CHINA SKY ONE MEDICAL, INC.
Form 10-K/A
March 17, 2010

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

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

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2009

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-34080

CHINA SKY ONE MEDICAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	87-0430322
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
No. 2158, North Xiang An Road, Song Bei District, Harbin, People's Republic of China (Address of principal executive offices)	150028 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 86-451-87032617 (China)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	Not Applicable

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

Common Stock
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes o No x

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 x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes o No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer x
Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes o No x

As of June 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was approximately $135,214,631, based on the last closing price of $13.48 per share, as quoted on the Nasdaq Global Market.

As of March 15, 2010, the registrant had 16,790,851 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Amended Form 10-K") of China Sky One Medical, Inc. amends our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 16, 2010 (the "Original Form 10-K"). This Amended Form 10-K is being filed solely to correct inadvertent typographical errors, which occurred during the edgarization process, in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of the Original Form 10-K, resulting in the order of certain numbers reported in the Stockholders' Equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets being reversed. We have amended the Consolidated Balance Sheets to correct these errors.

Except as described above, no other amendments are being made to the Original Form 10-K. This Amended Form 10-K does not reflect events occurring after the Original Form 10-K or modify or update the disclosure contained therein in any other way other than as required to reflect the amendments discussed above.

The Company has attached to this Amended Form 10-K updated certifications executed as of the date of this Amended Form 10-K by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002. These updated certifications are attached as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2 to this Amended Form 10-K.

CHINA SKY ONE MEDICAL, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, together with other statements and information we publicly disseminate, contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and include this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions.

Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project” or similar expressions. You should not rely on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are, in some cases, beyond our control and which could materially affect actual results, performances or achievements.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to the “Risk Factors” discussed in Part 1, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, there is no assurance that our expectations will be realized. Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, we disclaim any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein (or elsewhere) to reflect any change our expectations with regard thereto, or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

The terms “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to China Sky One Medical, Inc., together with our consolidated subsidiaries.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

We are engaged, through our China-based indirect subsidiaries described below, in the development, manufacture, marketing and sale of over-the-counter, branded nutritional supplements and over-the-counter plant and herb-based pharmaceutical and medicinal products. Our principal products are external use Traditional Chinese Herbal Remedies/Medicines, commonly referred to in the industry as "TCM." We have evolved into an integrated manufacturer, marketer and distributor of external-use TCM products sold primarily in the People's Republic of China ("China" or "PRC") and through Chinese domestic pharmaceutical chains. Recently, we have been expanding our worldwide sales effort as well. Prior to 2009, we sold both our own manufactured products, as well as medicinal and pharmaceutical products manufactured by others (the sale of third party products is referred to herein as "Contract Sales"). Commencing in 2009, we discontinued all of our Contract Sales as part of our revised strategic plan.

Corporate History

We are a Nevada corporation formed on February 7, 1986, formerly known as Comet Technologies, Inc. On July 26, 2006, after our acquisition of a China-based nutritional supplements business, we changed our name to "China Sky One Medical, Inc." We are a holding company doing business through American California Pharmaceutical Group, Inc., a California corporation ("ACPG"), our non-operating United States ("U.S.") holding company subsidiary, and ACPG's direct and indirect subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

ACPG, was incorporated on December 16, 2003, under the name "QQ Group, Inc." QQ Group changed its name to "American California Pharmaceutical Group, Inc." in anticipation of the stock exchange transactions with our predecessor filer (then known as "Comet Technologies, Inc.") and Harbin City Tian Di Ren Medical Co., a company organized under the laws of the PRC ("TDR"), as further described below. On December 8, 2005, ACPG completed a stock exchange transaction with TDR and TDR's subsidiaries, each of which was a fully operating company in the PRC. In connection with this transaction, ACPG exchanged 100% of its issued and outstanding common stock for 100% of the capital stock of TDR and its subsidiaries.

Thereafter, on May 11, 2006, ACPG entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with our shareholders. The transaction acquisition contemplated under the Exchange Agreement was consummated on May 30, 2006. As a result of this transaction, we issued a total of 10,193,377 shares of our common voting stock to the stockholders of ACPG, in exchange for 100% of the capital stock of ACPG. As a result, ACPG became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

TDR was originally formed in 1994 and its principal executive office is located in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, PRC. On December 29, 2000, TDR was reorganized and incorporated as a limited liability company under the "Corporation Laws and Regulations" of the PRC. At the time of TDR's acquisition by ACPG, in December of 2005, TDR had two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Harbin First Bio-Engineering Company Limited ("First") and Kangxi Medical Care Product Factory ("Kangxi"). In July, 2006, First and Kangxi merged, with First as the surviving subsidiary of TDR.

As of October 16, 2006, we organized Harbin Tian Qing Biotech Application Company as a wholly-owned PRC subsidiary of TDR ("Tian Qing"), to conduct research and development in the areas of tissue and stem cell banks, which is described in further detail below. As of December 31, 2009, Tiang Qing had no operating activities.

On April 3, 2008, TDR completed its acquisition of Heilongjiang Tianlong Pharmaceutical, Inc., a company organized under the laws of the PRC ("Tianlong"), that has a variety of medicines approved by the PRC's State Food and Drug Administration (the "SFDA") and new medicine applications, and which is in the business of manufacturing external-use pharmaceuticals. TDR previously acquired the Beijing sales office of Tianlong in mid-2006. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Tianlong from its sole stockholder, in consideration for an aggregate purchase price of approximately $8,300,000, consisting of $8,000,000 in cash, and 23,850 shares of our common stock (valued at $12.00 per share).

On April 18, 2008, TDR consummated its acquisition of Heilongjiang Haina Pharmaceutical Inc., a company organized under the laws of the PRC ("Haina"), licensed as a wholesaler of TCM, bio-products, medicinal devices, antibiotics and chemical medicines. Haina did not have an established sales network and was acquired for its primary asset, a Good Supply Practice ("GSP") license (License No. A-HLJ03-010), issued by the Heilongjiang Province office of the SFDA as of December 21, 2006. The SFDA only issues such licenses to pharmaceutical resellers that maintain certain quality control standards. The GSP license will be up for renewal on January 29, 2012. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Haina from its three stockholders in consideration for payment of approximately $437,000.

On September 5, 2008, TDR acquired Peng Lai Jin Chuang Pharmaceutical Company, a company organized under the laws of the PRC ("Peng Lai "), from its sole stockholder. Peng Lai, which has received Good Manufacturing Practice ("GMP") certification from the SFDA, was organized to develop, manufacture and distribute pharmaceutical, medicinal and diagnostic products in the PRC. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired all of Peng Lai's assets, including, without limitation, franchise, production and operating rights to a portfolio of 20 medicines approved by the SFDA, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately $7,000,000 million, consisting of approximately $2,500,000 million in cash, and 381,606 shares of our common stock (valued at $12.00 per share).

Principal Products and Markets

We are engaged, through TDR, and its subsidiaries in the PRC, in the development, manufacture, marketing and sale of over-the-counter, branded nutritional supplements and over-the-counter plant and herb-based pharmaceutical and medicinal products. We have evolved into an integrated manufacturer, marketer and distributor of external use Chinese medicine products sold primarily to and through domestic pharmaceutical chains in the PRC. Historically, we handled sales of both our own manufactured products and Contract Sales of medicinal and pharmaceutical products manufactured by others. However, commencing in 2009, we discontinued all Contract Sales as part of our revised sales strategy.

With the exception of Peng Lai, which is located in Shan Dong Province, PRC, all of our manufacturing facilities are located in Heilongjiang Province, PRC. In addition, we have sales offices located in 24 provinces across China.

Our principal products are external use TCMs. Using various formulas, we produce a number of TCM products with several forms of delivery including ointments, sprays, medicated skin patches, injections, capsules, suppositories, tablets and granules. We also develop and sell bio-engineering products in the form of diagnostic kits, which are used for testing for different diseases. Over the next few years, we intend to concentrate much of our efforts on the development, production and sales of TCM products and testing kits, and antibiotic products.

Our principal operations are in the PRC, where TDR and its subsidiaries have manufacturing facilities and sales distribution channels covering most of the provinces in the PRC. Part of our sales strategy is to expand our worldwide sales by locating qualified distributors and sales agents outside of the PRC. Our overall revenues were approximately $130,092,000 in 2009, of which export overseas sales were approximately $10,121,000, accounting for approximately 7.8% of our total revenue. Overseas sales were $7,570,000 in 2008, accounting for approximately 8.2% of our total revenues. Overseas sales were $12,404,000 in 2007, accounting for approximately 25.2% of our total revenue in 2007.

All of our significant operations and long lived assets are located in the PRC. Below is a chart depicting our corporate organizational structure:

SFDA Licenses

The SFDA issues the licenses to manufacture and market pharmaceutical products in the PRC. Our licenses relate primarily to pharmaceutical production licenses, which are needed mainly for topical products, ointments and external test kits. TCM products also require a permit for sales, which permits are generally granted on a non-exclusive basis for four to five years depending on the product and subject to periodic review for renewal. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we commercialized 91 products through TDR and its subsidiaries. We have the necessary licenses and permits for all of our products.

