Financing"). Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, we agreed to new arrangements with the Investors regarding (i) the release of certain "make good" shares placed into escrow by certain our affiliates in connection with the Financing, (ii) the potential waiver of \$1.7 million of liquidated damages owed by the Company in connection with the Financing (the "Liquidated Damages") if a resale registration statement relating to the shares of our common stock held by the Investors is declared effective by March 31, 2010, or alternatively, if certain conditions are met, May 15, 2010 (the "S-1 Requirement"), and (iii) the release of certain cash amounts that were held back pending our appointment of independent directors and our appointment of a new Chief Financial Officer. The make good shares have been released to our affiliate and the cash holdback amounts have been released to us (less the \$1.7 million Liquidated Damages amount) because we have satisfied the conditions precedent set forth in the Settlement Agreement for the release of those shares and holdback amounts. Certain conditions also have been met so as to extend the deadline for the S-1 Requirement to May 15, 2010. If we meet the S-1 Requirement by May 15, 2010, then the \$1.7 million Liquidated Damages amount will be released to us within 10 days of the deadline. If we do not meet the S-1 Requirement by May 15, 2010, then the \$1.7 million Liquidated Damages amount will be released to the Investors on a pro rata basis within 10 days of the deadline. The parties have agreed that, subject to the receipt of the make good shares and holdback amounts in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, to waive and release one another from all other claims relating to the matters governed by the Settlement Agreement. In May 2010, all the investors who are parties to the Settlement Agreement agreed to extend the deadline for the S-1 Requirement to June 30, 2010.

Net cash flow sourced in financing activities was \$9.52 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to net cash used from financing activities of \$1.44 million in fiscal 2008. We borrowed additional monies in fiscal year 2009 because the term of certain of our credit facilities was expiring, and we determined that, given the tightening of credit in China, that it would be in our best interest to take this extension of credit when available. We plan to use the cash sourced in financing activities for general working capital purposes. The Company maintains three revolving bank loans with the Bank of China (Liaoning Branch) in the term of 12 months and one bank loan with the Agricultural Bank of China (Wafangdian Branch) in the term of 3 months, one bank loan with the Shanghai Pudong Development Bank (Dalian Branch) in the term of 12 month and one bank loan with the Bank of East Asia (Dalian Branch) in the term of 12 months. The amount of credit and interest rate of the bank loans are re-negotiated at the end of each term, and the parties re-execute a new revolving loan agreement every year after negotiation. Compared to 2008, the total amount of our revolving bank loans increased by \$ 9.52 million in 2009. For additional details concerning the repayment, see Note 9(B) in the footnotes to our financial statements included with this report.

Our Accounts Payable decreased significantly in 2009 to \$3.27 million. The reason was attributable to the payments we made in cash for purchasing live pigs from farmers and the Group in order for us to obtain more sufficient amount of and high quality live pigs. Our taxes payable also increased in 2009 due to an increase of our payable value-added tax. Our Customer Advances decreased to \$2.41 million in 2009. The decrease of such advances was due to the fact that we offered our creditworthy customers longer and more flexible payment terms, which in turn reduced our Customer Advances.

Our Related Party Receivable decreased to zero in 2009. The significant decrease is due to the accounting of the Company's transactions with certain related parties. In the normal course of business which includes the purchases of hogs and other raw materials, sale of pork and pork products, the Company conducts transactions with the following related parties: Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd ("Group") and the Group subsidiaries, that are not consolidated into Energroup Holdings or Energroup's subsidiary, Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co. Ltd. (Chuming): (1) Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd., ("Industrial Development Co.") (2) Dalian Chuming Trading Co., Ltd., ("Trading Co.") (3) Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co. Ltd., ("Mingxing") (4) Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd., ("Combo Development Co.") (5) Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd. ("Fodder Co."), and (6) Dalian Chuming Biological Technology Co., Ltd., ("Biological Co.") and (7) Dalian Huayu Seafood Food Co., Ltd. ("Huayu"). The Company and the aforementioned related parties share common beneficial ownership. All transactions with related parties are generally performed at arm's length.

In the event that the Company has both receivables from, and payables to the Group, it will setoff the balances in order to arrive at a single balance that is either due from, or due to the Group. The Company's net payable balance at December 31, 2009 was 2,307,429.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008

Net cash inflow used from operating activities was \$3.23 million in fiscal 2008 and while net cash flow sourced in operating activities was \$1.97 million in fiscal 2007.

In 2008, there was an increase in interest paid to \$1.76 million compared to the prior year. We owed interest payment of \$809,994 in 2007 which the Group has paid on our behalf in 2007. We repaid the Group the 2007 interest payment of \$809,994 in 2008. In 2008, we also made an interest payment for the interest we owed in 2008 in the amount of \$953,460. We had an increase in interest earned of \$264,774 in 2008 due to the deposit of more money in our bank accounts and we also earned higher interest by moving some of our money to certificate of deposit accounts.

We had \$4.25 million in escrowed funds in December 2007. Pursuant to a holdback escrow agreement executed on December 31, 2007, \$2 million was held in escrowed funds subject to hiring a certain number of independent directors, \$1.5 million was held subject to hiring a qualified Chief Financial Officer, \$250,000 was held to hire one of the agreed upon investor relations firms, and \$500,000 was held to hire one of the independent public accounting firms of record. As of fiscal year 2008, only \$2 million in the escrow account has been released for satisfying the criteria of hiring the independent directors. Net cash flow used in investing activities was \$3.76 million in fiscal 2008, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$11.3 million in fiscal 2007. There was an increase from \$2.8 million to \$5.8 million in expenditures for plant and equipment in 2008. The \$3 million increase in spending was used in the renovation and expansion of the production facilities for prepared foods. As a result of the expansion, starting 2009 we can increase our production of prepared foods from 15,000 metric tons to 30,000 metric tons per year. We did not incur any expenses for land use rights in 2008 compared to the \$4.1 million we paid for land use rights in 2007. The expense for land use rights in 2007 was a one-time payment that we paid off in 2007.

Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$1.44 million in fiscal 2008 as compared to net cash sourced from financing activities of \$18.26 million in fiscal 2007. The Company maintains two revolving bank loans with the Bank of China (Liaoning Branch) in the term of eleven months. The amount of credit and interest rate of the bank loans are re-negotiated at the end of each term, and the parties re-execute a new revolving loan agreement every year after negotiation. Upon the expiration of both of our revolving loan agreements executed with the Bank of China (Liaoning Branch) in 2007 that expired during October 2008, we renegotiated and executed two new revolving loan agreements in the total amount of \$9.26 million in November 2008. However, this cash inflow was offset by repayment of the above mentioned 2007 bank loans that expired in October 2008 in the amount of \$10.07 million. Compared to 2007, the total amount of our revolving bank loans decreased by \$1.44 million in 2008. For additional details concerning the repayment, see Note 9(B) in the footnotes to our financial statements included with

this report.

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The cash flow statement shows that there was an \$18 million increase in Accounts Receivable in 2008 compared to 2007. The significant increase was attributable to the more comprehensive billing system implemented by the Company in 2008, which offered our creditworthy customers longer and more flexible payment terms. The implementation of the new billing system boosted our Accounts Receivable and also increased our sales and gross profits. Other Receivable also increased by over \$1 million in 2008 because we implemented new credit/debit card machines and had to make adjustments in our accounting to correspond with such change. Many of our showcase stores and customers made cash payments in the past. Due to safety reasons and the problem of counterfeit money, we no longer accepted cash payments in 2008 and switched to using credit/debit card machines provided by the Bank of China. The time of process for the actual payment to be deposited into our bank account takes approximately 4 business days. During this time, the payments are recorded in Other Receivable since they are not actually received and cannot be counted as Accounts Receivable yet. After the money has been transferred into our bank account, we settle and deduct the relevant Accounts Receivable from Other Receivable accordingly.

Our Related Party Receivable decreased by \$9.2 million in 2007, yet has an increase of \$6.9 million in 2008. The significant increase is due to the accounting of the Company's transactions with certain related parties. In the normal course of business which includes the purchases of hogs and other raw materials, sale of pork and pork products, the Company conducts transactions with the following related parties: Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd ("Group") and the Group subsidiaries, that are not consolidated into Energroup Holdings or Energroup's subsidiary, Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co. Ltd. (Chuming): (1) Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd., ("Industrial Development Co.") (2) Dalian Chuming Trading Co., Ltd, ("Trading Co.") (3) Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co. Ltd., ("Mingxing") (4) Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd., ("Combo Development Co.") (5) Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd. ("Fodder Co."), and (6) Dalian Chuming Biological Technology Co., Ltd., ("Biological Co.") and (7) Dalian Huayu Seafood Food Co., Ltd. ("Huayu"). The Company and the aforementioned related parties share common beneficial ownership. All transactions with related parties are generally performed at arm's length.

In the event that the Company has both receivables from, and payables to the Group, it will setoff the balances in order to arrive at a single balance that is either due from, or due to the Group. The Company's net receivable balance at December 31, 2008 was \$10,919,777. Of the \$10,919,777 net receivable owed by the Group to the Company, the entire amount has been securitized by bank drafts issued by the bank on behalf of subsidiaries of the Group to the Company. These notes are collateralized by deposits at the bank by those particular subsidiaries of the Group. The drafts can be endorsed and discounted to the bank for cash; however the Company currently intends to hold these drafts until maturity.

Our Accounts Payable increased significantly in 2008 to \$3.9 million. The reason was attributable to the extension of our billing period from the original 30 to 60 days granted by our supplier who sells us supplementary materials and packaging materials. The extension of payment term was to reward us for being a good customer. Another contributing factor was we had to pay for the renovation and equipment costs due to the expansion of our production facilities in 2008. Our taxes payable also increased in 2008 due to an increase of our payable value-added tax. Our Customer Advances increased by \$3.2 million in 2008. The increase of such advances was for the renovation and expansion of production facilities and purchasing of new equipments. Since the Company has yet to receive an invoice for such renovation and equipment expenses, such costs cannot be accounted into the Company's assets yet.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Contractual Obligations

We have certain fixed contractual obligations and commitments that include future estimated payments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions, changing interest rates, and other factors may result in actual payments differing from the estimates. We cannot provide certainty regarding the timing and amounts of payments. We have presented below a summary of the most significant assumptions used in our determination of amounts presented in the tables, in order to assist in the review of this information within the context of our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009, and the effect these obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years +
Contractual Obligations :					
Bank Indebtedness	\$ 15,942,197	\$ 15,942,197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Indebtedness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Lease Obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Leases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Purchase Obligations	\$ 164,674,737	\$ 164,674,737	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Contractual Obligations:	\$ 180,616,934	\$ 180,616,934	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

As indicated in the table, as of December 31, 2009 we had \$164,674,737 in purchase obligations, which relates to our agreement for the purchase and sale of hogs. On December 19, 2007, we entered into a hog purchase agreement whereby the Group will provide, at fair market prices, a minimum number of hogs to us.

At December 31, 2009, management projected minimum quantities of hogs as detailed in the following table:

Year	Hogs	Price Per Hog	Amount
2010	800,000	\$ 205.84	\$ 164,674,737

For purposes of estimating future payments, we project that the fair market price of the hogs will increase by 10% each year. The assumption of 10% reflects our expectations with regard to inflation and the rising costs of inputs in breeding livestock.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any other financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholder's equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

Related Party Transactions

For a description of our related party transactions, see the section of this Report entitled “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.”

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio and have no foreign exchange contracts. Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable and long-term obligations. We consider investments in highly liquid instruments purchased with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. However, in order to manage the foreign exchange risks, we may engage in hedging activities to manage our financial exposure related to currency exchange fluctuation. In these hedging activities, we might use fixed-price, forward, futures, financial swaps and option contracts traded in the over-the-counter markets or on exchanges, as well as long-term structured transactions when feasible.

Interest Rates. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our short-term obligations; thus, fluctuations in interest rates would not have a material impact on the fair value of these securities. At December 30, 2009, we had approximately \$41.98 million in cash and cash equivalents. A hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would not have a material impact on our earnings or loss, or the fair market value or cash flows of these instruments.

Foreign Exchange Rate. All of our sales and inputs are transacted in Renminbi (“RMB”). As a result, changes in the relative values of U.S. Dollars and RMB affect our reported levels of revenues and profitability as the results are translated into U.S. Dollars for reporting purposes. However, since we conduct our sales and purchase inputs in RMB, fluctuations in exchange rates are not expected to significantly affect our financial stability, or gross and net profit margins. We do not currently expect to incur significant foreign exchange gains or losses, or gains or losses associated with any foreign operations.

