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(2) **Financial Statement Control and Balance Sheet Error**

PwC noted that a certain employee of the Social Work Department of the Company received a large amount of funds from five renovation suppliers in an aggregate amount of RMB9.79 million in 2020 and from January to June 2021. However, the funds were not recorded in the Company's financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The employee explained to PwC that the transfer of funds was for procuring certain materials required for renovation projects of the Company.

(3) **Financial Statement Control and Balance Sheet Error**

PwC noted that a renovation supplier, a former individual minority shareholder of a subsidiary of the Company and the Indirect Investor, had a substantial amount of fund transfers with Ms. WANG Hongye, the former chief financial officer of the Company, and the net inflow of such transfer amounted to RMB9.5 million for the period from January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021. Ms. WANG Hongye explained that these fund transfers were loans she personally obtained to pay for the repurchase of employee shares under the employee equity incentive scheme.

SCOPE OF THE INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION AND WORKS PERFORMED

On March 14, 2022, the Independent Investigation Committee of the Company appointed an independent third-party accounting firm as the investigation firm (the "Investigation Firm") to perform the Independent Investigation of the following alleged cash flow related matters (the "Alleged Areas"), including:

- (i) cash flows in the personal bank accounts of key finance personnel of the Company (the "Alleged Area I");
- (ii) cash flows in the personal bank account of a certain employee from the Social Work Department of the Company (the "Alleged Area II"); and
- (iii) cash flows in the personal bank account of a senior management officer of the Company (the "Alleged Area III").

For the purpose of the Independent Investigation, which covered the period from January 1, 2018 to February 28, 2022 (the "Relevant Period"), the Investigation Firm performed the following procedures:

- (i) developed an investigation plan and collected relevant documents;
- (ii) conducted in-depth interviews with relevant selected personnel, donors, former Shareholders and renovation suppliers involved in the Alleged Areas;
- (iii) reviewed the financial records related to the Alleged Areas, non-financial records such as supplier files, and internal control policies and procedures of the Company in relation to the Alleged Areas;

- (iv) obtained the cash flow details of personal bank accounts of employees involved in the Alleged Areas to identify large transfers or cash withdrawals by personnel involved in the Alleged Areas I and II;
- (v) performed forensic imaging of 40 computers of employees involved in the Alleged Areas, and reviewed 12,444 documents through keyword search to identify information relating to the investigation;
- (vi) performed testing on sampled patients implicated in Alleged Area I as well as sampled transactions between the Company and suppliers and Minority Shareholders involved in the Alleged Areas;
- (vii) performed walkthroughs of business processes related to the Alleged Areas to understand controls in place and identify apparent deviations from relevant policies and procedures relating to the Alleged Areas; and
- (viii) conducted publicly available background research on related business partners, subsidiaries,

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

The investigation confirmed the fund flows described by PwC that, in 2019 and 2020, key finance personnel withdrew large sums of cash from their personal bank accounts and deposited the money to the Company's bank accounts shortly after. These deposits were used to settle accounts receivable in the names of various patients. Such accounts receivable settlements totaled RMB14.43 million. The source of funds for these transactions came from two renovation suppliers of the Company and two individuals who had direct or indirect interests in the Company's subsidiaries (the "Major Shareholders").

Ms. WANG Hongye, the former chief financial officer of the Company stated that the funds from the two suppliers and two Minority Shareholders were donations that were solicited by her on behalf of the Company for certain underprivileged patients. In particular, the investigation found that for certain patients (identified as mentally disabled or impoverished by the relevant government authorities), after reimbursement from public sources (including public medical insurance, subsidies from the Ministry of Civil Affairs and miscellaneous subsidies from the PRC Government), the patients themselves or their families were still unable to pay the remaining medical fees incurred by the patients in full. Based on the Company's past experience, a certain percentage (around 5%-8%) of the medical fees of these patients were considered to be uncollectible. The Investigation Firm found that although it is highly probable that the Company would not be able to collect these amounts, it did not write off the amounts as bad debts, but made arrangements with certain charities whereby the Company made donations to, and received similar sums from the charities, which were applied to settle uncollectible medical fees from impoverished patients. Although these arrangements appeared to be unusual from an ordinary commercial perspective, the Company nonetheless understood this being an industrial practice that is prevalent among the hospitals.

