

Origin Agritech LTD  
Form 20-F  
January 20, 2012

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011

OR

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

OR

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

Commission file number: 000-51576

Origin Agritech Limited  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable  
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

British Virgin Islands  
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

No. 21 Sheng Ming Yuan Road, Changping District, Beijing 102206, China  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares	The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

None

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(Title of Class)

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

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 23,382,812 ordinary shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

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

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

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17  Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

## ORIGIN AGRITECH LIMITED

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## INTRODUCTION

Except where the context otherwise requires and for purposes of this Annual Report only:

o “we,” “us,” “our company,” “our,” the “Company” and “Origin” refer to Origin Agritech Limited and, in the context of describing our operations, also include State Harvest Holdings Limited and the following, which are collectively described in this Annual Report as “our PRC Operating Companies”: Beijing Origin State Harvest Biotechnology Limited, or Origin Biotechnology and its subsidiary Shandong Kunfeng or Origin Kunfeng, Beijing Origin Seed Limited, or Beijing Origin, and its five subsidiaries, Changchun Origin Seed Technology Development Limited, or Changchun Origin, Henan Origin Cotton Technology Development Limited, or Henan Origin, Denong Zhengcheng Seed Limited, or Denong, Jilin Changrong High-tech Seed Limited, or Jilin Changrong and Linze Origin Seed Limited, or Linze Origin, Xinjiang Originbo Seed Limited, or Xinjiang Origin. On July 4, 2011, Jilin Changrong has been liquidated and no longer exists as an entity;

o “last year,” “fiscal year 2011,” “the year ended September 30, 2011” and “the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011” refer to the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, which is the period covered by this Annual Report;

o all references to “Renminbi,” “RMB” or “yuan” are to the legal currency of China; all references to “U.S. dollars,” “dollars,” or “US\$” are to the legal currency of the United States. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding. The translation of Renminbi amounts into United States dollar amounts has been made for the convenience of the reader. Such translation amounts should not be construed as representations that the Renminbi amounts could be readily converted into United States dollar amounts at that rate or any other rate;

- o “China” or “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau;
- o “Hong Kong” refers to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China; and
- o “shares” and “ordinary shares” refer to our ordinary shares, “preferred shares” refers to our preferred shares.

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates, and projections about our company and industry. All statements other than statements of historical fact in this Annual Report are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to” or similar expressions. The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report relate to, among others:

- o our goals and strategies, including how we implement our goals and strategies;
- o our expectations for our future business and product development, business prospects, results of business operations or any seed production operations, and current financial condition;
- o expected changes in our margins and certain costs or expenditures, inclusive of changes in our product costs;
- o our future pricing strategies or pricing policies;



o our ability to successfully anticipate market demand for crop seeds in our market and plan our volume and product mix;

o our ability to fit acquisitions into our growth strategies to generate sufficient value to justify their cost;

o our plans for development of seed or technology internally, including our ability to successfully develop, produce, receive regulatory approval for and distribute proprietary seed products;

o our expectations regarding our need to produce seeds and other biotechnology under licenses from third parties, and production results of our contracted farming production base;

o the future development of agricultural biotechnology as a whole and the impact of genetically modified crop seeds in our industry;

o the scope and impact of the governing and regulatory policies and laws regarding genetically modified seed products in China, and our ability to apply for and receive necessary approvals and to develop, produce, market and distribute genetically modified crop seeds;

o compliance with government registration and regulation, including environmental regulations relating to our seed production and our chemical operations;

o compliance with environmental regulatory standards relating to our chemical products;

o our plans to license or co-develop any seed product or technology;

o our plans regarding any future business combination or business acquisition;

o PRC and other international governmental policies and regulations relating to the crop seed industry;

o our plans to expand our business level or corporate level operations and product offerings;

o the likelihood of recurrence of accounting charges or impairments;

o expected changes in our sources of revenue and income base from our business operations or other sources;

o competition in the crop seed industry in China and other international markets;

o the future development of the crop seed industry in China and other international markets;

o our plans for current staffing requirements, research and development and regional business focus;

o our ability to successfully raise capital to accommodate growing company needs under acceptable terms or acceptable share price and at reasonable cost; and

o the adequacy of our facilities or seed production for our future operations.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our shareholders. However, there may be certain events in the future that we are not able to predict with accuracy or over which we have no control. The risk factors and cautionary language discussed in this Annual Report provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations in these forward-looking statements, including among other things:

- o changing interpretations of generally accepted accounting principles and the adoption or use of international accounting standards in the future;
- o outcomes of PRC and international government reviews, inquiries, investigations and related litigation;
- o continued compliance with the government regulations of the PRC and other governments;
- o legislative and regulatory environments, requirements or changes adversely affecting the businesses in which we and our PRC operating companies are engaged;
  - o fluctuations in the PRC or international customer demand;
- o management of the growth of our business and introduction of genetically modified products and chemical products;
- o timing of approval, production, and market acceptance of new products, inclusive of chemical products and genetically modified products;
  - o general economic conditions in the PRC and worldwide; and
  - o geopolitical events and regulatory changes.

The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report involve various risks, assumptions, and uncertainties. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot be certain that our expectations will materialize. Our actual results could be materially different from and worse than our expectations. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in the risk factors included in this Annual Report.

This Annual Report also contains information relating to the crop seed market and agricultural chemical market in China. The market data includes projections based on a number of assumptions. The crop seed market and agricultural chemical may not grow at the rates we project, or at all. The failure of these markets to grow at the projected rates may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our shares. In addition, the relatively new and rapidly changing nature of the genetically modified crop seed industry subjects any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our markets to significant uncertainties. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data turns out to be incorrect, actual results may differ based on these assumptions.

The forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report relate only to events or information as of the date of the statements. Readers should read these statements in conjunction with the risk factors disclosed in this Annual Report.

All forward-looking statements included herein attributable to us or other parties or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, we undertake no obligations to update these forward-looking



statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

## PART I

## ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not Applicable.

## ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

## ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

## A. Selected financial data.

The following selected consolidated financial information was derived from our fiscal year end consolidated financial statements. The following information should be read in conjunction with those statements and Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects." Our summary consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income data for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and our summary consolidated balance sheet data as of September 30, 2010 and 2011, as set forth below, are derived from, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, which are included in this Annual Report. The summary statement of operations and comprehensive income data the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2008 and the summary balance sheet data as of September 30, 2007, 2008 and 2009, set forth below are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included herein.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP.

(in thousands, except share data)	For the year ended September 30,					
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB      USD	
Consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income data:						
Net revenues	489,379	513,490	592,492	584,860	567,434	89,316
Cost of revenues	(462,852 )	(404,795 )	(392,842 )	(353,587 )	(371,592 )	(58,498 )
Gross profit	26,527	108,695	199,650	231,273	195,842	30,818
Selling and marketing	(57,994 )	(53,203 )	(55,648 )	(52,227 )	(56,831 )	(8,943 )
General and administrative	(92,246 )	(73,355 )	(64,833 )	(78,708 )	(86,747 )	(13,651 )
Research and development	(28,441 )	(24,513 )	(33,473 )	(38,356 )	(44,771 )	(7,045 )
Other income, net	1,312	628	1,991	2,340	5,120	806
Total operating expenses	(177,369 )	(150,443 )	(151,963 )	(166,951 )	(183,229 )	(28,833 )
Income (loss) from operations	(150,842 )	(41,748 )	47,687	64,322	12,613	1,985
Interest income	10,942	5,199	2,036	1,634	1,771	279
Interest expenses	(21,697 )	(36,939 )	(16,784 )	(8,539 )	(1,469 )	(231 )
Loss on repurchase of convertible notes	-	-	(51,101 )	-	-	-

Equity in earnings/ gain on disposal of associated company	(669 )	7,702	4,669	18,253	1,616	254
Loss on liquidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(13,582 )	(2,137 )
Changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives	12,601	20,229	3,300	-	-	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	(149,665 )	(45,557 )	(10,193 )	75,670	949	150
Income benefit (tax)	(49 )	3,995	(11,732 )	(9,319 )	(13,730 )	(2,160 )
Income (loss) before non-controlling interests	(149,616 )	(41,562 )	(21,925 )	66,351	(12,781 )	(2,010 )
Non-controlling interests	(13,584 )	(1,724 )	18,892	17,298	(10,298 )	(1,620 )
Net income (loss)	(163,200 )	(43,286 )	(40,817 )	49,053	(23,079 )	(3,630 )
Income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	(163,200 )	(43,286 )	(40,817 )	49,053	(23,079 )	(3,630 )
Net income (loss) per share:						
Basic	(7.01 )	(1.88 )	(1.77 )	2.12	(1.00 )	(0.16 )
Diluted	(7.01 )	(1.88 )	(1.77 )	2.10	(1.00 )	(0.16 )
Shares used in computation:						
Basic	23,268,062	22,987,270	23,013,692	23,189,464	23,072,895	23,072,895
Diluted	23,268,062	22,987,270	23,013,692	23,337,265	23,072,895	23,072,895

(in thousands)	30-Sep 2007 RMB	30-Sep 2008 RMB	30-Sep 2009 RMB	30-Sep 2010 RMB	30-Sep 2011 RMB	USD
<b>Consolidated balance sheet data:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	162,314	102,263	121,255	299,672	129,942	20,448
Current working capital (2)	294,976	77,966	(33,533 )	67,650	(21,753 )	(3,423 )
Total assets	1,110,983	894,296	824,544	935,011	818,382	128,780
Deferred revenue	23,238	34,848	18,280	23,111	19,812	3,118
Total current liabilities	499,347	487,576	546,822	596,611	532,571	83,805
Total liabilities	765,291	591,048	546,822	606,037	532,571	83,805
Non-controlling interests	48,775	39,224	51,389	57,089	26,774	4,213
Total shareholders' equity	296,917	264,024	226,333	271,885	259,037	40,762

(1) Translation of Renminbi amounts into United States dollar amounts has been made for the convenience of the reader for the year ended September 30, 2011 and has been made at the exchange rate quoted by the closing rate by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China on September 30, 2011 of RMB6.3549 to US\$1.00. Such translation amounts should not be construed as representations that the Renminbi amounts could be readily converted into United States dollar amounts at that rate or any other rate.

(2) Current working capital is the difference between total current assets and total current liabilities.

## Exchange Rate Information

The conversion of Renminbi into U.S. dollars in this Annual Report is based on the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York through December 31, 2008 and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange as of January 1, 2009 with respect to our historical financial statements relating to those time periods. As of December 31, 2008, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discontinued publication of foreign exchange rates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Renminbi as the reporting currency. The translation of Renminbi amounts into United States dollar amounts has been made for the convenience of the reader and has been made at the exchange rate quoted by the closing rate by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China on September 30, 2011 of RMB6.3549 to US\$1.00. Such translation amounts should not be construed as representations that the Renminbi amounts could be readily converted into United States dollar amounts at that rate or any other rate. Unless otherwise noted, for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars in this Annual Report were made at RMB7.4928, RMB6.7899, RMB 6.829, RMB6.7011 and RMB6.3549 per US \$1.00, respectively, which were the prevailing year or period end closing rates for those periods. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. The PRC government imposes controls over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated. These rates are provided solely for your convenience and are not necessarily the exchange rates that we used in this Annual Report or will use in the preparation of our periodic reports or any other information to be provided to you. The source of these rates is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York until December 31, 2008. Starting from January 1, 2009, the source of the rates is the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China, as the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discontinued publication of foreign exchange rates. At September 30, 2011 the closing exchange rate was RMB6.3549 for one U.S. dollar.

	Average (1)	High	Low	Period-end
2007	7.6947	7.9168	7.4928	7.4928
2008	7.0578	7.5158	6.78	6.7899
2009	6.8328	6.8527	6.8201	6.8262
2010	6.812	6.8287	6.6936	6.7011
2011	6.4576	6.6349	6.3165	6.3549
June	6.4778	6.4892	6.4683	6.4716
July	6.4614	6.4748	6.4426	6.4442
August	6.409	6.4451	6.3849	6.8105
September	6.3833	6.3982	6.3549	6.3549
October	6.3566	6.3762	6.3233	6.3233
November	6.3408	6.3587	6.3165	6.3482
December	6.3341	6.3396	6.3297	6.3396

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

B. Capitalization and indebtedness.

Not Applicable

C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds.

Not Applicable.

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D. Risk factors.

Risks relating to our business

If we do not manage our ongoing growth successfully, our growth and chances for profitability may be hindered or impeded.

We continue to be a growth orientated company. We expanded our operations during the last several years, and we plan further expansion with changing and new crop seed, biotechnology, and chemical products and increase and enhancement of our distribution channels and expansion into existing or new markets and new lines of business. Expansion is expected to create significant demands on our corporate administrative, operational and financial personnel and other human resources and on our cash flow needs and the requirement for additional working capital. Our current resources may not be adequate to support further expansion and diversification. These demands and ongoing industry factors such as overproduction or governmental policy changes may hinder our cash flow as our margins and sales may be adversely affected.

We require short-term financing to fund our working capital, especially due to the seasonal nature of our business.

The nature of the agricultural seed production industry involves expenses and revenue cycles that are seasonal in nature. In our fiscal year third quarter, we may face costs that are in excess of our cash flow sources. The advance payments made to our seed producing farmers may exceed the amount of deposits received from our customers, the distributors and end users. The exact timing of these deposit payments is dependent on the Chinese lunar calendar, which varies from one calendar year to the next. As a result, we have customarily relied upon short term bridge loans to cover our expenses pending receipt of cash payment from farmers at the time of seed purchases. Although historically we have had access to sufficient financing to manage our cash flow cycles, we cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain sufficient debt financing on terms that are satisfactory to us to maintain consistent operating results given changing credit conditions worldwide and internal PRC policies. Downgrades in our credit rating, tightening of related credit facilities or financial markets or other limitations on our ability to access short-term financing would increase our interest costs and adversely affect our operating results and operations.

Because of the nature of our business, which has seasonal variation, it is likely that our future financial performance will fluctuate from period to period.

Our operating results likely will fluctuate due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our quarterly and annual revenues and costs and expenses as a percentage of our revenues may be significantly different from our historical rates. Our operating results in future quarters may fall below expectations. The industry in which we operate is seasonal in nature. The sales season of corn, rice, and cotton seed lasts from October to June; the sales season of canola seed lasts from July to September. We generally do not have significant sales revenue from July to September, which results in cyclical changes of our cash flow and operating activities. As a result, if we are unable to generate sufficient working capital from cash flow from operations and working capital facilities, we may encounter liquidity difficulties from the period of July through September, which may harm our operations. The seasonal nature of our business causes our operating results to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. Any unexpected seasonal or other fluctuations could cause the price of our common shares to fall. As a result, you may not rely on comparisons of our quarterly operating results as an indication of our future performance.

In addition, the future achievement and growth of our profits depends on our ability to secure sufficient orders from customers coupled with securing sufficient seed production from the seed production farms. An adverse change in market conditions may have material and adverse effects on our operating results if we cannot adjust our operating and marketing strategy to respond to such changes. Our results of operations may be adversely affected by reduced

orders and profit margins in the event of a slowdown in market demand, constraint on the market supply, an increase in business competition, a decrease in government subsidies to farmers, increased costs, or for other reasons. As such, there is a risk that we will not be able to achieve or maintain profitability or our historical results.



Aged inventory may result in an increase of our expenses and cause operating losses.

Due to the nature of the seed industry, we normally produce seeds according to our annualized production plan at least one entire year before we deliver the seeds to our customers. If our production plan is too aggressive, we could produce more seeds than the market demands resulting in aged seeds. We may decide not to sell the aged seeds as crop seed products, taking into account factors, such as the quality of the seeds and commodity pricing. In that case, the aged inventory may be sold as common feed products at greatly reduced prices. Aged inventory could result in asset impairment risk, in which case we would suffer a loss and incur an increase in our cost of revenue and a decrease in gross profit.

If we are unable to match our production requirement to the demand of our direct customers, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We normally produce seeds according to an annualized production plan based on estimated customer demand that is developed before we sell and deliver crop seeds to distributors, which are our direct customers. Chinese farmers, the end users of our crop seed, generally make purchasing decisions for our products based on market prices, economic and weather conditions and other factors that we and our distributors may not be able to fully or accurately anticipate in advance, which is usually more than one to two years before the sales period. If we fail to accurately estimate the volume and types of products sought by farmers and otherwise adequately manage production amounts, which may also be adversely affected by weather conditions, we may produce more seeds than we are able to sell resulting in excess inventory and aged seeds. On the other hand, if we underestimate demand, we may not be able to satisfy demand for our crop seeds, and thus damage our customer relations and end-user loyalty. Our failure to estimate farmers' future needs and to match our production to the demand of our direct customers may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, inadequate distributor liquidity could affect distributors' ability to pay for our products and, therefore, affect our sales or our ability to collect on our receivables.

The successful development and commercialization of our biotech pipeline products will be necessary for our growth.

We conduct our own research and development efforts for genetically modified seeds, and we have entered into agreements with the Chinese Academy of Science and the China Agricultural Academy of Science in the PRC working on genetic modifications and other biotechnology that give us the right to market the seeds and technologies they develop. We are also seeking other development and marketing arrangements with other entities, in China and elsewhere. There can be no assurance that these efforts will produce improved seed varieties and resistant seeds. Commercial success frequently depends on being the first company to enter a particular market. The length of time and the risk associated with the breeding and biotech pipelines are similar and interlinked because both are required as a package for commercial success in markets where biotech traits are approved for growers. Regulatory requirements affect the development of our biotech products, including the GM crop testing of seeds containing the biotech traits, which could harm our business and results of operations if regulations are not satisfied. The testing procedures can be lengthy and costly, with no guarantee of success. It could have an adverse effect on our operations if our genetically modified products are unable to pass the safety evaluation of genetically modified agricultural organisms.

There has been a worldwide increase in the development and application of genetically modified agricultural products to increase the quality and quantity of crop yields. The production and commercial sale of genetically modified corn and rice seeds only recently has been allowed in China. Therefore, we still will rely primarily upon traditional methods of creating crop seed hybrids to develop new products. As government policies change to allow more genetically modified corn seeds and demand develops for these products, we expect that we will produce more genetically modified products to meet customer demands to the extent we are able. There is a risk that our current steps to respond to the potential competitive threat posed by genetically modified agricultural products, including our research and development activities with respect to genetically modified crop seeds, may not enable us to compete

successfully.

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The potential for uncertainty in the government regulation of genetic technology and genetically modified, or GM, agricultural products could have an adverse effect on our business.

We continue to undertake a transition from a conventional hybrid seed company to an agricultural biotechnology company. However, genetically modified seed products are controversial, and genetic modification has not yet been widely accepted in many regions of the world, including China. Since the Chinese government approved the commercial planting of GM cotton in 1997, the government has only just begun to approve GM crops for commercial cultivation. The relative newness and the potential for uncertainty in the government regulation of genetic technology could have an adverse effect on our business development strategy and our ability to develop new seeds that may provide us with better margins.

The global competition in biotechnology will affect our business.

We believe we are a leader in biotechnology in China since we initiated our own biotechnology research program many years ago and we have built the first internal biotech research center among Chinese companies. However, if and when multinational corporations engaged in the crop seed business expand into the agricultural market in China in the future, they may have a greater portfolio of seed products and more advanced technologies. The major multinational competitors have a long operating history in the research and commercialization of their products, sophisticated marketing capabilities and strong intellectual property estates, all of which may give them competitive advantage over us. Any of these competitive advantages could cause our existing or candidate products to become less competitive or outdated, and adversely affect our product acceptance in the market place and our results of operations.

The degree of public acceptance or perceived public acceptance of our biotechnology products can affect our operations.

Although all of the genetically modified products must go through rigorous testing, some opponents of the technology actively raise public concern about the potential for adverse effects of our products on human or animal health, other plants and the environment. The potential for adventitious presence of commercial biotechnology traits in conventional seed, or in the grain or products produced from conventional or organic crops, is another factor that could affect general public acceptance of these traits. Public concern can affect the timing of, and whether we are able to obtain, government approvals. Even after approvals are granted, public concern may lead to increased regulation or legislation, which could affect our business and operations, and may adversely affect sales of our products to farmers, due to their concerns about available markets for the sale of crops or other products derived from biotechnology.

We are currently dependent on licensed seed products for the majority of our revenues, and if we lose the right to produce and sell licensed seeds, we will lose substantial revenues and suffer substantial losses.

The following table sets forth the amount and percentage of our revenues resulting from licensed hybrid seeds as compared to our internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds for the periods listed:

	Year Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended September 30, 2011	
Revenue resulting from licensed hybrid seeds	\$ 50,513,090	\$ 49,331,898	\$ 52,045,527	
Percentage of our total seed revenue resulting from licensed hybrid seeds	58.22%	58.51%	58.27	%
Revenue resulting from internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds	\$ 36,248,141	\$ 34,982,517	\$ 37,270,373	



	Year Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended September 30, 2011
Percentage of our total seed revenue resulting from internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds	41.78 %	41.49 %	41.73 %

The majority of the seeds that we sell have been developed and produced under our license agreements with the Corn Research Institute Li County, Hebei Province (now Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Development Co., Ltd.) and the Henan Agricultural University, which we collectively refer to as the significant licensors, as set forth in the table below.

	Year Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended September 30, 2011
Revenue resulting from hybrid seeds developed and produced under our license agreements with the significant licensors	\$ 20,378,080	\$ 25,395,082	\$ 33,509,070
Percentage of our total seed revenue resulting from hybrid seeds developed and produced under our license agreements with the significant licensors	23.49%	30.12%	37.52%

If we are not able to develop and produce the licensed seed products or if the current license agreements are terminated or if we are unable to renew some of these license agreements on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we will suffer a substantial loss of our product offerings and consequently our revenues will be substantially limited and our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We have a relatively short operating history and are subject to the risks of any growing enterprise, any one of which could limit our growth and our product and market development.

As an expanding company and one that does not have a long operating history, it is difficult to predict how our businesses will develop over the long term. Accordingly, we face all of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies in the earlier stages of development and expansion, such as:

- o uncertain and continued market acceptance for our product extensions and our services;
- o the evolving nature of the crop seed industry in the PRC, where significant consolidation may occur, leading to the formation of companies which may be better able to compete with us than is currently the case;
- o changing competitive conditions, technological advances or customer preferences could harm sales of our products or services
- o maintaining our competitive position in the PRC and competing with Chinese and international companies, many of which have longer operating histories and greater financial resources than us;
  - o maintaining our current licensing arrangements and entering into new ones to expand our product offerings;
- o continuing to offer commercially successful products to attract and retain a larger base of direct customers and ultimate users;



o retaining access to the farmland we currently use for production of our products and obtaining access to additional farmland for expansion;

o continuing our existing arrangements with production farms that grow our seed products and entering into new arrangements with additional production farms;

o maintaining effective control of our costs and expenses; and

o retaining our management and skilled technical staff and recruiting additional key employees.