Our TDR Subsidiary Owns the Following Subsidiaries in China

Harbin First Bio-Engineering

On September 26, 2003, TDR formed First under the laws of the PRC as its wholly owned subsidiary, with an authorized capital of approximately $1,460,000 (10,000,000 RMB). First focuses on research and development of the use of natural medicinal plants and biological technology products, such as our diagnostic kits. First, which officially commenced production on July 21, 2006, is one of the first companies in Heilongjiang Province conducting research and development of high technology biological products. First has two product lines:

- an enzyme immunity reagent kit product line; and
- a colloid gold product line.

Harbin Tian Qing Biotech Application

On October 16, 2006, TDR organized Tian Qing under the laws of the PRC as its wholly owned subsidiary, to conduct research and development in the areas of tissue and stem cell banks, which is described in more detail below. (See "Research and Development" below.) As of December 31, 2009, Tian Qing had no significant operations.

Heilongjiang Tianlong Pharmaceutical

On April 3, 2008, TDR completed the acquisition of Tianlong, which is in the business of manufacturing external-use pharmaceuticals. Tianlong's assets included, among other things, GMP certified manufacturing facilities, state-of-the-art manufacturing equipment, a research and development center, and production and operating rights to a portfolio of 69 medicines approved by the SFDA.

Heilongjiang Haina Pharmaceutical

On April 18, 2008, TDR consummated its acquisition of Haina, which is licensed as a wholesaler of TCM, bio-products, medicinal devices, antibiotics and chemical medicines. At the time of the acquisition, Haina did not have an established sales network and was acquired for its primary asset, a GSP license issued by the Heilongjiang Province office of the SFDA as of December 21, 2006. The SFDA only issues such licenses to resellers of medicines that maintain certain quality control standards. The GSP license will be up for renewal on January 29, 2012. Obtaining this license has enabled us to expand our sales of medicinal products without having to go through a lengthy license application process.

Peng Lai Jin Chuang Pharmaceutical

On September 5, 2008, TDR acquired Peng Lai, which received GMP certification from the SFDA, and was organized to develop, manufacture and distribute pharmaceutical products in the PRC. In connection with the acquisition of Peng Lai , TDR acquired all of Peng Lai's assets, including, without limitation, franchise, production and operating rights to a portfolio of 20 medicines approved by the SFDA.

Product Line

In 2009, we manufactured and marketed 91 products. Our manufacturing operations are conducted in our indirect subsidiaries' facilities located in Heilongjiang Province and Shan Dong Province in the PRC.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we sold our products under five main categories:

- Patches (7 products);
- Ointments (18 products);
- Sprays (15 products);
- Diagnostic Kit (3 products);
- Others (48 products)

A description of our principle products, which generated a majority of our sales revenue in 2009, is as follows:

Patch Category:

Sumei Slim Patch

The Sumei Slim Patch is marketed and sold within and outside the PRC as a more natural treatment to lose weight. The Sumei Slim Patch uses Saponin as its major ingredient, and is effective in regulating and restraining the excessive secretion of certain hormones, while promoting others to foster weight loss as well as prevent weight gain.

Pain Relief Patch

A pain relief patch is designed to apply to the area of neck, shoulder, and waist. The patch is used for a number of ailments, including fever, headache, heart dysentery, diarrhea, and stiffness and pain caused by hypertension.

Anti-Hypertension Patch

The anti-hypertension patch is based on five thousand years of Chinese herbal vein therapy that has been adapted to a modern transdermal therapeutic system ("TTS"). The product utilizes a Body-Yong-Guan point technique, which is believed to maximize the effectiveness of the medicinal ingredients. The product is believed to stimulate blood capillaries and to be effective in improving circulation and reducing blood pressure.

Ointment Category:

Hemorrhoids Ointment

This product contains Acetate, Radix Notoginseng, and Rhizoma Coptidis. It is made in soft ointment form that is effective in sterilizing and relieving hemorrhoid symptoms, including itching, distending pain, burning, and bleeding.

Compound Camphor Cream

This product is made for the treatment of various pathogens on the skin surface and subcutaneously, such as mycete, trichopytic, staphylococcal bacteria aureus, bacillus coli, and candida albicans (thrush).

Spray Category:

Stomatitis Spray

This spray is used for the treatment of dental ulcers, pharyngitis, and faucitis. It is made with pure herbal medicines and, thus, has minimum side effects to human bodies.

Diagnostic Kit Category:

Cardiac Arrest Early Examination Kit

This product is used for early stage diagnosis of myocardial infarction (heart attacks).

Kidney Disease Testing Kit

The Urinate Micro Albumin Examination Testing Kit is used in connection with early stage diagnosis for primary kidney disease, hypertension and diabetes.

Other Product Category:

We include 48 of our products under the "Other" product category, because the categories of a pplications for these products do not separately represent a material amount of our revenues. The Other product category includes suppositories, eye drops, nasal drops, capsules, granules, injections, tablets and wash fluids.

Naftopidil Dispersible Tablet

This tablet is designed to treat benign enlargement of the prostate among males in their middle age. It is effective in its treatment because its ingredients can be easily digested and absorbed by the human body.

Naphazoline Hydrochloride Eye Drop

Naphazoline is recommended for the temporary relief of eye redness associated with minor irritations. This product can comfort the eyes by lubricating them and relieving such irritations.

Revenues by Product Categories

We believe that the most meaningful presentation of our products is by categories of method of delivery. Our total revenues during fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007 were approximately $130,092,000, $91,816,000, and $49,318,000, respectively. The following table sets forth our principal product categories based on application type and the approximate amount and percentage of revenue from each of such product categories for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	For the Years Ended December 31 ($ in thousands)					
	2009		2008		2007	
Product Category	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales
Patches	$40,770	31.3%	$35,484	38.6%	$19,609	39.9%
Ointments	28,862	22.2%	23,068	25.1%	3,270	12.6%
Sprays	18,499	14.2%	10,613	11.6%	8,742	18.7%
Diagnostic Kits	10,239	7.9%	8,781	9.6%	2,994	6.1%
Contract Sales	0	0.0%	5,655	6.2%	12,998	16.6%
Others	31,722	24.4%	8,215	8.9%	1,705	6.2%
Total	$130,092	100.0%	$91,816	100.0%	$49,318	100.0%

For a narrative description of the reasons for the changes in our revenue by product category over the past three years, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" below.

Research and Development

We conduct all of our research and development ("R&D") activities either internally or through collaborative arrangements with universities and research institutions in the PRC. We have our own research, development and laboratory facilities located in the facilities of First and Tianlong. Our internal R&D team currently consists of 38 people. Many of our team members are professors affiliated with universities in the PRC.

Additionally, we have established several long-term partnerships with well-known universities and enterprises in the PRC. We have:

- Established a gene medicine laboratory for Small RNA project with Harbin Medical University; and
- Established a laboratory for Antroquinonol from Antrodia Camphorata with Taiwan Golden Biotechnology Corporation.

Under our partnership arrangements with universities and research institutions, we will generally hold the intellectual property rights to any developed technology. For example, as a result of our collaboration with Harbin Medical University, a product known as "Endostatin" is currently under development as a cancer suppressing product. Although this technology still bears the name of Harbin Medical University, we own the intellectual property rights pertaining to this technology. Additional information relating to this product and other products being developed is set forth under "Products Under Development" below and under the general product descriptions throughout this report.

We invested approximately $14,960,000, $7,413,000, and $3,158,000 in R&D for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Additional information about our R&D investments is included in the financial statements in Item 8 of this report (and notes thereto) and our "Management Discussion and Analysis on Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section below.

Products Under Development

The projects which accounted for a majority of our 2009 research and development expenses, grouped by subsidiary, are as follows:

TDR

Breast Cancer Technology

Hyperplasie Globulaire is the early stage of Hyperplasia of the Mammary Glands that has a high occurrence among females between twenty-five and forty-five years of age. Medicines with Endocrine can have significant side effects to the patient. Our Breast Cancer Technology is designed to effectively treat the Hyperplasie Globulaire with Traditional Chinese Medicine and with minimum side effects. We spent approximately $2,272,000, or 15.2% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, for efficacy testing, acute and long term toxicity testing.

Monoclonal Antibody Research

Monoclonal antibody is a bioactive substance produced when human cells identify and resist pathogenic intrusion from outside. Monoclonal antibody technology can produce large amounts of pure antibodies with desired substance. Tumor cells that can replicate endlessly are fused with mammalian cells that produce an antibody. The result of this cell fusion will continually produce antibodies. These antibodies are called monoclonal because they come from only one type of cell, the hybridoma cell. We believe Monoclonal antibodies have tremendous applications in the field of diagnostics, therapeutics, targeted drug delivery systems, not only for infectious disease caused by bacteria, viruses and protozoa, but also for cancer, metabolic and hormonal disorders. We spent approximately $965,000, or 6.5% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, for application and performance appraisal. As of December 31, 2009, we completed this project and are able to manufacture and commercialize these antibody materials.