These donations, however, were insufficient to fully settle the outstanding balance of uncollectible medical fees. According to the discussion between the Investigation Firm and various finance personnel, these outstanding accounts receivable, in particular those aged three years or above, should have been written off as bad debt, although this requirement was not fully implemented. The Investigation Firm found that the Company only recorded bad debt write-offs up to (i.e. not exceeding) the bad debt provision, and the outstanding accounts receivable that should have been but were not written off would be carried forward and prioritized for settlements in the following years, through the donation arrangements with charities.

According to Ms. WANG Hongye, this created an issue when, commencing 2018/2019, the relevant charities only allowed donations to settle outstanding medical fees that were overdue for less than one and a half years, and this had an impact on the Company as it could no longer use donations to settle long aging accounts receivable; instead, the Company was required to record these long aging accounts receivable as bad debts, which could negatively impact the financial performance of the Company.

Ms. WANG Hongye stated in her interviews that she believed she had a responsibility as the chief financial officer to resolve this, although accounts receivable and bad debt management were not her key performance indicators. On her own initiative and without informing the Board, she sought donors and ultimately raised RMB14.43 million from various parties (the "1443 Donations"). The Investigation Firm performed a sample testing on medical records of the patients involved in the 1443 donations, and found no abnormality in the real existence of such patients.

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The Investigation Firm found that, two donors confirmed during interviews that they donated to the Company. One of the donors, who was the controlling person of a renovation supplier, said he donated to the Company because he made profits from past renovation projects of the Company and saw his donations as a gesture of goodwill in view of the long-term relationship with the Company. While the other donor also confirmed during the interview that she made donations to the Company, her account of events contained notable inconsistencies with the findings of the Investigation Firm (e.g. the timing of the donations).

The Investigation Firm also noted other elements of the 1443 donations which did not reflect that the found flows were sales donations in nature:

- (i) According to Ms. WANG Hongye, for some of the donations from one of the Minority Shareholders amounting to RMB5.25 million, the funds in fact came from another individual who transferred funds to a bank account designated by Ms. WANG Hongye. Ms. WANG Hongye further stated that he made the transfers as he was renting a property from Wenzho Goda Investment Co., Ltd (at the time a subsidiary of the Company) at a rate that was below the market. However, during the Investigation Firm's interview this individual, he did not describe the transfers as voluntary donations to the Company, and instead, he said the transfers were a form of compensation to settle negotiations with Ms. WANG Hongye regarding a potential rent increase.
- (ii) The donations were processed in a convoluted manner. The donations were transferred from the donors to two Company employees, who further distributed the funds to the personal bank accounts of cashiers/accountants at the Wenzho General Hospital and seven subsidiary hospitals. These cashiers/accountants then withdrew the funds in cash, or made bank transfers, to deposit the funds to the bank accounts of the Company in smaller amounts in the name of patients, to appear as if the patients had settled their outstanding fees. Moreover, Ms. WANG Hongye personally contributed to some of the donations by transferring sums from her personal bank accounts to these finance personnel, stating that she had previously borrowed from some of the donors and agreed with the donors that, instead of repaying them, she would donate the repayments to the Company to settle outstanding medical fees due from patients. The Investigation Firm was unable to confirm the reasonableness of this explanation.
- (iii) During the investigation process, the Investigation Firm noted that for the majority of the donations, the Company made payments to the donors, as well as a fund in which one of the donors was an investor (the fund held shares in certain Company subsidiaries), around the same time (or amount) that the donors made the donations to the Company through Company employees, although the investigation had not identified any direct evidence that these payments made by the Company to the donors were related to the 1443 donations. For example, for the 1443 donations from renovation suppliers, the Company made payments to these suppliers for renovation services at around the same time as they made the 1443 donations. On a different occasion, for certain 1443 donations from a former shareholder of a Company subsidiary, the donation amount was close to the consideration paid by the Company to acquire his shares in the subsidiary, although the Investigation Firm was told by Ms. WANG Hongye during interviews that the source of funds for his donation was not payments from the Company, but payments from another individual who transferred the money to the donor (as designated by Ms. WANG Hongye) as a form of compensation to settle negotiations with Ms. WANG Hongye regarding a potential rent increase by Wenzho Goda Investment Co., Ltd. For all the donations described above, the donors and Ms. WANG Hongye stated in the interviews conducted by the Investigation Firm that the payments made by the Company to the donors were not related to the donations they made to the Company.

- (iv) In an attempt to identify the 1443 donations as ordinary transactions from charities, Ms. WANG Hongye arranged for the Company employees to sign donation agreements with two charities as “supervisors” of the donations, after the 1443 donations had already taken place.
- (v) The 1443 donations were not described as donations in the Company’s ledgers or audited financial statements.