If we are not able to meet the challenge of building our businesses and managing our growth, the likely result will be slowed growth, lower margins, additional operational costs and lower income.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued service of an executive officer and key employee, including:

o Dr. Gengchen Han, our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and President.

The loss of the services of one or this key employee would have an adverse effect on us and our PRC operating subsidiaries, as this individual played and continues to play a significant role in developing and executing our overall business plan and maintaining customer relationships and proprietary technology systems. While none of the key personnel is irreplaceable, the loss of the services of any of these individuals would be disruptive to our business. We believe that our overall future success depends in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial and marketing personnel. There is no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel on terms acceptable to them. Inadequate personnel will limit our growth, and will be seen as a detriment to our prospects, leading potentially to a loss in value for investors.

Any diversion of management attention to matters related to acquisitions or any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with integrating acquired operations may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and/or financial condition.

We have completed several acquisitions involving seed and other companies and may complete other acquisitions in the near future. These transactions are designed to contribute to our long-term growth. We must fit such acquisitions into our growth strategies to generate sufficient value to justify their cost. Acquisitions also present other challenges, including geographical coordination, personnel integration and retention of key management personnel, systems integration and the reconciliation of corporate cultures. Those operations could divert management's attention from our business or cause a temporary interruption of or loss of momentum in our business and the loss of key personnel from the acquired companies. In addition, proposed acquisitions which are not consummated will cause us to incur substantial costs, none of which are generally recoverable.

We or our licensors may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which may force us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely against us or our licensors, may materially disrupt our business.

We cannot be certain that our licensed or self-developed proprietary seed or chemical products do not or will not infringe upon intellectual property rights held by third parties. We, or any of our licensors, may become subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others. If we, or any of our licensors, are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be required to pay damages and be enjoined from using such intellectual property, and we may incur new or additional licensing fees if we wish to

continue using the infringing products, or be forced to develop or license alternatives. In addition, we may incur substantial expenses in defending against these third party infringement claims, regardless of their merit.



Efforts to protect our intellectual property rights and to defend against claims against us can increase our costs and will not always succeed. Any failures could adversely affect our sales and results of operations or restrict our ability to conduct our business.

Intellectual property rights are important to our business. We endeavor to obtain and protect our intellectual property rights where our products are produced. However, we may be unable to obtain protection for our intellectual property. Even if protection is obtained, competitors, growers or others in the chain of commerce may raise legal challenges to our rights or illegally infringe on our rights, including through means that may be difficult to prevent, detect or defend. In addition, because of the rapid pace of technological change and the confidentiality of patent applications in some jurisdictions, competitors may be issued patents from applications that were unknown to us prior to issuance. These patents could reduce the value of our commercial or pipeline products or, to the extent they cover key technologies on which we have unknowingly relied, require that we seek to obtain licenses at a financial cost to us or cease using the technology, no matter how valuable the patents may be to our business. We cannot assure you we would be able to obtain such licenses on acceptable terms. Also, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. There is a risk that the outcome of such potential litigation will not be in our favor. Such litigation may be costly and may divert management attention as well as expend other resources which could otherwise have been devoted to our business. An adverse determination in any such litigation will impair our intellectual property rights and may harm our business, prospects and reputation. In addition, we have no insurance coverage against litigation costs and would have to bear all costs arising from such litigation to the extent we are unable to recover such costs from other parties. The occurrence of any of the foregoing may harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Finally, implementation of PRC intellectual property-related laws has historically been lacking, primarily because of ambiguities in the PRC laws and difficulties in enforcement. Accordingly, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries, which increases the risk that we may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property.

Our business will not be able to be profitable if we do not continue to find and market products considered valuable by our customers.

To be profitable, our crop seed and chemical business depends on recurring and sustained reorders by farmers in China. Reorder rates are inherently uncertain due to several factors, many of which are outside our control. These include changing customer preferences, competitive price pressures, failure to develop acceptable new products, development of higher quality products by competitors, weather conditions and general economic conditions.

Our business focus on crop seed development and production does not permit us to spread our business risks among different businesses and, thus, a disruption in our seed production or the industry would harm us more immediately and directly.

Our crop seed business is the principal business activity of the company. Our venture into the chemical business expands our options but without a large amount of business diversity, we will not be able to spread the risk of our operations. Therefore, our business opportunities, revenues and income could be more immediately and directly affected by disruptions from such things as drought and disease or widespread problems affecting the crop seed industry, such as limited farmer credit, payment disruptions or customer rejection of genetically modified crop seeds, among other things. If there is a disruption as described above, our revenues and income will be reduced, and our business operations may have to be scaled back.



We are dependent on revenue from our corn seed products and, therefore, our operating results could be disproportionately and negatively impacted if we are unable to sell a sufficient amount of corn seed at satisfactory margins .

Corn seed represents the principal source of revenue for the company. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, sales of our corn seed products constituted approximately 73.54% of our revenues, as compared to 73.32% for the year ended September 30, 2010. Our dependence on the corn seed market makes us particularly vulnerable to any negative market changes that might occur in this product line. In particular, if demand for our corn seed products generally decreases or if industry supply exceeds demand, prices will be driven downward and our margins will be negatively impacted, which would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to develop and market new products could impact the company's competitive position and have an adverse effect on the company's financial results.

The company's operating results are largely dependent on its ability to renew its pipeline of new products and services and to bring those products and services to market. This ability could be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development such as the inability to identify viable new products, greater than anticipated development costs, technical difficulties, regulatory obstacles, competition, lack of demand, insufficient intellectual property protection, or lack of market acceptance of new products and services. Due to the lengthy development process, technological challenges and intense competition, there can be no assurance that any of the products the company is currently developing, or could begin to develop in the future, will achieve substantial commercial success. Consequently, if we are not able to fund extensive research and development activities and deliver new products to the markets we serve on a timely basis, our growth and operations will be harmed. In addition, sales of the company's new products could replace sales of some of its current products, offsetting the benefit of even a successful product introduction.

If we fail to introduce and commercialize new crop seed and chemical varieties, we will not be able to recover research, development and cover our other costs.

We cannot guarantee the development and performance of new crop seed and chemical varieties, whether licensed or proprietary, or that they will meet our and our customers' expectations. Farmers generally need time to learn about new seed varieties and how to plant and tend them. Their traditional planting experience may make it difficult for them to adapt to the new varieties. The process for new seed and chemical products to gain market recognition and acceptance is long and has uncertainties. If we fail to introduce and commercialize a new seed or chemical variety that meets the demand of farmers in China and to provide the proper education about them to the distributors, farmers and public, we may not be able to generate sufficient sales to cover our costs or generate a financial return on our investment.

One or more of our distributors could engage in activities that are harmful to our brand and to our business.

Our crop seed and chemical products are sold primarily through distributors. The distributors are responsible for ensuring that our products have the appropriate licenses to be sold to farmers in the PRC provinces. If the distributors do not apply for and receive the appropriate licenses, their sales of our products in those provinces may be illegal, and we may be subject to government sanctions, including confiscation of illegal revenues and a fine of between two and three times the amount of such illegal revenues. Unlicensed sales in a province may also cause a delay for our other distributors in receiving a license from the authorities for that province, which could further adversely impact our sales in that province. In addition, distributors may sell our products under another brand that is licensed in a particular province if our product is not licensed there. If our products are sold under another brand, the purchasers will not be aware of our brand name, and we will be unable to cross-market other crop seed varieties or other products

as effectively to these purchasers. Moreover, our ability to provide appropriate customer service to these purchasers will be negatively affected, and we may be unable to develop our local knowledge of the needs of these purchasers and their environment. If any of our distributors sell inferior crop seeds or chemicals produced by other companies under our brand name, our brand and reputation could be harmed, which could make marketing of our branded crop seeds or chemicals more difficult.

As we expand into agricultural chemical products, we will be subject to environmental regulation and regulation relating to the purchase, storing, packaging and distribution of chemicals, which if violated will result in fines or cessation orders, and may have an adverse impact on our expansion and business.

We are expanding into agricultural chemical products, which initially involve the purchase of active pesticide ingredients which we formulate and mix for agricultural use. These products are distributed through our distribution chain. The purchase, storage, packaging and distribution of agricultural chemicals is subject to various regulations, including environmental regulation and permitting requirements. The failure to obtain required licenses or the failure to conduct our business in compliance with applicable laws may result in fines, clean up costs or cessation orders, any of which would have an adverse impact on our expansion into this area of products and may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be exposed to product quality claims, which may cause us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely against us, may cause us to pay significant damage awards.

The performance of our seeds depends on climate, geographical areas, cultivation method, farmers' degree of knowledge and other factors in addition to genetic traits and the quality of our seeds. Natural disasters may also affect the performance of our seeds, particularly when farmers are not able to timely and effectively respond to those disasters. Furthermore, the cultivability of some farmland is deteriorating because of toxic and hazardous materials resulting from farmers' overuse of chemical herbicides and pesticides. These factors generally cause underproduction, but farmers generally attribute underproduction to seed quality. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to our seed quality. The defense of these proceedings and claims can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert efforts and resources of our management personnel. An adverse determination in any such proceeding could subject us to significant liability and damage our market reputation and prevent us from achieving increased sales and market share. Protracted litigation could also result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase of our products.

Our revenues depend on the ability of a large number of small farmers to buy seed for cash because financing for purchases of this size and type is not available; therefore, if a substantial number of our customers become unable to pay for seed, our sales, revenues and operating results will decline.

We have a large and diversified customer base, with no single customer representing more than 1.5% of our revenues. The large customer base provides some protection to us against a loss of revenues due to the inability of a significant number of our customers to pay for seed that has been previously ordered. The unavailability of credit for farmers in the PRC, however, reduces the ability of those farmers to withstand the effects of difficult economic times. The lack of credit could prevent farmers from fulfilling their purchasing commitments to us with the result that we may suffer a lower amount of recognized revenues or our revenues and results of operations may be reduced.

Fluctuations in commodity prices can increase our costs and decrease our sales.

We purchase our seed inventories from production growers at market prices and retain the seed in inventory until it is sold. We also purchase our active ingredients from chemical manufacturers at market prices. These purchases constitute a significant portion of the manufacturing costs for our seeds and chemicals. We use hedging strategies to mitigate the risk of short-term changes in these prices, but we are unable to avoid the risk of medium and long-term changes. Accordingly, increases in commodity prices may negatively affect our cost of goods sold or cause us to increase seed or chemical prices, which could adversely affect our sales. Farmers' incomes are also affected by commodity prices; as a result, commodity prices could have a negative effect on their ability to purchase our products.



Price increases for energy costs and raw materials could have a significant impact on our ability to sustain and grow earnings.

Our production and distribution processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, especially in transportation the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand and other factors beyond the control of the company. Significant variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil and raw materials may affect the company's operating results from period to period though this has not been a factor. When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. The company has taken actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results.

There are difficulties in managing our storage system, which may result in damage to our seeds in storage and, thus, operating losses.

Seed storage entails significant risks, including difficulties in management of moisture, temperature and humidity of storage condition, any failure of which may result in damage to our seeds in storage and, thus, an impairment of our inventory and possible operating losses.

We have limited business insurance coverage in China.

PRC insurance companies do not offer extensive business insurance products. As a result, we have very limited business liability, business disruption insurance, or product liability coverage for our operations in China. We have determined that the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially acceptable terms make it impractical for us to obtain such coverage. Most likely we would bear the effects of any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster resulting in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of our resources, and could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We rely on our network of over 100,000 farmers for the production of our crop seed products of which the vast majority has been operating with us for a long period of time. Although our relationship with those farmers has been stable in the past, there are no assurances that those relationships will remain stable in the future. Instability of this kind could limit the amount of seed products available to us for sale to customers and threaten customer loyalty.

We believe we maintain a favorable relationship with the farmers in our seed production network. In addition, the fact that we rely on a large number of farmers to produce crop seeds means that not one or even several farmers can, acting independently, adversely affect our business. However, events such as a shift in pricing caused by an increase in the value of commodity food crops other than seed crops, increase in land prices or competition could disrupt our chain of supply. Any of these disruptions could limit the supply of seeds that we obtain in any given year, adversely affecting supply and thereby lowering revenues in the subsequent marketing season. Such disruption could also damage our distributor relationships and farmer loyalty to us if we cannot supply the quantity of seed expected by them.

We rely on license and technical service agreements, and there is no assurance that we will be able to renew these agreements.

We have multiple license agreements for designated seed products in relation to exclusive production and marketing within China. Our license agreements with Hubei Province Shiyan Agricultural Sciences Institute was renewed this year until the corn seed isn't produced anymore and Handan Agricultural Academy was terminated on July 1, 2011,

respectively, additionally, we entered agreements with Shijiazhuang Zhuangyuan Technology Development Co., Ltd & Beijing Jinong Seed Co.,Ltd. Origin Biotechnology will provide technical research, production and distribution services to our several subsidiaries. In return, Beijing Origin and the other subsidiaries are required to pay Origin Biotechnology a service fee calculated according to the weight of corn, rice, and cotton seeds sold. The initial term of the technical services agreements is three years and either party has the right to terminate the agreement if it does not desire to renew the provisions thereof at the expiration of the term. There is no guarantee that any of the agreements upon which we or our subsidiaries depend for licensing and technical services will be renewed. Moreover, there is no assurance that any steps we have already taken or might take in the future will ensure the successful renewal of any or all our rights or the granting of further new rights or that the terms of any renewals of our rights would not be significantly less favorable to us than the terms of our current rights under these agreements.



Agreements between our subsidiaries may not reflect terms that would have resulted from arm's length negotiations among unaffiliated third parties.

Agreements between our subsidiaries that have been entered into, including the technical services agreements, by and among Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin, Henan Origin and Origin Biotechnology, may not reflect terms that would have resulted from arm's-length negotiations among unaffiliated third parties. These agreements relate to, among other things, the transfer of intellectual property rights and the provision of technical research, production and distribution services.

If our rights to lease land from farmers were subject to a dispute, or if their legality or validity were challenged, our operations could be disrupted.

PRC law provides for the registration of land ownership and land-use rights and for the issuance of certificates evidencing land ownership or the right to use land. The administrative system for registration of land ownership and land-use rights, however, is not well-developed in rural areas where most of our crop seed production bases are located. As a result, we generally are not able to verify through the land registry system the ownership or land-use rights of the parties from whom we have leased land. Despite our efforts to obtain representations from the farmers that they own the land, possess land-use rights or have the right to sub-contract the land-use right on behalf of the holder of such rights, there is nevertheless a risk that they have not legally and validly granted the right to use the land to us. Moreover, there is a risk that farmers may, in breach of the terms of the applicable leases, enter into leases with other third parties in respect of land-use rights which they have previously granted to us, or that they have not entered into leases with third parties before entering into leases with us.

There is a risk that the legality or validity of our leases will be subject to dispute or challenge in the future. If our leases become subject to a dispute or challenge, our operations on such land, especially our research and development on crop breeding, could be suspended and we could lose our rights to use such land which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the course of preparing our consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting was identified. If we fail to implement, achieve and maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results, and investor confidence and the market price of our shares may be adversely impacted.

We are subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, which requires us to set out a management report containing an assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting in our Annual Report. It also requires an independent registered public accounting firm to attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. We have already taken steps to remediate this identified material weakness.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements for September 30, 2011, a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting was identified, as defined in the standards established by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The material weakness identified primarily related to the Company's personnel did not possess the knowledge in application of related accounting standards in deconsolidation of a subsidiary. The management considered that such material weakness was because of significant change in senior management and personnel in the finance and financial related functions close to the 2011 financial year end.

As of January 2012, the company has already taken steps to remediate the aforementioned material weakness. To remediate the material weakness, we hired additional accounting personnel with sufficient experience in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements and will arrange for regular training sessions on an ongoing basis to our accounting personnel that cover a broad range of accounting and financial reporting topics. However, the material weakness will only be considered remediated when both our hiring and training program demonstrate that the revised internal controls are operational for a period of time and are tested, enabling management to conclude that the controls are operating effectively.

We cannot be certain that this measure will resolve our issue, and, if we fail to timely achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may continue to be unable to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting. Moreover, effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the market price of our ordinary shares. Furthermore, we anticipate that we will incur considerable costs and use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404.

Certain of our credit agreements contain restrictive covenants that may impair our ability to conduct our business.

Certain of our current outstanding credit agreements contain financial and operating covenants that limit our management's discretion with respect to certain business matters. Among other things, these covenants require us to restrict our ability and our subsidiaries' ability to incur additional debt, create liens or other encumbrances, change the nature of our business, pay dividends, sell or otherwise dispose of assets, and merge or consolidate with other entities. Any failure by us or our subsidiaries to comply with these agreements could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

#### Risks relating to our industry

The Chinese agricultural market is highly competitive and our growth and results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to compete effectively.

The agricultural market in China is highly fragmented, largely regional and competitive, and we expect competition to increase and intensify within the sector. We face significant competition in our crop seed business. Our competitors may have greater financial, research and development resources than we have. Competition may also result from consolidation or other market forces within the crop seed industry in China and the privatized crop seed producers that were operated by the local governments in China. Our competitors may be better able to take advantage of industry consolidation and acquisition opportunities than us. The reform and restructuring of the previously state-owned equity in seed enterprises will likely lead to the reallocation of market share in the seed industry, and our competitors may increase their market share by participating in the restructuring of the state-owned seed companies. Privatization will likely mean that these producers will need to develop more efficient and commercially viable business models in order to survive. In addition, the PRC government currently restricts foreign ownership of any domestic seed development and production business to no more than 49%. When and if such restrictions are lifted, multinational corporations engaged in the seed business may expand into the agricultural market in China. These companies have significantly greater financial, technological and other resources than us and may become our major competitors in China. In particular, our industry was affected by a widespread overproduction during 2007. As a result, supply of certain of our products exceeded demand for those products and, as a result, market prices were reduced and our margins and revenues were negatively impacted in 2007 and 2008. However, this was not the case in 2009 and 2010, but similar changes in supply and demand pressure may result in similar trends in 2011, our gross profit margin was slightly reduced in 2011 was mainly caused by the reduction of high gross margin seed of Li Yu16 and the increase in the

price of raw material domestically. If these trends occur, we may be unable to successfully compete in our industry, especially if our competitors can produce and distribute seeds at a lower cost than us. If competition intensifies, our margins may continue to be compressed by more competitive pricing in the short term and may also to be compressed in the long term, and we may lose our market share and experience a negative impact on our margins, revenues and results of operations.

China's commitments to the World Trade Organization may intensify competition.

In connection with its accession to the World Trade Organization, China made many commitments including opening its markets to foreign products, allowing foreign companies to conduct distribution businesses within China, and reducing customs duties. Although the impact of these commitments in our business segment has not been significant to date, foreign manufacturers may begin to manufacture competing seeds, both non-genetically modified and genetically modified and ship their products or establish manufacturing facilities in China. Competition from foreign companies may reduce our current profit margins, and hence our business results may suffer.

Natural or man-made disasters could damage seed production, which would cause us to suffer production losses and material reduction of revenues.

We produce our seeds using a network of over 100,000 farmers who plant the crops and harvest the seeds for use as crop seeds for the next growing season. As a result, the source of supply for our seeds is subject to all of the risks associated with any agricultural enterprise, including natural disasters such as widespread drought, flood, snowstorm, pestilence and plant diseases, and man-made disasters such as environmental contamination. Other man-made incidents may damage our products, such as arson or other acts that may adversely affect our crop seed inventory in the winter storage season. Furthermore, natural or man-made disasters may cause farmers to migrate from the farmland, which would decrease the number of end users of our products. While our use of a large number of farmers provides some protection against a widespread failure of any particular crop, the majority of our seed production farmers are located in Gansu, Sichuan, and Hunan provinces, making them subject to risks that are somewhat local in nature. We have attempted to manage this risk by obligating ourselves to pay the farmers who produce our seeds only for the quantity of seeds that they produce, thus limiting our expenses somewhat. We have also set up a storage system since 2003 attempting to manage this risk. However, in the event of a widespread failure of the crop seed in these areas, we would likely sustain substantial operating losses, due to both the fact that a significant portion of our expenses are fixed overhead and that the loss of a large portion of a crop seed would limit our revenues significantly.

We primarily rely on arrangements with farmers to produce our crop seed products. If we were unable to continue these arrangements or enter into new arrangements with other farmers, our total land acreage devoted to crop seed production would decrease and our growth would be inhibited.

We have access to over 3,800 hectares of farmland in several provinces mainly through contractual arrangements with farmers for seed production. These production agreements to produce crop seeds are typically one year in length, covering one growing season. In the event that prices for other crops increase, these farmers may decide to farm other crops in breach of our seed production agreements with them. If we are unable to find new village collectives willing to produce crop seeds for us, our business and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected. Any of these disruptions could materially and adversely affect our supply of crop seeds and our revenues. Such disruptions could also damage distributor relationships and farmer loyalty if we cannot supply them with the quantities and varieties of seeds that they expect.

Crop seed prices and sales volumes may decrease in any given year with a corresponding reduction in sales, margins and results of operations.

Previously, there have been some elements of instability in seed production in China as a result of the privatization of state crop seed producers and because of the worldwide economic situation. There may be other periods of instability in the future during which commodity prices and sales volumes fluctuate greatly. Commodities can be affected by general economic conditions, weather, disease and aspects of demand such as financing, competition and trade restrictions. Although we follow a branded product strategy to differentiate our products from those of other crop seed producers, the crop seed market continues to behave as a commodity market. As a result, the price that we are able to

demand for our seeds is somewhat dependent on the size of the supply of our seeds and the seeds of other producers. Therefore, the potential exists for fluctuation in supply and, consequently, in price, in our own markets, even in the absence of significant external events that might cause volatility. As a result, the amount of revenue that we receive in any given year is subject to change. Because decisions are made regarding the level of production prior to the time that the volume of orders and the market price for those orders is known, it is possible that we will have too much or not enough product available, each with the attendant impact on revenues, margins and results of operations.

Historically, prices of crop seed products in China have fluctuated due to changes in supply and demand.