Endostatin Research

Endostatin is a cancer treatment drug that works by “starving” cancer cells by restricting the generation of blood vessels around cancer lesions, thereby inhibiting, to a degree, the source of nutrients upon which the cancer cells survive. We have already completed teratogenicity testing, and have established quality standards for this drug. Further developments are underway to improve the product quality of Endostatin. We spent approximately $439,000, or 2.9% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, for acute and long term toxicity testing.

Patch Products

We spent approximately $1,820,000, or 12.2% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, for the optimization experiments of several patch products including slim patch, anti-hypertension patch, asthma patch, and pain relief patch. The optimization experiments are focusing on optimization of the extracted ingredients and irritation tests.

First

Diagnostic Kits

In 2009, we had 6 diagnostic kits under clinical trials. We spent approximately $2,727,000, or 18.2% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, on clinical trials for these 6 diagnostic kits.

Tianlong

Antroquinonol Extracted from Antrodia Cinnamomea

Antrodia Cinnamomea is well known in Taiwan as a traditional Chinese medicine. For several decades, it has been used in the treatment of food and drug intoxication, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hypertension, rashes, and liver and lung cancer. We have obtained an exclusive right to develop this technology with Taiwan Golden Biotechnology Corporation, which has completed pre-clinical research on Antroquinonol in the United Kingdom. The compound has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration in the U.S. to enter into first stage clinical trial. We spent approximately $387,000, or 2.6% of total R&D expenditure on this project in 2009.

Injections

In 2009, we had 3 injections under clinical trials. We spent approximately $1,944,000, or 13.1% of total R&D expenditure in clinical trials for these projects in 2009.

Peng Lai

We spent an aggregate of approximately $879,000, or 5.9% of total R&D expenditure in 2009, in optimizing effectiveness test for Naftopidil Dispersible tablets for prostate treatment, Sertraline Hydrochloride capsules for the treatment of mental depression, and Radix Isatidis granules and syrup to treat Influenza (flu).

Set forth below is a table of our major research and development projects, respective stage of development and applicable expenses for 2009:

Major Research and Development Expenses in Fiscal 2009
($ in thousands)

Projects	Stage	Expenses	% of total R&D
Diagnostic Kits - 6 products	Clinical trial	$2,727	18.2
Injections - 6 projects	Clinical trial	1,944	13.0
Breast Cancer Technology	Efficacy testing, Acute and Long Term Toxicity testing	2,272	15.2

Patches - 4 products	Extraction optimization testing	1,820	12.2
Monoclonal Antibody	Completed	965	6.5
Endostatin	Efficacy testing, Acute and Long Term Toxicity testing	439	2.9
Antroquinonol	Clinical trial	387	2.6
Radix Isatidis granule and syrup	Production process optimization	282	1.9
Naftopidil Dispersible tablets	Production process optimization	256	1.7
Sertraline Hydrochloride capsules	Production process optimization	249	1.7
Total		$11,341	75.8

(a) In fiscal 2009, we spent approximately $2,272,000 on our breast cancer technology, which represented approximately 15.2% of our total R&D expenditures. No other product represented 10% or more of our R&D expenses in fiscal 2009.

Total research and development expenses in fiscal 2009 were $14,960,000. The above listed projects comprise 75.8% of our total research and development expenses in fiscal 2009. The other projects and miscellaneous materials make up the remaining 24.2% of total research and development expenses for the year.

Set forth below is a table of our research and development expenses for fiscal 2008, classified by product category and stage of development:

		Stage of Development by Number of Projects and U.S. Dollar Amount ($ in thousands)						
Category		Application and Efficacy	Acute and Long Term Toxicity	Long Term Stability	Pending SFDA Approval	Supplemental Documentation	SFDA Approval	TOTAL
Bio-Engineering (a)	#	1 (b)	1 (c)	13	2	-	1	18
	$	$948	$1,192	$2,261	-	-	-	$4,401
Eye Drops	#	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	$	-	-	-	-	-	$103	$103
Nasal Drops	#	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	$	-	-	-	-	-	$61	$61
Injections	#	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
	$	-	-	-	$104	-	$510	$614
Spray	#	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	$	-	-	-	$139	-	-	$139
Ointment	#	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	$	-	-	-	$112	$90	$115	$317
Suppository	#	-	-	-	3	4	2	9
	$	-	-	-	$273	$352	$217	$842
Gel	#	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
	$	-	-	-	-	$293	$136	$429
Liquid	#	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
	$	-	-	-	$209	$210	-	$419
TOTAL	#	1	1	13	10	9	13	47 (d)
	$	$948	$1,192	$2,261	$837	$944	$1,142	$7,324 (e)

(a) Bio-engineering projects include our Endostatin cancer treatment drug, breast cancer drug and diagnostic kits. The diagnostic kits are designed for testing for different cancers and viruses, such as prostate cancer, stomach cancer, ovarian cancer, rectal cancer, liver cancer, Hepatitis B and C, human papilloma virus and mycoplasma virus. Diagnostic kits accounted for approximately 30.5% of total R&D expenditures in 2008.

(b) In fiscal 2008, we spent approximately $948,000 on research and development related to Monoclonal antibodies, which represented approximately 12.8% of our total R&D expenses. Monoclonal antibodies are a bioactive substance produced naturally when human cells identify and resist pathogenic intrusion from outside. Monoclonal antibody technology can produce large amounts of pure antibodies. Therefore, Monoclonal antibodies have tremendous applications in the field of diagnostics, therapeutics, and targeted drug delivery systems, not only for infectious disease caused by bacteria, viruses and protozoa but also for cancer, metabolic and hormonal disorders.

(c) In fiscal 2008, we spent approximately $1,192,000 on our Endostatin cancer treatment drug, which represented approximately 16.1% of our total R&D expenses. Endostatin is a cancer treatment drug that works by "starving" cancer cells by restricting the generation of blood vessels around cancer lesions, thereby inhibiting, to a degree, the source of nutrients upon which the cancer cells survive.

(d) Except as set forth in notes (b) and (c) above, no single project represented a material portion of our total R&D expenditures in fiscal 2008.

(e) Does not include costs for materials used in our R&D projects. Our total R&D expenditures for fiscal 2008 were approximately $7,413,000.

Cord Blood Stem Cell Bank

In 2006, we began implementing a plan to establish a cord blood stem cell bank in the PRC, for the treatment of various diseases such as leukemia, lymphoma and rebirth anemia. On October 16, 2006, the Health Department of Heilongjiang Province granted us, through Tian Qing, the exclusive right and license to become engaged in tissue and stem cell bank activities in Heilongjiang Province, PRC, through December 2010. Since the development of this project will require substantial managerial, technical and financial resources, and a number of significant risks, management is still evaluating the proper timing and strategy in launching this project.

Sales Approach

Over the past several years, we have continuously expanded our distribution channels for our products. As a result, we have established a sales network covering 24 provinces of mainland China, and have positioned sales managers and representatives in each of these markets.

In fiscal 2007, our sales model was focused on the creation of our own distribution channels. Therefore, we sold products directly to many small distributors and retail store locations. Commencing in fiscal 2008, we changed our business model and entered into distribution agreements with larger regional sales agents, who resell to smaller distributors and retail store locations. In addition, we entered into contracts with nationwide chain pharmacies. These changes to our product distribution channels resulted in our direct customer base decreasing from 943 customers at December 31, 2007 to 212 customers at December 31, 2009. Our change in sales strategy is further described in "Customers and Distribution" below.

We also managed to establish a marketing network through independent agents to develop an international market for our products. At present, our primary initial growth focus remains in the PRC. However, part of our sales strategy is to expand our sales outside of the PRC. Overseas sales accounted for approximately 7.8%, 8.2% and 25.2% of sales revenue for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Materials and Suppliers

We employ purchasing staff with extensive knowledge of our products, who work with our marketing, product development, and formulations and quality control personnel to source raw materials for our products and other items. Raw materials are sourced principally in the PRC, and are generally available from a variety of suppliers. Harbin Zhong Jia Medicine Company and Heilongjiang Kangda Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 42% of our total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Heilongjiang Kangda Medicine Company accounted for approximately 33% of our total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2008. Harbin Yong Heng accounted for 23% of our total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2007. No other suppliers accounted for 10% or more of our total inventory purchases in 2009, 2008, and 2007.

We seek to mitigate the risk of a shortage of raw materials, through identification of alternative suppliers for the same or similar raw materials, where available. We believe raw materials are available through alternative suppliers in the market place, if necessary. We manufacture bulk branded products to allow more extensive vertical integration and to improve the quality and consistency of raw materials.