Our exposure to foreign exchange risk primarily relates to currency gains or losses resulting from timing differences between signing of sales contracts and settling of these contracts. Furthermore, we translate monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies into RMB, the functional currency of our operating business. Our results of operations and cash flow are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at the unified exchange rate as quoted by the People’s Bank of China at the end of the period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in our statement of shareholders’ equity. We recorded net foreign currency gains of \$2,064,272, \$528,277 and 1,776,168 in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. We have not used any forward contracts, currency options or borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations and may incur net foreign currency losses in the future. As our sales denominated in foreign currencies, such as RMB, continue to grow, we may consider using arrangements to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars but the functional currency of our operating subsidiary is RMB. The value of your investment in our stock will be affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and RMB. A decline in the value of RMB against the U.S. dollar could reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent amounts of our financial results, the value of your investment in our company and the dividends we may pay in the future, if any, all of which may have a material adverse effect on the price of our stock.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Energroupholdings Corporation
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

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Energroupholdings Corporation

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Board of Directors and Stockholders
Energroup Holdings Corporation

Report of Registered Independent Public Accounting Firm

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Energroup Holdings Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Energroup Holdings Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

South San Francisco, California
January 26, 2010

Samuel H. Wong & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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Energroup Holdings Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Notes	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	2(D)	\$ 41,984,101	\$ 5,695,798
Restricted Cash	3	2,176,224	2,177,091
Accounts Receivable	2(E),4	39,876,187	18,661,065
Other Receivable		591,025	2,162,412
Related Party Receivable	5	-	10,919,777
Inventory	2(F),6	3,683,989	6,051,109
Purchase Deposit	2(G)	844,964	1,453,861
Prepaid Expenses		30,103	62,734
Prepaid Taxes		231,567	334,413
Deferred Tax Asset	2(Q)	468,922	643,609
Total Current Assets		89,887,082	48,161,869
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment, net	2(H),7	23,727,484	25,794,151
Land Use Rights, net	2(I),8	13,175,559	13,430,435
Construction in Progress	2(J)	6,692,837	3,262,146
Other Assets		-	34,807
Total Assets		\$ 133,482,962	\$ 90,683,408
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Bank Loans	9(A)	\$ 15,942,197	\$ 6,419,422
Notes Payable		7,312,935	-
Accounts Payable		3,272,626	7,695,208
Taxes Payable		6,987,848	2,341,971
Other Payable		2,096,958	2,318,142
Accrued Liabilities		1,922,105	1,724,266
Customer Deposit	2(L)	2,416,613	3,258,752
Related Party Payable	5	2,307,429	-
Total Current Liabilities		42,258,711	23,757,761
Long Term Liabilities			
Bank Loans	9(B)	-	-
Total Liabilities		\$ 42,258,711	\$ 23,757,761

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

Energroup Holdings Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Notes	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
Stockholders' Equity			
Preferred Stock - \$0.001 Par Value 10,000,000 Shares Authorized; 0 Shares Issued & Outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008.		\$ -	\$ -
Common Stock - \$0.001 Par Value 21,739,130 Shares Authorized; 21,136,392 Shares Issued & Outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008.	10	21,137	21,137
Additional Paid in Capital		42,530,331	26,062,337
Statutory Reserve	2(M),11	2,077,488	2,077,488
Retained Earnings		41,329,899	35,275,457
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	2(N)	5,265,396	3,489,228
Total Stockholders' Equity		91,224,251	66,925,647
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity		\$ 133,482,962	\$ 90,683,408

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

Energroup Holdings Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2009	For the year ended December 31, 2008
Sales	2(O),22	\$ 213,545,175	\$ 176,360,013
Cost of Sales	2(P)	183,391,490	149,794,249
Gross Profit		30,153,685	26,565,764
Operating Expenses			
Selling Expenses	2(Q)	2,151,988	5,147,366
General & Administrative Expenses	2(R)	2,507,688	2,675,661
Total Operating Expense		4,659,676	7,823,027
Operating Income/(Loss)		25,494,009	18,742,737
Other Income (Expenses)			
Other Income		43,568	5,780
Other Expense		(91,943)	(100,183)
Interest Income		198,259	284,774
Interest Expense		(1,031,197)	(953,460)
Release of Escrowed Make Good Shares		(16,467,994)	(10,622,294)
Total Other Income and Expense		(17,349,307)	(11,385,383)
Earnings before Tax		8,144,702	7,357,354
(Income Tax Expense)/Deferred Tax Benefit	2(V),14	(2,090,260)	(520,089)
Net Income		\$ 6,054,442	\$ 6,837,265
Earnings Per Share			
	2(Y),16		
- Basic		\$ 0.35	\$ 0.40
- Diluted		\$ 0.29	\$ 0.32
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding			
- Basic		17,272,756	17,272,756
- Diluted		21,136,392	21,182,756
Comprehensive Income			
Net Income		\$ 6,054,442	\$ 6,837,265
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		1,776,168	528,277
		\$ 7,830,610	\$ 7,365,542
			Accumulated Totals
			\$ 12,891,707
			2,304,445
			\$ 15,196,152

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

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Energroup Holdings Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Comprehensive Other Income	
Balance at January 1, 2008	21,136,392	\$ 21,137	\$ 15,440,043	\$ 751,444	\$ 29,764,236	\$ 2,960,951	\$ 4
Release of Shares Placed in Escrow	-	-	10,622,294	-	-	-	1
Net Income	-	-	-	-	6,837,265	-	-
Appropriations of Retained Earnings	-	-	-	1,326,044	(1,326,044)	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	528,277	-
Balance at December 31, 2008	21,136,392	\$ 21,137	\$ 26,062,337	\$ 2,077,488	\$ 35,275,457	\$ 3,489,228	\$ 6
Balance at January 1, 2009	21,136,392	\$ 21,137	\$ 26,062,337	\$ 2,077,488	\$ 35,275,457	\$ 3,489,228	\$ 6
Release of Shares Placed in Escrow	-	-	16,467,994	-	-	-	1
Net Income	-	-	-	-	6,054,442	-	-
Appropriations of Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	1,776,168	-
Balance at December 31, 2009	21,136,392	\$ 21,137	\$ 42,530,331	\$ 2,077,488	\$ 41,329,899	\$ 5,265,396	\$ 9

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

Energroup Holdings Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	For the year ended December 31, 2009	For the year ended December 31, 2008
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 203,979,080	\$ 153,507,080
Cash Paid to Suppliers & Employees	(174,408,890)	(155,266,953)
Interest Received	198,259	284,774
Interest Paid (net of amount capitalized)	(831,509)	(1,763,404)
Income Tax Paid	3,541	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	43,567	5,780
Cash Sourced/(Used) in Operating Activities	28,984,048	(3,232,723)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Escrowed Funds from Private Placement Placed in Restricted Cash	35,675	2,072,909
Payments for Purchases of Equipment & Construction of Plant	(3,702,716)	(5,832,731)
Payments for Purchases of Intangible Assets	(327,647)	-
Cash Sourced/(Used) in Investing Activities	(3,994,688)	(3,759,822)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Bank Borrowings	16,437,196	9,264,246
Repayment of Bank Loans	(6,914,421)	(10,700,664)
Cash Sourced/(Used) in Financing Activities	9,522,775	(1,436,418)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents for the Year	34,512,135	(8,428,963)
Effect of Currency Translation	1,776,168	92,910
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	5,695,798	14,031,851
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 41,984,101	\$ 5,695,798
Non-Cash Financing Activity:		
Release of shares held in escrow account	\$ 16,467,994	\$ 10,622,294

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

Energroup Holdings Corporation
Reconciliation of Net Income to Cash Provided/(Used) in Operating Activities
For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	For the year ended December 31, 2009	For the year ended December 31, 2008
Net Income	\$ 6,054,442	\$ 6,837,265
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Cash Activities:		
Non Cash Expense Recorded for the Release of Escrowed Shares	16,467,994	10,622,294
Amortization	582,523	331,468
Depreciation	2,338,691	2,540,797
Provision for Bad Debt	214,294	103,773
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(21,429,416)	(18,142,404)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Receivable	1,571,387	(1,093,473)
Decrease/(Increase) in Related Party Receivable	10,919,777	(6,955,420)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	2,367,120	(3,135,093)
Decrease/(Increase) in Advance to Suppliers	608,898	(1,186,054)
Decrease/(Increase) in Prepaid Taxes	102,845	(149,096)
Decrease/(Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	32,631	(16,333)
Decrease/(Increase) in Deferred Tax Benefit	174,686	(29,764)
Increase/(Decrease) in Notes Payable	7,312,935	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(4,422,583)	3,915,934
Increase/(Decrease) in Taxes Payable	4,645,877	664,777
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payable	(221,184)	846,762
Increase/(Decrease) in Related Party Payable	2,307,429	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	197,839	(1,622,747)
Increase/(Decrease) in Customer Advances	(842,137)	3,234,591
Total of all adjustments	22,929,606	(10,069,988)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 28,984,048	\$ (3,232,723)

See Notes to Financial Statements and Accountant's Report

Energroupholdings Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

1. The Company and Principal Business Activities

Energroupholdings Corporation (the “Company”) (OTCBB: ENHD) is a holding company incorporated in the state of Nevada in the United States of America whose primary business operations are conducted through its three operating subsidiaries: (1) Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Company Ltd., (“Food Company”) (2) Dalian Chuming Slaughter and Packaging Pork Company Ltd. (“Meat Company”), and (3) Dalian Chuming Sales Company Ltd. (“Sales Company”), which are incorporated in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The Company is headquartered in the City of Dalian, Liaoning Province of China.

The three operating subsidiaries were spun-off constituents of the former parent company, Dalian Chuming Group Co. Ltd (“Group”). The Company indirectly holds the three operating subsidiary companies through its wholly owned intermediary subsidiaries: (A) Precious Sheen Investments Limited (“PSI”), a British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) corporation, and (B) Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co., Ltd., (“Chuming”), a wholly foreign owned enterprise incorporated in the PRC.

The Company’s primary business activities are the production and packing of fresh pork and also production of processed meat products for distribution and sale to clients throughout the PRC and Russia.

Corporate Reorganization

PRC law currently has limits on foreign ownership of certain companies. To enable Chuming to raise equity capital from investors outside of China, it established an offshore holding company by incorporating Precious Sheen Investments Limited in the British Virgin Islands in May 2007. On September 26, 2007, Chuming entered into share transfer agreements with Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd., under which Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. agreed to transfer ownership of three operating subsidiaries (collectively known as “Chuming Operating Subsidiaries”) to Chuming. On October 23, 2007, Chuming completed all required registrations to complete the share transfer, and became the 100% owner of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries. On November 14, 2007 the Dalian Commerce Bureau approved the transfer of Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd’s 68% interest in Chuming to PSI, and upon this transfer, Chuming became a wholly foreign owned enterprise, with PSI as the 100% owner of Chuming (including its subsidiaries). On December 13, 2007, the PRC government authorities issued Chuming a business license formally recognizing it as a wholly foreign owned enterprise, of which PSI is the sole shareholder.

The following is a description of the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries: -

A. Dalian Chuming Slaughter and Packaging Pork Company Ltd., whose primary business activity is acquiring, slaughtering, and packaging of pork and cattle;

B. Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Company Ltd., whose primary business activity is the processing of raw and cooked meat products; and

C. Dalian Chuming Sales Company Ltd., which is responsible for Chuming’s sales, marketing, and distribution operations.

Share Exchange Transaction

On December 31, 2007, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of PSI in exchange for the issuance of 16,850,000 restricted shares of our common stock to the shareholders of PSI, which represented approximately 97.55% of the then-issued and outstanding common stock of the Company (excluding the shares issued in the Financing). As a result of that transaction, PSI became our wholly owned subsidiary and we acquired the business and operations of the three operation subsidiaries.

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Energroup Holdings Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

The share exchange transaction has been accounted for as a recapitalization of PSI where the Company (the legal acquirer) is considered the accounting acquiree and PSI (the legal acquiree) is considered the accounting acquirer. As a result of this transaction, the Company is deemed to be a continuation of the business of PSI.

Accordingly, the financial data included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for all periods prior to December 31, 2007 is that of the accounting acquirer (PSI). The historical stockholders' equity of the accounting acquirer prior to the share exchange has been retroactively restated as if the share exchange transaction occurred as of the beginning of the first period presented.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(A) Method of Accounting

The Company maintains its general ledger and journals with the accrual method accounting for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements and notes are representations of management. Accounting policies adopted by the Company conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the presentation of financial statements, which are compiled on the accrual basis of accounting.

(B) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements, which include the Company and its subsidiaries, are compiled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The consolidated financial statements include 100% of assets, liabilities, and net income or loss of those wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The Company owned the three operating subsidiaries since its inception. The Company also owns two intermediary holdings companies. As of December 31, 2009, the detailed identities of the consolidating subsidiaries are as follows:

-

Name of Company	Place of Incorporation	Attributable Equity Interest	Registered Capital
Precious Sheen Investments Limited	BVI	100%	USD 10,000
Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 91,009,955
Dalian Chuming Slaughtering & Pork Packaging Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 10,000,000
Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 5,000,000
Dalian Chuming Sales Co. Ltd.	PRC	100%	RMB 5,000,000

The consolidation of these operating subsidiaries into a newly formed holding company i.e. "the Company" is permitted by United States GAAP: ARB51 paragraph 22 and 23 (FASB ASC 810 Consolidation).