The ability of our operations to be profitable is affected by the selling prices of our products. We benchmark the prices of our crop seed products against the prevailing domestic market prices of crop seed products of similar quality and attributes. During the past five years, crop seed products in China have experienced price declines though selling prices have increased in the recent years. If the general prices for such products decline at a faster rate than our cost of sales, our profits will decrease and our ability to generate operating results at historical levels will be adversely affected. This may be caused by any number of circumstances including poor production by the farmer, adverse weather conditions, theft, inventory spoilage, increase in the cost of production either via storage cost, drying cost, purchase cost, or any other such increase in the cost of sales.

We may face increased regulatory risks with respect to our recent expansion into Southeast Asia.

In connection with certain recent acquisition and seed approval activities, including particular investments in rice seed varieties applicable to the soil conditions in the region, we have begun to develop a limited market among farmers in Southeast Asia for our rice hybrid products. We expect to continue to expand our business into Southeast Asia in the future. We may face material financial, business, and legal risks with respect to our expansion into Vietnam given that our business and operating results may be adversely affected by changes in the political and social conditions in Southeast Asia and by changes in local government policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods taxation, among other things.

Technological change in creating seed hybrids could harm our business, causing a shift in business opportunities, market share, and revenues.

For the most part, we rely upon traditional methods of creating crop seed hybrids to develop new products. While these methods are highly effective, there has been an increase in the development of genetically modified agricultural products in an effort to increase the quality and quantity of crop yields, in which we also engage. Genetic technology is controversial, and it has not been widely accepted in many regions of the world, including the PRC. However, as the ability to use genetic modification to produce seeds that are superior to or less costly than those that we produce by traditional methods increases, the threat of competition from this source becomes more realistic. A number of factors that are currently difficult to predict, including a shift in farmer and consumer attitudes regarding the acceptability of genetic technology, affect the extent to which this potential threat could affect our business prospects as we deploy more resources into genetically modified crop seeds.

## Risks relating to our business organization and structure

Three of our PRC operating subsidiaries are controlled subsidiaries through stock consignment agreements rather than by direct ownership of shares, the terms of which may have to be enforced, which would require us to incur extra costs, create uncertainty as to ownership of the operating businesses involved and risk the possible loss of rights.

Under PRC law, foreign entities are not currently permitted to own more than 49% of a seed production company. In order to address those restrictions, Origin, a non-Chinese entity that cannot directly own the shares of our PRC operating subsidiaries, namely, Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin and Henan Origin, will instead hold the right to control such shares in all respects, including voting, dividends, nomination of directors, and corporate management, through stock consignment agreements executed by the owners of the stock of these companies. In addition, if we engage in the sale of genetically modified seed products, then foreign entities are not currently permitted to own any portion of the seed production company. Moreover, if we engage in the research and development of genetically modified seed products, then foreign entities are not currently permitted to own any of the seed production company.

There is the risk, however, that a consigning shareholder will not fulfill its obligations under the stock consignment agreement. In that event, we may need to resort to the PRC courts to have our rights under the applicable agreement enforced. Such enforcement will cause us to incur legal expenses. In addition, while a case is pending there will be uncertainty regarding our rights as to the three PRC operating subsidiaries involved. In addition, a PRC court may decide not to enforce the agreements in whole or in part. To the extent these agreements are neither observed nor enforced as intended, the PRC operating subsidiaries including Denong, which is approximately 97.87% (acquired in portions of 52.21%, 42.42%, 2.99%, and 0.25%) owned by Beijing Origin, will not be controlled by us as intended, which will affect our enterprise value and restrict our ability to obtain the income and other rights of ownership associated with the consigned stock. It may also prevent the consolidation of our financial statements with the PRC operating subsidiaries, which would reduce the reported earnings of the consolidated companies. The uncertainty of ownership may also adversely affect the market value of our ordinary shares.

The joint venture of Xinjiang Origin (the “Company”) was invested by the Beijing Origin Seed Limited (“Beijing Origin”) with paid in capital of RMB100,000 in July 2011, 51% ownership stake of the Company was held by Beijing Origin, which is mainly engaged in the produce, process, package, and sell high quality seed products for the domestic China market. Origin will possess the exclusive joint venture partnership with this local partner in Xinjiang. With the establishment of the Company, the production capability will be enhanced greatly, and these additional sales are incremental to Beijing Origin’s existing sales while possessing the same gross margins.

Whether or not a stock consignment agreement is terminated depends on the consensus of our board and the consignees. Any such termination could result in a possible loss of certain rights or assets held by us without receiving fair value in return.

The stock consignment agreements relating to our control of the stock of our PRC operating subsidiaries (not including Origin Biotechnology) may be terminated or extended after three years upon mutual agreement between us and the consignees. Three of the PRC consignees, Messrs. Han, Yuan and Yang, also serve as our officers and/or directors. These three persons own, in the aggregate, 7,539,785 shares of our ordinary stock, or about 31.57% of our issued and outstanding ordinary stock. Holding this amount of stock will allow these officers to control or greatly influence the selection of directors and matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including voting to terminate the stock consignment agreements.

There are corporate protections in place designed to protect our interests, such as an independent board of directors, an audit committee comprised of independent directors that must approve insider transactions, a code of conduct requiring fair dealing with the company, and the British Virgin Islands statutory provision that a disposition of more

than 50% of the assets of a company must be approved by a majority of the shareholders. Moreover, if consigned stock is transferred to us as provided in the stock consignment agreements when the restrictions under PRC law are lifted, that stock will no longer be subject to the stock consignment agreements, and the termination of the stock consignment agreements would then have no effect on the ownership of that stock. However, if the stock consignment agreements are terminated, then we would lose our rights with respect to the consigned stock and the profits from the issuing corporation. Such a loss would impair the value of the company and would reduce our ability to generate revenue.



Our senior executive officer has entered into an employment agreement with us which provide that he may be entitled to certain rights upon a change of control.

Dr. Gengchan Han, our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President has entered into an employment agreement which provides that he may terminate his employment with us as a result of a change of control. A change of control includes if any person other than us and/or any our officers or directors as of the date of the employment agreement acquires our securities other than from the executive or his affiliates (in one or more transactions), having 51% or more of the total voting power of all of our securities then outstanding. If the executive terminates his employment agreement due to a change of control, we must continue to pay the executive all payments, compensation and benefits pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement upon the earlier of two years from the date of termination or through the term of the employment agreement. The employment agreement has a term of three years commencing on January 1, 2009.

Mr. Liang Yuan, President, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and Director has informed Origin of his intention to resign from his current position as President and Chief Executive Officer for personal reasons effective immediately. Dr. Gengchen Han, Chairman of Origin, will assume the role of CEO. As Origin is moving from traditional hybrid seed business to high-entry-barrier biotech GMO, we will also take this opportunity to transition to a professional management team for future business operation.

#### Risks relating to doing business in China

If we do not comply with PRC regulations, we may not be able to operate our business or we may be fined, both of which would adversely affect our business, operations and revenues.

The PRC has many regulations relating to the seed business and businesses involved in chemicals that could be considered pollutants, including obtaining and maintaining operating licenses and permits. Seed products must be licensed and undergo a stringent review process before they may be sold in the PRC. Environmental regulation is equally as extensive with licensing and other compliance requirements. We believe we currently have all the necessary licenses for our business, and that we are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. If we are not in compliance, we may be fined or lose the ability to sell a particular seed or operate our business altogether. If the fines are substantial or if our ability to sell or operate is withdrawn, this will result in additional costs or the loss of revenues and could prevent us from continuing as an operating business.

If we do not comply with applicable government regulations, we may be prohibited from continuing some or all of our operations, resulting in a reduction of growth and ultimately market share due to loss of competitive position.

The majority of our revenue depends on receiving approval from the PRC government to market new seed hybrids that we are developing and will develop. In addition, there may be circumstances under which the governmental approvals granted are subject to change without substantial advance notice, and it is possible that we could fail to obtain the approvals that we require to expand our business as we intend to do. The failure to obtain or to maintain such approvals would limit the number and quality of products that we would be able to offer. This reduction in product offerings would cause a reduction in the growth previously experienced and over time would result in the loss of market share from the competitive pressures of seeds developed by others that would likely be better than our products.

The technical services agreements between Origin Biotechnology and the other three operating subsidiaries may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities for transfer pricing adjustments.

We could face adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that our technical service agreements between Origin Biotechnology and the other PRC operating subsidiaries, namely, Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin and Henan Origin, were not entered into based on arm's length negotiations. If the PRC tax authorities determine that these agreements were not entered into on an arm's length basis, they may adjust our income and expenses for PRC tax purposes in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could result in a reduction, for PRC tax purposes, of deductions recorded by the three PRC operating subsidiaries, which could adversely affect us by:

o increasing the PRC operating subsidiaries' tax liability without reducing Origin Biotechnology's tax liability, which could further result in late payment fees and other penalties to our PRC operating subsidiaries for under-paid taxes;  
or

o limiting Origin Biotechnology's ability to maintain preferential tax treatment and government financial incentives, which, if the transfer pricing adjustment is significant, could result in Origin Biotechnology failing to qualify for those preferential tax treatments and government financial incentives.

As a result, any transfer pricing adjustment could have an adverse impact on our financial condition.

Deficient railway transportation capacity in China, particularly in the Northwestern area, may result in the increase of our transportation-related costs and thus adversely affect our business.

Our seeds are transported throughout China each year by railway, which we believe is currently the most cost-efficient means. Much of our production is in the Northwest region of China. With economic development throughout China, we believe the Chinese rails system, and in particular the Northwest railway, may not be able to provide sufficient capacity over time, at reasonable rates. As our volume of freight increases year by year, the seeds may have to be transported by other means if the railway cannot guarantee to carry the increasingly larger volume of freight. We may experience higher rail rates or the higher transportation costs of trucking our products. In such event, the production costs will increase correspondingly with the increase in transportation costs, which may adversely affect our business.

Our business benefits from certain PRC government subsidies. Expiration of, or changes to, these incentives could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

The PRC government has in recent years reduced taxes and increased subsidies and other support across the agricultural industry. For instance, the government subsidizes farmers for their seed purchases, and has increased spending on rural infrastructure. Sales of agricultural products from producers to intermediaries or to farmers are exempt from PRC value-added tax. The discontinuance of preferential treatments granted by the Chinese government to the seed industry, could adversely affect our earnings.

In addition, subsidy policies may have an adverse effect on our ability to market our products. Farmers can buy crop seeds designated as "high-quality" at subsidized prices, but the designation of seeds as "high-quality" is at the discretion of the local government, companies owned by the local government and local private seed companies. It is possible that this policy could result in preferential treatment for local seed producers, with locally produced seeds being designated as "high-quality" while ours are not designated as such. If such preferential treatment were to occur, the price for our seeds to farmers in those provinces would be higher than the subsidized local seeds, and our sales in that province could suffer, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

The discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments currently available to our PRC subsidiaries could materially increase our tax liabilities.

Prior to January 1, 2008, under applicable PRC tax laws, companies established in China were generally subject to a state and local enterprise income tax, or EIT, at rates of 30% and 3%, respectively. In addition, an enterprise qualified as a "high and new technology enterprise," including agricultural companies, located in certain specified high-tech zones was entitled to a preferential state EIT rate of 15% and could enjoy an exemption from the state EIT for the first three years since its establishment and a 50% reduction of the state EIT for the succeeding three years. The qualification of a "high and new technology enterprise" was subject to an annual or biennial evaluation by the relevant government authority in China. Beijing Origin entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% as a new technology company. As of July 4, 2011 Jilin Changrong has been liquidated and no longer exists as an entity.



In 2007, the National People's Congress, enacted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New EIT Law, and in December 2007, the State Council promulgated the implementing rules of the EIT Law, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. The EIT Law significantly curtails tax incentives granted to foreign-invested enterprises under the previous tax law. The EIT Law, however, (i) reduces the top rate of enterprise income tax to 25%, (ii) permits companies to continue to enjoy their existing tax incentives, subject to certain transitional phase-out rules, and (iii) introduces new tax incentives, subject to various qualification criteria. Under the phase-out rules, enterprises established before the promulgation date of the EIT Law and which were granted preferential EIT treatment under the then effective tax laws or regulations may continue to enjoy their tax holidays until their expiration and will gradually transition to the uniform 25% EIT rate over a five-year transition period. In addition, the new technology enterprise qualification of our PRC subsidiaries is subject to a biennial re-assessment by the relevant PRC government authority. In the event the preferential tax treatment for our PRC subsidiaries is discontinued, the affected entity will become subject to the standard PRC enterprise income tax rate. There is no assurance that the local tax authorities will not, in the future, change their position and discontinue any of our preferential tax treatments, potentially with retroactive effect. The discontinuation of any of our preferential tax treatments could materially increase our tax obligations.

Under China's Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a "resident enterprise" of China. Such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders.

Under the current Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of China with "de facto management bodies" within China is considered a "resident enterprise," meaning that it can be treated in a manner similar to a Chinese enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes. The implementing rules of the EIT Law define de facto management as "substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties" of the enterprise. However, it is unclear how tax authorities will determine tax residency based on the facts of each case. If the PRC tax authorities determine that our British Virgin Islands holding company is a "resident enterprise" for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, we may be subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide taxable income as well as PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations. Second, under the EIT Law and its implementing rules dividends paid to holding companies outside of China which are "resident enterprises will be subject to a 10% withholding tax. It is possible that future guidance issued with respect to the new "resident enterprise" classification could be applied to our British Virgin Islands sub-holding company with similar consequences. Therefore, any dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to a 10% withholding obligation.

In addition to the uncertainty in how the new "resident enterprise" classification could apply, it is also possible that the rules may change in the future, possibly with retroactive effect.

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC, including its policy of reforming its economic system, could have an adverse effect on the growth of private businesses in the PRC such as ours.

Since the late 1970's, the PRC has been reforming its economic system and changing from a planned economy based on governmental dictates and priorities to one that uses market forces to influence deployment of economic resources, labor and capital and to determine business endeavors. We cannot predict whether or not the government will continue to encourage economic liberalization and further release its control over the economy and encourage private enterprise. We also cannot predict the timing or extent of future economic reforms that may be proposed. Any re-imposition of planned economy regulation or similar kinds of restrictions could reduce the freedom of private businesses to operate in a profitable manner, restrict inflows of capital or stifle investor willingness to participate in the PRC economy. To the extent we need additional capital; any restrictions on foreign ownership, foreign investment and repatriation of profits will hamper our ability to find capital outside of the PRC.



A return to profit repatriation controls may limit our ability to pay dividends and expand our business, and may reduce the attractiveness of investing in PRC business opportunities.

PRC law allows enterprises owned by foreign investors to remit their profits, dividends and bonuses earned in the PRC to other countries, and the remittance does not require prior approval by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. SAFE regulations require extensive documentation and reporting, some of which is burdensome and slows payments. If there is a return to payment restrictions and reporting, the ability of a PRC company to attract investors will be reduced.

Also, our investors may not be able to obtain the benefits of the profits of the business generated in the PRC for other reasons. Relevant PRC laws and regulations permit payment of dividends only from accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Each of our subsidiaries and our affiliated entities in China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital, and to further set aside a portion of its after-tax profits to fund the employee welfare fund at the discretion of the shareholders' meeting or the board. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements we currently have in place in a manner that would materially and adversely affect our subsidiary's ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiary and our affiliated entity to distribute dividends or other payments to us could materially limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

Pursuant to PRC enterprise income tax law, dividends payable by a foreign-invested enterprise, or FIE, including Origin Biotechnology to its foreign investors are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. No such treaty currently exists with the British Virgin Islands or the United States. Prior to 2008, dividend payments to foreign investors made by FIEs were exempted from PRC withholding tax.

Any fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Because our earnings and cash from operations are denominated in Renminbi, as the reporting currency, fluctuations in exchange rates between U.S. dollars and Renminbi will affect our balance sheet and earnings per share when stated in U.S. dollars. The translation of Renminbi amounts into United States dollar amounts has been made for the convenience of the reader. Such translation amounts should not be construed as representations that the Renminbi amounts could be readily converted into United States dollar amounts at that rate or any other rate. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results when reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations. The source of these rates is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York until December 31, 2008. Starting from January 1, 2009, the source of rates is from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China as the Federal Bank of New York discontinued publication of foreign exchange rates. Effective from July 21, 2005, the Renminbi is no longer pegged solely to the U.S. dollar. Instead, it is pegged to a basket of currencies determined by the People's Bank of China. The Renminbi may be revalued further against the US dollar or other currencies or the Renminbi may be permitted to enter into a full or limited free float, which may result in an appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar or other currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange rate will affect the relative value of any dividend we issue which will be exchanged into U.S. dollars, the value of any U.S. dollar denominated investments we make in the future and any earnings on such investments.

There are government regulations that limit or prohibit foreign investment in the PRC, which may restrict our growth.

Notwithstanding the general restriction on foreign investment in the seed industry in the PRC, our corporate structure currently enables us to receive foreign investment. Our continued ability to receive foreign investment may be important to our ability to continue to expand our business rapidly and to manage that expansion effectively. We cannot be certain that a change in the regulations allowing us to receive foreign investment will not occur. In the event of such a change, our plan to expand our business could be disrupted.



Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively.

Substantially all our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. We may need to convert a portion of our revenues into other currencies to meet our foreign currency obligations, including, among others, payment of dividends declared, if any, in respect of our ordinary shares. Under China's existing foreign exchange regulations, the PRC Operating Companies may not pay dividends in foreign currencies, without prior approval from SAFE, unless they comply with certain procedural requirements. The PRC government may also take measures in the future to restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions.

Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of PRC governmental authorities, including the SAFE. If the PRC Operating Companies borrow in foreign currency from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with the SAFE, and if we finance the PRC Operating Companies by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts. These limitations could adversely affect the ability of the PRC Operating Companies to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, which could harm our ability to fund our operations or cause us to seek additional financing on terms that may not be favorable.

PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may increase the administrative burden we face and create regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activity. Failure by our shareholders who are PRC residents to make any required applications and filings pursuant to such regulations may prevent us from being able to distribute profits, if any, and could expose us and our PRC resident shareholders to liability under PRC law.

SAFE promulgated regulations that require registration with local SAFE offices in connection with direct or indirect offshore investment by PRC residents, including PRC individual residents and PRC corporate entities. These regulations apply to our shareholders who are PRC residents and also apply to our prior and future offshore acquisitions. In particular, the SAFE regulations require PRC residents to file with competent SAFE offices information about offshore companies in which they have directly or indirectly invested and to make follow-up filings in connection with certain material transactions involving such offshore companies, such as increases or decreases in investment amount, transfers or exchanges of shares, mergers or divisions, long-term equity or debt investments, or external guarantees or other material events that do not involve return investment.

The SAFE regulations required prior registration of direct or indirect investments previously made by PRC residents in offshore companies. If a PRC resident with a direct or indirect stake in an offshore parent company fails to make the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of such offshore parent company may be prohibited from making distributions of profit to the offshore parent and from paying the offshore parent proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation in respect of the PRC subsidiaries. Further, failure to comply with various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for foreign exchange evasion.

We believe our major shareholders who are PRC residents, or whose shares are beneficially owned by PRC residents, have completed foreign exchange registration with the local foreign exchange bureau according to these SAFE regulations. However, with these regulations there is uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of the new regulations with other approval requirements, it is unclear how the regulations, and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We cannot assure you that all of our shareholders who are PRC residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by the regulations or other related legislation. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to receive any required approvals or make any required registrations may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our PRC

subsidiary to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure. As a result, our business operations and our ability to distribute a dividend to you could be adversely affected.

The PRC legal system has inherent uncertainties that could limit the legal protections available to you.

Nearly all of our assets and all of our operations are in the PRC. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but are not binding on subsequent cases and have limited precedential value. Since 1979, the PRC legislative bodies have promulgated laws and regulations dealing with such economic matters as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. However, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their non-binding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. The laws in the PRC differ from the laws in the United States and may afford less protection to our non-PRC shareholders.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing foreign judgments or bringing original actions in the PRC based on United States judgments against us, our subsidiaries, officers and directors.

We are incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and our PRC operating subsidiaries are formed under PRC law. Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC. In addition, most of our directors and executive officers reside within the PRC, and substantially all of the assets of these persons are located within the PRC. It may not be possible to affect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside the PRC upon our directors, or executive officers and experts, including effecting service of process with respect to matters arising under United States federal securities laws or applicable state securities laws. The PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States and many other countries. As a result, recognition and enforcement in the PRC of judgments of a court in the United States or many other jurisdictions in relation to any matter, including securities laws, may be difficult or impossible. Furthermore, an original action may be brought in the PRC against our assets and our subsidiaries, our directors and executive officers and experts only if the actions are not required to be arbitrated by PRC law and only if the facts alleged in the complaint give rise to a cause of action under PRC law. In connection with any such original action, a PRC court may award civil liability, including monetary damages.

#### Risk relating to tax matters

We may be subject to contingent tax liabilities.

On December 20, 2004, Chardan China Acquisition Corp., or Chardan, entered into a stock purchase agreement with State Harvest, and all the shareholders of State Harvest for Chardan's acquisition of State Harvest. In connection with the acquisition, Chardan formed its wholly-owned subsidiary, Origin Agritech. On November 8, 2005, Chardan merged with and into Origin Agritech for the purpose of re-domestication out of the United States. The re-domestication merger was achieved by a one-for-one exchange of all the outstanding common stock of Chardan for ordinary common shares of Origin Agritech, and the assumption of all the rights and obligations of Chardan by Origin Agritech. Immediately after the re-domestication merger, Origin Agritech acquired all the common equity of State Harvest by the issuance of shares and payments of cash consideration to the shareholders of State Harvest or their designee. We may be subject to contingent tax liabilities in connection with the above share exchange transaction. As of September 30, 2011, such contingent tax liabilities could be within the range of RMB39.06 million to RMB64.22 million. We do not expect to incur tax liabilities at the high end of the range based on the annual assessment.

In 2009, we began a fresh review of the contingent tax position by requesting and receiving alternate U.S. tax counsel on this matter. On September 23, 2010, the Company filed a revised 2005 tax return to the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS in a way to rectify the previously filed tax return regarding this tax liability. The IRS has not responded to the tax filing either directly or with any paperwork as of the date of this filing. While the timeline for the IRS to question on the tax return is generally three years, this matter may take a prolonged period of time to resolve depending on the return time from IRS and the necessity of future appeals or re-evaluation.