Historically, we have signed agreements with suppliers that allowed us to hold extra raw materials at the cost of the suppliers. As a result, we could minimize our own inventory carrying costs, and improve our cash management, by keeping the inventory at the minimum level required to support our short-term sales. However, due to price increases for raw materials, and the related overhead costs for storing such raw materials, we started to increase our inventory levels toward the second half of 2009. In anticipation of continued price increases, management may further increase

our inventory levels in fiscal 2010.

Customers and Distribution

In fiscal 2007, our sales model was focused on the creation of our own distribution channels. Therefore, we sold products directly to many small distributors and retail store locations. In fiscal 2008, we changed our business model and entered into distribution agreements with larger regional sales agents, who resell to smaller distributors and retail store locations. In addition, we entered into contracts with nationwide chain pharmacies. Through the extensive sales networks, of these nationwide chains, we were able to reach all major metropolitan areas throughout the PRC. These changes to our product distribution channels resulted in our direct customer base decreasing from 943 customers at December 31, 2007 to 233 customers (not including branches of retail and drug supply chains) at December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, we had 212 customers, not including branches of retail and drug supply chains.

The change in our sales strategy, which began in fiscal 2008, was initiated to improve product channel efficiencies, and to give us access to an increased number of ultimate purchasers. We believe that these changes will continue to lead to increased revenue by extending the reach of our distribution network. By reducing the number of customers we sell to directly, we have streamlined our accounts receivable management and collection and reduced channel distribution costs. These favorable cost variances have been partially offset by product price incentives we grant to the larger agents with which we have contracted.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, sales to Harbin Shiji Baolong Medicine Company and Shanxi Xintai Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 11% of total revenues, respectively. Harbin Bao Da Medicine Company and Harbin Shiji Baolong Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 14% of our accounts receivable in 2009, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2008, sales to Shanxi Xintai and Harbin Shiji Baolong accounted for 15% and 12% of our total revenues, respectively. Harbin Shiji Baolong and Shanxi Xintai accounted for approximately 29% and 11% of our accounts receivable in 2008, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2007, sales to Ning BoYue Hua Trading Company and Guang Zhou Xing He Trading Company accounted for approximately 14% and 11% of our total revenues, respectively. Hua Li Jiu Zhou Company accounted for approximately 11% of our accounts receivable in 2007. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues or accounts receivable in 2009, 2008, and 2007.

In 2009, we implemented various initiatives toward promoting and marketing our products. Our advertising costs for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were approximately are $14,527,000, $7,299,000 and $4,385,000, respectively.

We will continue efforts to expand our markets into other provinces and larger cities in the PRC, and to other markets worldwide. Currently, our products are sold primarily in the PRC. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, approximately 92.2%, 91.8% and 74.8% of our revenues in were from the sale of products in China, respectively. Part of our sales strategy is to expand our worldwide sales. As a means of accelerating our distribution into other countries, we will seek to enter into strategic marketing arrangements with qualified firms that have distribution channels, brand name recognition, or other unique marketing strengths.

Competition

Competition in the TCM, pharmaceutical, and over-the-counter nutraceutical business is intense in China, and throughout the world. We compete with various firms, many of which produce and market products similar to our products, and many of which have greater resources than us in terms of manufacturing and marketing capabilities, management expertise and breadth, and financial wherewithal. Some of these competitors are far larger, have more resources then us and have stronger sales and distribution networks.

Our direct competitors are other domestic firms engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing TCM and nutraceutical products. There are many of these companies in the PRC, in Heilongjiang Province, and even in the city

of Harbin.

We expect that the competition for medicinal products in the PRC and other world markets will become more intense over the next few years, both from existing competitors, and new market entrants. We will also face competition from foreign companies who may have established products, a strong proprietary pipeline and strong financial resources. Our management believes that we have certain competitive advantages in introducing new products to market due to key focus areas for development, our existing distribution channels, research and development capabilities and our relationship with certain universities and other research institutions. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete and continue to grow in this highly competitive environment. Additional information relating to competition in the PRC can be found in the "Risk Factors" section below.

Government Regulation

Regulatory Environment

Our principal sales market is in the PRC. We are subject to the Pharmaceutical Administrative Law of the PRC, which governs the licensing, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products in the PRC, and sets penalties for violations. Our business is subject to various regulations and permit systems of the government of the PRC. Additionally, we are subject to government licensing rights and regulations, which relating to our stem cell R&D license. Permits we attain for TCM products are granted on a non-exclusive basis and are subject to periodical review for renewal.

The governmental approval process in the PRC for a newly developed health product can be lengthy and difficult. A product sample is first sent to a clinical testing agent designated by the Ministry of Health, which conducts extensive clinical testing and examination of the product to verify if it has the specified functions as stated by the company producing the product. A report will then be prepared and issued by the clinical testing agent confirming or negating such functions. After submittal to the agency, it generally takes six months to one year for a report to be issued by the testing agent. The report must then be submitted to a provincial Health Management Commission for approval. Following this submittal, a letter of approval issued by such commission will be submitted to the Ministry of Health for the issuance of a certificate that authorizes sale and marketing of the product in the PRC.

This entire process will generally take between eighteen months and two years. The approval process will depend to a certain extent on whether a specified product is a plant based pharmaceutical (“PBP”), or a plant based nutraceutical (“PBN”). PBPs are products composed of herbs, roots and plants that do not use synthetic chemicals, with certain medicinal functions for treatment of one or more illnesses. PBPs are generally prescription-based but in some cases may be sold over-the-counter. PBNs, also frequently known as “dietary supplements” or “nutritional supplements,” are also composed of herbs, roots and plants, but are essentially prophylactic or preventive in nature. All PBNs are available over-the-counter without a prescription. In the PRC, PBPs require the approval of the SFDA, while PBNs only require the approval of state and local governments prior to manufacturing and sale. Obtaining the approval from the SFDA is generally more complex and lengthy.

Because we and our subsidiaries are wholly-owned enterprises, we are subject to the law of foreign investment enterprises in the PRC, and the foreign company provisions of the Company Law of China, which governs the conduct of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and their officers and directors, and also limits our ability to pay dividends.

Compliance with Environmental Law

We comply with the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC, as well as applicable local regulations. In addition to compliance with the PRC law and local regulations, we consistently undertake active efforts to ensure the environmental sustainability of our operations. Because the manufacturing of herb and plant-based products does not generally cause significant damage or pollution to the environment, the cost of complying with applicable environmental laws is not material. In the event we fail to comply with applicable laws, we may be subject to penalties.

Intellectual Property

We own certain SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers and other proprietary technologies. Historically, we included our proprietary technologies and SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers within the category of patents. We now believe it is more accurate to categorize such intellectual property as SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers and other proprietary technologies.

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As of December 31, 2009, our intellectual property breakdown by SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers and other proprietary technologies is as follows:

IPs (Intangible Assets)	Year Acquired	Acquisition Cost $ in thousands	Reflected under Intangible Assets	Proprietary Technologies	Drug Batch Numbers
Endostatin	2006	$1,727	Yes	Yes	-
SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers	2008	$6,848	Yes	-	Yes
Monoclonal Antibody	2008	$5,106	Yes	Yes	-
Breast Cancer Technology	2008	$1,459	Yes	Yes	-
Antroquinonol	2009	$5,119	Yes	Yes	-
Small RNAs Technology	2009	$5,850	Yes	Yes	-

We purchased the rights to the patents for Endostatin and Antroquinonol, which are registered under the names of Harbin Medical University and Taiwan Golden Biotechnology Corporation, respectively.

We have acquired certain additional proprietary technologies from non-related third parties. The fair value of these proprietary technologies recorded in our financial statements are appraised periodically and amortized during its useful life.

As of the date of this filing, we own two registered patents for product packaging. As of December 31, 2009, these patents have nominal carrying values.

Under the PRC's State Protection Law, certain herbal medicine products, which have received approval from the SFDA, have automatic protection. SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers we acquired in connection with our acquisitions of Tianlong and Peng Lai in fiscal 2008 have been recorded as part of our intangible assets. We did not appraise or assign any value to the SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers developed internally by TDR or First.

We have registered "Kang Xi" as our trademark, which is used for all of our TCM products. The "Kang Xi" trademark was developed internally and registered by TDR before we became a public company. Our cost basis in the trademark is nominal.

Employees

The number of our employees has increased due to growth, increased research and development activities and expanded marketing and distribution efforts for our products. Our employees generally fall into the following categories:

By subsidiary company:

	Number of Employees	
Company	2009	2008
TDR	1,315	1,515
Tian Qing	0	0
First	107	97

Tianlong	207	97
Haina	399	24
Peng Lai	126	71
TOTAL:	2,154	1,804

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By nature of job:

	Number of Employees	
Type of Job	2009	2008
Executives and managers	201	146
Production and clerical	424	359
Sales and marketing	1,491	1,261
Research and development, technology	38	38
TOTAL:	2,154	1,804

As of December 31, 2008, we had 1,804 full-time employees. Our 2,154 employees, as of December 31, 2009, includes both 305 full time employees and 1,849 individuals hired on a contract basis through agencies. In 2009, we began hiring certain employees on a contract basis, in order to take advantage of cost efficiencies.