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(C) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management makes these estimates using the best information available at the time the estimates are made; however, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

(D) Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid equity or debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(E) Accounts Receivable

The Company extends unsecured, non-interest bearing credit to its customers; accordingly, the Company carries an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is an estimate, made by management. Management makes its estimate based on prior experience rates and assessment of specific outstanding customer balances. Management may extend credit to new customers who have met the criteria of the Company's credit policy.

(F) Inventory Carrying Value

Inventory, consisting of raw materials in the form of livestock, work in progress, and finished products, is stated at the lower of cost or market value. Finished products are comprised of direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overhead. Periodic evaluation is made by management to identify if inventory needs to be written down because of damage, or spoilage. Cost is computed using the weighted average method.

(G) Purchase Deposit

Purchase deposit represents the cash paid in advance for purchasing raw materials. The purchase deposit is interest free and unsecured.

(H) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, Plant, and Equipment are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful life are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized.

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life with a 5% salvage value. Their useful lives are as follows: -

Fixed Asset Classification	Useful Life
Land Improvements	10 years
Buildings	20 years

Building Improvements	10 years
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

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(I) Land Use Rights

Land Use Rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided over its useful life, using the straight-line method. The useful life of the land use right is 50 years.

(J) Construction in Progress

Construction in progress represents the direct costs of design, acquisition, and construction of buildings, building improvements, and land improvements. These costs are capitalized in the Construction-in-Progress account until substantially all activities necessary to prepare the assets for their intended use are completed. At such point, the Construction-in-Progress account is closed and the capitalized costs are transferred to their appropriate asset classification. No depreciation is provided until the assets are completed and ready for their intended use.

(K) Accounting for Impairment of Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate the carrying value of the asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of the asset from the expected future cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such assets, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. The measurement of impairment requires management to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-lived assets.

(L) Customer Deposit

Customer deposit represents money the Company has received in advance for purchases of pork and pork products. The Company considers customer deposits as a liability until products have been shipped and revenue is earned.

(M) Statutory Reserve

Statutory reserve refer to the amount appropriated from the net income in accordance with laws or regulations, which can be used to recover losses and increase capital, as approved, and, are to be used to expand production or operations. PRC laws prescribe that an enterprise operating at a profit, must appropriate, on an annual basis, from its earnings, an amount to the statutory reserve to be used for future company development. Such an appropriation is made until the reserve reaches a maximum equalling 50% of the enterprise's capital.

(N) Other Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income are required to be reported in a financial statement that is presented with the same prominence as other financial statements. The Company's current component of other comprehensive income is the foreign currency translation adjustment.

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(O) Recognition of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of pork products, etc., is recognized on the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers and the title has passed.

Beginning in March 2008, the Company encouraged its independent sales agents to share the cost in marketing Chuming pork products. The Company encouraged such behavior by offering to its agents: (1) favorable credit terms, such as 45 to 60 days unsecured credit and (2) more significant discount. The Company recognizes the sales revenue directly based on the dollar amount sold to independent sales agents. In accordance to 605-50-45-2, discounts offered to independent sales agent are accounted for as reductions in revenue. The increase in receivables after March 2008 gives rise to the Company carrying an allowance for doubtful accounts as detailed in 2(E).

Independent sales agents are customers of the Company. They do not have the right to return products for refunds. Accordingly, the Company does not provide sales allowances for products sold to customers.

(P) Cost of Sales

The Company's cost of sales is comprised of raw materials, factory worker salaries and related benefits, machinery supplies, maintenance supplies, depreciation, utilities, inbound freight, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection and warehousing costs

(Q) Selling Expense

Selling expenses are comprised of outbound freight, salary for the sales force, client entertainment, commissions, depreciation, advertising, and travel and lodging expenses. Selling expense, in absolute dollars, and as a percentage of revenue, has decreased because of the coordinated effort with independent sales agents to gain higher return on marketing efforts. Refer to Note 2(O) for further details.

(R) General & Administrative

General and administrative costs include executive compensation, quality control, and general overhead such as the finance department, administrative staff, and depreciation and amortization expense.

(S) Shipping and handling

All shipping and handling are expensed as incurred and are included as a component of cost of sales.

(T) Advertising Expense

Costs related to advertising and promotion expenditures are expensed as incurred during the year. Advertising costs are charged to selling expense.

(U) Retirement Benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of contributions under defined contribution retirement plans to the relevant authorities are charged to the statement of operations as incurred.

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(V) Income Taxes

The Company uses the accrual method of accounting to determine and report its taxable reduction of income taxes for the year in which they are available. The Company has implemented Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109 (FASB ASC 740), Accounting for Income Taxes. Income tax liabilities computed according to the United States and People's Republic of China (PRC) tax laws are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consists of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the basis of fixed assets and intangible assets for financial and tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will be either taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred taxes also are recognized for operating losses that are available to offset future income taxes. A valuation allowance is created to evaluate deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize that tax benefit, or that future realization is uncertain.

(W) Economic and Political Risks

The Company's operations are conducted in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environment in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC economy.

(X) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company maintains its financial statements in the functional currency. The functional currency of the Company is the Renminbi (RMB). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet dates. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchanges rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency transactions are included in the determination of net income for the respective periods.

For financial reporting purposes, the financial statements of the Company which are prepared using the functional currency have been translated into United States dollars. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet dates and revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates and stockholders' equity is translated at historical exchange rates. Any translation adjustments resulting are not included in determining net income but are included in foreign exchange adjustment to other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity.

Exchange Rates	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Period end RMB : US\$ exchange rate	6.8372	6.8542
Average period RMB : US\$ exchange rate	6.8409	6.9623

RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currency and all foreign exchange transactions must take place through authorized institutions. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US\$ at the rates used in translation.

(Y) Earnings Per Share

The Company computes earnings per share (“EPS”) in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, “Earnings per share” (FASB ASC 260), and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 98 (“SAB 98”). SFAS No. 128 requires companies with complex capital structures to present basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as the income or loss available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS but presents the dilutive effect on a per share basis of potential common shares (e.g., contingent shares, convertible securities, options, and warrants) as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. Potential common shares that have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

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(Z) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, FASB issued FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers for Financial Assets (FASB ASC 860 Transfers and Servicing) and FASB Statement No. 167 (FASB ASC 810 Consolidation), a revision to FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FASB ASC 810 Consolidation).

Statement 166 is a revision to FASB Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (FASB ASC 860 Transfers and Servicing), and will require more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and where entities have continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. It eliminates the concept of a “qualifying special-purpose entity,” changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures. Statement No. 166 (FASB ASC 860 Transfers and Servicing) must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. This Statement must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. The Company is still evaluating the impact of the above pronouncement.

Statement 167 is a revision to FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FASB ASC 810 Consolidation), and changes how a reporting entity determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. The determination of whether a reporting entity is required to consolidate another entity is based on, among other things, the other entity’s purpose and design and the reporting entity’s ability to direct the activities of the other entity that most significantly impact the other entity’s economic performance. Statement No. 167 (FASB ASC 810 Consolidation) shall be effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The Company is still evaluating the impact of the above pronouncement.

On June 30, 2009, FASB issued FASB Statement No. 168, Accounting Standards Codification™ (FASB ASC 105 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162 the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. On the effective date of this standard, FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (ASC) became the source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards for nongovernmental entities, in addition to guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This statement is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. If an accounting change results from the application of this guidance, an entity should disclose the nature and reason for the change in accounting principle in their financial statements. This new standard flattens the GAAP hierarchy to two levels: one that is authoritative (in FASB ASC) and one that is non-authoritative (not in FASB ASC). Exceptions include all rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under the authority of federal securities laws, which are sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants, and certain grandfathered guidance having an effective date before March 15, 1992. Statement No. 168 is the final standard that will be issued by FASB in that form. There will no longer be, for example, accounting standards in the form of statements, staff positions, Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) abstracts, or AICPA Accounting Statements of Position.

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The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of the above recent accounting pronouncements on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

3. Restricted Cash

The restricted cash reflects funds received from the financing transaction described in Note 19 that has been held in an escrow with US Bank in the United States that requires releases authorized by the lead investor. The balance remaining in the escrow account is attributed to two criteria the Company was not able satisfy by prescribed dates in accordance to the financing transaction. The two unfilled criteria were: (1) hiring of a Chief Financial Officer within 90 days of the closing of the financing transaction that met the approval of the investors and (2) appointment of a successor auditor. If criteria (1) and criteria (2) had been met, \$1,500,000 and \$500,000 of funds would have been released to the Company, respectively. The amount in excess of the total of the \$2,000,000 million subject to the aforementioned criteria was comprised of unused funds earmarked for the payment to a third party investor relation firm from a list prescribed by the investors and any interest earned between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2009. The amount earmarked for the investor relations firm was approximately \$170,000, and the balance of approximately \$6,000 was related to interest earned. The Company has also classified these funds as restricted because they remain in the escrow account which is subject to release by the investors. The criteria for restriction of the funds have been modified in accordance to a settlement agreement entered into by the Company and the investors in the financing transaction in Note 19, on December 30, 2009. Refer to Note 20 for further details on the settlement agreement that modifies the restrictions. The Company believes that is has properly accounted for the entire amount of \$2,176,224 held in escrow as restricted as of December 31, 2009 for the following two reasons: (1) the Company was not able to freely access those funds, and (1) the modification of the terms covered in the settlement agreement were subject to events that would occur subsequent to the December 31, 2009.

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4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable at December 31, consisted of the following: -

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
Accounts Receivable – Trade	\$ 40,278,976	\$ 18,849,560
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(402,789)	(188,495)
Net Accounts Receivable	\$ 39,876,187	\$ 18,661,065

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
Allowance for Bad Debts		
Beginning Balance	\$ (188,495)	\$ (84,723)
Allowance Provided	(214,294)	(103,772)
Charged Against Allowance	-	-
Ending Balance	\$ (402,789)	\$ (188,495)

During the second quarter of the 2008 fiscal year, management revised the Company's credit policy. Based on management's review, the Company began extending more favorable credit terms to its top tier customers. Those customers that qualified as top tier were extended approximately 45 to 60 days of credit. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has not had any receivables that were unrecoverable.

Accounts receivable aging analysis at December 31: -

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
1-30 Days	\$ 17,757,223	\$ 10,478,579
30-60 Days	12,643,466	1,627,515
61-90 Days	5,004,370	168,045
91-120 Days	4,833,711	6,575,420
121-365 Days	40,206	-
Over 365 Days	-	-
Total	\$ 40,278,976	\$ 18,849,560

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5. Related Party Receivable and Payable

In the normal course of business which includes the purchases of hogs and other raw materials, sale of pork and pork products, the Company conducts transactions with the following related parties: Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd (“Group”) and the Group subsidiaries, that are not consolidated into Energroup Holdings or Energroup’s subsidiary, Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co. Ltd. (Chuming): (1) Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd., (“Industrial Development Co.”) (2) Dalian Chuming Trading Co., Ltd, (“Trading Co.”) (3) Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co. Ltd., (“Mingxing”) (4) Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd., (“Combo Development Co.”) (5) Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd. (“Fodder Co.”), and (6) Dalian Chuming Biological Technology Co., Ltd., (“Biological Co.”) and (7) Dalian Huayu Seafood Food Co., Ltd. (“Huayu”). The Company and the aforementioned related parties share common beneficial ownership. All transactions with related parties are generally performed at arm’s length.

In the event that the Company has both receivables from, and payables to the Group it will, in accordance with FIN 39 (FASB ASC 210-20), setoff the balances in order to arrive at a single balance that is either due from, or due to the Group. The Company’s net payable balance of \$2,307,429 at December 31, 2009 is shown in the following table.