We may become a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. holders.

Depending upon the value of our shares and the composition of our assets and income over time, we could be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, by the IRS, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we were classified as a PFIC in any taxable year in which you hold our shares and you are a U.S. investor, you would generally be taxed at higher ordinary income rates, rather than lower capital gain rates, when you dispose of those shares at a gain in a later year, even if we are not a PFIC in that year. In addition, a portion of the tax imposed on your gain would be increased by an interest charge. Moreover, if we were classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, you would not be able to benefit from any preferential tax rate with respect to any dividend distribution that you may receive from us in that year or any later year. Finally, you would also be subject to special U.S. tax reporting requirements.

Based on our understanding and current assessment, we believe that we were not a PFIC for the taxable year 2011. However, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the taxable year and/or later taxable years, as PFIC status is re-tested each year and depends on the facts in such year. For example, we would be a PFIC for the taxable year 2011 if the sum of our average market capitalization, which is our share price multiplied by the total number of our outstanding shares, and our liabilities over that taxable year is not more than twice the value of our cash, cash equivalents, and other assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. We could also be a PFIC for any taxable year if the gross income that we and our subsidiaries earn from passive investments is substantial in comparison with the gross income from our business operations. While we will continue to examine our PFIC status, we cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for any future taxable year.

#### Risks related to our shares

Voting control by executive officers, directors and other of our affiliates may limit investors' ability to influence the outcome of director elections and other matters requiring shareholder approval.

Three of our executive officer and directors, Messrs. Han, Yang and Yuan, own approximately 34.8% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares. These three major shareholders may maintain significant control over the outcome of some corporate transactions or other matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, including the election of directors and the approval of other business transactions. This level of ownership could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control or discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could have an adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares or prevent shareholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their ordinary shares. In addition, if these major shareholders choose to dispose of a material portion of our ordinary shares they hold, the prevailing market price of our securities may decline.

Certain provisions in our organizational documents may discourage our acquisition by a third party, which could limit your opportunity to sell your shares at a premium.

Our memorandum and articles of association include provisions that could limit the ability of others to acquire control of us. Under those provisions, our board of directors has the power to issue preferred shares with such rights attaching to them as they decide and this power could be used in a manner that would delay, defer or prevent a change of control of us. These provisions could have the effect of depriving you of the opportunity to sell your shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to acquire control of us in a tender offer or similar transactions.



We qualify as a foreign private issuer and, as a result, are subject to reduced requirements with respect to the reporting of financial statements and other material events to our shareholders and the SEC.

As a foreign private issuer, we are obligated to file an Annual Report with audited financial statements and Form 6-K reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, at such times as we release information to the public either voluntarily or pursuant to the laws of the British Virgin Islands or the PRC. Therefore, the regularity of financial and other information will be less than would be applicable to a domestic United States registered company under the rules and regulations of the SEC. Investors may not receive information on a timely basis, which could increase their risk of investment in us.

Because we are a foreign private issuer, we have elected to follow British Virgin Islands law in connection with compliance under the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, which restrict the application of the NASDAQ corporate governance requirements.

The NASDAQ Marketplace Rules permit foreign private issuers to elect not to be governed by all the corporate governance rules. We have elected to avail ourselves of the exemption provided by NASDAQ, and we have elected to be governed by only the British Virgin Island laws and the terms of our memorandum and articles, which for example do not require us to hold an annual meeting each year. Consequently, investors may not have the ability to express their opinion on our business and the actions of directors through the voting process. In other respects, we do follow the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, such as having a nominations and compensation committee, but these are voluntary and may be eliminated at any time.

Leverage and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flows.

We currently have short-term borrowings of approximately US\$3.15 million. The degree to which we are leveraged could, among other things:

- o require us to dedicate a portion of our near term cash flows from operations and other capital resources to debt service;
- o make it difficult for us to obtain necessary financing in the future for working capital, acquisitions or other purposes on favorable terms, if at all;
- o make us more vulnerable to industry downturns and competitive pressures; and
- o limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to changes in, our business.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations will depend upon our future performance, which will be subject to financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control.

Future sales by us or our existing shareholders could depress the market price of our ordinary shares.

If we or our existing shareholders sell a large number of shares of our ordinary stock, or if we sell additional securities that are convertible into ordinary stock, the market price of our ordinary stock could decline significantly. Further, even the perception in the public market that we or our existing shareholders might sell shares of ordinary stock could depress the market price of our ordinary stock.

#### ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and development of the company.

Origin was first incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on February 10, 2005, and is governed by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004, or BCA, by re-registration on July 10, 2006.



Chardan China Acquisition Corp., the predecessor of Origin, was a blank check company organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on December 5, 2003. Chardan was formed for the purpose of effecting a business combination with companies having operations based in China and significant growth potential. Initially, Chardan's efforts were limited to organizational activities, completion of its initial public offering and the evaluation of possible business combination opportunities.

On December 20, 2004, Chardan entered into a stock purchase agreement, or the Stock Purchase Agreement, with State Harvest, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on October 6, 2004, and all the shareholders of State Harvest. On February 10, 2005, Chardan formed a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, under the name "Origin Agritech Limited" to effect a stock acquisition of State Harvest. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Stock Purchase Agreement, Chardan merged into Origin for the purpose of re-domestication out of the United States, and immediately thereafter, Origin acquired all of the issued and outstanding stock of State Harvest, which acquisition included four controlled affiliated operating companies, namely, Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin, Henan Origin and Origin Biotechnology. These four controlled operating companies are organized under the laws of the PRC.

On December 5, 2005, Origin commenced redemption of outstanding callable warrants that had been assumed in the transaction with Chardan. The warrants were exercisable into ordinary shares of Origin at \$5.00 per warrant. Approximately 8,043,752 of the 8,050,000 warrants were exercised through the redemption date of January 9, 2006, and the balance of the outstanding warrants was paid \$0.01 per warrant and all the warrants were extinguished. The gross proceeds received upon exercise of the warrants were approximately \$40 million, of which \$15 million was used to satisfy the outstanding obligations of Origin to the shareholders of State Harvest under the Stock Purchase Agreement, and the remainder used as working capital and for other corporate purposes. After the redemption of the warrants, Origin had approximately 23,472,910 ordinary shares issued.

On June 26, 2007, our common shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market; our common shares had been listed on the Nasdaq Global Market from November 8, 2005 to June 25, 2007.

On July 25, 2007, we entered into a Notes Purchase Agreement with Citadel Equity Fund Ltd. or Citadel. Pursuant to the Notes Purchase Agreement, Citadel purchased \$40 million in principal amount of 1% guaranteed senior secured convertible notes, or the notes, issued by us. These notes have been retired by redemption with a final payment in December 2009 of \$17.2 million. None of these notes were converted into common shares.

As part of our efforts to expand our operations, we have made the following investments and acquisitions:

- o on January 24, 2006, Beijing Origin and Jilin Jinong Hi-tech Limited jointly established Jilin Changrong, with Beijing Origin holding 34.77% of Jilin Changrong. On April 11, 2007, Beijing Origin acquired an additional 9.18% equity interest in Jilin Changrong for RMB22.04 million (US\$2.94 million). On December 15, 2009, Beijing Origin acquired an additional 10% stake in Jilin Changrong for RMB24.00 million (US\$3.58 million) bringing Beijing Origin's total direct ownership to 53.95% and our combined direct and indirect ownership to 61.66%. Jilin Changrong engages in the research, development, production, sale and distribution of hybrid corn in the northeast region of China; On July 4, 2011, Jilin Changrong has been liquidated and no longer exists as an entity. Origin will continue to hold 23% of the Jinong Hi-tech.

- o on January 24, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired a 52.21% controlling interest in Denong. On October 8, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired an additional 42.42% equity interest in Denong, and together with a 2.99% equity interest acquired on December 25, 2006, with a 0.25% equity interest acquired on January 20, 2010 bringing its total ownership to approximately 97.87%, for which it paid total consideration of approximately RMB54.76 million (US\$7.31 million). Denong is a developer, producer and marketer of hybrid rice, cotton, corn and canola, principally in the

southwest region of China; and

On October 19, 2006, Beijing Origin acquired a 19% interest in Biocentury, a leading company engaged in GM cotton research, seed production, and marketing in China, for RMB16.7 million (US\$2.23 million). After acquiring a 7% interest in 2004 and an 8% interest in 2005, Beijing Origin now holds 34% of Biocentury. On May 27, 2010, Beijing Origin divested a 34% interest in Biocentury, for RMB60.0 million (US\$8.95 million).

- On June 12, 2010, Origin Biotechnology acquired a 80% interest in Shandong Kunfeng, a company engaged in agricultural chemical production and marketing in China, for RMB14.96 million (US\$2.23 million).
- In May 2011, Origin entered into a licensing agreement for GMO trait development to develop high-yielding corn varieties incorporating the glyphosate-resistant and Bt- traits of our products, which are protected by patents issued in the PRC and the United States.
- In July 2011, Origin Agritech Limited acquired a 51% interest in Xinjiang Origin, a company engaged in producing, processing, packaging and selling high quality seed products in China for RMB100 million (USD15.74million), paid in capital RMB 40million (USD\$6.29million) as of September 30, 2011.

Our principal executive offices are located at No. 21 Sheng Ming Yuan Road, Changping District, Beijing 102206, China, and our telephone number is (86-10) 5890-7588.

Since 2005, our capital expenditures consisted primarily of construction and purchase of plant and equipment. The table below sets forth our capital expenditures for the periods shown:

For the year ended September 30, 2008 RMB	For the year ended September 30, 2009 RMB	For the year ended September 30, 2010 RMB	For the year ended September 30, 2011 RMB
19.66 million (US\$2.90 million)	RMB18.80 million (US\$2.75 million)	15.84 million (US\$2.58 million)	51.66 million (US\$8.13 million)

## B. Business overview.

### Overview

We are the leading, technology-focused crop seed company serving mainland China. As of June 2010, we added branded agricultural chemicals to our product line. We have sought to broaden our usage and penetration of our innovative plant breeding techniques, modern biotechnology, and innovative information and research management to develop and deliver high-yield seeds to the Chinese farming customer base. Our goal is to lead the industry by providing farmers with unique enabling technology and services, producing and protecting higher crop yields. Our activities include the specialization in the research and development, production, and sales and marketing of crop seeds (corn, rice, cotton, and canola) throughout the PRC. We have pursued genetically modified research, and in November 2009, we received notification of the Bio-Safety Certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture as a final approval for commercial use of the world's first genetically modified phytase corn. This is the first genetically modified corn seed product in China. We are also actively pursuing the approval of other GM seed products including glyphosate resistant corn and bacillus thuringiensis, or BT, Corn. Our focus remains in the production of higher quality seed products, whether proprietary or licensed.

The following table sets forth the amount and percentage of our revenues resulting from licensed hybrid seeds as compared to our internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds for the periods listed:



	Year Ended September 30, 2008	Year Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended September 30, 2011
Revenue resulting from licensed hybrid seeds	US\$52,023,150	US\$50,513,090	US\$49,331,898	US\$52,045,527
Percentage of our total seed revenue resulting from licensed hybrid seeds	68.79 %	58.22 %	58.51 %	58.27 %
Revenue resulting from internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds	US\$23,603,275	US\$36,248,141	US\$34,928,517	US\$37,270,373
Percentage of our total seed revenue resulting from internally developed proprietary hybrid seeds	31.21 %	41.78 %	41.49 %	41.73 %

Our sales offices are spread throughout the entire mainland China region including central, northern, and southern regions of China. We continue to develop our sales and marketing team of 230 employees located in 12 sales offices. Our nationwide distribution network covers most parts of China. Our distributors sell our products to retailers who in turn sell to farmers, who are end-users of our products. We currently provide branded products and technical support to farmers in 30 of China's 34 provinces.

During the last several years, we continued to develop our established plant genetic engineering technology platforms, including transforming herbicide tolerance, insect resistance, nitrogen efficiency, and drought stress tolerance traits into corn inbred lines. Of note, we made significant strides in developing our exclusive insect resistance and phytase product, respectively. In November 2009, we received the Chinese government approval for commercial use of genetically modified phytase corn. We continue to seek to further effectively utilize modern biotechnology in China and hope to further expand beyond China in the future.

We plan to use China's emerging technology base to take advantage of operations within China. In particular, from time to time we enter and further develop cooperative agreements with publicly funded research institutes in China. In exchange for providing funding to these institutes, we receive rights, which are frequently exclusive rights, to market any seeds developed by these institutes. When a seed is ready to be marketed, we negotiate with the institute to establish an arrangement by which we are permitted to sell the newly developed seeds in exchange for the payment of certain fees to the institute. We believe that these cooperative ventures allow us to access new products without expending substantial costs for our own research and development.

Our business model draws from existing and new technologies by utilizing both conventional breeding and advances in biotechnology. We aim to build upon our current hybrid base where we have accumulated parental seeds with advantageous traits optimized to local soil conditions. We have roughly 100 total products, both licensed and proprietary, in the market. We began to develop our own proprietary hybrid seed varieties in 1998, and, as of September 2011, we have 25 proprietary corn seed products, 19 proprietary rice seed products, 7 proprietary cotton seed products and 1 proprietary canola seed products that are in commercial production and distribution. Currently, we have 10 breeding stations and employ 125 full time research personnel.

Over the past year, the number of corn, cotton, rice and canola varieties we have sold (both licensed and proprietary) has increased slightly. The following table illustrates the change in the number of the seed varieties we sold over the past four years.

## Varieties of Seed Products:

Year	Varieties of Seed Products					Total
	Corn	Cotton	Rice	Canola		
2008	47	16	57	15		135
2009	46	13	53	7		119
2010	45	10	55	7		117
2011	45	12	57	11		125

The following table illustrates the total revenues for each of our seed varieties:

Year	Revenues*			
	Corn RMB	Cotton RMB	Rice RMB	Canola RMB
Year ended September 30, 2008	364,843,855	16,663,187	106,636,187	24,855,519
Year ended September 30, 2009	414,625,462	9,917,053	125,134,572	42,747,377
Year ended September 30, 2010	428,863,503	11,996,313	84,211,605	38,515,030
Year ended September 30, 2011	419,467,551	18,899,783	91,778,481	16,833,211

\* Substantially all of our revenues are derived from sales in China.

## Research and Development

Developments in the science of genetics have allowed seed producers to create entirely new species of corn, rice and cotton, rather than merely new varieties, as has historically been the case. Compared with conventional varieties, the obvious advantages of these new species, known as GM varieties, are higher yield, better quality and increased disease-resistance and herbicide tolerance. Farmers plant GM varieties to save time and cost, while also reducing field labor. GM corn, soybean and cotton have been widely used in the United States and many other countries to guard against insect damage and to increase yields. Since receiving Chinese government approval in 1997, cotton that has been genetically modified to guard against damage from borer insects is now widely planted and accepted in China. The Chinese market has widely accepted GM cotton and the PRC Ministry of Agriculture has approved GM corn and rice seed as well. We believe that GM food crop seeds increasingly will be approved by the PRC government for production and sale and will be accepted in the Chinese market over time.

Utilizing our existing hybrid seed product line, we seek to further increase crop yield and produce higher quality seeds with the addition of GM traits. We commenced our own biotechnology research program in 2000 with a goal of having technology in place to produce GM products when demand for these products is sufficiently high. In 2005, we built an internal research and development center in China for GM crop seeds, which we believe was the first such facility to be utilized by a Chinese crop seed company. We have been successful in marketing genetically modified BT cotton varieties in China and plan to continue to develop other new seed varieties. Our key focus remains on biotechnology which has been accelerated significantly. We currently employ people who are primarily engaged in genetic transformation, molecular biomarker testing and genetic mapping activities. Our development efforts go beyond our internal biotechnology center, as this unit serves as a central hub to connect with other research facilities throughout China. We are collaborating with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University and China Academy of Agriculture Science in the field of biotechnology. These co-operations help enhance our research capabilities and will help enable us to develop and commercialize our products. We have established several plant genetic engineering technology platforms, which incorporate increased herbicide tolerance, insect resistance, nitrogen efficiency, and drought stress tolerance traits into corn inbred lines. The GM traits and products we are working on now include increased herbicide tolerance, insect resistance, nitrogen efficiency, and drought stress tolerance in

corn We also developed phytase GM corn, which has become the first GM corn product to be approved for commercial production and sales in China. Notwithstanding our obtaining the first government approval for a GM corn product, there can be no assurance given that GM products generally will be approved in China, and we expect that the introduction and acceptance of GM products will be cautious.

In addition to biotechnology, our internal research and development also invests considerable effort in the conventional breeding of hybrid crop seed. Currently, we have 10 breeding stations and employ 125 full time research personnel in this area. We strive to maintain our position as a quality producer of advanced products by budgeting approximately 8% of our gross revenues (based on the prior year's results) for research and development. Historically, because of the increase in our gross revenues, the actual amount spent in any year has generally been around 3% of gross revenues in that year. Because our sales last year were lower than expected, our actual amount exceeded 5%. The table below shows the amount we have spent on research and development for the following periods, as an absolute monetary amount.

For the year ended September 30, 2008		For the year ended September 30, 2009		For the year ended September 30, 2010		For the year ended September 30 2011	
RMB		RMB		RMB		RMB	
RMB	24,512,551	RMB	33,473,117	RMB	38,355,325	RMB	44,771,289
US	(3,610,149 )	US	(4,901,613 )	US	(5,723,825 )	US	(7,045,160 )

### Commercial Production

Once approval for distribution of a new seed is obtained from both national and provincial regulatory bodies, a producer of that seed must commence commercial development of the seed variety. We produce our hybrid seeds by contracting with local farmers in China to whom we provide parental seeds and technical support. Currently, we have 271 production personnel and seed conditioning plants located in Gansu, Jilin, Henan, Sichuan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Inner Mongolia and Beijing with our main production facilities in Gansu. These production centers work to supply these parental seeds to our producer-farmers. At present, we have over 51,000 corn seed farmers and in excess of 38,000 rice seed farmers producing seeds for us, each of whom plants, grows and harvests the hybrid to produce seeds for commercial distribution in the following season. This network of local farmers who produce our seeds is an important element of our strategy to produce an increasing number of products with consistent quality. We are the first Chinese seed company to gain ISO9001-2000 certification by the China Certification Center for Quality Mark. We maintain a strict seed quality control system and we have sufficient processing capability and advanced equipment to allow us to operate efficiently and maintain a high quality of seed products. By employing these practices, we have achieved product quality on par with that of our foreign competitors and that is consistently well received by our customers.

According to the sales plan we develop for each year, before the growing season, we choose the planting area according to the trait of the seed variety, and enter into a seed booking production agreements with the local farmers. Under the agreement, we provide the producer-farmers with the parental seed, as well as the technical support in the course of farming. After the growing season, we purchase the seeds that meet our quality specifications from the farmers.

### National Marketing and Distribution

We have our own sales organization consisting of 230 employees who oversee all aspects of our distribution and retail sale network and promote our sales within the distribution chain. In addition, these individuals provide high-level technical service to our end customers.

We have established a nationwide distribution network with over 3,800 first-level direct distributors and over 65,000 second-level distributors and retailers, who receive our products through first level dealers. These distributors sell our products to retailers and the retailers sell them to the farmers who are our end consumers. This distribution network covers almost all the provinces of the PRC, excluding only Qinghai and Tibet, and allows us to effectively distribute to roughly 200 million farms throughout China.





The terms of our distributor agreements provide for territorial exclusivity for a distributor on a designated product, usually on a county-wide basis. To enforce exclusivity and monitor product locations, we assign a code to each distributor and mark all packaging sent to the distributor with this code. Careful monitoring of territorial integrity and enforcement of contractual penalties, which may include termination of distribution rights and cancellation of discounts on prices, provides stability and profitability within the distribution network and aims to provide quality services and product availability. We enjoy a positive reputation with our distributors for our implementation and enforcement of this exclusive distribution system. Distributors buy our seeds at a wholesale price established by us and are required to make payments to us prior to delivery. Distributors that place orders and that make deposits on orders for sales to be made the following year at least two months prior to delivery are generally offered a discount. At the end of the annual sales season, we set a discounted final sales price. The discounted final sales price results from the fact that the PRC government sets the price for agricultural commodities after we have sold our seeds to distributors. Seed prices fluctuate with agricultural commodity prices. This correlation is particularly strong for seeds that can be consumed as food and grown as seeds, such as corn. For example, if the price for corn for consumption increases, the price for corn seeds will increase as well. Once the PRC government has set the price for agricultural commodities, we negotiate with distributors the final price for our seeds which reflects the price the distributors sold our seeds to farmers and includes any season discount we may offer to such distributors. If the final price is lower than the preliminary price previously offered by us, we will return the difference to our distributors. Although the final price could technically be higher than the preliminary price, we have never experienced such a result. As a result of our discount policy, we cannot set the final price of our seeds to distributors prior to the end of their selling season to farmers. Selling seasons vary among distributors from region to region and from year to year, and generally start in October and end in June of the following year for most of our products. We deliver our products and receive payments on a relatively predictable schedule. First, we request and generally receive a cash deposit, followed by a further pre-payment of the expected sales price. Then, we deliver products to our customers and receive confirmation of delivery. Finally, we set the final sales price of our delivered products to a customer based on the total volume of product delivered to that customer.

The specific terms of the distributor agreements vary depending on negotiations and the nature of the distributor and its prospective territory. There usually is an initial payment made by the distributors to the Company for the distribution right which is applied in whole or in part to future orders, depending upon compliance with the terms of the agreement. The agreement also delineates pricing adherence requirements and permissible discounting sales, territory, ordering and supply obligations, returns, market support and other regular business terms and dispute resolution provisions. No one distributor accounts for more than 1.28% of our sales.

On an annual basis, our sales team assists distributors in writing monthly sales plans. These sales plans are then submitted to us 30 days prior to the required seed delivery dates. Every year during the harvest season, we invite farmers and others in the seed distribution chain to attend production demonstrations in cooperation with local villages and seed distributors. At these demonstrations, our teams show their hybrid seeds, explain planting techniques, discuss industry best practices and disseminate promotional materials. These marketing and production demonstrations help create new demand, not only in each village where demonstrations are held, but also in nearby villages, for both the current season and for succeeding years.

Our technical service department has a 24-hour toll-free telephone number available for our producer-farmers and distributors, through which they can obtain solutions to specific technical problems. In addition, customers can report issues of seed piracy. If on-site help is required, we generally dispatch a technical assistant to arrive on location within 48 hours of a call. We also enlist the help of our distributors to provide help and advice to farmers. We believe that our focus on customer service and technical support have helped us to build brand identity and loyalty and have contributed to our total sales volume.