We do not have any employment agreements in place with our executive officers. None of the employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, however, we believe our relationship with employees is good.

Available Information

We file various reports with the SEC, including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on From 8-K, which are available though the SEC's electronic data gathering, analysis and retrieval system by accessing the SEC's home page (http://www.sec.gov). The documents are also available to be read or copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C., 20549. Information on the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We also make available free of charge through our website (www.cski.com.cn) our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We are subject to certain risks and uncertainties as described below. These risks and uncertainties may not be the only ones we face. There may be additional risks that we do not presently know of, or that we currently consider immaterial. All of these risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our business and operations may be adversely affected if any of such risks are realized. All investors should consider the following risk factors before deciding to purchase or sell our securities.

Risks Related to Our Business

Adverse economic conditions may harm our business.

In 2008, general worldwide economic conditions declined due to sequential effects of the sub prime lending crisis, general credit market crisis, collateral effects on the finance and banking industries, concerns about inflation, slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns. This global economic downturn poses a risk as consumers and businesses may postpone spending, or seek new ways to eliminate spending, in response to these uncertain and challenging economic conditions. In addition, there could be a number of follow-on effects including foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, insolvency of key suppliers and customer insolvencies. We cannot predict the timing or duration of any economic slowdown or recession or the timing or strength of a subsequent recovery, worldwide, or in the specific markets we serve. If the markets for our products significantly deteriorate due to these economic effects, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Certain officers and directors have significant control over our company.

Liu Yan-qing and Han Xiao-yan, who are officers and directors of ours, also serve as officers and directors of ACPG, TDR and its subsidiaries. As of the date hereof, Dr. Liu and Ms. Han own, in the aggregate, approximately 36.5% of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, these shareholders are effectively able to control certain corporate governance matters requiring shareholders' approval. Such matters may include transactions in which they have an interest other than as a shareholder of ours, the approval of significant corporate transactions such as increasing the authorized number of our shares to complete acquisitions or raise capital, if necessary, and any other transactions requiring a majority vote without seeking other shareholders' approval. These persons also have the ability to control other matters requiring shareholder approval including our election of directors which could result in the entrenchment of management.

We depend on our key management personnel and the loss of their services could adversely affect our business.

We place substantial reliance upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers, Liu Yan-qing, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Han Xiao-yan, Vice Chairman, and Stanley Hao, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. We do not have employment agreements with these members of management. Accordingly, if any of these persons should leave the company, we would have no remedy or protections in place and would not be able to prevent them from competing with us or working for competitors. The loss of the services of any of these executive officers could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, revenues or prospects. In addition, we do not maintain key man life insurance on the lives of these individuals.

Our expansion plan may not be successful.

Part of our strategy is to continue our growth through increasing the distribution and sales of our products by penetrating existing markets in the PRC, and entering new geographic markets in the PRC as well as Asia, the United States and other countries. However, many obstacles to entering such new markets exist, including, but not limited to,

international trade and tariff barriers, regulatory constraints, product liability concerns, shipping and delivery costs, costs associated with marketing efforts abroad and maintaining attractive foreign exchange ratios. Moreover, our expansion strategy may be based on incorrect assumptions and may be flawed, and may even damage our performance, competitive position in the market and, ultimately, even our ability to survive in the marketplace. We cannot, therefore, assure shareholders that we will be able to successfully overcome such obstacles and establish our products in any additional markets. Our inability to implement this growth strategy successfully may have a negative impact on our growth, future financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

There are many safety risks involved in our products and services that could expose us to liability or inhibit our ability to secure insurance.

Our products and services involve direct or indirect impact on human health and life. The products we manufacture and sell may be flawed and cause dangerous side effects, and even fatality in certain cases, leading to major business losses and legal and other liabilities and damages to our company. In the event that any of our products are alleged to have adverse side effects, we could be subject to product liability claims. In addition to the threat of liability, there may be insurance costs if we enter into certain markets or may not be able to obtain insurance for certain products in some countries. Some distributors may refuse to sell our products in certain countries if they perceive such products to have a high risk or to be uninsurable.

We do not maintain any insurance and are exposed to all risks of loss, including resulting form product liability, property loss or damages, or other harm that we may cause to customers, vendors, suppliers and other third parties, or securities law claims.

We do not maintain liability or property insurance coverage or director and officer insurance coverage and, therefore, we are self-insured for all risks of loss. Although we seek to reduce potential liability through measures such as contractual indemnification provisions with distributors and suppliers, we cannot assure you that such measures will be enforced or effective. Our policy is to record losses associated with our lack of insurance coverage at such time as realized loss is incurred. Historically, we have not had any material losses in connection with our lack of insurance coverage and are not party to any material pending legal proceedings as of the date of this report. Management's intention is to use our working capital to fund any such losses incurred due to our exposure to inadequate insurance coverage. Our operating results could be materially and adversely affected if we were to pay significant damages or incur significant defense costs in connection with a claim.

We are highly dependent upon the public perception and quality of our products. Additionally, anti-corruption measures taken by the government to correct corruptive practices in the pharmaceutical industry could adversely affect our sales and reputation.

We are highly dependent upon consumers' perception of the safety and quality of our products as well as similar products distributed by other companies. Thus, the mere publication of reports asserting that such products may be harmful could have a material adverse effect on our business, regardless of whether these reports are scientifically supported.

The PRC government has recently taken anti-corruption measures to correct corrupt practices. In the pharmaceutical industry, such practices include, among other things, acceptance of kickbacks, bribery or other illegal gains or benefits by the hospitals and medical practitioners from pharmaceutical distributors in connection with the prescription of a certain drug. Substantially all of our sales to our ultimate customers are conducted through third-party distributors. We have no control over our third-party distributors, who may engage in corrupt practices to promote our products. While we maintain strict anti-corruption policies applicable to our internal sales force and third-party distributors, these policies may not be effective. If any of our third-party distributors engage in such practices and the government takes enforcement action, our products may be seized and our own practices, and involvement in the distributors' practices may be investigated. If this occurs, our sales and reputation may be materially and adversely affected.

Our success will depend on our research and the ability to develop new products.

Our growth depends on our ability to consistently discover, develop and commercialize new products, and find new and improve on existing technologies, platforms and products. As such, if we fail to make sufficient investments in research, to be attentive to consumer needs, or fail to focus on the most advanced technologies, our current and future products could be surpassed by more effective or advanced products of other companies.

We currently rely on third parties to supply the key raw materials we use to produce our products.

Our business depends upon the availability of key raw materials. We rely on only external suppliers for these raw materials. In fiscal year 2009, Harbin Zhong Jia Medicine Company and Heilongjiang Kangda Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 42% of our total inventory purchases, respectively. Heilongjiang Kangda Medicine Company accounted for approximately 33% of our total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2008. For the 2010 fiscal year, we expect that our raw material suppliers will be substantially similar to last year and the amount of raw materials will increase commensurate with the increase in the demand of our products. If any of our major suppliers were to default or become unable to deliver the raw materials in sufficient quantities, we may be unable to purchase these raw materials from alternative sources on the same or similar terms, which could result in a significant decrease in our operating costs. In addition, any disruption in the supply of our raw materials could cause delay in the delivery of our products which would be harmful to our sales reputation and business. If supply is disrupted the increased amount we have to pay for raw materials could negatively impact our margins, cause us to cease production if an alternate supplier cannot be found. If we are unable to procure replacement supplies, our ability to meet the production demands of our customers could cause the loss of costumers and/or market share. Our financial results could be negatively impacted by the lost sales or decreased margins.

We are dependent on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues and accounts receivable and this dependence is likely to continue.

We have been dependent on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2009, sales to Harbin Shiji Baolong Medicine Company and Shanxi Xintai Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 11% of total revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2008, sales to Shanxi Xintai and Harbin Shiji Baolong accounted for 15% and 12% of our total revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2007, sales to Ning BoYue Hua Trading Company and Guang Zhou Xing He Trading Company accounted for approximately 14% and 11% of our total revenues, respectively. Dependence on a few customers could make it difficult to negotiate attractive prices for our products and could expose us to the risk of substantial losses if any such customer stops purchasing our products. We expect that a limited number of customers will continue to contribute to a significant portion of our sales in the near future. Our ability to maintain close relationships with these top customers is essential to the growth and profitability of our business. If we fail to sell our products to one or more of these top customers in any particular period, or if a large customer purchases fewer of our products, defers orders or fails to place additional orders with us, or if we fail to develop additional major customers, our revenue would likely decline and our results of operations would be adversely affected.