Other transactions relating to the 1443 donations;

The Investigation Firm analysed the accounting records of the Wenzhou General Hospital and the seven subsidiary hospitals involved in the 1443 donations to determine whether there were accounts receivable settlements that shared similar characteristics as the 1443 donations from an accounting perspective (i.e. an entry with a cash on hand or bank deposit as debits and various accounts receivable from patients as credits). The Investigation Firm identified accounting entries totalling RMB35.9 million that had the characteristics (from an accounting perspective) similar to the 1443 donations and selected 31 samples totalling RMB8.8 million (24.5% of the total amount) for further testing, focusing on large amount accounts receivable settlements, and settlements for long aging receivables relating to patients in the 1443 donations. The Investigation Firm observed that although some of these settlements in the samples corresponded to long aging accounts receivable and were therefore similar to the 1443 donations in this regard, the sources of funds for these settlements were not individual donors or suppliers of the Company, but a type of insurance specific to low-income farmers, who were insured by the Wenzhou Government to receive additional coverage for low-income farmers on medical fees and hospitalization. The Investigation Firm did not note exceptions from subsequent testing, and was able to match the details of the tested samples to the Company’s records of insurance reimbursements relating to the low-income farmer patients. As a result, the further tested accounts receivable settlements did not appear to the Investigation Firm to be part of the scheme related to the 1443 donations.

Other transactions relating to cash withdrawals; a further investigation into the 1443 donations;

The Investigation Firm analysed the bank statements of the relevant finance personnel (i.e., those who helped process the funds relating to the 1443 donations) to see whether there were large cash withdrawals that were not yet attributed to the 1443 donations. The hypothesis was that most of the funds withdrawn by the finance personnel during the relevant period of the 1443 donations should match with the settlement of accounts receivable relating to the 1443 donations as disclosed by the Company.

Although the Investigation Firm identified additional cash withdrawals of approximately RMB0.2 million by the relevant finance personnel which was not attributable to the 1443 donations, the Company provided explanations and supporting documents pursuant to which the Investigation Firm noted that the above-mentioned cash withdrawals were different from those in the 1443 donations, in that the funds were mostly cash collected directly from patients and they were mostly settlements for outstanding medical fees aged less than three months. No further exceptions were noted.

PwC found that, from January 2020 to June 2021, an employee of the Social Work Department of the Company (the "Employee") personally received large transfers totalling RMB9.79 million from five renovation suppliers, all of which were controlled by the same individual (the "Actal Controller"). In addition to the transfers identified by PwC, the Investigation Firm also identified that the Employee received an additional RMB2.3 million from the Actal Controller and his related parties from July 2021 to October 2021. Based on the works performed, from January 2018 to February 2022, the Employee received RMB12.1 million in total from the Actal Controller and his related parties.

One of the five renovation suppliers controlled by the Actal Controller also donated RMB0.9 million to the Company in Alleged Area I.

In April 2022, the Employee represented that the funds from the Actal Controller and his related parties were for the Employee to purchase renovation materials on the Actal Controller's behalf for the Company's renovation projects. However, after the Investigation Firm found anomalies in her supporting documents provided for the said purchases, the Employee updated her representations in May 2022 and stated that some of the receipts provided as supporting documents were fabricated by her, and that the fund flows in fact reflected an arrangement in which the Actal Controller shared the profits of the Company's renovation projects with the Employee's spouse, who helped the Actal Controller in managing those renovation projects and procuring some of the materials and labor services required for the projects. The Employee's spouse, who is the younger brother of the Company's chairman, Mr. GUAN Weili, knew the Actal Controller from having worked in the Company's Construction Department (the Employee's spouse departed from the Company in late 2019 or early 2020).

According to the Employee, her spouse worked with the Actal Controller on ten projects, from which the Actal Controller received a total of approximately RMB16.1 million in payments from the Company (which accounted for 42% of all payments from the Company to the Actal Controller and his related parties, which accounted for 55% of the total payments received by the Actal Controller and his related parties). (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022) (5/23/2022)

- (ii) The profit made by the Employee or her spouse from the ten projects with the Act al Controller was based on estimates provided by the Company, most of which corresponded

The Investigation Firm performed further works to verify the explanations provided by Ms. WANG Hongye regarding the fund flows and identified two matters that might require further attention:

- (i) Renovation costs paid to suppliers: In some cases, the Individuals of Interest received payments from the Company at around the same time as their transfers to Ms. WANG Hongye. Further to this, the sample testing showed that at least three payments totalling RMB7 million corresponded to a renovation contract involved with the Renovation Supplier, which lacked supporting documents for significant cost increments amounting to RMB8 million, although the Renovation Supplier confirmed that the cost increment was for additional work performed. Ms. WANG Hongye stated that, although she was involved in the approval of payments to the Renovation Supplier, such payments also required the approval of the infrastructure department, which is responsible for confirming that services had been rendered and the payment amounts were accurate. Further, the Company provided an assessment report dated September 21, 2022 issued by a cost consulting agency who

Ms. WANG Hongye had stated to PwC that she obtained loans from the Individuals of Interest for the purpose of repurchasing shares held by employees under the employee equity incentive

REMEDIAL MEASURES

In view of the above, the Board has proposed the following remedial measures in response to the Company's operational and internal control problems:

1. Case of the resignation of Ms. WANG Hongye as Executive Director of the Company

Given that Ms. WANG Hongye has resigned from the position as an executive director of the Company, the Board intends to elect a professional with experience in internal controls and compliance as an executive director of the Company.

On January 9, 2022, the Company appointed Mr. JIN Hui (with relevant accounting qualifications) as the chief financial officer of the Company to be responsible for the financial management of the Company.

The Company intends to appoint an appropriate qualified professional manager with relevant professional experience as the head of the Audit and Supervision Department of the Company to comprehensively take charge of the improvement of internal controls where necessary.

The Company intends to replace the principal responsible persons of the Finance Department, the Social Work Department and the Audit and Supervision Department.

2. Resignation of Mr. WANG Hong as Chairman of the Board of Directors

3. Appointment of an internal control advisory firm

The Company has appointed a professional internal control advisory firm and SHINEWING Risk Services Limited as consultants of the Company to provide diagnostic advice on corporate governance and internal controls and to review the relevant internal control system, and make rectification recommendations for issues and concerns identified during

4. **Reassessment of the Company's Accounting Treatments**

The Board has instructed the management of the Company to reassess the accounting treatments related to the arrears of the impoverished patients identified in the Independent Investigation, and to carefully assess the recoverability of the historical arrears and make necessary corrections of prior accounting errors, if any.

5. **Review of the Company's Related Party Transactions**

The Board has determined that the Indirect Investor involved in Alleged Area I and Alleged Area III and the fund invested by it (currently being a minority shareholder of a subsidiary of the Company) are regarded as connected persons or related parties of the Company, and the transactions with them in the future, if any, will be subject to the requirements of Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. In addition, the Board included the Renovation Supplier involved in Alleged Area III and other renovation companies controlled by the Actual Controller in the vendors blacklist of the Company.

6. **Strengthening Internal Controls**

The Company shall strengthen its internal controls, and promptly address and resolve all loopholes, deficiencies or problems identified in the process of its ongoing review and enhanced internal controls. In particular, the Company shall:

- i) strengthen fund management, income and expense management, accounting and financial reporting management, and set up new checks and balances to ensure due supervision, authorization and approval;
- ii) enhance and impose more stringent supervision of procurement management, engineering construction management and relevant supplier management procedures;

- iii) supervise the approval and execution of material contracts and complete relevant approval and regulatory procedures separately;
- iv) strengthen governance and operational control over all operating businesses and corporate supervision. In particular, it shall ensure the consistency of the policies, agreements and regulation at the levels of the Company, and its subsidiaries and businesses, as well as the review and supervision of all applicable areas; (b) formulate formal record-keeping requirements, including maintaining the relevant supporting materials, minutes of meeting resolutions, etc.;
- v) implement and continue to strengthen measures to declare conflicts of interest of the directors, senior management and employees of the Company, and implement checks and balances at the Company and its subsidiary levels and strengthen and monitor the systems and control measures for preventing any directors and/or other senior management from any conduct beyond their power and/or other without proper deliberation and approval; and
- vi) establish a systematic charitable donation system, etc.

CONTINUED TRADING SUSPENSION

At the request of the Company, trading in the shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange has been suspended with effect from 9:00 a.m. on April 1, 2022. Trading in the shares of the Company will remain suspended until further notice.

By order of the Board
 Zhang Kaifu; Hu Jidong, Ltd.
 GUAN Wei;
 Chairman

Zhejiang, the PRC
 October 14, 2022

As of the date of this announcement, the Company's executive directors are Mr. GUAN Weili and Ms. WANG Lianyue; the non-executive directors are Mr. QIN Hao and Mr. LI Changhao; and the independent non-executive directors are Mr. ZHAO Xudong, Ms. ZHONG Wentang and Mr. LIU Ning.