We publish a seasonal newspaper, “Technology and Service,” with a distribution to about thirty million farmers, which addresses technical issues, shares success stories and further promotes the Origin brand. Origin maintains a database of over 15,000,000 farmers to track buying habits and contact information.

Product and technical service brochures are provided throughout the distribution network and have proved to be a valuable tool in promoting the sale of our crop seed products and the recognition of the Origin brand. Our slogan, “When buying seed, quality is paramount — trust Origin,” appears on all promotional material, helping to build the brand in all the local markets.

Four years ago, three of our existing rice hybrids were approved to be sold in Vietnam. The approval process in Vietnam is a two year process. We began exporting products across the border at the end of year 2007 in small quantities. As Vietnam shares a border with China, we are able to use standard transportation, such as trucks, and deliver our products to selected distributors through an agent. We are also currently exploring sales channels to other countries in Southeast Asia and the Middle East and we will continue to expand the market in Vietnam.

### Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property includes trademarks and patents relating to our seed products. All of the intellectual property has been registered for IP protection in China (or is the subject of a pending application), and is used in connection with our seed products packaging, production and distribution. Although we do not require our distributors to pay any license fee for the seed products, the value of the intellectual property has been reflected in selling price directly. Our intellectual property is crucial to our business, and bears directly on our ability to generate revenues.

We currently have four Chinese patents registered with the State Intellectual Property Office of China. One of the patents relating to the method of producing hybrid corn seed is jointly owned by Henan Agriculture University and Beijing Origin.

In addition, we currently have eighty Chinese trademarks registered with the Trademark Office of China’s State Administration for Industry and Commerce, including fifty-three trademarks owned by Shandong Kunfeng Biochemical Limited. Also, we have applied for thirty-five additional trademarks, and the applications have been accepted and are now being reviewed by the Trademark Office of China’s State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

The following table lists our self-developed proprietary seed products that have been approved by the national variety authorization committee or provincial variety authorization committee

No.	Name of Variety	Name of Seed Product
1	AoTian 8210	Corn
2	Ao Yu 1	Corn
3	Ao Yu 20	Corn
4	Ao Yu 2	Corn
5	Ao Yu 3007	Corn
6	Ao Yu 3101	Corn
7	Ao Yu 3102	Corn
8	Ao Yu 3111	Corn
9	Ao Yu 3118	Corn
10	Ao Yu 3202	Corn
11	Ao Yu 3206	Corn
12	Ao Yu 7	Corn
13	Ao Yu 28	Corn
14	Ao Yu 4	Corn
15	Ao Yu 5102	Corn
16	Ao Yu 5	Corn
17	Ji Dan262	Corn
18	Ji Dan29	Corn
19	Ji Dan413	Corn
20	Ao Yu 12	Corn
21	Ji Si 8	Corn
22	Ao Yu 21	Corn
23	Yu Ao 6	Corn
24	Ao Yu 3214	Corn
25	Ao Yu 3628	Corn
26	Gang You 99-14	Rice
27	Nei Xiang You 9	Rice
28	Shan You 456	Rice
29	Liang You 456	Rice
30	De Xiang Zao 4	Rice
31	De Nong 108	Rice
32	De Nong 88	Rice
33	De Liang You 9	Rice
34	Fei You 463	Rice
35	Zhong 9 You 1254	Rice
36	De E Liang You 1	Rice
37	Zheng Cheng 456	Rice
38	De You 1254	Rice
39	Zhu Liang You4290	Rice
40	Nei Xiang You 18	Rice
41	Zhong You 463	Rice
42	Fei You 98	Rice
43	Zhong You 4202	Rice
44	Zhu Liang You 312	Rice
45	De You 13	Canola
46	Ao Mian 16	Cotton
47	De Mian 206F1	Cotton

48	Ao Mian 28	Cotton
49	Ao Mian 6	Cotton
50	Ao Mian 618	Cotton
51	Ao Mian 8	Cotton
52	Ao Mian 9	Cotton

With our research, breeding system and management, as of September 2011, we have 25 proprietary corn seed products, 19 proprietary rice seed products, 7 proprietary cotton seed products and 1 proprietary canola seed products that are in commercial production and distribution. Although representing only a minority of our revenues historically, we expect that an increasing portion of our revenues in future years will be derived from our proprietary seeds as opposed to seeds produced under licenses from third parties.

#### Licensed Seed Products

In addition to the development of our own proprietary seeds, we have licenses to distribute seeds developed by independent research and development institutions which have no commercialization ability or distribution channels of their own. Currently, we have licenses to distribute twenty varieties of corn seed, five varieties of cotton seed, thirty eight varieties of rice seed and ten varieties of canola seed. Although substantially all of our historical revenues were derived from the sale of licensed hybrid seeds, the impact of our proprietary seeds has increased in recent years. In the 2008 and 2009 fiscal years, approximately 69.0% and 58.22% respectively of our revenues resulted from sales of licensed seeds, while in the fiscal years 2010 and 2011, that figure had decreased to 58.51% and 58.27%, respectively.

Under a typical license agreement, one of our PRC Operating Companies will obtain a license for a designated product for exclusive production and marketing within China. The license fees vary in their method of determination, but generally they are either a percentage of revenues from the sale of the variety or a flat fee arrangement. None of our license agreements results in a payment in excess of 1% of our revenues. Beijing Origin has these types of agreements with China Academy of Sciences Microbiology Institute, Liyu in Hebei Province, Henan Puyang Agricultural Academy, Tieling Agricultural Academy, Liaoning Benxi Agricultural Academy, Sichuang Agricultural Academy, Corn Research Institution of Beijing Agricultural Forestry Academy, Huafeng Seed Limited, Liaocheng Huafeng Corn Breeding Research Institution, Food Corn Research Institution of Yunnan Agricultural Academy, Henan Agriculture University, Hubei Province Shiyan Agricultural Sciences Institute, Shandong Cotton Research Center, China Rice Research Institution, among others. These agreements generally have no fixed term or termination date. The agreements may be terminated for breach by either party. We may terminate the agreements at any time, in effect, by not producing seeds there under, without penalty.

We have joint development agreements with the Liyu under which we and Liyu are coordinating to develop several varieties of corn seeds. Under these agreements, we have developed and produced seven varieties of corn seeds, which together have represented a substantial amount of sales in each fiscal year since 2005 as illustrated in the following chart for the three fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

Varieties of Corn Seeds	2009 Sales		2010 Sales		2011 Sales	
LinAo1	3.79	%	3.96	%	4.41	%
AoYu 17	1.11	%	0.82	%	0.90	%
Liyu 16	12.99	%	14.76	%	16.81	%
AoYu 19	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%
Liyu 26	0.30	%	0.57	%	0.38	%
Liyu 35	8.42	%	10.58	%	12.81	%
Liyu 37	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.38	%
Total	26.61	%	30.69	%	35.69	%

We have exclusive rights to produce and market the seeds developed under the agreements until the agreements are terminated, and Liyu has agreed that it will not develop any derivative hybrids from these seeds. Moreover, Liyu will pay the government fees to protect our exclusive rights. The agreement has no termination date, hence it continues until the parties jointly agree to terminate or a party breaches the agreement.

In addition to the exclusive license agreements set forth above, we also have non-exclusive license agreements. The non-exclusive license fees tend to be lower than the typical exclusive license fees. Those licensors that lack production ability or distribution channels of their own grant us the right to produce, distribute and propagate the covered variety of seeds, provide us with technical materials and instructions, supervise seed quality and evaluate growing areas. We are responsible for undertaking all the propagation costs and maintaining quality standards. So far, Beijing Origin has entered into these types of agreements with Henan Agriculture University for YuYu 22, Hebei Province (now Shijiazhuang Liyu Technology Development Co., Ltd.) for Li Yu 37, Liaocheng Huafeng Maize Breeding Research Institution for Feng Liao 008 and Handan Academy of Agricultural Sciences for Ao Mian 885 and Ao Mian 802. The agreements may be terminated for breach by either party. We may terminate the agreements at any time by not producing seeds there under, without penalty.

With regards to the licensed GM varieties, we have entered into a strategy cooperation agreement with the China Academy of Agriculture Science, or CAAS, to work on biotechnology research and development. That agreement gives us the right to produce and sell the GM crop varieties that are developed in connection with this arrangement, subject to our obligation to reimburse certain of CAAS' expenses.

Except what was discussed immediately above, no other licensed seed product represented more than 10% of our sales in the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2010, and 2011. In addition, except as disclosed above, no one licensor is responsible for a seed product or group of seed products that represents more than 1% of our revenues during the same periods.

#### The Chinese Crop Seed Market

The Chinese agricultural sector is primarily made up of small, family-oriented farms. Increasingly, corn is becoming an important crop in China because it has a number of uses, including the use as livestock feed, source of industrial products and a source of fuel in the form of ethanol. In addition, rice is an important human food crop, cotton is an important industrial crop and canola is used to produce cooking oil.

The Chinese agricultural seed industry is fragmented, with the corn seed market in particular being served by approximately 5,000 small, local seed suppliers. Most of these seed companies were established in the 1960s and 1970s by local county governments to address Chinese central government agricultural initiatives. They were designed at the time to provide service and support to local farmers. These local seed providers usually sell varieties of agricultural seeds that have been grown in their respective locales for years.

Improved seed products have been generally available in China through large multinational suppliers, the largest being Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., or Pioneer, Monsanto Company, or Monsanto, and Syngenta AG, or Syngenta, each of which established operations in China more than a decade ago.

Our business strategy focuses on meeting the needs of small Chinese farmers and includes the following elements:

- (i) producing and distributing high-quality seed products, initially under third-party licenses and, over time, increasingly internally developed proprietary seeds, to deliver superior value to our distributor-customers and their farmer-customers;





- (ii) devising a process for obtaining regulatory approvals for new crop seeds (a Chinese legal requirement) that is efficient and effective;
- (iii) establishing a broad network of producer-farmers in several regions to participate in the seed development process and to produce approved crop seeds for commercial distribution;
- (iv) creating an effective distribution system using a relatively small network of primary distributors, only one in each county with exclusive territories, with which we can deal directly and efficiently which, in turn, develop their own secondary distribution network to reach out directly to the consumer- farmers. This distribution network is not only a means for securing and fulfilling orders, but acts as a conduit for our marketing and technical support activities;
- (v) relying on a number of marketing activities to retain existing customers and attract new ones. These marketing activities include:
  - a demonstration program that provides technical assistance to customers regarding the correct seed choice and proper cultivation methods;
  - a database of over 15 million customers that we use to keep repeat sales at a high level, an important component of revenue growth; and
- (vi) delivering service and technical support to customers throughout the growing season for its products. End-user customers can contact us through a dedicated call center that handles up to 1,000 calls per day. Field service representatives are dispatched within 48 hours of a customer's request for help.

The average lifespan of a typical product in our industry is five to seven years. After this period, the product begins to lose potency and develops material genetic weaknesses that make the product significantly less attractive in the marketplace. New hybrids are approved every year and the speed at which technology changes is driven by the amount of high quality hybrids produced in the local region for the local seed type. One product may dominate a particular region for a three to five year time period, and then dominance may shift depending on the available seeds for the local soil types.

## Competition

We face competition at three primary levels, including other private Chinese companies, smaller local seed companies, and large multinational hybrid and GM seed producers. Currently, we believe that we can compete effectively with each of these competitors and that we can continue to do so in the future. Each of these groups of competitors is discussed in turn below.

### Larger Domestic Seed Companies.

Historically, we relied primarily on standard hybridizing techniques to produce our improved seed varieties for the Chinese marketplace. However, we recognized that genetically modified crop seeds will gain wide acceptance in China, and for that reason we began a biotech seed development program that relies on genetic modifications to improve the quality of seeds and their yields. As a result, we believe we are in a position to compete in the genetically modified portion of the seed market.

While there are six seed companies that control roughly 25% of the corn seed market of China, we believe we may possess the most competitive technology base, including the capability to develop and commercialize genetically

modified seeds. However, there is little disclosed information in this regard, and as a result internal research pipelines remain unclear. Much of the genetically-modified product research remains at the academic levels. The majority of the largest crop seed companies have been in existence for considerably longer periods of time than we have, and though they have sophisticated breeding techniques, are somewhat entrenched in their ways. Some of these larger entities are evolved state owned enterprises. We compete within this group on the basis of our consistent product quality, brand identity, customer and technical support, enforcement of our intellectual property rights and a pipeline of proprietary products.

#### Smaller Local Seed Companies.

The local seed companies in China are the legacy of the centrally planned agricultural economy that was predominant in China until recently. Most of these were affiliated with county governments, which played a role in determining what crops would be grown and by whom. As was often the case with planned economies, these extensions of the bureaucracy had no profit motive, and no incentive to improve efficiencies, increase sales or innovate with new products. Market expansion was limited by the tight geographic boundaries within which they were designed to operate.

The majority of these local companies lack the scale and the resources to compete with us in a number of ways. They lack access to the improved, proprietary hybrids. For the most part they do not have effective marketing, advertising, technical support or customer service operations. The majority of our recent growth has come from acquiring customers from these operations. We believe that the existing trend will continue, and that eventually some of these smaller, local distributors can be integrated into our distribution network.

Multinational Seed Companies. At the opposite end of the competitive spectrum from the local seed companies are the large multinational companies, including Pioneer, Monsanto, and Syngenta. These companies present a formidable competitive threat from the standpoint of their financial resources, the high quality of their seed products, and biotechnological capabilities. However, the unique aspects of the Chinese crop seed market, which distinguish it from the market in Western countries, have proven a significant barrier to entry for these very large companies, even though they have come to the market through joint ventures formed with existing Chinese seed companies.

The principal difference between the Chinese and Western markets is that in China a large number of low volume sales are made to local farmers, while in the West, relatively few sales of very large volumes make up the majority of product sales. As a result, success in China depends on marketing and distributing effectively to a very large number of small customers. Relatively few Chinese companies have achieved any degree of success in doing so, and the international competitors, despite several years of trying, have not succeeded to any meaningful degree.

These multinationals rely heavily on GM seed products. Our market research indicates that most of the superior products that the multinationals have to offer are genetically modified. GM seed products have only begun to be accepted in China, and the extent of this acceptance is not yet determinable. To date, phytase corn and Bt Rice are the only genetically modified major food crop seed products that have received approval for sale in China.

Should GM seed products become approved by the government on a larger scale and begin to gain broader acceptance in the market, as we expect will occur in the future, the large biotech companies would become more serious competitors. However, they will also continue to face numerous obstacles in competing with us, including the significant lead time associated with obtaining approval of a new seed (usually at least six years) and the need to establish effective sales, marketing and distribution networks to manage the large volume of small purchases that is characteristic of the Chinese market.

In our agricultural chemical business, which is currently only a small portion of our revenues, we face competition from a large number of small and large chemical companies, which are both domestic and international in their business. In some instances, these companies have substantial resources, including large production capabilities, brand awareness, and financial resources. We plan to compete based on our established reputation in the crop seed business and deploying our extensive distribution network and relationship with our distribution participants and the farmers who are our ultimate users of our seed products.



## Government Regulation

We operate our business mainly in China under a legal regime that consists, at the national level, of the State Council, which is the highest authority of the executive branch of the PRC central government, and several ministries and agencies under its leadership, including:

- o the Ministry of Agriculture and its local authorities;
- o the Ministry of Commerce and its local authorities;
- o SAFE and its local authorities;
- o the State Administration of Industry and Commerce and its local authorities; and
- o the State Environmental Protection Administration; and
- o the State Administration of Taxation, and the Local Taxation Bureau.

The following sets forth a summary of significant regulations or requirements that affect our business activities in China and our shareholders' right to receive dividends and other distributions from us.

## Seed Law and Other Relevant Regulations

Participation in the crop seed business is a highly regulated activity in the PRC. In July 2000, China enacted its Seed Law, which became effective on December 1, 2000. The Seed Law was revised in August 2004. The Seed Law sets forth provisions concerning the development, government approval, production, and distribution of crop seeds. Various provinces have enacted regulations to implement the Seed Law.

Under the Seed Law, for a company to engage in the seed business, it must obtain two licenses. One is the production license, which is issued at the provincial level, entitling the holder to engage in seed production in that province. The production license specifies the types of seeds that may be produced, the location of the production of the seeds, and the term of the production license. The second is a license to distribute seeds. Generally, a distribution license is issued by the government at the county level or above. A seed company must obtain a provincial-level license to distribute major crop seeds in that province. In addition, a national level license is necessary for a seed company to distribute seeds nationwide. Among other standards, the amount of the licensee's registered capital determines if the distribution license is issued at the national or local level, along the following lines:

o to obtain a national distribution license, the licensee must have a registered capital of at least RMB30 million (approximately US\$4,418,327);

o to obtain a provincial license to distribute hybrid seed varieties, the licensee must have a registered capital of at least RMB5 million (approximately US\$736,388); and

o to obtain a provincial license to distribute non-hybrid seed varieties, the licensee must have a registered capital of at least RMB1 million (approximately US\$147,278).

A separate license is required to import and export seeds. To obtain this license, the applicant must have a minimum registered capital of RMB10 million (approximately US\$1,472,776).

We have a national distribution license, which entitles us to sell approved crop seeds in any province in the PRC without the need for any provincial licenses.

In addition to the license(s) needed to engage in the seed production and distribution business, each seed must undergo a stringent regulatory review before it may be sold in China. A seed production company cannot receive a license to engage in seed production, regardless of the level of its registered capital, until it has secured rights to an approved seed product.

The testing of seeds for approval can be conducted at the provincial level or the national level. However, seeds that have been approved at the provincial level can only be distributed in the province in which the approval was issued. An approval at the national level means the approved seed can be distributed nationwide.

The procedure for provincial examination and approval requires the applicant to:

- o submit the application to the provincial variety authorization committee;

o undergo two growing seasons of monitored growth in at least five different locations in the province. Seeds submitted for testing are planted together with control seeds, which is typically the most popular seed with farmers in the testing locations. Only seeds that have an increased yield of 8% or higher versus the control seeds and that rank in the top six among all seeds then being tested are cleared to proceed to the second year of testing, during which the results of the initial test season must be confirmed; and

o go through one successful growing season of trial production, also in at least five different locations. If successful, a provincial examination certificate is granted and a public announcement is made.

The procedure for national examination and approval requires the applicant to:

- o submit the application to the national variety authorization committee;

o complete two growing seasons of monitored production in at least five different locations. Only seeds that have 8% or higher yield compared to control seeds and that also rank in the top six among all seeds being tested in that cycle can proceed to the second year of testing; and

- o complete one successful growing season of trial production in at least five different locations.

Seeds developed outside of China must also follow the above procedures before they can be distributed in China.

The ability to process an application for approval is an important element of success, especially in view of the long timeframe associated with obtaining approval after the seed has been developed. Failures and delays in getting the approvals on a timely basis can seriously disrupt the planning that is critical to successful commercial production. A minimum of six years - three to obtain approval and three to develop the first crop of seed for commercial distribution - is required to bring a seed to market after it has been developed. Because of our extensive network of seed-producing farmers, we have consistently been able to bring a new product to market in the minimum time. Other seed companies often take an additional season or more to bring an approved product to market. This loss of an entire growing season can be a significant disadvantage.

#### Genetically Modified Organisms Safety Regulations

GM products are controversial in China, and, to date, very few have been approved. There are public concerns regarding the potential for adverse effects of GM products on human health. In May 2001, the State Council of China enacted the Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Safety Regulation. The Ministry of Agriculture enacted the Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Safety Assessment Approach which became effective in July 1996 and



was revised in March 2002. These enactments set forth provisions concerning the classification, testing, safety evaluation and identification of GM crop seeds.

Considering the degree of risk faced by humans, animals, plants, micro-organisms and the ecological environment, agricultural genetically modified organisms are divided into the following four levels:

Safety level I: no danger;

Safety level II: low danger;

Safety level III: moderately dangerous;

Safety level IV: highly dangerous.

Agricultural genetically modified organisms testing shall generally go through three stages including the intermediate test, environmental release and production test. When finished with the production test, the company can apply for the certificate of agricultural genetically modified organisms safety.

Due to the fact that we are engaged in the GM seed business in China, we must comply with the Seed Law as well as the GM regulations described above.

#### The Chinese Agricultural Chemical Market

According to China's National Bureau of Statistics, 2.37 million tons of agricultural chemicals (including active ingredients and formulations) were produced last year, up 19.3% year over year. China's agricultural chemical industry is estimated at a total industrial production value of RMB132.03 billion, up 4.4% year on year, with total market sales value of RMB128.04 billion, up 5.4%. As a recent trend, the regulations of the Chinese chemical industry have eliminated the production and sales of the more toxic and harmful insecticides formulations and increased the production of environmentally friendly, water-based insecticides to promote efficient and safe forms of new formulations of chemicals. The Chinese central government has focused on the increase of direct investment in agriculture along with the increase of subsidies to agriculture and agricultural materials which may raise purchase prices of crops in the following years. These policies should encourage more of the farming population base to purchase more fertilizers and pesticides.

#### Environmental Protection and Chemical Regulation

China has been strengthening its laws and regulations in respect of environmental protection. There is an increasing body of law that governs air, water and other forms of pollution, and the laws apply to all persons and entities in China. The State Council, the State Environmental Protection Administration and other central ministries, governmental organizations and local governments have issued rules and regulations under the authority of the various applicable statutes. Generally, China follows the principal that the polluter or potential polluter must pay to be engaged in the regulated activities, and therefore, a company conducting business involving pollutants and the storage and discharge of pollutants, must obtain required licenses and pay various governmental fees for their activities in addition to following the legal requirements for the safe production, storage and use of hazardous chemicals. Sources of pollutants are subject to on site inspection and legal liability.

According to the provisions of "Pesticide Management Regulations", "Implementation of Pesticide Management Regulations" and "Pesticide Production Management Practices," Pesticide registration system and production permit system are performed in China. To be qualified to sell pesticide, the company must hold "pesticide product registration card" issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, and "industrial production permit" issued by the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine or "Approval Certificate for pesticide production" issued by the Ministry of Information Industry. In addition, pesticide products also need to be clearly marked "product performance standards." Kunfeng is operating 38 pesticide products, which all own the qualification certificates mentioned above. Also, there are 6 varieties which are applying for the qualification certificates.