Ref.	Subsidiary Due to:	Nature of Balance	Related Party	Balance	Description of Transaction
A	Food	Sale of Products resulting in Trade Receivable from	Dalian Huayu Seafood Food Co., Ltd.	\$ 235,278	Food Co. sold cooked food to Huayu dating back to 1/2007.
		Subtotal of Related Party Sales		235,278	
B	Food	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Fodder Co., Ltd.	15,346	Food Co. advanced prepayment to Fodder Co. for purchase of raw materials dating back to 7/2009
C	Food	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	21,959,383	Food Co. paid bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Industrial Co. dating back to 1/2008
D	Food	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	785,296	Food Co. paid bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Group dating back to 9/2009
E	Meat	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	28,579,916	Meat Co. paid bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Industrial Co. dating back to 4/2009
F	Meat	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd.	188,553	Meat Co. paid raw materials and utility fees for Fodder Co. dating back to 7/2008.
G	Meat			2,698,825	

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	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd.		Prepayment to Stockbreeding Combo for Purchase of hogs dating back to 7/2008.
H Meat	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	20,316,353	Meat Co. paid bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Group dating back to 10/2009
I Sales	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Huayu Seafood Co., Ltd.	2,715,858	Sales Co. help Huayu purchase materials dating back to 9/2008.
J Sales	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	4,910,256	Sales Co. purchased hogs and paid general and administrative expenses on behalf of Group dating back to 7/2008.
K Sales	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd.	15,924,446	Sales Co. paid for Stockbreeding to buy hogs from farmer dating back 7/2008
L Sales	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	5,594,080	Sales Co. purchased materials for Industrial Co. dating back to 7/2009
M Sales	Loan Receivable from	Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd.	2,007,855	Sales Co. purchased feeding materials for Fodder Co. dating back to 5/2009
	Subtotal loans to related parties		105,696,167	
	Gross related party receivables		\$ 105,931,445	

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Subsidiary Ref.	Due from:	Nature of Balance	Related Party	Balance	Description of Transaction
N Meat		Purchase of Raw Materials resulting in Trade Payable to	Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd.	\$ 7,763,151	Meat Co. purchased of hogs from Stockbreeding Combo Development Co. dating back to 7/2009
O Meat		Purchase of Raw Materials resulting in Trade Payable to	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	69,975,745	Purchase of hogs from Group dating back to 7/2008.
Subtotal of Purchases from Related Parties				77,738,896	
P Food		Loan Payable to	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	583	Food borrowed from Group to purchase materials dating back to 4/2009.
Q Food		Loan Payable to	Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd.	2,047,622	Stockbreeding Combo Development Co. bought raw materials for Food Co. dating back to 4/2009
R Food		Loan Payable to	Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co., Ltd.	52,022	Food Co. borrowed funds from Mingxing for operations purpose dating back to 12/2008
S Food		Loan Payable to	Dalian Huayu Seafood Co., Ltd.	2,909,148	Food Company collected customer deposits on behalf of Huayu Co. dating back to 7/2009
T Meat		Loan Payable to	Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.	7,312,935	Group loaned to Meat Co. dating back to 4/2009
U Meat		Loan Payable to	Dalian Huayu Seafood Co., Ltd.	2,950,503	Huayu Co. loaned to Meat Co. dating back to 7/2009
V Meat		Loan Payable to	Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co., Ltd.	610,618	Mingxing Co. paid the operation expense on behalf of Meat Co., dating back to 7/2009
W Sales		Loan Payable to	Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co. Ltd.,	842,176	Sales Co. collected bank loans on behalf of Mingxing dating back to 8/2008
X Sales		Loan Payable to		3,259,502	

		Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd.		Fodder Co. bought materials on behalf of Sales Co. dating back to 4/2009
Y WFOE	Loan Payable to	Dalian Chuming Group Co.	10,514,870	Group loaned funds to WFOE (includes funds transferred from Meat for US RTO.)
	Subtotal of Loans from Related Parties		30,499,978	
	Gross Related Party Payable		108,238,874	
	Setoff Related Party Payable (Payables have been set-off against receivables)		\$ 2,307,429	

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- A. The Food Company sold USD 235 thousand (RMB 1.6 million) cooked food to Mingxing Company on credit.
- B. Food Company prepaid USD 15 thousand (RMB 104 thousand) to Fodder Company in third quarter of 2009 for the purchase of raw materials.
- C. Food Company paid USD 21.96 million (RMB 150 million) bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Industrial Development Company.
- D. Food Company paid USD 785 thousand (RMB 5.4 million) bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Chuming Group.
- E. Meat Co. paid USD 28.6 million (RMB 195.4 million) bank loan principal and interest on behalf Industrial Development Company.
 - F. Meat Co. paid USD 189 thousand (RMB 1.3 million) raw materials and utility fees for Fodder Company.
- G. The prepayment of USD 2.7 million (RMB 18.4 million) from Meat Company to the Stockbreeding Combo Development Company was for the purchase of hogs.
- H. Meat Company paid USD 20.3 million (RMB 138.9 million) bank loan principal and interest on behalf of Group.
 - I. Sales Company bought USD 2.7 million (RMB 18.6 million) raw materials for Huayu Seafood Company.
- J. The balance of USD 4.9 million (RMB 33.6 million) receivable from Chuming Group to Sales Company was for the payments of hogs and operation expense.
- K. Sales Company help the Combo Development Company to pay USD 15.9 million (RMB 109 million) to local farmers for the purchase of hogs.
- L. Sales Company purchased USD 5.6 million (RMB 38 million) materials for Industrial Development Company.
- M. The receivable of USD 2 million (RMB 13.7 million) due from Fodder Company to Sales Company is primary for the purchase of feeding materials.
- N. The balance of USD 7.8 million (RMB 53 million) payment owed by the Meat Company to Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Company was for the purchase of hogs.
 - O. The Group sold hogs to Meat Co. for 70 million (RMB 478 million).
- P. Chuming Group purchased USD 583 (RMB 4 thousand) materials for Food Company

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- Q. Stockbreeding Combo Development Company purchased USD 2 million (RMB 14 million) for Food Company.
- R. Mingxing Livestock Company paid USD 52 thousand (RMB 356 thousand) daily operation expenses on behalf of Food Company.
- S. Food Company collected USD 2.9 million (RMB 19.9 million) customer deposits on behalf of Huayu Seafood Company.
 - T. Meat Company borrowed USD 7.3 million (RMB 50 million) operation funds from Chuming Group.
- U. Meat Company borrowed USD 2.9 million (RMB 20 million) operation funds from Huayu Seafood Company.
- V. Mingxing Livestock Company paid USD 611 thousand (RMB 4.1 million) general and administrative expenses for Meat Company.
- W. Sales Company collected USD 842 thousand (RMB 5.8 million) bank loans on behalf of Mingxing Livestock Company.
 - X. Fodder Company bought USD 3.3 million (RMB 22.3 million) materials on behalf of Sales Company.
- Y. The outstanding payable balance of USD 10.5 million (RMB 70 million) due to the Group has been transferred to the books of Chuming.

The related party payable balance detailed above, and the related transactions that comprise that balance were integral and material to the Company's operations. The Company was reliant on transactions with the above related parties in order to conduct its business normally. The Company acknowledges that it has the responsibility to comply with paragraph c of SFAS 57 (FASB ASC 850) which calls for the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period. The Company's accounting system in the past was manual and accordingly is not able to, from a cost benefit perspective, summarize and provide further detail on the related party transactions. Also, the Company's current accounting department does not have sufficient staff in order to perform and exercise to further detail the related party payables and receivables beyond what has been provided above; however the Company is taking steps to update its accounting systems and methods to provide fuller detail regarding these transactions for future periods. The Company does represent that the balances disclosed above are both accurate and reliable within acceptable thresholds of materiality.

The Company's related party receivables and payables in the period presented were in the form of either short-term loans bearing no interest, or trade payables and receivables relating to the purchase of raw materials, supplies or products for which payment was due within a short period of time.

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6. Inventory

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
Raw Materials	\$ 1,479,197	\$ 867,549
Work in Progress	95,051	241,738
Finished Goods	2,109,741	4,941,822
	\$ 3,683,989	\$ 6,051,109

7. Property, Plant & Equipment

At December 31, 2009:	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Buildings	\$ 21,661,732	\$ (4,341,813)	\$ 17,319,919
Manufacturing Equipment	9,983,958	(4,227,442)	5,756,516
Office Equipment	473,623	(397,488)	76,135
Vehicles	926,735	(664,628)	262,107
Furniture & Fixture	525,323	(212,516)	312,807
	\$ 33,571,371	\$ (9,843,887)	\$ 23,727,484

At December 31, 2008:	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Buildings	\$ 21,604,325	\$ (3,607,219)	\$ 17,997,105
Manufacturing Equipment	10,061,608	(3,132,725)	6,928,883
Office Equipment	195,577	(150,670)	44,907
Vehicles	913,816	(477,265)	436,551
Furniture & Fixture	524,020	(137,317)	386,704
	\$ 33,299,346	\$ (7,505,196)	\$ 25,794,151

8. Land Use Right

The Company had the following intangible assets outstanding at December 31:

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
Land Use Rights, at Cost	\$ 14,735,150	\$ 14,407,503
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(1,559,591)	(977,068)
	\$ 13,175,559	\$ 13,430,435

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9. Bank Loans

(A) Short Term Bank Loans

At December 31 2009 and 2008, the Company had the following short-term loans outstanding:

Bank	Interest Rate	Due Date	At December 31, 2009
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	11/11/2010	\$ 2,252,384
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	11/18/2010	2,135,377
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	10/27/2010	2,047,620
Agricultural Bank of China - Wafangdian Branch	5.310%	10/30/2010	2,925,174
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank - Dalian Branch	5.841%	7/16/2010	4,387,761
Bank of East Asia - Dalian Branch	5.841%	10/22/2010	2,193,881
			\$ 15,942,197

Bank	Interest Rate	Due Date	At December 31, 2008
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	6.1586%	10/26/2009	\$ 4,376,878
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	7.3260%	10/17/2009	2,042,543
			\$ 6,419,422

The loans provided by the Bank of China are secured by the Meat Company's land use rights, which have been appraised at a fair market value of \$5,605,611 (RMB 41,000,000). Also, the Agricultural Bank and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank loans have been guaranteed by the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. Both the CEO Mr. Shi huashan and Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. have guaranteed the loan from Bank of East Asia.

(B) Bank Loan through Group

The Company obtained a loan of \$20,466,901 (RMB 160,000,000) from Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd; which in turn, obtained these funds in a joint loan commitment from both China Development Bank and Shenzhen Development Bank ("Banks") via a collateralized loan. Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. ("Group") collateralized the loan by purchasing a bond from China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation ("Bond Issuer"). The bond guarantees to the Banks the entire principal and accrued interest of the loan. The cost of the bond is RMB 1,000,000 annually, or in USD: \$120,668, 121,902, and 125,284 for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively, which was paid by the Company. The loan carries a fixed interest of 5.76% per annum. The Company pledged both land use rights and buildings to the Bond Issuer. The Company pursued a loan from Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd as the financing solution of choice because the Company's tangible assets, at the time of origination, were insufficient to collateralize the loan. Additionally, the Company lacked the favorable credit history to directly establish credit facility with the bank.

At December 31, 2007, the Company repaid its debt, in its entirety to Dalian Chuming Group Co. Ltd by setting off receivables owed by the Group to the Company. The Company repaid the loan in order to meet the requirements of the equity financing transaction detailed in Note 19. The balances are now owed by Dalian Chuming Group Co. Ltd to the Banks, and liability for paying the bonding insurance annually lies with the Group. The pledged collateral of land use rights and buildings made to the Bond Issuer still underlie the loan currently owed by the Group, and as such, the Company's assets, namely the buildings and land use rights are at risk if the Group were to default on this loan.

Energroup Holdings Corporation
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10. Notes Payable

Notes payable consisted of the followings as of December 31, 2009.

Notes to	Due Date	Amount
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank - Liaoning Branch	5/18/2010	\$ 7,312,935
		\$ 7,312,935

11. Capitalization

As a result of a reverse-merger on December 31, 2007 that was consummated via a share exchange, and a concurrent equity financing, in the form of a private placement by issuing common stock to ten accredited investors, the Company's capitalization is now reflected by the table shown below:

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares	Common Stock Capital	Additional Paid in Capital	Equity %
Operating Companies				
Founders	14,688,948	\$ 14,689	\$ 29,486,367	69.50%
PRE-RTO Shell Shareholders	422,756	423	-	2.00%
Advisors & Consultants	2,161,052	2,161	-	10.22%
Private Investors	3,863,636	3,864	13,043,964	18.28%
	21,136,392	\$ 21,137	\$ 42,530,331	100.00%

12. Commitments of Statutory Reserve

In compliance with PRC laws, the Company is required to appropriate a portion of its net income to its statutory reserve up to a maximum of 50% of an enterprise's registered capital in the PRC. The Company had future unfunded commitments, as provided below.

	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2008
PRC Registered Capital	15,566,849	15,566,849
- Statutory Reserve Ceiling based on 50% of Registered Capital	7,783,424	7,783,424
Less: - Retained Earnings appropriated to Statutory Reserve	(2,077,488)	(2,077,488)
Reserve Commitment Outstanding	\$ 5,705,936	\$ 5,705,936

13. Advertising Costs

Advertising expenses were \$638,904 and \$2,629,853 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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14. Income Taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to income tax under the jurisdictions under which they operate. The following table details the Company and its subsidiaries, and the statutory tax rates to which they are subject:

Entity	Country of Domicile	Income Tax Rate
Energroup Holdings Corporation	USA	15.00% - 35.00%
Precious Sheen Investments Limited	BVI	0.00%
Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	PRC	25.00%
Dalian Chuming Slaughtering & Pork Packaging Co. Ltd.	PRC	25.00%
Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Co. Ltd.	PRC	25.00%
Dalian Chuming Sales Co. Ltd.	PRC	25.00%

As shown in the table above, Dalian Chuming Slaughtering & Pork Packaging Co. Ltd., Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Co. Ltd., Dalian Chuming Sales Co. Ltd., and Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investment Consulting Co. operate in the PRC. They generate substantially all of the profits for the Company. The Company expects that these subsidiaries will only be subject to PRC taxes in the foreseeable future, because the Company has not yet established a plan to repatriate its earnings to the United States.

Although the Companies PRC subsidiaries are subject to statutory income tax rates detailed above, the individual effective tax rates for each subsidiary vary significantly.