In addition, our accounts receivable are concentrated among a small number of our customers. Harbin Bao Da Medicine Company and Harbin Shiji Baolong Medicine Company accounted for approximately 16% and 14% of our accounts receivable in 2009, respectively. Harbin Shiji Baolong and Shanxi Xintai accounted for approximately 29% and 11% of our accounts receivable in 2008, respectively. Hua Li Jiu Zhou Company accounted for approximately 11% of our accounts receivable in 2007. If any our customers fail to pay us on a timely basis, or do not pay us at all, our business, cash flow, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Significant competition from existing and new entities could adversely affect revenues and profitability.

We compete with other companies, many of which are developing and/or offering, or can be expected to develop and offer, products similar to ours. Our market is a large market with many competitors. Many of our competitors are more established than we are, and have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than us. Some of our competitors have greater name recognition and a larger customer base. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities and customer requirements and may be able to undertake more extensive promotional activities, offer more attractive terms to customers, and adopt more aggressive pricing policies. We cannot assure investors that we will be able to compete effectively with current or future competitors or that the competitive pressures we face will not harm our business.

We are subject to market and channel risks.

In fiscal year 2009, over 92% of our sales were made in the PRC, where we primarily sell our products through drug chain stores. Because of this, we are dependent to a large degree upon the success of our PRC-based distribution channel, as well as the success of specific retailers in the distribution channel. We rely on these distribution channels to purchase, market, and sell our products. Our success is dependent, to a large degree, on the growth and success of the drug stores, which may be outside our control. There can be no assurance that the drug store distribution channels will be able to grow or prosper as they faces price and service pressure from other channels, including the mass market. There can be no assurance that retailers in the drug store distribution channel, in the aggregate, will respond or continue to respond to our marketing commitment in these channels.

We may have difficulty in defending intellectual property rights from infringement.

Our TCM products are generally not protected by patents but by trade secrets. Certain TCM license agreements are made on a non-exclusive basis. Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to protect current and future technologies and products and to defend our intellectual property rights. If we fail to protect our intellectual property adequately, competitors may manufacture and market similar products. We have filed patent applications seeking to protect newly developed and/or technologies. Some patent applications in the PRC are maintained in secrecy until the patent is issued. Because the publication of discoveries tends to follow their actual discovery by many months, we may not be the first to invent, or file patent applications on any of its discoveries. Patents may not be issued with respect to any of our patent applications and existing or future patents issued to or licensed by us may not provide competitive advantages for its products. Patents that are issued may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by competitors. Furthermore, our patent rights may not prevent our competitors from developing, using or commercializing products that are similar or functionally equivalent to our products.

To the extent that we market products in other countries, we may have to take additional action to protect our intellectual property. The measures we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate, and we cannot provide any assurance that our competitors will not independently develop formulations and processes that are substantially equivalent or superior to our products or copy our products.

We also rely on trade secrets, non-patented proprietary expertise and continuing technological innovation that we seek to protect, in part, by entering into confidentiality agreements with licensees, suppliers, employees and consultants. These agreements may be breached and there may not be adequate remedies in the event of a breach. Disputes may arise concerning the ownership of intellectual property or the applicability of confidentiality agreements. Moreover, trade secrets and proprietary technologies may otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors. If patents are not issued with respect to products arising from research, we may not be able to maintain the confidentiality of information relating to these products.

We will be subject to risks relating to third parties that may claim that we infringe on their proprietary rights and may prevent us from manufacturing and selling certain of our products.

There has been substantial litigation in the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries with respect to the manufacturing, use and sale of new products. These lawsuits relate to the validity and infringement of patents or proprietary rights of third parties. We may be required to commence or defend against charges relating to the infringement of patent or proprietary rights. Any such litigation could involve or result in:

- the incurrence of substantial expense, even if we are successful in the litigation;
- a diversion of significant time and effort of technical and management personnel;
- the loss of our rights to develop or make certain products; and
- the payment of substantial monetary damages or royalties in order to license proprietary rights from third parties.

Although patent and intellectual property disputes within these industries have often been settled through licensing or similar arrangements, costs associated with these arrangements may be substantial and could include the long-term payment of royalties. These arrangements may be investigated by regulatory agencies and, if improper, may be invalidated. Also, the required licenses may not be made available to us on acceptable terms. Accordingly, an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or a failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent our company from manufacturing and selling some of our products or increase costs to market these products.

In addition, when seeking regulatory approval for some of our products, we are required to certify to regulatory authorities, including the SFDA that such products do not infringe upon third party patent rights. Filing a certification against a patent gives the patent holder the right to bring a patent infringement lawsuit against us. Any lawsuit would delay regulatory approval by the SFDA. A claim of infringement and the resulting delay could result in substantial expenses and even prevent us from manufacturing and selling certain of our products.

The launch of a product prior to a final court decision or the expiration of a patent held by a third party may result in substantial damages to us. Depending upon the circumstances, a court may award the patent holder damages equal to three times their loss of income. If we are found to infringe a patent held by a third party and become subject to such treble damages, these damages could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our failure to comply with accounting policies and regulations in making reasonable estimates and judgments could negatively impact our financial position and results of operation.

We are subject to critical accounting policies and actual results may vary from estimates. We have followed, and will continue to follow, generally accepted accounting principles for the United States in preparing financial statements. As part of this work, we must make many estimates and judgments concerning future events. These affect the value of the assets and liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses reported in such financial statements. We believe that these estimates and judgments are reasonable, and we have made them in accordance with accounting policies based on information available at the time. However, actual results could differ from estimates, and this could require us to record adjustments to expenses or revenues that could be material to our financial position and results of operations in the future.

Our business is subject to many governmental regulatory and policy risks.

Our business must be conducted in compliance with various government regulations and in particular, the SFDA's regulations. Government regulations may have material impact on our operations, increase costs and could prevent or delay the manufacturing and selling of our products. Research, development, testing, manufacturing and marketing activities are subject to various governmental regulations in China, including health and drug regulations. Government regulations, among other things, cover the inspection of and controls over testing, manufacturing, safety and environmental considerations, efficacy, labeling, advertising, promotion, record keeping and sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products. We will not be able to license, manufacture, sell and distribute the vast majority of our products without a proper approval from government agencies and in particular the SFDA. This approval process is lengthy, with approvals for TCM products typically occurring 18-24 months after the application is initially filed. There is no assurance that we will obtain such approvals on a timely basis, or at all. Delays in obtaining approvals will delay our ability to market products and denial of approval for a specific product will result in our inability to market the product and recoup the expenses incurred in that products development and testing.

In addition, delays or rejections may be encountered based upon additional government regulation from future legislation, administrative action or changes in governmental policy and interpretation during the period of product development and product assessment. Although we have, so far, obtained the rights to sell our products in the PRC, we may not continue to receive and maintain regulatory approvals for the sales of these products. Our marketing activities are also subject to government regulations with respect to the prices that it intends to charge or any other marketing and promotional related activities. Government regulations may substantially increase the costs for developing, licensing, manufacturing and selling products, impacting negatively our operations, revenue, income and cash flow.

There could be changes in government regulations towards the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries that may adversely affect our business.

The manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products in the PRC is heavily regulated by many state, provincial and local authorities. These regulations significantly increased the difficulty and costs involved in obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals for marketing new and existing products. Our future growth and profitability depends to a large extent on our ability to obtain regulatory approvals.

The SFDA has implemented new guidelines for licensing of pharmaceutical products. All existing manufacturers with licenses, which are currently valid under the previous guidelines, were required to apply for the GMP certifications by June 30, 2004, and to receive approvals by December 31, 2004. We received certifications for our current products. However, should we fail to maintain the GMP certifications under the new guidelines in the future, or for new products, our businesses would be materially and adversely affected.

Moreover, the laws and regulations regarding acquisitions of the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries in the PRC may also change and may significantly impact our ability to grow through acquisitions.

We need to manage growth in operations to maximize our potential growth and achieve our expected revenues.

Our success depends on our ability to achieve continued growth. In order to maximize potential growth in current and potential markets, we believe that we must expand our manufacturing and marketing operations. This expansion will place a significant strain on management and operational, accounting and information systems and will require substantial additional capital. We will need to continue to improve financial controls, operating procedures, and management information systems if and as we grow. We will also need to effectively train, motivate, and manage our employees. A failure to manage our growth could disrupt operations and ultimately prevent us from generating the revenues we expect.

International operations require our company to comply with a number of U.S. and international regulations.

We are required to comply with a number of international regulations in countries outside of the United States. In addition, we must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, which prohibits U.S. companies or their agents and employees from providing anything of value to a foreign official for the purposes of influencing any act or decision of these individuals in their official capacity to help obtain or retain business, direct business to any person or corporate entity or obtain any unfair advantage. Any failure to adopt appropriate compliance procedures and ensure that our employees and agents comply with the FCPA and applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial penalties and/or restrictions in our ability to conduct business in certain foreign jurisdictions. The U.S. Department of The Treasury's Office of Foreign Asset Control, or OFAC, administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, entities and individuals based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. As a result, we are restricted from entering into transactions with certain targeted foreign countries, entities and individuals except as permitted by OFAC which may reduce our future growth.