To date, the cost of compliance with the regulation related to the agricultural business has not been material. Improper usage by the consumer base, inclusive of spillages of Origin product by the distributor or end farmer may occur and may cause financial and reputational damage.

#### Foreign Ownership Restrictions

Currently, China restricts foreign ownership of businesses in the seed industry. FIEs engaged in the breeding of new varieties, development, production, marketing, distribution and sale of food crop seeds is limited to 49% pursuant to the Regulation on the Approval and Registration of Foreign Investment Enterprises in Agricultural Seed Industry (effective on September 8, 1997) and The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (effective on December 1, 2007).

In addition to the restrictions in the conventional seed business, China forbids FIEs from engaging in the development and production of genetically modified corn seed pursuant to the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue distributed by Ministry of Commerce of China in 2007. Furthermore, the FIEs shall obtain the approval to engage in the breeding of GM research and testing pursuant to the Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Safety Regulation.

#### Tax

Origin and State Harvest are both tax-exempted companies organized in the British Virgin Islands.

Our PRC Operating Company Subsidiaries are organized in the PRC and governed by PRC laws. PRC enterprise income tax, or EIT, is calculated based on taxable income determined under PRC accounting principles. Before January 1, 2008, PRC EIT was generally assessed at the rate of 33% (30% of state income tax plus 3% local income tax) of taxable income. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of China enacted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New EIT law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. Under the New EIT law, FIEs and domestic companies will be subject to New EIT at a uniform rate of 25% and the current tax exemption, reduction and preferential treatments which are applicable only to FIEs will be revoked. However, any enterprises established before the promulgation of the New EIT law that are entitled to preferential tax treatments for a fixed period will continue to be entitled to such preferential tax treatment until the expiration of such period.

The applicable tax rate of the PRC New EIT to Beijing Origin is 15% since January 1, 2008. However, Beijing Origin has been approved as new technology enterprises and enjoys the reduced New EIT rate of 15% while our other operating companies are subject to the New EIT at a uniform rate of 25%.

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value Added Tax, or VAT, and their implementing rules, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of repairs and replacement services and the importation of goods in China are generally required to pay VAT at a rate of 17% of the gross sales proceeds received, less any deductible VAT already paid or borne by the taxpayer. Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Exempting the Value Added Tax for Agricultural Material, self-produced agricultural products sold by agricultural producers shall be exempt from VAT. Pursuant to an approval document received from Beijing Haidian District State Tax Bureau, Beijing Origin has been entitled to exemption from VAT since August 1, 2001. Denong has also been exempted from VAT since January 1, 2006.

#### Dividend Distribution

Under PRC law, FIEs in China, including Origin Agritech may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting principles. In addition, FIEs in China are required to set aside at

least 10% of their after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year for their general reserves until the accumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. The board of directors of a FIE has the discretion to allocate a portion of its after-tax profits to staff welfare and bonus funds, and expansion (development) funds which may not be distributed to equity owners except in the event of liquidation. The amount set aside as of September 30, 2010 and 2011 were RMB31,727 and RMB24,789. Such decrease was due to the liquidation of Changrong.

We are currently in compliance with all applicable PRC laws and regulations relating to our business.

### C. Organizational structure.

Origin Agritech is a holding company with no operations of its own. We conduct our operations in China primarily through our PRC Operating Companies. The following diagram illustrates our current organizational structure:

(1) We do not have any ownership interest in Beijing Origin, Henan Origin, Changchun Origin, Denong and Xinjiang Origin. Through State Harvest, we have entered into a series of stock consignment agreements with their respective shareholders. Gengchen Han (our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer), Liang Yuan (Director), and Yasheng Yang (Vice Chairman of the Board), currently own 34.4%, 25.8%, and 28.68% of Beijing Origin, respectively. As of July 2011, Jilin Changrong has liquidated and no longer exists as an entity.

The table below lists each of our group companies, their place of incorporation and their percentage of ownership interest:

Name	Place of incorporation (or establishment)/operation	Percentage of ownership
State Harvest	British Virgin Islands	100% owned by Origin
Origin Biotechnology	Haidian District, Beijing, PRC	100% owned by State Harvest
Beijing Origin	Haidian District, Beijing, PRC	97.96% controlled by State Harvest
Henan Origin	Zhengzhou, Henan Province, PRC	92.04% owned by Beijing Origin
Changchun Origin	Changchun, Jilin Province, PRC	99% owned by Beijing Origin
Denong	Chengdu, Sichuan Province, PRC	97.87% owned by Beijing Origin
Liyu	Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, PRC	30% owned by Beijing Origin
Linze Origin	Linze, Gansu Province, PRC	100% owned by Beijing Origin
Shandong Kunfeng	Jinan, Shandong Province, PRC	80% owned by Beijing Biotechnology
Xinjiang Origin	Jinbo City, Xinjiang Province, PRC	51% owned by Beijing Origin

## Stock Consignment Agreements

As discussed above in “Foreign Ownership Restrictions,” under Chinese law, foreign ownership of businesses engaged in the breeding of new varieties, development, production, marketing, distribution and sale of hybrid food crop seeds is limited to 49% pursuant to the Regulation on the Approval and Registration of Foreign Investment Enterprises in Agricultural Seed Industry and The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue. State Harvest, as a non-Chinese corporation, may not directly own more than 49% of any of the PRC Operating Companies. However, Chinese law does not forbid the owner of stock to consign rights associated with the stock, as long as the owner does not transfer title to the stock. Moreover, if we engage in the research and development of genetically modified seed products, then foreign entities are not currently permitted to own any of the seed production company.

To gain control over the PRC Operating Companies (other than Origin Biotechnology, which is not subject to the 49% ownership restriction and which State Harvest entirely owns), State Harvest entered into a series of stock consignment agreements with shareholders of those companies or, in the case of Denong and Jilin Changrong, with Beijing Origin, the parent of those entities. These agreements consign to State Harvest or Beijing Origin all of the rights of ownership of the shares involved other than legal title, effectively transferring the control of the shares subject to the agreements to State Harvest. Those rights include the right to manage in all respects the shares held in title by the shareholders that are parties to them, including all shareholder rights to call meetings of shareholders, to submit shareholder proposals, to elect directors, to vote the shares on all matters and to exercise all other rights of a shareholder in respect of the shares consigned. More specifically, the consignment agreements include giving the right to select, replace and increase the number of the directors and supervisors, recommend new directors and supervisory personnel and to exercise management rights, controlling rights and decision-making power over the shares of the subject company. Additionally, the shares of the PRC operating companies are pledged. As of July 4, 2011, Jilin Changrong has liquidated and no longer exists as an entity.

Each title holder of these shares has agreed not to interfere with State Harvest’s or Beijing Origin’s exercise of its rights and to cooperate fully and promptly to permit them to exercise its authority over the consigned shares. This includes all limitations on the ability of the consignee to transfer or dispose of the shares to someone other than to the consignee, give guarantees using the shares, consign the shares to another, alter the ownership proportion in any way, dispose of any rights in the ownership of the shares, and agree to any debt or restructuring of the shares. The consignee has the right to take all action in respect of the consigned shares to avoid any damage or infringement of its rights, including in the event of the consigning shareholder’s bankruptcy. The consignee, under the agreements, has virtually all of the property rights of the consigned shares, including the profits, interests, dividends, bonuses and residual assets, except for legal title. If in the future any stock subject to the consignment agreements can be legally transferred to State Harvest then, without further action by the consignee, it shall be transferred to the consignee in whole or in part for no additional consideration to the consigning shareholder.

The stock consignment agreements also provide that if and when the restriction on foreign ownership of food production companies to 49% is removed or the allowed ownership percentage is increased, the consigned shares will then be transferred to the consignee. If not, the consignment agreements continue in full force and govern the consignee’s rights over the shares.

The agreements are subject to force majeure limitations. The term of the agreements is initially three years, but they are automatically renewed indefinitely until both the consignee and the consignor agree to terminate. There is no unilateral right of termination except in the event of a breach, in which event the non-breaching party may cancel the consignment agreement after notice and a reasonable cure period has passed and the breach continues. The consigning shareholders have warranted their authority to enter into the agreements and that the consignee has the exclusive right to control the shares that are subject to the consignment agreements. The agreements are binding on the successors, assignors and heirs of the respective consigning shareholders.

The importance of the stock consignment agreements is that, under U.S. GAAP, the consignee corporation may consolidate the financial reporting of those PRC Operating Companies whose shares are subject to stock consignment agreements in the manner of wholly and majority owned subsidiaries and enjoy the economic benefits of such subsidiaries. Each stock consignment agreement is subject to enforceability and other limitations of the laws and rules of PRC. The consignee may not transfer the consignment agreement, except as permitted by PRC law. However, we may transfer our interest in intermediate consignee corporation without limitation. If there is non-performance by the shareholder or some or all of an agreement is unenforceable, we and the consignee may lose the benefits of the agreements and suffer severe economic loss as a result. No assurance can be given that the consignee will be able to enforce its rights vis-à-vis the consigning shareholders in the courts of the PRC, and we are not aware of any cases where these types of stock consignment agreements have been interpreted by PRC courts.

We believe that these agreements are enforceable under current PRC law. However, none of these kinds of agreements have yet been subject to judicial review or interpretation. The consignment agreements provide that if there is any interpretation of the terms by a PRC court, the agreements should be construed in such a way as to give the consignee as much of the full and actual ownership and full beneficial rights and benefits of the consigned stock as is possible, so as to approximate full ownership under all applicable law.

In the event that the consignment agreement is not enforced or is terminated because of a breach by the consignee that is not cured, the right to the underlying stock would be lost and the economic rights would be terminated. However, such a termination would not terminate the separate agreements entered into by Beijing Origin, Henan Origin and Changchun Origin to transfer technology from those companies to Origin Biotechnology, so even in the event of a termination of a consignment agreement, the consignee would continue to own the applicable PRC entity's technology and intellectual property through Origin Biotechnology, its wholly owned subsidiary (see "Technical Service Agreements" below). Also, the termination of one shareholder's consignment agreement does not cause the termination of any of the other consignment agreements, so it would only result in a reduction in consigned shares under the consignee's control.

The following is a table of the parties to the consignment agreements:

PRC Operating Company	Consigning Owner	% of Shares Consigned	
Beijing Origin	Gengchen Han	34.4	%
	Yasheng Yang	28.675	%
	Liang Yuan	25.8	%
	Yuping Zhao	3.995	%
	Weidong Zhang	3.13	%
	Weicheng Chen	1.96	%
		97.96	%
Changchun Origin	Beijing Origin	99.0	%
	Gengchen Han	1.0	%
		100.0	%



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Henan Origin	Beijing Origin	90.0	%
	Yingli Zhang	4.08	%
	Yasheng Yang	3.88	%
		97.96	%

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## Technical Service Agreements

All of the intellectual property rights of Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin and Henan Origin have been transferred to Origin Biotechnology pursuant to technical service agreements with each of these respective entities dated December 25, 2004. The purpose of this arrangement was to permit better management and licensing of the intellectual property that the three assignors have developed. Under the technical service agreements, Origin Biotechnology will provide technical research and production and distribution services to Beijing Origin, Changchun Origin, and Henan Origin. These services include support in the research and development of agricultural seeds, analysis of breeding technologies, environment and feasibility suggestions, technical tutorials and breeding field supervision, market analysis and seed promotion, insect prevention and technical education to distributors and farmers. The fees payable under the agreements are variable, depending on differing formulae for different categories of seeds, and are to be charged on the sales of certain seed products in each fiscal year. These agreements are considered intra-company transactions.

## D. Property, plant and equipment.

Our principal executive offices are located in the Changping District in Beijing where we own approximately 10,320 square meters of office space, and the right to use approximately 19,250 square meters of land. The land use right, property, plant, and equipment of our headquarters in Beijing and our Linze branch currently secure a loan of RMB20 million. This loan was extended by Agricultural Bank of China Linze.

We own or lease manufacturing facilities, laboratories, seed production and other agricultural facilities, office space, warehouses, research stations and breeding centers in Gansu, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Sichuan, Hainan, Hubei, Anhui, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, and in Daxing of Beijing. These facilities include approximately 457,000 square meters of land, including additional 200,000 square meters of land in Bole, Xinjiang Province, and approximately 22,500 square meters of office. The leased facilities are rented at regular commercial rates, and management believes other facilities are available at competitive rates should it be required to change locations or add facilities. Poor weather conditions may limit our ability to use the land for crop seed production.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to conduct our current and foreseeable future business operations.

## ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

## ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial results of operations and condition is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their related notes included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or future strategies that are signified by the words “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” or similar language. All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.



## A. Operating Results.

### Overview

We are a leading, technology-focused crop seed company serving China. We currently employ innovative plant breeding techniques, modern biotechnology, and innovative information and research management to develop and deliver high-yield seeds to our native farming customer base. This year we added agricultural chemicals to our product mix. Our goal is to lead the industry by providing farmers with unique enabling technology and services, producing and protecting higher crop yields. Our activities include the specialization in the research and development, production, and sales and marketing of crop seeds (corn, rice, cotton and canola) throughout the PRC. We have pursued genetically modified research, and in November 2009, we received notification of the Bio-Safety Certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture as a final approval for commercial use of the world's first genetically modified phytase corn. We are also actively pursuing approval rights for glyphosate tolerant corn and BT Corn though the progress remains unchanged. Our focus remains in the production of higher quality seed products, whether proprietary or licensed. The majority of our revenues come from our seed products, the majority of which continue to be from licensed seeds.

We continue to develop our sales and marketing team of 230 employees located in 12 sales offices nationwide. Our nationwide distribution network covers most parts of China and consists of over 3,800 first-level distributors and over 65,000 second-level distributors and retailers. Our distributors sell our products to retailers who in turn sell to farmers, who are end-users of our products. We currently provide branded products and technical support to farmers in 30 of China's 34 provinces. We believe that quality of seed and the correct farmer application of that seed is the best way to increase product yields and overall value to farmers.

With regards to our fiscal year 2011 normal product line results, corn seed products remains our strongest product, producing 74% of our sales, as compared to 73% in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 and 70% for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. The total revenue from corn seed is RMB417,089 million in fiscal year 2011, compared with RMB428.86 million in the fiscal year ended September 2010. Our revenues for the rice unit for the year ended September 30, 2011 increased approximately 9% to RMB91.78 million from RMB84.21 million in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010. The total revenue from cotton seed increased 57.55% to RMB18.90 million in fiscal year 2011 from RMB11.99 million in the year ended September 2010. As with the divestment of Biocentury Transgene earlier last year, the company has begun to focus less on the cotton sales and more on the other main crop seeds, selling a higher portion of our seeds inventories at lower prices. Our canola sales showed a decrease of 56.29% to RMB16.83 million in fiscal year 2011 as compared to revenues of RMB38.52 million in fiscal year 2010. Given that the canola seeds are sold in the off season, a substantial amount of the canola seed sales still exist as deferred revenues on our balance sheet. This is the second year for our pesticide sales and our pesticide revenues in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 amounted to RMB20.57 million exclusive of other sales categories, with the margin of 20%, compared with 13.01% last year.

Our revenues for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB567.43 million (US\$89.29 million), a decrease of 2.98% from September 30, 2010 with RMB584.86 million (US\$87.28 million).

Operating expenses, net for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB183.23 million (US\$ 28.83 million), representing an increase of 7.80% from September 30, 2010 with RMB166.95 million (US\$24.91 million).

The revenue decline is mainly due to the decrease in production of corn because of bad weather and technique skill in this year, and the increase in the rental of farm's land, and the intense competition from same industry as well.



## Research and Development Outlook

With the continued growth of the economy in China the demand for higher levels of food production has continued to increase dramatically. The demand is driven by domestic price inflation of food products, the rising consumer desire for higher quality food products, the increased need for fuel including the usage of bio-fuels, and the growing constraints on land. The Chinese central government has taken several measures to deal with these issues. Compared with conventional varieties, the advantages of genetically modified (“GM”) varieties are high yield, high quality and increased disease resistance and herbicide resistance. Farmers plant GM varieties to both save time and cost, while also reducing the amount of field work. GM corn, soybean, and cotton have been widely used in the United States and many other countries to guard against insect damage and to increase crop yields. Crop yields with the successful application to biotechnology which in other developed countries has routinely reported increases of over 10%-15%, as reported commercially by Monsanto and Syngenta. According to the USA, planting area for GM corn increased from 160,000 hectares in 1996 to almost 20 million hectares in 2006 in the United States. Since receiving Chinese government approval, cotton that has been genetically modified to guard against damage from insects, such as the borer, and these varieties are now widely planted in China. GM cotton is widely accepted in the Chinese market. The Chinese authorities have taken the first steps in approving GM crop seed research and commercialization in order to meet the increasing demand of agricultural products with the approval of our phytase corn and BT rice seed. We expect the Chinese authorities to continue in this direction, although cautiously.

In the past several years our focus on biotechnology research has continued to accelerate significantly. We were approved for the first GM corn seed crop in China, a historical event. Our glyphosate tolerant gene was approved to the next phase of development. We continue to seek to become the leader in biotechnology and GM product commercialization in China. We expect that GM crop seeds will gain acceptance in China, and for that reason we have begun biotechnology seed development and invested in programs that focus on genetic modifications to improve the yields, product quality and insect and disease tolerance of seeds for corn and other crops. Development of these biotechnology attributes remains a cornerstone aspect of our business strategy for both the long and short term. As a result, a significant portion of our management resources and attention are dedicated to building these capabilities firm wide for introduction into the PRC domestic crop seed market.

During the past several fiscal years, we established several plant genetic engineering technology platforms. These include transforming herbicide tolerance, insect resistance, nitrogen efficiency, and drought stress tolerance traits into corn inbred lines. We seek to efficiently utilize modern biotechnology in China and hope to further expand beyond China in the future.

We plan to use China’s emerging technology base to utilize the natural advantages of operating within China. Currently, we possess exclusive rights to five genetic traits in various stages of testing and development. We have continued to build upon cooperative relationships with several universities and research institutes in China. These cooperative arrangements allow us to limit our own exposure and fixed cost structure and maximize our flexibility in moving towards applicable technology.

Under relevant regulations, prior to registration and marketing GM crops in China, the registrant company has to follow the following procedures. Each step (except laboratory research) has an attached reporting and approval process established by the Ministry of Agriculture in order to proceed to the next step:

1. Laboratory Research: is defined by genetic manipulations and research work conducted under a control system within laboratory.
2. Intermediate Testing Phase: signifies a small scale test conducted under a regulated control system.

3. Environmental Release Test: means medium scale test conducted under natural condition by taking relatively secure measures.
4. Production Test: means relatively large scale test before production and application.

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5. Obtaining the safety certificate on genetically modified organisms.

Because we are considered a domestic company in China, we are afforded the ability to proceed through all five phases of GM approval, while international entities are restricted to phase one, currently and forbidden to proceed to phases two through five. We have already had several products in phases two through four, and one product has achieved approval. We have become the first company to obtain approval to produce and sell GM corn seed in China.

We have been successful in marketing genetically modified BT cotton varieties in China and plan to continue to develop other new seed varieties. Upon introduction, the BT cotton gene was able to increase yields and improve production value. As a result, the farmers were willing to pay more for genetically modified seeds and prices increased roughly four-fold for genetically modified cotton seed as compared to standard hybrid seed. Today, almost all the planted acreage in China utilizes genetically modified cotton seed, exclusive of Xinjiang province. We believe that other crop seeds can follow similar product adoption patterns.

If GM seed products are approved by the government on a broader scale and begin to gain more widespread acceptance in the market, which we expect will occur in the near future, the large biotech companies could likely become more serious competitors. However, they may continue to face numerous obstacles in competing with us. Foreign-funded companies are currently prohibited from developing or producing genetically modified plant seeds, breeding livestock and poultry, or aquatic seed according to Catalog Guiding Foreign Investment Industries (distributed by Ministry of Commerce of China). As a result, we believe we continue to be in a strong position to compete in the genetically modified portion of the seed market when it becomes meaningful and legally permissible to do so.

As part of our internal efforts, we developed genetic markers to enhance selection of disease resistance lines of maize to accelerate the breeding process. In addition, we continued to utilize our previously implemented data mining infrastructure to search for stable, high yielding hybrids. Our business model draws from existing and new technologies using both conventional breeding and advances in biotechnology. We aim to build upon our current hybrid base where we have accumulated parental seeds with advantageous traits optimized to local soil conditions. We have roughly 125 total products, both licensed and proprietary, in the market. We began to develop our own proprietary hybrid seed varieties in 1998, and as of September 2011, we have 25 proprietary corn seed products, 19 proprietary rice seed products, 7 proprietary cotton seed products and 1 proprietary canola seed products that are in commercial production and distribution in 2010. Currently, we have 10 breeding stations and employ 125 full time research personnel.

Our accomplishments as a company provide a foundation to launch into a range of genetically-modified products. Our sales and technical support provide a platform for us to educate farmers regarding the difference in our product offerings. Our agronomists are often a trusted source to educate farmers on the benefits of genetically modified products. Our accumulated germplasm from conventional breeding techniques forms a base to transform our genetic traits. Our high-end processing, production, and quality control will continue to ensure high-quality seed production. We believe consistent product quality should become increasingly important to consumers with more advanced products. Our nationwide footprint and data mining infrastructure also allow for the matching of products with their most appropriate locations throughout China. Again, this may become more important with the advent of genetically modified products. We believe this should provide stronger products for us in the long term and benefit a wider customer base in the future.

Key factors affecting our growth, operating results and financial condition

We expect our future growth, operating results and financial condition to be driven and affected by a number of factors and trends including:





our ability to strategically manage our growth and expansion, organically or through mergers and acquisitions. If we do not manage our growth effectively, our growth may slow and we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability;

- o our ability to fit acquisitions into our growth strategies to generate sufficient value to justify their cost;
- o our ability to develop new products through research and development;
- o our ability to partner or joint venture for the creation of more advanced bio-technology products;

market fluctuations in the demand for and supply of crop seeds in China and our ability to anticipate market demand and adjust our volume and product mix to maximize revenues and maintain sufficiently high margins to achieve and maintain profitability;

our ability to continue to license or acquire crop seeds from third party developers and our ability to develop proprietary crop seeds;

our ability to continue to effectively market and distribute our core products through active agronomic assistance;

- o future consolidations in the crop seed industry in China may give rise to new or strengthened competitors;

the possibility that the crop seed industry in China may favor genetically modified seeds over hybrid seeds, and our ability to develop, produce, market, and sell such products;

the possibility of major natural disasters in China, which may have an adverse impact on our business and results of operation, as there is currently no agriculture insurance available in China against natural disasters;

- o the Chinese government's continuing support for the growth and development of the agriculture sector;
- o the impact of Chinese regulation affecting our industry;

our benefits from certain government incentives including tax incentives, the expiration of which, or changes to which, could have an adverse effect on our operating results;

the possibility that excess supply of one or more of our products in our markets may drive down prices and reduce our margins, especially if we are unable to sufficiently differentiate our products from those of our competitors to allow us to charge higher prices; and

our ability to correctly estimate growers' future needs, and match our product varieties and production levels to meet those needs.