Dalian Chuming Slaughtering & Pork Packaging Co. Ltd. has been given special tax-free status by the PRC government because of the Company's standing as leader in its industry in Dalian. Accordingly, the Company has not made a provision for income taxes in the PRC for the years December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Dalian Chuming Processed Foods Co. Ltd. has provided for income taxes in years 2009 and 2008 in the amounts of \$1,914,069 and \$508,844, respectively.

Dalian Chuming Sales Co. Ltd. has not provided for income taxes in years 2009 and 2008 because it has incurred operating losses for those respective years. The Company has chosen to derecognize its deferred tax assets arising from net operating losses in prior periods by expensing the asset to the income tax expense account. The amounts expense related to de-recognition of deferred tax assets for the years ended December 31 2009 and 2008 were \$176,191 and \$11,246 respectively. Management made the decisions of de-recognition based on new information such as changes in market conditions and the further streamlining of the Company's business. Management does not believe that previously accrued deferred tax assets will be used to reduce taxes payables at any point in the foreseeable future. Management deemed the use of a valuation allowance inappropriate based on the circumstances in accordance to guidance provided under ASC 740-10-40.

Although the Company is subject to United States income taxes, it is a holding company with no operations or profits within the US borders. The Company currently only incurs expenses in the United States that are associated with being a public company.

After accounting for special tax-free status and net operating loss of aforementioned subsidiaries, the consolidated taxable earnings were determined, and the consolidated tax expenses were as follows: -

i.	2009	Tax expense	(2,090,260)
ii.	2008	Tax expense	(520,089)

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15. Commitments

It is company policy to develop plant facilities based on availability of cash resources without incurring capital commitments. Therefore, the Company did not have any capital commitments existing at December 31, 2009 except for the commitment to have the construction in progress finished.

On December 19, 2007, the Company entered into a hog purchase agreement whereby the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd will provide at fair market price a minimum number of hogs to the Company. At December 31, 2009, the Company expects minimum quantities of hogs detailed in the following table:

Year	Hogs	Price Per Hog	Amount
2010	800,000	\$ 205.84	164,674,737

The Company believes that the fair market price of the hogs will increase by 10% each year. The assumption of 10% reflects that Company expectations in regards to inflation, and the rising costs of inputs in breeding livestock.

16. Operating Segments

The Company individually tracks the performance of its three operating subsidiaries Meat Company, Food Company, and Sales Company. Meat Company is primarily engaged in the slaughter and processing of pork livestock for wholesale and retail distribution. Food Company is primarily engaged in the production of pork-based food products, such as sausages and cured meats, for retail distribution. Sales Company is primarily engaged in the sale and distribution of products produced by Food Company and Meat Company.

Below is a presentation of the Company's results of operations and financial position for its operating subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and for the years then ended. The Company has also provided reconciling adjustments with the Company and its intermediate holding companies Dalian Chuming Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Ltd. ("Chuming WFOE") and Precious Sheen Investments Ltd (PSI).

Results of Operations For the year ended December 31, 2009	Meat Company	Food Company	Sales Company	WFOE, PSI, & Eliminations	Total
Sales	\$ 199,433,432	\$ 33,238,046	\$ 30,122,999	\$ (49,249,302)	\$ 213,545,175
Cost of Sales	176,364,424	24,571,961	31,704,407	(49,249,302)	183,391,490
Gross Profit	23,069,008	8,666,085	(1,581,408)	-	30,153,685
Operating (Loss)/Profit	21,642,004	7,802,315	(3,645,402)	(304,908)	25,494,009
Other Income (Expense)	(706,939)	(146,038)	(30,474)	(16,465,856)	(17,349,307)
Earnings before Tax	20,935,065	7,656,277	(3,675,876)	(16,770,764)	8,144,702
(Income Tax Expense)	-	(1,914,069)	(176,191)	-	(2,090,260)
Extraordinary Expense	-	-	-	-	-

Net Income	\$ 20,935,065	\$ 5,742,208	\$ (3,852,067)	\$ (16,770,764)	\$ 6,054,442
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Energroup Holdings Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Eliminated Intercompany Sales of Products Sold during
Year ended December 31, 2009

Sold From:	Sold To:	Amount
Food Company	Sales Company	\$ 7,859,308
Meat Company	Sales Company	22,164,630
Meat Company	Food Company	19,225,364
		\$ 49,249,302

Results of Operations For the year ended December 31, 2008	Meat Company	Food Company	Sales Company	WFOE, PSI, & Eliminations	Total
Sales	\$ 165,540,800	\$ 20,275,953	\$ 82,629,122	\$ (92,085,862)	\$ 176,360,013
Cost of Sales	143,467,927	17,018,115	81,394,069	(92,085,862)	149,794,249
Gross Profit	22,072,873	3,257,838	1,235,053	-	26,565,764
Operating (Loss)/Profit	19,835,123	2,038,279	(2,475,995)	(654,670)	18,742,737
Other Income (Expense)	(684,408)	(95,144)	(6,952)	(10,598,879)	(11,385,383)
Earnings before Tax	19,150,715	1,943,135	(2,482,947)	(11,253,549)	7,357,354
(Income Tax Expense)	-	(508,843)	(11,246)	-	(520,089)
Extraordinary Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	19,150,715	1,434,292	(2,494,193)	(11,253,549)	6,837,265

Eliminated Intercompany Sales of Products Sold during
Year ended December 31, 2008

Sold From:	Sold To:	Amount
Food Company	Sales Company	\$ 15,614,380
Meat Company	Sales Company	66,171,117
Meat Company	Food Company	10,300,365
		\$ 92,085,862

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Financial Position At December 31, 2009	Meat Company	Food Company	Sales Company	WFOE, PSI, & Eliminations	Total
Current Assets	\$ 175,070,968	\$ 54,889,689	\$ 32,573,276	\$ (172,646,851)	\$ 89,887,082
Non Current Assets	24,795,021	18,567,360	232,971	528	43,595,880
Total Assets	199,865,989	73,457,049	32,806,247	(172,646,323)	133,482,962
Current Liabilities	123,737,988	61,796,444	40,265,515	(183,541,236)	42,258,711
Total Liabilities	123,737,988	61,796,444	40,265,515	(183,541,236)	42,258,711
Net Assets	76,128,001	11,660,605	(7,459,268)	10,894,913	91,224,251
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$ 199,865,989	\$ 73,457,049	\$ 32,806,247	\$ (172,646,323)	\$ 133,482,962

Financial Position At December 31, 2008	Meat Company	Food Company	Sales Company	WFOE, PSI, & Eliminations	Total
Current Assets	74,713,236	21,126,826	41,826,291	(89,504,485)	48,161,869
Non Current Assets	22,624,643	19,570,329	325,480	1,088	42,521,539
Total Assets	\$ 97,337,879	\$ 40,697,155	\$ 42,151,771	\$ (89,503,397)	\$ 90,683,408
Current Liabilities	42,293,135	34,796,536	45,747,947	(99,079,857)	23,757,761
Total Liabilities	42,293,135	34,796,536	45,747,947	(99,079,857)	23,757,761
Net Assets	55,044,744	5,900,619	(3,596,176)	9,576,460	66,925,647
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$ 97,337,879	\$ 40,697,155	\$ 42,151,771	\$ (89,503,397)	\$ 90,683,408

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17. Earnings Per Share

Components of basic and diluted earnings per share were as follows: -

	For the year ended December 31, 2009	For the year ended December 31, 2008
Net Income (A)	\$ 6,054,442	\$ 6,837,265
Basic Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (B)	17,272,756	17,272,756
Dilutive Shares:		
- Addition to Common Stock from Exercise of Placement Warrants	-	46,364
- Addition to Common Stock from Contingent Shares Held in Escrow (Please refer to Note 19)	3,863,636	3,863,636
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding: (C)	21,136,392	21,182,756
Earnings Per Share:		
- Basic (A)/(B)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.40
- Diluted (A)/(C)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.32
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:		
- Basic	17,272,756	17,272,756
- Diluted	21,136,392	21,182,756

18. Concentration of Risk

(A) Demand risk

The Company had concentrations of risk in demand for its products because its sales were made to a small number of customers.

(B) Supply Risk

The Company is subject to concentration of supply shortage risk because it purchases its materials for resale from a few select vendors. The Company's availability of supply is correlated with the few select vendors' ability to meet the market demand. In 2007, the entire industry in the PRC faced a shortage in the supply of hogs.

Energroup Holdings Corporation
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19. Financing Transaction

On December 31, 2007, the Company, a Nevada corporation (“Energroup” or the “Company”), acquired Precious Sheen Investments Ltd. (“PSI”) in a reverse take-over transaction, by executing a Share Exchange Agreement (“Exchange Agreement”) by and among Energroup, PSI, and all of the shareholders of PSI’s issued and outstanding share capital (the “PSI Shareholders”). PSI owned 100% of the equity in Chuming WFOE. Chuming WFOE is a holding company for the following three operating subsidiaries: (i) Meat Company, (ii) Food Company, and (iii) Sales Company, each of which is a limited liability company headquartered in, and organized under the laws of, China (also referred to elsewhere as the “Chuming Operating Subsidiaries”).

As a result of the reverse take-over transaction, PSI’s Shareholders became Energroup’s controlling shareholders and PSI became Energroup’s wholly-owned subsidiary. As a result of PSI becoming Energroup’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Energroup acquired the business and operations of Chuming and the Chuming Operating Subsidiaries.

Under the Exchange Agreement, Energroup completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of PSI through the issuance of 16,850,000 restricted shares of common stock of Energroup to PSI’s Shareholders. Immediately prior to the Exchange Agreement transaction, the Company had 422,756 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Immediately after the issuance of the shares to PSI’s Shareholders, the Company had 17,272,756 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The 422,756 shares of PSI were cancelled and 17,272,756 shares of Energroup were issued to reflect this reverse take-over transaction.

Concurrently with the Exchange Agreement, Energroup also entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which Energroup agreed to issue and sell 3,863,636 shares of its common stock to ten accredited investors for an aggregate purchase price of \$17,000,000 or \$4.40 per share (the “Financing”). The closing of the Financing coincided with the Closing of the reverse take-over transaction.

In connection with the sales of securities to accredited investors under the securities purchase agreement, Hunter Wise Financial Group, LLC (the “Placement Agent”), was compensated with a commission of \$1,190,000 which is equal to 7.00% of the aggregate purchase price and a warrant to purchase the 386,364 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$4.40 per share. At December 31, 2009, the Company had adequate authorized capital to issue common shares upon the exercise of the warrant.

At December 31, 2009, the total number of shares outstanding, on a fully diluted basis, is shown in the following table:

i.	Common shares outstanding prior to offering of securities	17,272,756
ii.	Common shares issued under securities purchase agreement	3,863,636
		21,136,392
iii.	Common shares issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants	386,364
		21,522,756

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Concurrent with the Company's financing transaction, the Company agreed to register for resale the common shares that were sold under the securities purchase agreement. Pursuant to filing a Form S-1 registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the Investors. The agreement calls for liquidated damages to be paid by the Company, if in the event the registration statement is not declared effective within 135 days of the closing of the financing transaction. The liquidated damages will be 1% of the total financing amount in cash per month for each month after the 135 period. The agreement states a maximum penalty of \$1.70 million or 10% of the financing amount. At December 31, 2007, the Company accounted for the liability under the registration rights agreement in accordance with FASB Staff Position No. EITF 00-19-2, Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements (FASB ASC 815-15). Under such accounting treatment, the liquidated damages are accounted for as a reduction of the proceeds. In asserting the most conservative position, the Company has accrued the maximum liability of \$1.7 million and is carrying that balance in the accrued liabilities account. In the event that the registration becomes effective in a timeframe that is earlier than February 15, 2009, the portion that is not legally owed, or in the event that investors waive any liquidating damages, the accrual will be reversed and the funds will be added back to the Company's additional paid in capital. The terms of the financing transaction have been amended under a settlement agreement entered into on December 30, 2009. Under the settlement agreement, if certain requirements are met by the Company by prescribed dates, the liquidated damages may be waived and the funds may be released to the Company. If the Company does not meet the requirements by the prescribed dates, the Company may still be required to pay the liquidated damages from the escrow account that has been classified as restricted cash on the Company's balance sheet. Refer to Note 20 for further detail regarding the settlement agreement.

In connection with a make good agreement related to the financing transaction on December 31, 2007, the Company's Chairman and CEO, Mr. Shi Huashan placed in escrow 3,863,636 shares, which were beneficially owned by him. These shares are to be released back to him if the Company meets the following earnings targets of \$15.9 million, and \$20.9 million in after-tax net income for the years ended December 31, 2008, and 2009 respectively. In the event that the Company does not meet the aforementioned financial targets, the escrowed shares will be released, on a pro-rata basis, to the investors in the financing transaction. In accordance with SFAS 128, Earnings per Share (FASB ASC 260), for the sake of calculating the Company's earnings per share, the Company has accounted for the 3,863,636 escrowed shares as contingently issuable shares as such they are not included in the weighted average basic shares outstanding but are included in the weighted average diluted shares outstanding. Please refer to Note 17.