We may incur significant costs to ensure compliance with U.S. corporate governance and accounting requirements.

We are a public reporting company, and, as such, we will incur significant costs associated with public company reporting requirements, costs associated with newly applicable corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules implemented by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). All of these applicable rules and regulations can be expected to increase legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time consuming and costly. Management also expects that these applicable rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive to obtain director and officer liability insurance and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

We may have difficulty raising necessary capital to fund operations as a result of market price volatility for our shares of common stock.

In recent years, the securities markets in the U.S. have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations that have not necessarily been related to the operations, performances, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. For these reasons, our shares of common stock can also be expected to be subject to volatility resulting from purely market forces over which we will have no control. If our business development plans are successful, we may require additional financing to continue to develop and exploit existing and new technologies and to expand into new markets. The exploitation of existing and new technologies may, therefore, be dependent upon our ability to obtain financing through debt and equity or other means.

We are obligated to indemnify our officers and directors for certain losses they suffer.

To the fullest extent permitted by Chapter 78 of the Nevada Revised Statues, we may, if and to the extent authorized by our board of directors, indemnify our officers and any other persons who we have power to indemnify against liability, reasonable expense or other matter whatsoever. If we are required to indemnify any persons under this policy, we may have to pay indemnity in a substantial amount which we may be unable to recover at all.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Our business will be affected by the government regulation and Chinese economic environment because most of our sales will be in the China market.

In 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 92%, 92% and 75% of our total revenues, respectively, were from sales in the PRC. The manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products in China is heavily regulated by many state, provincial and local authorities. The SFDA requires pharmaceutical manufacturers to obtain GMP certifications. We currently have the certifications needed for our current operations. However, should we fail to receive or maintain the GMP certifications in the future, we would no longer be able to manufacture pharmaceuticals in China, and our businesses would be materially and adversely affected. These regulations significantly increase the difficulty and costs involved in obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals for marketing new and existing products. Our future growth and profitability depend to a large extent on our ability to obtain regulatory approvals. Additionally, the law could change so as to prohibit the use of certain pharmaceuticals. If one of our products becomes prohibited, this change would cease the productivity of that product. The China National Development and Reform Commission ("CNDRC"), has recently implemented price adjustments on many marketed pharmaceutical products. We have no control over such governmental policies, which may impact the pricing and profitability of our products.

Although we have started exporting products to other countries, most of our sales are in the PRC. It is anticipated that our products in the PRC will continue to represent a significant portion of sales in the near future. As a result of our reliance on the PRC markets, our operating results and financial performance could be affected by any adverse changes in economic, political and social conditions in the PRC.

The modernization of regulations for the pharmaceutical industry is relatively new in the PRC, and the manner and extent to which it is regulated will continue to evolve. As a pharmaceutical company, we are subject to the Pharmaceutical Administrative Law, which governs the licensing, manufacture, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products in the PRC, and sets penalty provisions for violations of provisions of the Pharmaceutical Administrative Law. In addition as a "Foreign Owned Enterprise," we will be subject to the Foreign Company provisions of the Company Law of the PRC. Changes in these laws or new interpretations of existing laws may have a significant impact our methods and our cost of doing business. For example, if legislative proposals for pharmaceutical product pricing, reimbursement levels, approval criteria or manufacturing requirements should be proposed and adopted, such new legislation or regulatory requirements may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, we are subject to varying degrees of regulation and licensing by governmental agencies in China. At this time, we are unaware of any China legislative proposals that could adversely affect our business. There can be no assurance that future regulatory, judicial and legislative changes will not have a material adverse effect on our operations, that regulators or third parties will not raise material issues with regard to compliance or non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations, or that any changes in applicable laws or regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our business.

Certain political and economic considerations relating to China could adversely affect us.

China is transitioning from a planned economy to a market economy. While the PRC government has pursued economic reforms since its adoption of the open-door policy in 1978, a large portion of the Chinese economy is still operating under five-year plans and annual state plans. Through these plans and other economic measures, such as control on foreign exchange, taxation and restrictions on foreign participation in the domestic market of various industries, the PRC government exerts considerable direct and indirect influence on the economy. Many of the economic reforms carried out by the PRC government are unprecedented or experimental, and are expected to be refined and improved. Other political, economic and social factors can also lead to further readjustment of such reforms. This refining and readjustment process may not necessarily have a positive effect on our operations or future business development. Our operating results may be adversely affected by changes in China's economic and social

conditions as well as by changes in the policies of the PRC government, such as changes in laws and regulations, or the official interpretation thereof, which may be introduced to control inflation, changes in the interest rate or method of taxation, and the imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion.

Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof, and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties or joint ventures.

There are risks inherent in doing business in China.

The PRC is a developing country with a young market economic system overshadowed by the state under heavy regulation and scrutiny. Its political and economic systems are very different from the more developed countries. China also faces many social, economic and political challenges that may produce major shocks and instabilities and even crises, in both its domestic arena and in its relationship with other countries, including but not limited to the United States. Such shocks, instabilities and crises may in turn significantly and adversely affect our performance.

The recent nature and uncertain application of many PRC laws applicable to our company create an uncertain environment for business operations and they could have a negative effect on our business and operations.

The PRC legal system is a civil law system. Unlike the common law system, the civil law system is based on written statutes in which decided legal cases have little value as precedents. In 1979, the PRC began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and has since introduced many laws and regulations to provide general guidance on economic and business practices in the PRC and to regulate foreign investment. Progress has been made in the promulgation of laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the laws and regulations governing our business. In addition, the effectiveness of newly-enacted laws, regulations or amendments may be delayed, resulting in detrimental reliance by investors. New laws and regulations that affect existing and proposed future businesses may also be applied retroactively. The promulgation of new laws, changes of existing laws and the abrogation of local regulations by national laws could have a negative impact on our business, business prospects and operations. In addition, as these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement involve significant uncertainty.

Our business may be affected by unexpected changes in regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our company, and its subsidiaries, are subject to many general regulations governing business entities and their behavior in China and in other jurisdictions in which we and our subsidiaries have, or plan to have, operations and market products. In particular, we are subject to laws and regulations covering food, dietary supplements and pharmaceutical products. Such regulations typically deal with licensing, approvals and permits. Any change in product licensing may make our products more or less available on the market. Such changes may have a positive or negative impact on the sale of our products and may directly impact the associated costs in compliance and our operational and financial viability. Such regulatory environment also covers any existing or potential trade barriers in the form of import tariff and taxes that may make it difficult for us to import our products to certain countries and regions, such as Hong Kong, which would limit its international expansion.

A slowdown or other adverse developments in the PRC economy may materially and adversely affect our customers, demand for our services and our business.

All of our operations are conducted in the PRC and almost all of our revenues are generated from sales in the PRC. Although the PRC economy has grown significantly in recent years, we cannot assure you that such growth will continue. According to the PRC National Bureau of Statistics, the PRC's economy expended 6.8% from a year earlier in the fourth quarter of 2008, which means that a full-year growth for 2008 was 9.0%. It is the first time since 2002 that the PRC has expanded by less than 10% annually. A number of factors have contributed to this slow-down, including appreciation of the RMB, which has adversely affected the PRC's exports. In addition, the slow-down has been exacerbated by the recent global crisis in the financial services and credit markets, which has resulted in significant volatility and dislocation in the global capital markets. It is uncertain how long the global crisis in the financial services and credit markets will continue and how much adverse impact it will have on the global economy

in general or the PRC economy in particular. We do not know how sensitive we are to a slowdown in economic growth or other adverse changes in the PRC economy which may affect demand for our products. A slowdown in overall economic growth, an economic downturn or recession or other adverse economic developments in the PRC may materially reduce the demand for our products and materially and adversely affect our business.

Inflation in the PRC could negatively affect our profitability and growth.

While the PRC economy has experienced rapid growth, it has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and in different geographical areas of the country. Rapid economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rising inflation. If prices for our products do not rise at a rate that is sufficient to fully absorb inflation-driven increases in our costs of supplies, our profitability can be adversely affected.

During the past ten years, the rate of inflation in the PRC has been as high as 20.7% and as low as 2.2%. These factors have led to the adoption by the Chinese government, from time to time, of various corrective measures designed to restrict the availability of credit or regulate growth and contain inflation. In order to control inflation in the past, the PRC government has imposed controls on bank credits, limits on loans for fixed assets and restrictions on state bank lending. The implementation of these and other similar policies can impede economic growth and thereby harm the market for our products.

Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC and all of our revenues are derived from our operations in the PRC. Accordingly, our results of operations and prospects are subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and legal developments in the PRC.

Substantially all of our assets are located in the PRC and all of our revenues are derived from our operations in the PRC. Accordingly, our results of operations and prospects are subject, to a significant extent, on the economic, political and legal developments in the PRC. The PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects.