## Revenues

The most significant factor that affects our sale of crop seeds in China is the demand for and supply of crop seeds in China's agriculture market. As a result, the price we are able to set for our seeds is mainly dependent on the aggregate supply of crop seeds, both from us and from our competitors, in relation with crop seed demand in any growing season. Any potential fluctuation in the demand and supply of seeds in China may cause significant volatility in the pricing of crop seeds in China and, as a consequence, in our operating results and financial condition. In addition, because decisions relating to our production volume are made before we know the volume of seed orders and the

market price for such orders, we face the risk of either over-supplying the market or under-supplying the market, which could materially and adversely affect our revenues, operating results and ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

#### Deferred revenue

Because of our revenue recognition policy, we sometimes carry sizeable deferred revenue on our balance sheet. This deferred revenue reflects the value of our canola seeds delivered after evidence of a sale arrangement is confirmed, delivery to the customer is made and full pre-payment from the customer is received, but before the final sales price is fixed and determined. This aspect of our revenue recognition policy does not have a significant effect when deferred revenues in the periods being compared maintain roughly the same proportion to overall sales. However, when the proportion of our sales classified as deferred revenue varies significantly from year to year, as sometimes occurs, our revenues and earnings as reported in our financial statements may not exactly reflect our operating activities.

#### Cost of revenues

Our cost of revenues consists of expenses directly related to our crop seed sales. These expenses are primarily made up of the purchase prices for seeds, depreciation and amortization, shipping and handling costs, salary and compensation, supplies, license fees, and rent.

**Purchase price for seeds.** The purchase price for seeds consists of the price we pay to farmers for the seeds they grow for us. The purchase price for seeds is the largest component of our cost of revenues and is likely to be our most variable element of our cost of revenues.

**Depreciation and amortization.** Depreciation consists of depreciation of property, plant and equipment. Amortization consists of amortization of our seed license fees.

**Shipping and handling.** Shipping and handling costs include costs associated with product delivery and handling cost related to transportation of goods from suppliers to factories and factories to factories.

**Salary and compensation.** Salary and compensation expenses include wages, bonuses and other benefits, including welfare benefits. Salary and compensation included in our cost of revenues relate to our production personnel. We expect that our salary and compensation expenses will increase in the future in conjunction with our intended growth.

**License Fees.** License fees consist of royalty fees paid to independent research and development institutions.

**Supplies.** Supplies consist of items needed for production and packing costs for the seeds we produce.

**Write-down of Inventory.** Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of the inventories is recognized as a provision for diminution in the value of inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less the estimated costs to completion and the estimated expenses and related taxes necessary to make the sale.

#### Operating expenses, net

Our operating expenses, net consist of general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, selling and marketing expenses and other income, net. Our operating expenses, net have grown for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, mainly due to the increase in General and Administrative expenses.

We expect our operating expenses to remain consistent to slightly lower for the foreseeable future, but the rate of such increase or decline will depend primarily on our current business needs, including efforts we may undertake to expand our business.



General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of salary, depreciation, amortization, legal fees, professional expenses and other expenses, including travel and other general business expenses and office supplies. The increase was due in part to increase in salary expenses and also additional expense related to exercise and grant of stock options as related to our performance equity plans.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses primarily consist of salary and compensation expenses of personnel engaged in the research and development of our proprietary crop seeds and future genetically modified products, rent, and depreciation of plant and equipment attributable to our research and development efforts and the expenses paid to certain research institutes to carrying research projects on behalf of Origin during the period. Further in the future, we expect to continue our research and development expenses to expand with the company after that period given the importance of technology to our product base.

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses primarily consist of salary and compensation for our sales and marketing personnel, advertisement and promotion expenses, transportation expenses and related marketing expenses. Growth in our selling and marketing expenses will depend on our expected market expansion. We expect to continue to remain consistent in our sales and marketing efforts in the foreseeable future, including our plan to hire additional sales and marketing personnel to focus on our new product promotion and market expansion to replace previous expenses on advertising and promotion. Our sales and marketing efforts were more intense last year as a result of the increased competition in the industry. This added on additional costs to the company, as we refocused efforts to spend increased time with the end consumer.

#### Stock option plan and option agreements

Our stock options are granted under the 2005 and 2009 Performance Equity Plan. We adopted the 2005 Plan in November 2005, under which we could issue share options with the right to purchase up to 1,500,000 ordinary shares to our directors, officers, employees, individual consultants and advisors. During 2009, we adjusted certain outstanding awards, pursuant to action by the compensation committee to align the awards to the price of the stock and our financial outlook so that the awards would continue to offer employment incentivization. As of September 14, 2009, there are awards outstanding covering a total of 214,120 ordinary shares, and which included restricted awards for 89,300 shares. On April 22, 2010, our company adopted the 2009 Performance Equity Plan. We had outstanding option awards for 120,000 ordinary shares under the Plan at September 30, 2011.

With the adjusted awards, all the option awards have an exercise price within the range of \$0 to \$12.23 and expire 5 years from the date of grant and vest immediately or over a period of 1 to 5 years. We recorded a total stock-based compensation expense of RMB 2,756,948 (US\$ 403,769) for the year ended September 30, 2009, and RMB4,869,489 (US\$715,260) for the year ended September 30, 2010, and RMB4,637,507 (US\$729,753) for the year ended September 30, 2011.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of those financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that reflect significant judgments or uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We have described below what we believe are our most critical accounting policies that involve a high degree of judgment and the methods of their application. For

a description of all of our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

## Revenue

We derive revenue primarily from the sale of various crop seeds, including corn, cotton, rice and canola in China. We recognize revenue when pervasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, products are delivered, the price is fixed and determinable, collectability is reasonably assured, and the right of return has expired. Accordingly, we defer revenue recognition until all sale return privileges lapse, which generally occurs in May or June, and until the selling price has been finalized by our management and confirmation has been issued to the customer, which generally occurs at the end of our selling season. Because of the discount policy we offer to our customers, we sometimes carry a sizeable deferred revenue that reflects the value of our crop seeds delivered after evidence of a sales arrangement is confirmed, delivery to the customer is made and pre-payments from the customer are received, but before the final sales price is fixed and determined at the end of the selling season. This aspect of our revenue recognition policy does not have a significant effect when deferred revenues in the periods being compared remain roughly the same proportion to overall sales. However, when the proportion of our sales classified as deferred revenue varies significantly from year to year, as sometimes occurs, our revenues and earnings as reported in our financial statements may not exactly reflect our operating activities.

## Impairment of long-lived assets

We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss, equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the fair market value of the asset, is recognized.

## Write-down of Inventory

Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of the inventories is recognized as a provision for diminution in the value of inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less the estimated costs to completion and the estimated expenses and related taxes necessary to make the sale. As of September 30, 2011, we had a write off of RMB21.25 million (US\$3.34 million) compared to RMB22.03 million in year ended September 30, 2010, and RMB28.86 million as of September 30, 2009.

## Income taxes

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that we believe to be more likely than not to be realized. In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their recorded amount, an adjustment to our deferred tax assets would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should we determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to our deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

The Company adopted FASB Accounting Standard Codification (“ASC”) 740. The Company’s policy on classification of all interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if any, as a component of income tax provisions.



## Stock-based compensation

We adopted FASB ASC 718-10, to measure our issued share options based on the grant-date fair value of the options and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period, with a corresponding addition to equity. We adopt the Black-Scholes Model to value the fair value of the share options.

## Results of Operations

The agriculture industry is closely aligned with the biotechnology industry to foster product development. Development of these biotechnology attributes remains a cornerstone aspect of our business strategy for both the long and short term. As a result, a significant portion of our management resources and attention are dedicated to building these capabilities firm wide for introduction into the domestic crop seed market.

Additionally, the agricultural industry is seasonal in nature and our quarterly revenues and costs and expenses as a percentage of our revenues are affected by the seasonal fluctuations and seasonable variations in demand for our products. Typically, the vast majority of our seed sales for corn, rice, and cotton, which constitute almost all of our yearly revenues, take place between October and June. These sales are deferred until the third quarter of our fiscal year, when the vast majority of our revenues are recognized. As a result, our revenues typically reach seasonal peaks in the third quarter of the year. We expect such seasonal fluctuations to occur in the foreseeable future.

The following table sets forth certain information relating to our results of operations, and our consolidated statements of operations as a percentage of revenues, for the periods indicated:

Item	For the year		For the year				For the year		For the year	
	ended September 30		ended September 30				ended September		ended September	
	2007		2008		2009		30		30	
	As %		As %		As %		As %		As %	
	In thousands	of net	In thousands	of net	In thousands	of net	In thousands	of net	In thousands	of net
	RMB	revenue	RMB	revenue	RMB	revenue	RMB	revenue	RMB	Revenue
Consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income data:										
Revenues	489,379	100	513,490	100	592,492	100	584,860	100	567,594	100
Cost of revenues	(462,852)	(94.58)	(404,795)	(78.83)	(392,842)	(66.30)	(353,587)	(60.46)	(371,751)	65
Gross profit	26,527	5.42	108,695	21.17	199,650	33.70	231,273	39.54	195,843	35
Selling and marketing	(57,994 )	(11.85)	(53,203 )	(10.36)	(55,648 )	(9.39 )	(52,227 )	(8.93 )	(56,831 )	(10.01)
General and administrative	(92,246 )	(18.85)	(73,355 )	(14.29)	(64,833 )	(10.94)	(78,708 )	(13.46)	(86,748 )	(15.28)
Research and development	(28,441 )	(5.81 )	(24,513 )	(4.77 )	(33,473 )	(5.65 )	(38,356 )	(6.56 )	(44,771 )	(7.89 )
Other income, net	1,312	0.27	628	0.12	1,991	0.34	2,340	0.40	5,120	0.90
	(177,369)	36.24 )	(150,443)	(29.30)	(151,963)	(25.65)	(166,951)	(28.55)	(183,229)	(32.28)

Total operating expenses											
Income from operations	(150,842)	(30.82)	(41,748 )	(8.13 )	47,687	8.05	64,322	11.00	12,613	2.22	
Interest income	10,942	2.24	5,199	1.01	2,036	0.34	1,634	0.28	1,771	0.31	
Interest expenses	(21,697 )	(4.43 )	(36,939 )	(7.19 )	(16,784 )	(2.83 )	(8,539 )	(1.46 )	(1,469 )	(0.26 )	
Loss on repurchase of convertible notes	-	-	-	-	(51,101 )	(8.62 )	-	-	-	-	
Equity in earnings of associated company	(669 )	(0.14 )	7,702	1.50	4,669	0.79	9,370	3.12	1,616	0.28	
Loss on liquidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,582 )	(2.39 )	
Changes in the fair value of embedded derivatives	12,601	2.57	20,229	3.94	3,300	0.56	-	-	-	-	
Income before income taxes	(149,665)	(30.58)	(45,557 )	(8.87 )	(10,193 )	(1.72 )	75,670	12.94	949	0.17	
Income tax	49	0.01	3,995	0.78	(11,732 )	(1.98 )	(9,319 )	(1.59 )	(13,730 )	(2.42 )	
Income before non-controlling interests	(149,616)	(30.57)	(41,562 )	(8.09 )	(21,925 )	(3.70 )	66,351	11.34	(12,781 )	(2.25 )	
Non-controlling interests	(13,584 )	(2.78 )	(1,724 )	(0.34 )	(18,892 )	(3.19 )	(17,298 )	(2.96 )	(10,298 )	(1.81 )	
Net income	(163,200)	(33.35)	(43,286 )	(8.43 )	(40,817 )	(6.89 )	49,053	8.39	(23,079 )	(4.07 )	

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011 Compared To Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010

While our results of operations were still recovering during fiscal year 2010 from the lingering effects of the industry reorganization of state seed enterprises and other factors, the 2011 fiscal year results of operations were adversely impacted by constrained production of key seed products at our seed production center. This is reflected in the decrease in the gross margin of corn seeds which decreased from 49.65% to 35.54% (as shown below).

Revenues & Gross Margin

Our revenues for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB567.43 million (US\$89.29 million), a slight decrease of 2.98% from September 30, 2010 with RMB584.86 million (US\$87.28 million). This change in revenue was due to a combination of the increase in corn seed prices of 17.25% coupled with the decline in corn sales quantity of 17.27%. The sales quantity decrease was caused by the inclement weather conditions and limited farming techniques of the production farmers which caused the a limitations in the volume of popular corn seed varieties available for sale..

Exclusive of the scrap sales, revenues from our hybrid corn seeds decreased 2.92% to RMB409.13 million (US\$64.38 million) in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 from RMB421.42 million (US\$62.89 million) in the fiscal year ended 2010. Gross margin of our corn products decreased by 9.39% in fiscal year 2011, as compared to the previous twelve month period. These results were adversely impacted by constrained production of key seed products at our seed production center. Revenues from our hybrid rice seeds increased by 9.63% to RMB90.30 million (US\$14.21 million) in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 from RMB82.38 million (US\$12.29 million) in the fiscal year ended 2010, exclusive of scrap seed sales. Gross margin of our rice products increased by 4.55% in fiscal year 2011, as compared to the previous twelve month period. The total revenue from cotton seed increased by 59.22% to RMB18.92 million in fiscal year 2011 from RMB11.88 million in the year ended September 2010. As with the divestment of Biocentury Transgene earlier last year, the company has begun to focus less on the cotton sales and more on the other main crop seeds, selling a higher portion of our seeds inventories at lower prices. Our canola sales showed a decrease of 55.83% to RMB16.83 million in fiscal year 2011, as compared to revenues of RMB38.11 million in fiscal year 2010. Given that the canola seeds are sold in the off season, a substantial amount of the canola seed sales still exist as deferred revenues on our balance sheet. This is the second year for our pesticide sales and our pesticide revenues for the curtailed revenue period starting September 12, 2011, and revenues from pesticide sales is RMB20.61 million, compared to RMB18.96 million ended September 30, 2010. And the margin amounted to 19.69% in 2011, an increase of 51.35% with compared to 13.01% ended September 30, 2010.

The revenues resulting from non-scrap seed sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to that of the twelve months ended September 30, 2010 were as follows:

Items	Revenues			Gross Margin		
	Year ended	Year ended	Growth	Year ended	Year ended	Growth
	September 30,	September 30,		September 30,	September 30,	
2011	2010	2011	2010			
	RMB'000	RMB'000				
Hybrid Corn seeds*	409,134	421,420	(2.92 )%	40.26 %	49.65 %	(18.91 )%
Hybrid Rice seeds*	90,309	82,375	9.63 %	32.41 %	36.96 %	(12.31 )%
Hybrid Cotton seeds*	18,920	11,883	59.22 %	11.23 . %	35.76 . %	(68.60 )%
Hybrid Canola seeds*	16,833	38,106	(55.83 )%	58.67 %	63.05 %	(6.95 )%
Pesticides*	20,615	18,958	8.74 %	19.69 %	13.01 %	51.35 %
Other	2,572	1,143	125.02 %	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A
Total normal sales*	558,383	573,885	(2.70 )%	38.08 %	47.15 %	(19.24 )%

\* exclusive of scrap sales

\*\*inclusive of parental seed products, maize cob products, and unassociated seed lots.

### Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue for the year ended September 30, 2011 was RMB371.59 million (US\$58.49 million), an increase of 5.09% from September 30, 2010 which was RMB353.59 million (US\$52.77 million), as consistent with the decrease in sales volume. These results were adversely impacted by constrained production of key seed products at our seed production center as our cost structure remained the same despite the lower production of seed volume. Additionally, increases in the land rental costs to farms was another main driver in our cost of revenue increases. cost.

### Gross profit

Our gross profit for the year ended September 30, 2011 decreased to RMB195.84 million (US\$30.82 million), a decrease of 15.32% from September 30, 2010 with RMB231.27 million (US\$34.51 million). The gross profit decline is mainly due to the decrease in production of corn because of bad weather and technique skill in this year, and the increase in the rental of farm's land, and the intense competition from same industry as well. As mentioned, the combination of the increase in corn seed prices of 17.25% coupled with the decline in corn sales quantity of 17.27% also drove the decrease in gross profits. Similarly, the sales quantity decrease was caused by the inclement weather conditions and limited farming techniques of the production farmers which caused the a limitations in the volumes of popular corn seed varieties available for sale. This was due to poor production conditions in the previous year and also depended on which seeds were popular amongst the farmers this sales season.

### Operating expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB188.35 million (US\$29.64 million), representing an increase of 7.80% from September 30, 2010 with RMB169.29 million (US\$25.26 million). The increase was due in part to increase in salary expenses, staff benefits and grant of stock options as related to our performance equity plans of RMB 14.32 million.

### Selling and marketing

Selling and marketing expenses for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB56.83 million (US\$8.94 million), representing a increase of 2.69% from September 30, 2010 of RMB52.23 million (US\$7.79 million), in part due to an increase in salary expense and staff benefits of RMB 5.2 million.

### General and administrative

General and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB86.75 million (US\$13.65 million), representing an increase of 10.40% from September 30, 2010 of RMB78.71 million (US\$11.75 million). As mentioned earlier, this increase was the main reason for the increase in operating expenses, and this increase in general and administrative expense was due in part to increase in salary and grant of stock options as related to our performance equity plans.

### Research and development

Research and development expenses for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB44.77 million (US\$7.05million), representing an increase of 16.72% from September 30, 2010 with RMB38.36 million (US\$5.72 million). Again, the increase in our research and development spending is a result of our commitment to further efforts in the research and development of self-developed seed rights and the further cooperation with universities and other research institutes.

Other income, net

The other income, net for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB5.12 million (US\$0.81 million) as compared to income of RMB 2.34 million (US\$0.35 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010.

#### Income from operations

As a result of the impact of the components described above, income from operations for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB12.61 million (US\$1.99 million), compared with the income from operations from September 30, 2010 of RMB64.32 million (US\$9.60 million).

#### Interest expense

Interest expenses for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB1.47 million (US\$0.23 million), representing a decrease of 82.80% from September 30, 2010 with RMB8.54 million (US\$1.27 million).

#### Share of net income of equity investments

Shares of net income of equity investment of RMB1.62 million (US\$0.25 million) in the year ended September 30, 2011 is mainly from Hebei Liyu and Jilin Jinong.

#### Loss from liquidation of subsidiary/Gain on disposal of equity investment

The net loss from the disposal of our subsidiary Changrong is RMB13.58 million (US\$2.14 million) this fiscal year, and the net gain from the sale of our minority investment of Biocentury Transgene is RMB8.88 million (US\$1.33 million) in 2010. The liquidation of Changrong was a result of a strategic management decision to consolidate operations in the Northwest area of China.

#### Income taxes

Income taxes for the year ended September 30, 2011 were RMB13.73 million (US\$2.16 million) as compared with September 30, 2010 income tax of RMB9.32 million (US\$1.39 million). During fiscal year 2010 we incurred a decrease in deferred tax assets of RMB6.74 million (US\$1.06 million), which is mainly due to the tax losses of Beijing Origin and Denong were used during the year ended September 30, 2011. The deferred tax asset is composed primarily of net operating loss carry forwards. The valuation allowance is based upon management's conclusions regarding, among other considerations and estimates of future earnings based on information currently available. After adjusting the one-time losses, it is management's conclusion that it is more likely than not that the future tax benefits related to the net operating loss carried forward will be realized.

The standard enterprise income tax rate is 25% for 2010 and 2011. However, our PRC Operating Company, Beijing Origin is entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15%. For the year ended September 30, 2010 and 2011, the effect of the preferential tax treatment is 10%. The effective income tax rate for the year ended September 30, 2010 and 2011 was -12% and 1447% respectively.

#### Net income

Our net loss was RMB 23.08 million (US\$3.63 million) for the year ended September 30, 2011 as compared to the net profit of RMB49.05 million (US\$7.32 million) in the year ended September 30, 2010.

#### Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010 Compared To Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009

While our results of operations were recovering during fiscal year 2009 from the lingering effects of the industry reorganization of state seed enterprises and other factors, the 2010 fiscal year results of operations were influenced by our further detailed attention to proper management of our resources and reaction to marketplace conditions, including

the proper management of our product portfolio and elimination of poorer performing products. The results were primarily indicative of the increase in seed prices, mainly in the corn seed variety which comprise the majority of our sales. This is reflected in the increase in the gross margin of corn seeds which increased from 40.60% to 49.65% (as shown below) which added to increased performance in the gross profit and net profit from the fiscal year ended 2010.



## Revenues &amp; Gross Margin

Our revenues for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB584.86 million (US\$87.28 million), a slight decrease of 1.29% from September 30, 2009 with RMB592.49 million (US\$86.76 million).

Exclusive of the scrap sales, revenues from our hybrid corn seeds increased by 2.44% to RMB421.42 million (US\$62.89 million) in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 from RMB411.40 million (US\$60.24 million) in the fiscal year ended 2009. Gross margin of our corn products decreased by 9.05% in fiscal year 2010, as compared to the previous twelve month period. This was a result of an increase of corn seed price as a result of our continued aggressive management of the reorganized product portfolio. Revenues from our hybrid rice seeds decreased 34.18% to RMB82.38 million (US\$12.29 million) in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 from RMB125.14 million (US\$18.37 million) in the fiscal year ended 2009, exclusive of scrap seed sales. The lower sales in rice seeds were due in part to weather related factors in which the seed production farmers produced lower amounts of quality seeds for the market this year. Gross margin of our rice products decreased 124% in fiscal year 2010, as compared to the previous twelve month period. The total revenue from cotton seed increased 19.83% to RMB11.88 million in fiscal year 2010 from RMB9.92 million in the year ended September 2009. As with the divestment of Biocentury Transgene earlier this year, the company has begun to focus less on the cotton sales and more on the other main crop seeds, selling a higher portion of our seeds inventories at lower prices. Our canola sales showed a decrease of 10.86% to RMB38.11 million in fiscal year 2010, as compared to revenues of RMB42.75 million in fiscal year 2009. Given that the canola seeds are sold in the off season, a substantial amount of the canola seed sales still exist as deferred revenues on our balance sheet. This is the second year for our pesticide sales and our pesticide revenues for the curtailed revenue period starting September 12, 2010 amounted to RMB18.96 million exclusive of other sales categories. While in the initial year the margin amounted to 13.01%, we expect margins to rise above 20% for the next year.