In accordance with Topic 5.T of the Staff Accounting Bulletins (SAB 79), the Company has recorded compensatory expense for shares to be released from escrow by charging the Company's earnings and recording a corresponding increase to the Company's contributed paid in capital. The Company recorded \$16,467,994 and \$10,622,294 of expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The impacts to the Company's earnings, on a per share basis, using 17,272,756 and 17,272,756 basic weighted average shares outstanding for the 2009 and 2008, respectively, were \$0.95 and \$0.61, respectively. The company determined the expense based on a valuation on the Company's common stock derived from multiples of non-GAAP earnings for 2009 and 2008. The non-GAAP earnings reflect what net income would have been if the expense related to the release of escrow shares were not included in net income. The earnings multiples employed were 8.00 and 6.67, for 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company believes that these estimates were both reliable and conservative because the valuations employed were higher than those indicated by the market during the 2009 and 2008 which leads to greater expenses charged to the Company's earnings during those periods. The terms and conditions related to the signatures required to release the shares in escrow back to the Chairman and CEO have been modified under the settlement agreement. Refer to Note 20. The release date of all of the escrow shares is also detailed in Note 20.

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20. Settlement Agreement

On December 30, 2009, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with certain investors in its 2007 private placement of common stock, refer to Note 19. Pursuant to the terms of settlement agreement, the Company has agreed with the investors to appoint a new Chief Financial Officer, appoint independent directors to serve on the Company's board of directors, and have Registration Statement effective by March 31, 2010 (these requirements are referred to as the "Public Company Requirements"), except that the Company has the right to extend the deadline to have the Registration Statement declared effective until May 15, 2010, if the reviewed financial statements at September 30, 2009 included in the Registration Statement are no longer current and the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 must be included in the Registration Statement.

The settlement agreement has characterized with respect to the release of the funds currently held in escrow as follows:-

- 1) Upon execution of this settlement agreement, the investors shall order the escrow agent to deliver the 2008 Make Good Escrow Shares to the pledgor (i.e. founder of the Company).
- 2) If the Company complies with all of the Public Company Requirements by March 31, 2010, all of the funds currently held in the escrow account will be released to the Company, and the liquidated damages in the amount of \$1.7 million for not having the Registration Statement timely declared effective will be waived.
- 3) If the requirement to have the S-1 declared effective is the only Public Company Requirement not met by March 31, 2010, the investors will have the funds in escrow, less the 1.7 million in liquidated damages, released to the Company, and the \$1.7 million shall remain in escrow and will be released to the Company if the Company meets the May 15, 2010 extension deadline. If the Company misses the extension deadline, then the \$1.7 million will be distributed pro rata among the investors.
- 4) If the Company fails to satisfy any of the Public Company requirements by March 31, 2010, other than having the Registration Statement declared effective if the extension to May 15, 2010 applies, then the investors will have the funds in escrow, less the \$1.7 million in liquidated damages released to them, on a pro rata basis, and the \$1.7 million remaining shall remain in escrow and will be released to the Company if the Company meets the May 15, 2010 deadline. If the Company misses the extension deadline, then the \$1.7 million will be distributed pro rata among the investors.
- 5) If the Company fails to comply with any two of the Public Company requirements, all of the funds in escrow will be released to the investors on a pro rata basis.
- 6) If the Company satisfies all of the Public Company Requirements and achieves the 2009 guaranteed after tax net income reported in 2009 Annual Report, equal to or greater than \$20,900,000 as set forth in the Make Good Escrow Agreement, the investors' right to countersign an escrow release notice with respect to the release of the 2009 Make Good Escrow Shares shall be automatically waived. The Company shall have the right, within five calendar days from the date the Company files Form 10-K for the fiscal year 2009, to order the escrow agent to deliver the 2009 Make Good Escrow Shares to the founder of the Company. If the Company does not meet any one of the Public Company Requirements and the 2009 guaranteed after tax net income target, the Company's right to countersign an escrow release notice with respect to the release of the 2009 Make Good Escrow Shares shall be automatically waived and the investors shall have the right to order escrow agent to deliver the 2009 Make Good

Escrow shares to the investors within five days of the delivery of such notice.

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The Company believes it has satisfied all of the criteria set forth in the settlement agreement described above except for its Form S-1 Registration Statement that has yet to be declared effective by the US SEC by March 31, 2010. The Company believes it has satisfied the criteria because on April 28, 2010, and February 20, 2010, the investors released 1,931,818 shares, and 1,931,818 shares, held in escrow, back to the Chairman and CEO as a result of the Company meeting its after tax net income requirements for both 2009 and 2008.

As of May 26, 2010, the Company's S-1 Registration Statement has not been declared effective. The investors have granted the Company an extension to gain effectiveness without penalty until June 30, 2010. If the Company's S-1 Registration Statement is not declared effective by June 30, 2010, it will be required to pay the \$1.7 million in liquidated damages.

21. Sales

Chinese National Pork Reserve

In 2009, the PRC government established the Chinese National Pork Reserve with the mission of: (1) avoiding the risk of a supply shortage of pork, and (2) maintaining an orderly market for pork. The Chinese National Pork Reserve will be comprised of facilities located in eleven different cities nationwide. Dalian was selected as one of the eleven cities to host a facility.

On June 15, 2009, the Company's operating subsidiary, Meat Company, after passing a qualification process, was selected to be a supplier to the Chinese National Pork Reserve; accordingly, the Company signed a long-term supplier agreement with the Chinese National Pork Reserve. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is to supply 30,000,000 kg of fresh pork to the Chinese National Pork Reserve, annually. The agreement provides guidelines whereby the facility must use up and replenish 10,000,000 kg of fresh meat (approximately 150,000 hogs) every four months. The Company's 2009 annual sales was \$213,545,175 of which \$5,669,348 (RMB 36,742,481), representing 2.66% of total sales, consisted of fresh pork sold to the Chinese National Pork Reserve.

Subsidy

The Company's operating subsidiary, Meat Company, received from the Dalian City government, grants of \$141,867 and \$1,422,830 for 2009 and 2008, respectively. The subsidy was given to the Company because it has earned positions of leadership in its industry and in the community.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this Report. Based on that evaluation, and solely as a result of the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting described below, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

On December 31, 2007, we acquired the business of Chuming via a share exchange transaction. Prior to the share exchange transaction, Energroup was a public reporting "shell" company with nominal assets whose sole business was to identify, evaluate and investigate various companies with the intent that, if such investigation warrants, a reverse merger transaction be negotiated and completed pursuant to which Energroup would acquire a target company with an operating business with the intent of continuing the acquired company's business as a publicly held entity. As a public reporting shell company, we did not maintain elaborate controls and procedures. Additionally, as a privately-held company prior to the share exchange transaction, Chuming only maintained controls and procedures necessary and as suitable for a privately held company. Consequently, immediately following our share exchange transaction, we lacked the controls and procedures that would be appropriate for a public reporting company of our size and stature.

As a result of the material weaknesses described below, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2009 we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by COSO.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had yet to become compliant with SOX 404 and maintain effective internal controls; however, the progress of the Company's remedial measures is detailed below. The Company expects to be compliant by the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.

A "material weakness" is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements presented will not be prevented or detected. A "significant deficiency" is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects a company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report external financial data reliably in accordance with GAAP such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements presented that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

At December 31, 2009, management has identified the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, and has proposed the following plan of implementation with respect to each material weakness:

- Weakness: The Company's board of directors has yet to pass a formal resolution to put in place a strategic plan and framework in order to comply with the regulations placed on issuers concerning internal controls.

Implementation Plan: The board of directors intends to pass a resolution to adopt the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework which provides for a structure to establish a control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring of effective internal controls. The board also intends that the Chief Executive Officer shall be made to take ultimate ownership of establishing an effective internal control system.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had not yet passed a formal resolution, however, Board has instructed Ms. Ma Feng Qin, a Board Member, to take charge of the implementation of a system of an internal control system that will ultimately meet the goal of compliance with SOX 404 Act. The Company notes that, as a result of turnover in Board Members and Senior Financial Officers, the expertise in US financial reporting standards and related internal controls that was expected to be contributed to the Company by those individuals at the time of their election and hiring, has never been evaluated, or put to use; nevertheless, remaining board member and senior officers of the Company have pressed forward to take on the responsibility onto themselves. The Company is in the process of identifying and hiring more professionals with experience in SOX 404 to enable the Company to effectively address this issue.

- Weakness: The Company accounting department is currently understaffed and lacks personnel with expertise in US GAAP and SEC reporting standards.

Implementation Plan: The Company is currently in the hiring process for a senior financial accounting officer and staff accountants to fulfill the demands and rigors of being a US public reporting company. The Company will also provide training to existing employees on the requirements of US GAAP and SEC Reporting standards.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company continues to seek actively candidates for a senior financial reporting officer knowledgeable in US GAAP and SEC Reporting standards. The Company's previous attempts to fill this role have not resulted in long term fit for the Company and its needs. Upon hiring of a senior financial reporting officer, that individual could further hire and train personnel as needed.

- Weakness: The Company does not have an internal audit function and department.

Implementation Plan: The Company will establish an internal audit department.

As of December 31, 2009 the Company has created an internal audit department. The effectiveness of this new department is currently under evaluation, and has yet to be determined.

- Weakness: The Company's present methods and systems for tracking related party transactions are inadequate. Since the corporate reorganization and separation of Chuming from the Group occurred recently (at the end of 2007), and the Company's accounting system in the past was manually based, only manual records of related party transactions are currently available. Further, the Company notes that its current accounting staff is not sufficient in size to undertake an exercise to completely re-summarize all of the events and transactions that led to the current related party transaction balances disclosed in its financial statements. Specifically, paragraph 2(c) of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 57 (SFAS 57) requires us to disclose in our financial statements the dollar amounts of each of the periods presented, for our related-party transactions. Due to certain limitations in our historical records, the present capacity of our accounting staff, and the fact that our historical records relating to these related party transactions are manually-based, these related party transactions have been presented according to their general category and current balance, with each such balance representing one or more prior transactions culminating in such balance.

Implementation Plan: The Company will write and rewrite formal contracts with these Related Parties as necessary to detail the nature of these transactions. The Company's accounting staff will formalize the process of recording these related party transactions, so that the nature of these transactions are more easily understandable and may be adequately disclosed in the Company's financial statements. The Company and management acknowledge our responsibility to comply with the requirements of SFAS 57, and fully intend to take all necessary steps to update our accounting systems and procedures in order to achieve such compliance on an ongoing basis. In addition, we expect that the foregoing material weakness is related to our lack of adequate accounting staff (see paragraph below), and that appropriate changes to our staff are expected to eliminate the foregoing material weakness.

In regard to the above implementation plan, the Company refers to the above that detail the Company's plan in dealing with related party transactions.

Any one of the material weaknesses described above could result in a misstatement of the aforementioned accounts or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim Consolidated Financial Statements that might not be prevented or detected. As a result, management has determined that each of the control deficiencies discussed above constitutes a material weakness.

This report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this report.

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM OTHER INFORMATION

9B.

None.

PART III

ITEM DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

10.

Our board of director consisted of the following individuals as of the date hereof:

Name	Age	Position	Effective Date of Appointment
Shi Huashan	50	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman	December 31, 2007
Wang Shu	34	Chief Financial Officer (1)	December 31, 2007
Ma Fengqing	47	Vice President and Director	January 28, 2008
Wang Shuying	58	Director	January 28, 2008
Wenbing	38	Director	March 23, 2010
Christopher Wang			
Joseph Levinson	33	Director	March 23, 2010

(1) Ms. Wang Shu resigned as a director on March 23, 2010.

Mr. Shi Huashan, age 50, is a graduate of Beijing Renwen University in Corporate Law, and the founder of Chuming. Mr. Shi Huashan has nearly 20 years of experience in the food industry. He established Dalian Chuming Industry Development Company in 1992, which started the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. From 1992 to present he has served as President and CEO of Chuming and the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. companies. In 2004, he was selected by the China Meats Association as one of the “Ten Most Influential Entrepreneurs in the China Meat Industry.” Mr. Shi Huashan is the current President of the Dalian Food Association. He is Chuming’s President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Ms. Wang Shu, age 34, is a graduate of Liaoning University, with a major in accounting, Ms. Wang Shu has more than 11 years of experience in finance. From 1996 to 2001, she worked at Dalian Huaqiao House Development Company as its chief accountant. In 2001, she joined Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd., and in her present role serves as Chuming’s as Chief Financial Officer, and as a member of the Board of Directors. Ms. Wang was first appointed as

Chief Financial Officer on December 31, 2007. She later relinquished this position on September 18, 2008 and was appointed again to serve as Chief Financial Officer on December 29, 2008.

Ms. Ma Fengqin, age 47, is a graduate of Dalian Electric Power Economic School, with a major in accounting. From 1990 to 1993, she worked at Dalian Thermo Engineering Company as its Chief Accountant. From 1992 to 2001, Ms. Ma served as Vice President of Dalian Chuming Industry Development Company. Since 2002 she has served as Chuming's Vice President, and a member of the Board of Directors. Ms. Ma is married to Mr. Shi Huashan, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Ms. Wang Shuying, age 58, member of the Chuming Board of Directors, served from 1996-2004 as Chief of the Dalian Planning Committee's Agriculture Economy Development Section, and now works as a consultant to the Section. From 1991-1996 she was Vice Chief of the Section. A graduate of Dalian Railway College, she was a staff member of the Dalian Machinery Bureau's Agriculture Machinery Department from 1977-1984. From 1984-1989 Ms. Wang was Chief of the Dalian Planning Committee's Industry Section, before undertaking German language studies at the Beijing Foreign Trading University. She completed a training program in Germany at Heidelberg Hiller College from 1989-1991 prior to returning to Dalian's Planning Committee.

Joseph Levinson, age 33, has been a United States Certified Public Accountant for more than 14 years. He speaks, reads and writes Chinese fluently and has vast experience in China working with Chinese companies. He was previously a Manager in the banking practice of the New York office of Deloitte and Touche and was involved in numerous transactions involving complex financial structures. He also previously worked at KPMG in New York and Hong Kong. In the 1990s, Mr. Levinson served as an executive of Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed China Strategic Holdings, where his major responsibilities included its subsidiary China Tire, one of the first Mainland Chinese companies to list on the NYSE. Mr. Levinson graduated summa cum laude from the University at Buffalo in 1994 with a double major in accounting and finance.

Wenbing Christopher Wang, age 38, has served as President of Fushi Copperweld, Inc., (Nasdaq:FSIN) since January 21, 2008. He also served as Chief Financial Officer of Fushi from December 2005 to August 2009 and has as interim Chief Financial Officer since February 28, 2010. Prior to Fushi, Mr. Wang worked for Redwood Capital, Inc., China Century Investment Corporation, Credit Suisse First Boston and VCChina in various capacities. Fluent in both English and Chinese, Mr. Wang holds an MBA in Finance and Corporate Accounting from Simon Business School of the University of Rochester. Mr. Wang also currently serves as a director of General Steel Holdings (NYSE: GSI), China Integrated Energy, Inc. (Nasdaq: CBEH) and Orient Paper, Inc. (NYSE Amex: ONP).

The Board of Directors and Committees

Our Board of Directors does not maintain a separate audit, nominating or compensation committee. Functions customarily performed by such committees are performed by its Board of Directors as a whole. We are not required to maintain such committees under the applicable rules of the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. We do not currently have an "audit committee financial expert" since we currently do not have an audit committee in place. We intend to create board committees, including an independent audit committee, in the near future.

We do not currently have a process for security holders to send communications to the Board.

Director Independence

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board and, therefore, we are not required to maintain a board consisting of majority independent directors and we are not currently otherwise subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that all or any portion of our Board of Directors include "independent" directors. Our board of directors reviewed the independence of the directors using the criteria established by the American Stock Exchange.

As of December 31, 2009, the board of directors determined that only one of the directors was independent based on such criteria. On March 23, 2010, we appointed Wenbing Christopher Wang and Joseph Levinson as our independent

directors. On the same day, Ms. Shu Wang resigned from the Board.

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Family Relationships

President and Chairman of the board of directors Mr. Shi Huashan, and Ms. Ma Fengqin, who is a vice president and director, are husband and wife.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Our directors, executive officers and control persons have not been involved in any of the following events during the past five years:

1. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
3. being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
4. being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and certain of our officers, as well as persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities (“Reporting Persons”), to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. To our knowledge, based solely on review of the copies of such reports furnished to us and written representations that no other reports were required, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors and greater than ten percent shareholders were complied with.

Code of Ethics

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has adopted a formal code of ethics. The Company has developed a formal code of ethics that will apply to all of its employees (including its executive officers). The Company intends to distribute this Code of Ethics to its employees, and to hold discussions with the employees as to how it applies.

ITEM EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

11.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This compensation discussion and analysis describes the material elements of the compensation awarded to our current executive officers. This compensation discussion focuses on the information contained in the following tables and related footnotes and narrative for the last completed fiscal year. Our Board of Directors currently oversees and administers our executive compensation program.

Our current executive compensation program presently includes a base salary. Our compensation program does not include (i) discretionary annual cash performance-based incentives, (ii) termination/severance and change of control payments, or (iii) perquisites and benefits.

Our Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Our philosophy regarding compensation of our executive officers includes the following principles:

- our compensation program should align the interests of our management team with those of our shareholders;
- our compensation program should reward the achievement of our strategic initiatives and short- and long-term operating and financial goals;
- compensation should appropriately reflect differences in position and responsibility;
- compensation should be reasonable and bear some relationship with the compensation standards in the market in which our management team operates; and
- the compensation program should be understandable and transparent.

In order to implement such compensation principles, we have developed the following objectives for our executive compensation program:

- overall compensation levels must be sufficiently competitive to attract and retain talented leaders and motivate those leaders to achieve superior results;
- a portion of total compensation should be contingent on, and variable with, achievement of objective corporate performance goals, and that portion should increase as an executive's position and responsibility increases;
- total compensation should be higher for individuals with greater responsibility and greater ability to influence our achievement of operating goals and strategic initiatives;
- the number of elements of our compensation program should be kept to a minimum, and those elements should be readily understandable by and easily communicated to executives, shareholders, and others; and
- executive compensation should be set at responsible levels to promote a sense of fairness and equity among all employees and appropriate stewardship of corporate resources among shareholders.

Determination of Compensation Awards

Our Board of Directors is provided with the primary authority to determine the compensation awards available to our executive officers. To aid the board of directors in making its determination for the last fiscal year, our current senior management provided recommendations to the board of directors regarding the compensation of all executive officers.

Director Compensation

For the fiscal year of 2009, we paid our independent director, Ms. Wang Shuying, a flat fee of \$1,000 per month as compensation for their services on the Board. On December 9, 2008, Messrs. Dillon, Gounaris and Boyle resigned from the Board of Directors.

Executive Compensation

The following executive compensation disclosure reflects all compensation for fiscal year 2009 received by our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and three most highly compensated executive officers whose salary exceeded US\$100,000. We refer to these individuals in this report as “named executive officers.”

Summary Compensation

The following table reflects all compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to our directors and named executive officers for our fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Annual Compensation (2)		Total (\$)
		Salary (1) (\$)	All Other Compensation (3) (\$)	
Shi Huashan	2009	\$ 200,000	-	200,000
Chief Executive Officer, President	2008	\$ 100,000	-	100,000
Wang Shu	2009	\$ 100,000	-	100,000
Chief Financial Officer	2008	\$ 40,000	-	40,000
Wang Shuying	2009	\$ 12,000	-	12,000
Director	2008	\$ 12,000	-	12,000
Chen Fuyan	2009	\$ -	-	-
Chief Operating Officer	2008	\$ 12,000	-	12,000
Ma Fengqin	2009	\$ -	-	-
Director	2008	\$ 12,000	-	12,000
Wenbing Christopher Wang (4)	2009	\$ -	-	-
	2008	\$ -	-	-
Joseph Levinson (5)	2009	\$ -	-	-
	2008	\$ -	-	-

(1) Expressed in U.S. Dollars based on the interbank exchange rate of 6.85420 RMB for each 1.00 U.S. Dollar for the year ended December 31, 2009.

(2) In 2008, compensation paid to our officers and directors included no bonuses, stock or option awards, non-equity incentive plan awards, or non-qualified deferred compensation, and accordingly, these columns have been omitted from this table.

(3) In 2008, all other compensation includes transportation subsidy, telecommunication subsidy, and other fringe benefits.

(4) Mr. Wang was appointed a director on March 23, 2010.

(5) Mr. Levinson was appointed a director on March 23, 2010.

None of our executive officers received, nor do we have any arrangements to pay out, any bonus, stock awards, option awards, non-equity incentive plan compensation, or non-qualified deferred compensation.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

We did not make any grants of plan-based awards to our directors or named executive officers during our fiscal year-ended December 31, 2009.

Outstanding Equity Awards

There are no unexercised options, stock that has not vested, or equity incentive plan awards for any of our directors or named executive officers outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

There were no exercises of stock options, stock appreciation rights, or similar instruments, and no vesting of stock, including restricted stock, restricted stock units and similar instruments, during the last completed fiscal year for any of our directors or named executive officers.

Pension Benefits

We currently have no plans that provide for payments or other benefits at, following, or in connection with retirement of our directors or named executive officers.

Nonqualified Defined Contribution and Other Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans

We currently have no defined contribution or other plans that provide for the deferral of compensation to our directors or named executive officers on a basis that is not tax-qualified.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

Other than any employment agreements described in this report, we currently have no contract, agreement, plan or arrangement, whether written or unwritten, that provides for payments to a named executive officer at, following, or in connection with any termination, including without limitation resignation, severance, retirement or a constructive termination of a named executive officer, or a change in control of the registrant or a change in the named executive officer's responsibilities, with respect to each named executive officer.

Employment Agreements

Effective at closing of the Exchange Transaction described elsewhere in this report, we entered into executive employment agreements with each of Mr. Shi Huashan (President and Chief Executive Officer), Ms. Wang Shu (acting Chief Financial Officer) and Mr. Chen Fuyuan (Chief Operating Officer). Each agreement provides for a yearly salary of USD \$100,000 payable in monthly installments in accordance with our standard payroll practices for salaried employees. Each executive officer's salary will be subject to adjustment pursuant to our employee compensation policies in effect from time to time. Under the terms of each of the agreements, each executive officer will be entitled to the benefits that we customarily make available to employees in comparable positions. Each officer has the right to terminate his or her employment by giving us prior notice with or without cause, and we hold an equal right. The Board of Directors or appropriate committee thereof, may from time to time, in its sole discretion, adjust the salaries and benefits paid to our executive officers. A copy of the employment agreements are included as exhibits to our Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2008.

Ms. Wang assumed the duties of Chief Financial Officer effective December 23, 2008. The terms of Wang Shu's employment as Chief Financial Officer of the Company are set forth in her original employment agreement dated December 31, 2007.

The following is a summary of the compensation to be paid under these employment agreements in the upcoming fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 to our named executive officers:

Summary of Compensation To Be Paid Under Employment Agreements for
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

Name and Principal Position	Annual Compensation		
	Salary	Bonus (1)	Other annual Compensation
Shi Huashan President, Chief Executive Officer	\$ 200,000	—	—
Wang Shu Chief Financial Officer	\$ 120,000	—	—
Chen Fuyuan Chief Operating Officer	-	—	—

We have no arrangements with our executive officers to pay bonuses or other annual compensation.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors

The Nevada Revised Statutes and our bylaws permit us to indemnify our officers and directors for liabilities they may incur, including liabilities under the Securities Act and Exchange Act. Our bylaws provide that our officers and directors may be indemnified by us in the event of third party actions, if the officer or director acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed was in or not against the company's best interests, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reason to believe that his or her actions were unlawful. Our bylaws also provide that we may provide indemnification for our officer and directors for any action by the company against such directors and officers, if the officer or director acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed was in or not against the company's best interests, except no indemnification may be made for negligence or misconduct of such director's or officer's duties to the company, unless a court in which the matter is brought determines that in view of all the circumstance of the case, the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification. This and our bylaws indemnification may, however, be unenforceable as against public policy.

ITEMSECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND
12. MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2008, for each of the following persons:

- each of our directors and each of the named executive officers in the "Management" section of this report;
- all directors and named executive officers as a group; and
-

each person who is known by us to own beneficially five percent or more of our common stock.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Unless otherwise indicated in the table, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to the shares set forth opposite the shareholder's name. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner listed below is c/o Dalian Precious Sheen Investments Consulting Co., Ltd., No. 9, Xin Yi Street, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province, PRC 116039. The percentage of class beneficially owned set forth below is based on 21,136,392 shares of our common stock outstanding on December 31, 2009.