The revenues resulting from non-scrap seed sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to that of the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 were as follows:

Items	Revenues			Gross Margin		
	Year ended	Year ended	Growth	Year ended	Year ended	Growth
	September 30,	September 30,		September 30,	September 30,	
2010	2009	2010	2009	2009		
	RMB'000	RMB'000				
Hybrid Corn seeds*	421,420	411,405	2.44 %	49.65 %	40.60 %	22.29 %
Hybrid Rice seeds*	82,375	125,135	(34.18)%	36.96 %	16.50 %	124 %
Hybrid Cotton seeds*	11,883	9,917	19.83 %	35.76 %	49.90 %	(28.34)%
Hybrid Canola seeds*	38,106	42,747	(10.86)%	63.05 %	41.99 %	50.16 %
Pesticides*	18,958	N/A	N/A	13.01 %	N/A	N/A
Other	1,143	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total normal sales*	573,885	589,272	(2.62)%	47.15 %	35.60 %	32.45 %

\* exclusive of scrap sales

\*\*inclusive of parental seed products, maize cob products, and unassociated seed lots.

#### Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue for the year ended September 30, 2010 was RMB353.59 million (US\$52.77 million), a decrease of 9.99% from September 30, 2009 which was RMB392.84 million (US\$57.53 million), as consistent with the decrease in sales volume.

#### Gross profit

Our gross profit for the year ended September 30, 2010 increased to RMB231.27 million (US\$34.51 million), an increase of 15.81% from September 30, 2009 with RMB199.70 million (US\$29.24 million), given the increase in corn seed prices.

#### Operating expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB166.95 million (US\$24.91 million), representing an increase of 9.86% from September 30, 2009 with RMB151.96 million (US\$22.25 million). The increase was due in part to increase in salary expenses and grant of stock options as related to our performance equity plans.

#### Selling and marketing

Selling and marketing expenses for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB52.23 million (US\$7.79 million), representing a decrease of 6.15% from September 30, 2009 of RMB55.65 million (US\$8.15 million), in part due to lower amount of fertilizer subsidy expense.

#### General and administrative

General and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB78.71 million (US\$11.75 million), representing an increase of 21.41% from September 30, 2009 of RMB64.83 million (US\$9.50 million). As mentioned earlier, this increase was the main reason for the increase in operating expenses, and this increase in general and administrative expense was due in part to increase in salary and grant of stock options as related to our performance equity plans.

#### Research and development

Research and development expenses for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB38.36 million (US\$5.72 million), representing an increase of 14.61% from September 30, 2009 with RMB33.47 million (US\$4.90 million). Again, the increase in our research and development spending is a result of our commitment to further efforts in the research and development of self-developed seed rights and the further cooperation with universities and other research institutes.

#### Other income

Other income increased to RMB2.34 million (US\$0.35 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010 as compared to RMB1.99 million (US\$0.29 million) for the year ended September 30, 2009.

#### Income from operations

As a result of the impact of the components described above, income from operations for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB64.32 million (US\$9.60 million), compared with the loss from operations from September 30, 2009 of RMB47.69 million (US\$6.69 million).

Interest expense

Interest expenses for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB8.54 million (US\$1.27 million), representing a decrease of 49.11% from September 30, 2009 with RMB16.78 million (US\$2.46 million), in part due to the repurchase of our convertible note.

#### Share of net income of equity investments and Gain on disposal of an equity investment

Shares of net income in equity investment increased to RMB18.25 million (US\$2.72 million) in the year ended September 30, 2010 from RMB4.67 million (US\$0.68 million) in the year ended September 30, 2009. Of note, the net gain from the sale of our minority investment of Biocentury Transgene is RMB8.88 million (US\$1.33 million).

#### Income taxes

Income taxes for the year ended September 30, 2010 were RMB9.32 million (US\$1.39 million) as compared with September 30, 2009 income tax of RMB11.73 million (US\$1.72 million). During fiscal year 2010 we incurred a decrease in deferred tax assets of RMB5.27 million (US\$0.79 million), which is mainly due to the tax losses of Beijing Origin and Denong were used during the year ended September 30, 2010. The deferred tax asset is composed primarily of net operating loss carry forwards. The valuation allowance is based upon management's conclusions regarding, among other considerations and estimates of future earnings based on information currently available. After adjusting the one-time losses, it is management's conclusion that it is more likely than not that the future tax benefits related to the net operating loss carried forward will be realized.

The standard enterprise income tax rate is 25% for 2009 and 2010. However, some of our PRC Operating Companies, such as Beijing Origin and Jilin Changrong, are entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15%. For the year ended September 30, 2009 and 2010, the effect of the preferential tax treatment is 10%. The effective income tax rate for the year ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 was -115% and 12% respectively.

#### Net income

Our net profit was RMB 49.05 million (US\$7.32 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the net loss of RMB40.82 million (US\$5.98 million) in the year ended September 30, 2009.

#### B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

As of September 30, 2010 and 2011, we had approximately RMB299.67 million (US\$47.16 million) RMB129.94 million (US\$20.45 million), respectively, in cash and cash equivalents. Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consisted of cash on hand and short term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that is deposited with banks and other financial institutions. We believe our working capital is sufficient to meet our present requirements.

We financed our operations through cash generated from operating activities and short-term borrowings. At September 30, 2011, we had total short-term borrowings of RMB20.00 million (US\$3.15million) which is secured by our land use rights and the office building in Linze Subsidiary. The annual interest rate was 5.56%.

The following table shows our cash flows with respect to operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the 12 months ended September 30, 2007, September 30, 2008, September 30, 2009, September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2011.

Item (In thousands)	Year ended September 30					
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB	2011 US\$
Net cash provided by Operating activities	(169,242 )	57,198	208,883	298,604	24,794	3,901
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(90,948 )	107,630	(15,981 )	15,105	(141,642 )	(22,288 )
Net cash used in by financing activities	283,774	(212,025 )	(175,933 )	(136,359 )	(55,821 )	(8,784 )
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	23,584	(47,197 )	17,059	177,350	(172,669 )	(27,171 )
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning of year	140,953	162,314	102,263	121,255	299,672	47,156
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,223 )	(12,854 )	1,933	1,067	2,939	463
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	162,314	102,263	121,255	299,672	129,942	20,448

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was RMB24.79 million (US\$3.90 million) for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared to net cash of RMB298.61 million (US\$44.56 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to increase in the net loss to RMB12.78 million (US\$2.01 million), and the increase in the advances to growers and suppliers, respectively to RMB37.93 million (US\$5.97 million) and RMB8.43 million (US\$1.33 million).

Investing activities. Net cash used by investing activities was RMB141.64 million (US\$22.29 million) for the year ended September 30, 2011. Net cash provided in investing activities was RMB15.11 million (US\$2.25 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010. This increase in net cash used was in part due to the liquidation of a subsidiary-Changrong to RMB 67.98 million (US\$10.70 million) and purchase of plant and equipment, Intangible assets, respectively to RMB56.33 million (US\$8.86 million) and RMB8.30 million (US\$1.31 million).

Financing activities. Net cash used in financing activities was RMB55.82 million (US\$8.78 million) for the year ended September 30, 2011. Net cash used in financing activities was RMB136.36 million (US\$20.35 million) for the year ended September 30, 2010. This was mainly due to the repayment of short term borrowings to RMB85.90 million (US\$13.52 million) and Dividends paid to non-controlling interests to RMB12.09 million (US\$1.90 million).

Due to the cyclical nature of the cash flow inherent in our business, the majority of cash flow from operations is received during the second half of the calendar year, which corresponds to the fourth quarter and the subsequent first quarter of our fiscal year. We use bridge loan financings and bank credit facilities to cover operating expenses during low-revenue portions of the year. We believe we can generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities and can access sufficient borrowing capacity from local banks to satisfy our seasonal liquidity needs.



The nature of our business involves cycles in expenses and revenues that are not always in phase. Most often in the second to third calendar quarter of each year, we may face costs that are in excess of our cash flow sources during that period. Whether that occurs, and to what extent it occurs, depends on the amount of deposits received from customers compared with the advanced payments made by us to our seed producing farmers and the final payment for seed procurement. The exact timing of these payments is determined by the Chinese lunar calendar, which varies from one calendar year to the next. As a result, in some years our working capital needs are greater than in others. This aspect of the business is the reason we have customarily relied upon short term bridge loans to cover our expenses pending receipt of cash payment from farmers at the time of seed purchases. We, on a consolidated basis, have had access to sufficient financing in the past to manage these cash flow cycles. As discussed above, we have consistently repaid our short-term borrowings at or before maturity.

Relevant PRC laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by our PRC Operating Companies only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, the statutory general reserve fund requires that annual appropriations of 10% of net after-tax income be set aside prior to payment of any dividends. As a result of these and other restrictions under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC Operating Companies are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to us either in the form of dividends, loans or advances.

Even though we currently do not require any such dividends, loans or advances from our PRC Operating Companies, we may in the future require additional cash resources from our PRC Operating Companies due to changes in business conditions, to fund future acquisitions or developments, or merely to declare and pay dividends or distributions to our shareholders, although we currently have no intention to do so.

#### C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

We focus our research and development efforts on agro-biotechnology, crop breeding and the development of new crop seeds. In November 2001, we established a new seed research and development center in Tongzhou, Beijing, which conducts research and development of crop commercial breeding. In September 2005, we established the “Origin Life Science Research Center” in Zhong Guan Cun, Beijing, the principal activities of which include crop gene engineering, molecular marker-assisted breeding, and molecular identification. We also have sixteen breeding stations located in different regions with seven being used for corn, four for rice, two for cotton, two for canola and one winter nursery for these different seed products.

We have established technological cooperative relationships with five universities and sixteen research institutes in China, including Beijing University, China Agricultural University, and Chinese Academy of Sciences. We employ 125 full time research personnel. Our research and development expenditures were US \$3.80 million, US \$3.61 million, US \$4.90 million, US \$5.72 million, and US \$7.05 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, September 30, 2008, September 30, 2009, September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2011, respectively. Our continued increase in our research and development spending is a result of the further efforts in the research and development of self-developed seed rights and biotechnology traits both through joint development and in-house efforts.

#### D. Trend Information.

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the period from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011 that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions, or that had the trends relating to the current-year increases in expenses and reduction in revenues and profits.

E. Off-balance Sheet Arrangements.

We do not have any off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts or outstanding derivative financial instruments. We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.



## F. Tabular Disclosure of Commitments and Contingencies.

We have various contractual obligations that will affect our liquidity. The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2011.

	Payments due by September 30,						
	Total RMB000	Within 2011 RMB000	2012 RMB000	2013 RMB000	2014 RMB000	2015 RMB000	Thereafter RMB000
Operating Lease Obligations	10,411	2,626	1,238	936	1,034	901	3,676
Capital Commitments (1)	21,092	21,092	-	-	-	-	-
Short-Term Debt Obligations (2)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,503</b>	<b>43,718</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>3,676</b>

(1) Includes capital commitments for purchase of plant, building construction, equipment, land use rights and technology use rights.

(2) Represents short term loans from Agricultural Bank of China Linze Branch.

We identified the existence of potential contingent tax liabilities arising from our reverse merger in November 2005. We determined that these contingent tax liabilities were more likely than not. As of December 31, 2005, we estimate such contingent tax liabilities to be in the range of RMB39.06 million (US\$4.84 million) to RMB64.22 million (US\$7.96 million). Consequently, RMB39.06 million (US\$4.84 million) was included in income tax payable on our balance sheet and was charged to equity because such liabilities were part of the recapitalization in connection with our reverse merger. We did not expect to incur tax liabilities at the higher end of the range based on our annual assessment.

In 2009, we began a fresh review of the contingent tax position by requesting and receiving alternate U.S. tax counsel on this matter. On September 23, 2010, the Company filed a revised 2005 tax return to the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS in a way to rectify the previously filed tax return regarding this tax liability. The IRS has not responded to the tax filing either directly or with any paperwork as of the date of this filing. While the timeline for the IRS to question on the tax return is generally three years, this matter may take a prolonged period of time to resolve depending on the return time for IRS and the necessity of future appeals or re-evaluation.

## ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

## A. Directors and Senior Management.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our directors and executive officers as of December 31, 2011.

Name	Age	Position
Gengchen Han (1)	56	

		Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Yasheng Yang	49	Vice Chairman of the Board
Liang Yuan (2)	54	Director
Bailiang Zhang	70	Independent Director
James Kang	52	Independent Director
Min Tang	58	Independent Director
Yingqi Xia	58	Independent Director
Michael W. Trimble	54	Independent Director
Remo Richli (3)	48	Independent Director
Larry Kenneth Cordell (4)	54	Independent Director
Irving Kau (5)	37	Interim Chief Financial Officer

1. Dr. Gengchen Han was appointed as Chief Executive Officer, effective August 1, 2011.
2. Liang Yuan resigned his position as Chief Executive Officer, effective August 1, 2011.
3. Remo Richli will remain on the Board of Directors as the Audit Committee chair with the intention of resigning after the filing of the 20-F for FY2011.
4. Larry Kenneth Cordell was appointed as Independent Director, effective January 1, 2012. He will succeed Remo Richli and become the Audit Committee Chair upon the resignation of Remo Richli.
5. Irving Kau informed company of his decision to leave his position as Acting Chief Financial Officer as announced on July 15th, 2011. He subsequently remained on to assist and transition the company until January 1, 2012. James Chen was appointed Chief Financial Officer effective January 1, 2012.

Dr. Gengchen Han is the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Origin. Dr. Han is also the Executive Chairman of Beijing Origin and its affiliated companies, a position that he has held since founding the business in 1997. Dr. Han was the Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer of the company from its inception in 1997 until January 1, 2009. Dr. Han has more than 20 years of experience in research and development of hybrid seed products, particularly corn seed. From 1982 until 1984, Dr. Han was a lecturer at the Henan Agriculture University. From 1984 to 1987, Dr. Han received his Ph.D. degree in Plant Breeding and Cytogenetics from Iowa State University. From 1989 until 1990 he worked for the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, or CIMMYT, in Mexico. He worked for Pioneer Hi-bred International from 1990 to 1996; his positions there included Regional Technical Coordinator for Asia/Pacific and Regional Supervisor for China Business.

Mr. Liang Yuan is a director of Origin. Mr. Yuan previously served as Chief Executive Office of Origin from 2008 to 2011 and was Co-Chief Executive Officer from 2007 to December 31, 2008. He has been an executive officer of Beijing Origin and its affiliated companies since 1997, where he has been principally responsible for infrastructure and public relations. Prior to joining Beijing Origin, Mr. Yuan was at the Fujian Economic Research Institute from 1985 to 1997, where he was in charge of the research and development of the regional economy in Fujian province.

Mr. Yasheng Yang is Vice Chairman of the Board. Mr. Yang previously served as President, Vice Chairman, and Chief Operating Officer of Origin from 2005 to 2007. He is also an executive officer of each of our PRC Operating Companies since 1998, where he is principally responsible for advertising and marketing, and serves as President of BioCentury Transgene. Prior to joining Beijing Origin, from 1995 to 1997, he worked in the Fujian province government as an officer, where he specialized in the areas of technology, medicine and education.

Mr. Bailiang Zhang has been a director of Origin since November 2005. Mr. Zhang has been a professor at Henan Agriculture University since 1985, and he served as president from 1994 to 2003. He is also a representative of the National People's Congress. As a result of his work in the field of agriculture, he has received numerous honors, including the 51 Labor Medal, one of the highest awards given to Chinese citizens in recognition of significant contributions to the welfare of the country.

Dr. Min Tang has been a director of Origin since January 2009. Dr. Tang is currently the Executive Vice Chairperson of China Social Entrepreneur Foundation, a social development and entrepreneurship education initiative. Previously, Dr. Tang sat as the Deputy Secretary General of the China Development Research Foundation in charge of financial reform, energy conservation, and social development for the Development Research Center reporting to the State Council of China. Previous to his position, Dr. Tang worked in Asia Development Bank for 18 years. From 2000-2007, he was the Chief Economist of Asian Development Bank Resident Mission in China. Dr. Tang received his masters and PhD. degree in Economics from University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA.

Mr. Michael W. Trimble has been a director of Origin since May 2006. Dr. Trimble is the founder of Trimble Genetics International LLC, or Trimble Genetics, and has been the President of Trimble Genetics since 2001. Trimble Genetics is a plant genetics research company that has expanded business and research relationships to include activities in North America, South America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Dr. Trimble is a leader in plant genetics research with over thirty years of experience in crop breeding and the agricultural seed industry. Dr. Trimble is an inventor of numerous patents in the field of plant genetics. Dr. Trimble graduated with a Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota and also completed graduate programs at Purdue University and Iowa State University.

Mr. Remo Richli has been a director of Origin since November 2005. He is Managing Partner of Compad Finance, a M&A firm based in Switzerland that operates mainly in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Previously, he was a Partner of Bridgeline a mergers and acquisitions firm headquartered in Switzerland. He worked in the United States in the venture capital industry, where he also held executive positions in funded portfolio companies. Prior to this time he owned a consulting firm engaged in corporate finance consultancy and acted as the Chief Executive of client companies. On behalf of the Economic Development, Remo Richli initiated and supervised a program for start-up companies in the 1990s, including a fund to finance early-stage companies. Previously, Remo Richli served in China as the Chair of the Audit Committee of a publicly traded provider of distributed power generation systems as well as of a public manufacturer and distributor of backlights and backlight technologies. Remo Richli studied in Switzerland and in the United States and he holds a BA in Business Administration, a MSc in Business and Economics, an MBA in Finance as well as an Executive Master in Management.

Dr. Yingqi Xia has been a director of Origin since January 2010. Dr. Xia sits as the Chairman of Beijing Expert Association, Previous to his position; Dr. Xia worked as the Executive Deputy Director of Zhong Guan Cun Science Park, the largest high-tech zone in China. as the Division Chief for the World Bank Department in the Ministry of Finance in the People's Republic of China and in the Chinese Embassy to the United States. Prior to this, Dr. Xia received his PhD. degree from University of Ottawa, Canada.

Dr. Y. James Kang has been a director of Origin since January 2010. Dr. Kang is a Professor and Distinguished University Scholar in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology at the University Of Louisville School Of Medicine as well as a National One-Thousand Talents Theme Professor and the Director of Regenerative Medicine Research Center at Sichuan University West China Hospital in China. Dr. Kang has also been serving as the President and CEO of InnoRem, Inc. and the President of International Organization of Life Science and Biotechnology. Prior to this, Dr. Kang received his PhD. Degree from Iowa State University and completed his postdoctoral fellow training at Cornell University Medical College in New York.

Mr. Larry Kenneth Cordell, former Chairman of the Board, President and CEO of UAP Holdings ("UAPH") was appointed to Origin's Board of Directors. Mr. Cordell will replace Mr. Remo Richli as the Chair of the Audit Committee and an Independent Director to the Company effective January 1, 2012. Mr. Richli is retiring from the Board after having completed his two three-year terms. Larry has the most extensive business experience in global agriculture. We are very excited to welcome him to Origin's Board," said Dr. Gengchen Han, Origin's Chairman, President and CEO. "In addition to his key industry and capital markets involvements, Larry has been instrumental in helping maintaining excellent corporate governance and financial reporting at various companies he represented. Mr. Cordell is currently a Director of Momentive Performance Material Holdings, a global leader in specialty chemicals and materials and serves as a consultant to the private equity investment firm Apollo Global Management LLC.

Mr. Irving H. Kau has been Acting Chief Financial Officer of Origin since January 2010. Mr. Kau has worked as Vice President of Finance for Origin Agritech for the last four years, and previously worked with Chardan Capital, Merriman Curhan Ford, and Strategic Growth Incorporated, where he held senior management positions in invested portfolio companies. He also completed course work at University of Southern California towards a PhD. in Business Strategy. He has a background in both finance and genetics while publishing several peer reviewed academic papers. Mr. Kau received undergraduate degrees from Johns Hopkins University and a graduate degree from Rice University,

where he received the Jones Partners Scholarship (merit-based) to attend.

## B. Compensation.

The aggregate cash compensation paid to our directors and executive officers as a group was RMB3.40 million (US\$0.54 million) for the twelve months ended September 30, 2011. Options Granted are stated in the chart found below.

## 2005 Performance Equity Plan

A portion of our outstanding options are granted under the 2005 Performance Equity Plan. We adopted the Plan in November 2005, under which we could issue share options with the right to purchase up to 1,500,000 ordinary shares to our directors, officers, employees, individual consultants and advisors. We had outstanding option awards and outstanding grants for 360,567 ordinary shares under the Plan at September 30, 2010. These values were subject to the adjustment as of September 14, 2009 whereby grantees were allowed the right to exchange existing options for options with the exercise price of \$4.00/share or restricted shares grants at no additional expense to the company. While we granted no options under the Plan with the right to purchase in fiscal year 2009, options granted to our officers and directors remain in both the pools for the options granted in 2005 and 2008, as shown by the aggregate table below.

## 2009 Performance Equity Plan

On April 22, 2010, our company adopted the 2009 Performance Equity Plan, under which we are able to issue share options with the right to purchase up to 1,500,000 ordinary shares to our directors, officers, employees, individual consultants and advisor. The main purpose of the plan was to provide an existing structure and renewable benefit plan for senior management and directors. We had outstanding option awards for 120,000 ordinary shares under the Plan at September 30, 2011.

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Option	Exercise Price	Grant Date	Expiration Date
Gengchen Han	34,500	\$ 4.00/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
	20,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	20,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 2, 2016
Liang Yuan	13,800	\$ 4.00/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
	20,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	5,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 2, 2016
Yasheng Yang	27,600	\$ 4.00/Share	November 8, 2005	November 8, 2010
	5,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	5,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 3, 2016
Remo Richli	15,000	\$ 5.30/Share	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2013
	5,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	5,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 2, 2016
Bailiang Zhang	10,000	\$ 5.30/Share	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2013
	5,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	5,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 2, 2016
Michael Trimble	25,000	\$ 5.30/Share	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2013
	5,000	\$ 12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
	5,000	\$ 10.84/Share	January 3, 2011	January 2, 2016

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Min Tang	10,000	\$	12.23/Share	January 4, 2010	January 3, 2015
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