	Common Stock Beneficially Owned	
	Number of shares beneficially owned	Percentage of class beneficially owned
Named executive officers and directors:		
Shi Huashan	14,688,948(1)	69.5%
Wang Shu	0	0%
Chen Fuyuan	0	0%
Ma Fengqin	0	0%
Wang Shuying	0	0%
Wenbing Christopher Wang	0	0%
Joseph Levinson	0	0%
All directors and executive officers as a group (5 persons)	14,688,948	69.5%
5% Shareholders:		
Shine Gold Holdings Limited	10,690,668(1)	50.6%
Shiny Snow Holdings Limited	1,948,890(1)	9.2%
Smart Beat Limited	2,049,390(1)	9.7%
Barry Kitt	2,045,454(2)	9.7%

- (1) Shine Gold Holdings Limited, Shiny Snow Holding Limited, and Smart Beat Limited, are each companies organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (collectively, the "Shi Family Companies"). The registered address for the Shi Family Companies is Palm Grove House, P.O. Box 438, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Mr. Shi Huashan and certain of his relatives (the "Shi Family") have entered into trust agreements with three non-PRC individuals, under which the non-PRC individuals shall hold the shares of the Shi Family Companies as trustees for the benefit of the Shi Family. The natural persons with voting power and investment power on behalf of the Shi Family Companies are (i) Chong Shun, (ii) Kuo Ching Wan Amy, and (iii) Wey Meirong, respectively (collectively, the "Trustees"). As beneficiaries of the trust arrangements, members of the Shi Family have only economic rights with respect to the shares held by the Shi Family Companies. Mr. Shi Huashan and the Shi Family hereby disclaim beneficial ownership except to the extent of their pecuniary interest in the Company shares held by the Shi Family Companies.
- (2) Barry Kitt exercises investment discretion and control over the shares of common stock of the Company held by The Pinnacle Fund, L.P., a Texas limited partnership ("Pinnacle") and Pinnacle China Fund, L.P., a Texas limited partnership ("Pinnacle China"). Pinnacle Advisers, L.P. ("Advisers") is the general

partner of Pinnacle. Pinnacle Fund Management, LLC (“Management”) is the general partner of Advisers. Mr. Kitt is the sole member of Management. Pinnacle China Advisers, L.P. (“China Advisers”) is the general partner of Pinnacle China. Pinnacle China Management, LLC (“China Management”) is the general partner of China Advisers. Kitt China Management, LLC (“China Manager”) is the manager of China Management. Mr. Kitt is the manager of China Manager. As disclosed in the Schedule 13G filed on January 7, 2008, Pinnacle and Pinnacle China were the beneficial owners of 2,045,454 shares of Common Stock. Mr. Kitt may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Pinnacle and Pinnacle China. Mr. Kitt expressly disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Pinnacle and Pinnacle China.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We have not adopted any equity compensation plan as of December 31, 2009.

ITEM CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND 13. DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Related Party Transactions of Chuming

Our current Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Shi Huashan, is also the Chief Executive Officer and a controlling beneficial shareholder of our former parent company, Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. Mr. Shi devotes the majority of his time and effort to his role as our Chief Executive Officer under our employment agreement with him. A description of the executive employment agreements we have with our executives, including the employment agreement between Mr. Shi and the Company, under the heading "Employment Agreements" earlier in this report. However, some portion of his time is spent on the business and affairs of Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd., and in his capacity as the principal executive officer, he presides over management and the day-to-day operations of Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd.

In the normal course of business, we conduct transactions with the following related parties, that are not consolidated into the Company or its subsidiaries: (1) Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd., also referred to this report as the "Group", and the Group's subsidiaries: (2) Dalian Chuming Industrial Development Co., Ltd., (3) Dalian Chuming Trading Co., Ltd., (4) Dalian Mingxing Livestock Product Co. Ltd., (5) Dalian Chuming Stockbreeding Combo Development Co., Ltd., (6) Dalian Chuming Fodder Co., Ltd., (7) Dalian Chuming Biological Technology Co., Ltd., and (8) Dalian Huayu Seafood Food Co., Ltd. The Company and the aforementioned related parties share common beneficial ownership. All related party transactions are conducted between Chuming WFOE and the Group. All transactions with related parties are generally performed at arm's length, and in 2008, all such transactions were conducted at arm's length.

Management believes that these transactions are material to our operations and results. For further details concerning the nature of these transactions, refer to footnote 5 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Paragraph 2(c) of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 57 (SFAS 57) requires us to disclose in our financial statements the dollar amounts of each of the periods presented, as well as the effect of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period, for our related-party transactions. Due to certain limitations in our historical records heading up to the end of fiscal 2007, the present capacity of our accounting staff, and the fact that our historical records relating to these related party transactions are manually-based, we have presented these related party transactions according to their general category and current balance, and each such balance may represent a series of prior transactions culminating in such balance. The Company and management acknowledge our responsibility to comply with the requirements of SFAS 57, and fully intend to take all necessary steps to update our accounting systems and procedures in order to achieve such compliance on an ongoing basis. Specifically, we intend to update our systems and methods of tracking related party transactions, by adding appropriate accounting staff to enhance our capabilities, and put in place procedures to track and record all relevant aspects of our related party transactions as necessary to comply with the requirements of SFAS 57 and the SEC disclosure rules.

The Company believes that its related-party transactions with the Group, as a whole, have a significant bearing on our financial results. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 45% of our supply of live hogs was acquired from the Group. Accordingly, our cost of sales is significantly correlated with our hog purchasing arrangement with the Group. The hogs that were purchased from the Group comprised . 41%, 49% and 52% of our total cost of sales for the years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The remainder of our supply of hogs was purchased by us directly from breeders, whom we provide training and technical advice to help ensure quality.

Due to the non-exclusive roles of Mr. Shi as our CEO and the principal executive officer of the Group, with whom we conduct business from time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise. In particular, situations might arise in which we transact business with the Group, and certain terms of agreements might be favorable to us, but conversely unfavorable to the Group, and vice versa. In order to effectively handle such conflict of interest scenarios, our management intends to submit all related party transactions to our independent board of directors, or appropriate committee of the board, for review and approval.

The “Chuming” trademark and rights to the “Huayu” trademark application in the PRC are owned by Dalian Chuming Industry Development Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Group. We have been granted a perpetual fully paid up license to use both of these trademarks in connection with our business, under two trademark agreements with Dalian Chuming Industry Development Co., Ltd.

On December 17, 2007, we entered into a Long-Term Hog Procurement Agreement with the Group, our former parent. This agreement specifies that the Group should supply no less than 800,000 live hogs in 2009 and 800,000 in 2010, and the price for the hogs is at the fair market price at the time of acquisition.

In 2004, we obtained a loan of \$20,466,901 (RMB 160,000,000) from the Group, which in turn, obtained these funds in a joint loan commitment from both China Development Bank and Shenzhen Development Bank (“Banks”) via a collateralized loan. The Group collateralized the loan by purchasing a bond from China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation (“Bond Issuer”). The bond guarantees to the Banks the entire principal and accrued interest of the loan. The cost of the bond is RMB 1,000,000 annually, or in USD: \$120,668, 121,902, and 125,284 for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively, which was paid by us. The loan carries a fixed interest of 5.76% per annum. We pledged both land use rights and buildings to the Bond Issuer. We pursued a loan from the Group as the financing solution of choice because our tangible assets, at the time of origination, were insufficient to collateralize the loan. Additionally, we at that time lacked the favorable credit history to directly establish credit facility with the bank.

At December 31, 2007, we repaid the debt in its entirety to the Group by setting off receivables owed by the Group to us. We repaid the loan in order to meet the requirements of the equity financing transaction detailed in Note 18 of our financial statements included in this report. The balances are now owed by the Group to the Banks, and liability for paying the bonding insurance annually lies with the Group. The pledged collateral of land use rights and buildings made to the Bond Issuer still underlie the loan currently owed by the Group, and as such, our assets, namely the buildings and land use rights are at risk if the Group were to default on this loan.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had the following short term loans outstanding:

Bank	Interest Rate	Due Date	Amount
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	11/11/2010	\$ 2,252,384
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	11/18/2010	2,135,377
Bank of China - Liaoning Branch	5.841%	10/27/2010	2,047,620
Agricultural Bank of China - Wafangdian Branch	5.310%	10/30/2010	2,925,174
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank - Dalian Branch	5.841%	7/16/2010	4,387,761
Bank of East Asia - Dalian Branch	5.841%	10/22/2010	2,193,881
			\$ 15,942,197

The loans provided by the Bank of China are secured by the Meat Company’s land use rights, which have been appraised at a fair market value of \$5,605,611 (RMB 41,000,000). Also, the Agricultural Bank and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank loans have been guaranteed by the Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. Both the CEO Mr. Shi huashan and Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. have guaranteed the loan from Bank of East Asia.

ITEM PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

14.

As approved by our Board of Directors, we dismissed MantylaMCREYNOLDS LLC (“McReynolds”) as our independent auditors effective February 06, 2008. McReynolds served as our independent auditors for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and for the quarterly review for 2006. On February 06, 2008, we engaged Samuel H. Wong & Co., LLP (“Wong & Co.”) as our outside independent accounting firm for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2008.

The following table sets forth fees billed to us by our current auditors, Samuel H. Wong & Co., LLP, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 for: (i) services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our quarterly financial statements, (ii) services by our auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and that are not reported as Audit Fees, (iii) services rendered in connection with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning, and (iv) all other fees for services rendered.

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
(i) Audit Fees	\$ 145,000	\$ 152,816
(ii) Audit Related Fees	-	-
(iii) Tax Fees	-	-
(iv) All Other Fees	-	-
Total fees	\$ 145,000	\$ 152,816

Fees for audit services include fees associated with the annual audit and the review of documents filed with the SEC including quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and the annual report on Form 10-K. Audit-related fees principally included accounting consultation and information system control reviews. Tax fees included tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning work.

PART IV

ITEM EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

15.

(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of Energroup Holdings Corporation are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Report:

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity for the years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Schedules are omitted because the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is given in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

Number Description

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2.1 | Share Exchange Agreement by and among the Company, PSI and PSI Shareholders dated December 2007 (1) |
| 2.2 | Articles and Plan of Merger (change in domicile from Utah to Nevada) (2) |
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation of Energroup Holdings Corporation (4) |
| 3.2 | Bylaws of Energroup Holdings Corporation (4) |
| 3.3 | Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Energroup Holdings Corporation (4) |
| 3.4 | Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Energroup Technologies, Inc. (Reverse Split) (2) |
| 3.5 | Articles of Incorporation of Energroup Holdings Corporation (2) |
| 3.6 | Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Energroup Holdings Corporation (Reverse Split) (3) |
| 4.1 | Registration Rights Agreement dated December 2007 among Energroup and the investors signatory thereto (1) |
| 4.2 | Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant issued to Placement Agent (December 2007) (1) |
| 10.1 | Lockup Agreement dated December 2007 among Energroup and the Shareholders signatory thereto (1) |
| 10.2 | Executive Employment Agreement dated December 2007 between Energroup and Mr. Shi Huashan (1) |
| 10.3 | Executive Employment Agreement dated December 2007 between Energroup and Ms. Wang Shu (1) |
| 10.4 | Executive Employment Agreement dated December 2007 between Energroup and Mr. Chen Fuyuan (1) |

- 10.5 Executive Employment Agreement dated September 2008 between Energroup and Mr. Yizhao Zhang (5)
- 10.6 Long-Term Hog Procurement Agreement dated December 17,2007 between Dalian Chuming Group Co., Ltd. and Dalian Chuming Slaughter and Packaging Pork Company, Ltd. (1)
- 10.7 Trademark License Contract (Chuming) dated December 2007 (English translation) (1)
- 10.8 Trademark License Contract (Huayu) dated December 2007 (English translation) (1)

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- 10.9 Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 2007 among Energroup, PSI, Chuming, and the investors signatory thereto (1)
- 10.10 Make Good Escrow Agreement dated December 2007 among Energroup, Make Good Pledgor, Escrow Agent and the investors signatory thereto (1)
- 10.11 Holdback Escrow Agreement dated December 2007 among Energroup, Escrow Agent and the investors signatory thereto (1)
- 10.12 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Food Co. Ltd. and Bank of China dated November 2008 (6)
- 10.13 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Meat Co. Ltd. and Bank of China dated November 2008 (6)
- 10.14 Settlement agreement by and among Energroup, the investors signatory thereto, Shine Gold Holdings Limited and U.S. Bank National Association dated December 30, 2009 (7)
- 10.15 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Food Co., Ltd. and Bank of China dated October 28, 2009. *
- 10.16 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Meat Co., Ltd. and Bank of China dated November 11, 2009. *
- 10.17 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Meat Co., Ltd. and Bank of China dated November 19, 2009. *
- 10.18 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Meat Co., Ltd. and Agricultural Development Bank of China dated October 30, 2009. *
- 10.19 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Food Co., Ltd. and Bank of East Asia (China) dated October 22, 2009. *
- 10.20 Loan Agreement between Dalian Chuming Meat Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank dated July 16, 2009. *
- 14.1 Code of Ethics (6)
- 31.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 302*
- 31.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 302*
- 32.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350*
- 32.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350*

* Filed herewith.

(1) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K on January 7, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K on August 22, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.

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- (3) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K on December 14, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Previously filed with our General form for registration of securities under the Securities Act of 1933 on Form S-1 on February 11, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K on September 24, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Previously filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.
- (7) Previously filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-1, Amendment No. 3 filed on December 31, 2009.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2009 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the 16th day of June, 2010.

ENERGROUP HOLDINGS
CORPORATION

By: /s/ Shi Huashan
Shi Huashan
President, Chief Executive
Officer
and Chairman of the Board

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Shi Huashan Shi Huashan	Chief Executive Officer, President, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	June 16, 2010
/s/ Sharon Tang Sharon Tang	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	June 16, 2010
/s/ Wang Shuying Wang Shuying	Director	June 16, 2010
/s/ Ma Fengqin Ma Fengqin	Director	June 16, 2010
/s/Wenbing Christopher Wang Wenbing Christopher Wang	Director	June 16, 2010
/s/Joseph Levinson Joseph Levinson	Director	June 16, 2010