Since 1978, the PRC has been one of the world's fastest-growing economies in terms of gross domestic product, or GDP growth. We cannot assure you, however, that such growth will be sustained in the future. If, in the future, the PRC's economy experiences a downturn or grows at a slower rate than expected, there may be less demand for spending in certain industries.

Our ability to implement our business plan is based on the assumption that the Chinese economy will continue to grow. The PRC's economic growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall PRC economy, but may also have a negative effect on us.

The PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although in recent years the PRC government has implemented measures emphasizing the use of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in the PRC is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. It also exercises significant control over PRC economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. We cannot assure you that changes in the PRC's economic, political or legal systems will not detrimentally affect our business, prospects, financial conditions and results of operations.

We may have difficulty attracting talent in foreign countries.

Currently, over 92% of our sales are in the PRC. We are in the process of attempting to establish marketing and sales presence in the U.S. and other countries. We expect to establish an office in the U.S. for investor relations. In the future, we may explore expanding its operations in other countries throughout the world. Upon effecting any such expansion, we may not be able to identify and retain qualified personnel due to its lack of understanding of different cultures and lack of local contacts. This may impede international expansion.

Currency conversion and exchange rate volatility could adversely affect our financial condition, by making acquisitions in China or of Chinese products more expensive.

The PRC government imposes control over the conversion of Renminbi ("RMB"), the currency of China, into foreign currencies. Under the current unified floating exchange rate system, the People's Bank of China publishes an exchange rate, referred to as the PBOC exchange rate, based on the previous day's dealings in the inter-bank foreign exchange market. Financial institutions authorized to deal in foreign currency may enter into foreign exchange transactions at exchange rates within an authorized range above or below the PBOC exchange rate according to market conditions.

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the PRC issued by the State Council which came into effect on April 1, 1996, and the Regulations on the Administration of Foreign Exchange Settlement, Sale and Payment of the PRC which came into effect on July 1, 1996, regarding foreign exchange control, conversion of RMB into foreign exchange by Foreign Investment Enterprises ("FIEs"), for use on current account items, including the distribution of dividends and profits to foreign investors, is permissible. FIEs are permitted to convert their after-tax dividends and profits to foreign exchange and remit such foreign exchange to their foreign exchange bank accounts in the PRC.

Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies for capital account items, including direct investment, loans, and security investment, is still subject to certain restrictions. On January 14, 1997, the State Council amended the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and added, among other things, an important provision, which provides that the PRC government shall not impose restrictions on recurring international payments and transfers under current account items. These rules are subject to change.

Enterprises in the PRC (including FIEs) which require foreign exchange for transactions relating to current account items, may, without approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") effect payment from their foreign exchange account or convert and pay at the designated foreign exchange banks by providing valid receipts and proofs.

Convertibility of foreign exchange in respect of capital account items, such as direct investment and capital contribution, is still subject to certain restrictions, and prior approval from the SAFE or its relevant branches must be sought.

Our company is a FIE to which the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations are applicable. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain sufficient foreign exchange to pay dividends or satisfy other foreign exchange requirements in the future.

Since 1994, the exchange rate for RMB against the U.S. dollar has remained relatively stable, most of the time in the region of approximately RMB8.00 to U.S.$1.00. However, in 2005, the Chinese government announced that would begin pegging the exchange rate of the Chinese RMB against a number of currencies, rather than just the U.S. dollar. Currently, exchange rates are approximately RMB 6.84 to U.S.$1.00 resulting in the increase in price of Chinese products to U.S. purchasers. As our operations are primarily in China, any significant revaluation of the Chinese RMB may materially and adversely affect cash flows, revenues and financial condition. For example, to the extent that we need to convert United States dollars into Chinese RMB for operations, appreciation of this currency against the U.S. dollar could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Conversely, if we decide to convert Chinese RMB into U.S. dollars for other business purposes and the U.S. dollar appreciates against this currency, the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Chinese RMB that we convert would be reduced.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and the ability of the PRC entities to obtain financing.

Substantially all of our revenues and operating expenses are denominated in Renminbi. Restrictions on currency exchange imposed by the PRC government may limit our ability to utilize revenues generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside the PRC, if any, or expenditures denominated in foreign currencies. Under current PRC regulations, Renminbi may be freely converted into foreign currency for payments relating to "current account transactions," which include among other things dividend payments and payments for the import of goods and services, by complying with certain procedural requirements. The PRC entities may also retain foreign exchange in their respective current account bank accounts, subject to a cap set by the State Administration for Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, or its local counterpart, for use in payment of international current account transactions. However, conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, and of foreign currencies into Renminbi, for payments relating to "capital account

transactions," which principally includes investments and loans, generally requires the approval of SAFE and other relevant PRC governmental authorities. Restrictions on the convertibility of the Renminbi for capital account transactions could affect the ability of the PRC entities to make investments overseas or to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from the parent entity.

Any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may affect the ability of the PRC entities or an affiliated entity to obtain foreign currencies, limit our ability to utilize revenues generated in Renminbi to fund any business activities outside the PRC that are denominated in foreign currencies, or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business.

We are required to be in compliance with the registered capital requirements of the PRC.

Under the Company Law of the PRC, we are required to contribute a certain amount of "registered capital" to our wholly owned subsidiary. By law, our subsidiaries are required to contribute at least 10% of after tax net income (as determined in accordance with Chinese GAAP) into a statutory surplus reserve until the reserve is equal to 50% of our and our subsidiaries' registered capital, and between 5% and 10% of its after tax net income, as determined by our board of directors, into a public welfare fund. These reserve funds are recorded as part of shareholders' equity but are not available for distribution to shareholders other than in the case of liquidation. As a result of this requirement, the amount of net income available for distribution to shareholders will be limited.

Dividends we receive from our subsidiaries located in the PRC may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

The PRC's Enterprise Income Tax Law ("EIT Law") provides that an income tax rate of 10% may be applicable to dividends payable to non-PRC investors that are "non-resident enterprises." Non-resident enterprises refer to enterprises which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC, or which have such establishment or place of business in the PRC but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC. The income tax for the non-resident enterprises shall be subject to withholding at income source with the payer acting as the obligatory withholder under the EIT Law, and therefore, such income tax is generally called "withholding tax" in practice. It is currently unclear in what circumstances a source will be considered as located within the PRC. As a U.S. holding company and substantially all of our income will be derived from dividends we receive from our PRC operating subsidiaries. Thus, if we are considered as a "non-resident enterprise" under the EIT Law and the dividends paid to us by our PRC operating subsidiaries are considered income sourced within the PRC, such dividends may be subject to a 10% withholding tax. No dividends were paid to us by our PRC operating subsidiaries in 2007, 2008 or 2009.

Deterioration of the PRC's political relations with the U.S., Europe, or other nations could make Chinese businesses less attractive to Western investors.

The relationship between the U.S. and the PRC is subject to sudden fluctuation and periodic tension. Changes in political conditions in the PRC and changes in the state of Sino-foreign relations are difficult to predict and could materially adversely affect our operations or cause potential target businesses or services to become less attractive. This could lead to a decline in our profitability. Any weakening of relations between the U.S., Europe, or other nations and the PRC could have a material adverse effect on our operations or our ability to raise additional capital.

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

The rate of income tax on companies in China may vary depending on the availability of preferential tax treatment or subsidies based on their industry or location. The current maximum corporate income tax rate is 33%. The new Enterprise Income Tax Law became effective as of January 1, 2008, pursuant to which, an enterprise income tax of 25% applies to any enterprise. Although we were approved by the local tax authority to be exempted from the enterprise income tax for a five-year period commencing in 2007 and ending in 2012, we do not know whether such new law will change the preferential treatment that was granted to us. Any loss or substantial reduction of the tax benefits enjoyed by us would reduce our net profit.

Because PRC law governs almost all of our operating subsidiaries' material agreements, we may not be able to enforce our rights within the PRC or elsewhere, which could result in a significant loss of business, business opportunities or capital.

PRC law governs almost all of the material agreements of our subsidiaries. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enforce any of our material agreements or that remedies will be available outside of the PRC. The Chinese legal system is similar to a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedential value. In 1979, the PRC government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. The overall effect of legislation since then has been to significantly enhance the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investment in the PRC. Certain of our subsidiaries are wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and are subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in the PRC in general and laws and regulations applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises in particular. Relevant PRC laws, regulations and legal requirements may change frequently, and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties. For example, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce the legal protection that we enjoy either by law or contract. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than under more developed legal systems. Such uncertainties, including the inability to enforce our contracts, could materially and adversely affect our business and operations. In addition, confidentiality protections in the PRC may not be as effective as in the U.S. or other countries. Accordingly, we cannot predict the effect of future developments in the PRC legal system, particularly with respect to financing sectors, including the promulgation of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, or the preemption of local regulations by national laws. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to us and other foreign investors.

Our PRC subsidiaries are obligated to withhold and pay PRC individual income tax on behalf of our employees who are subject to PRC individual income tax. If we fail to withhold or pay such individual income tax in accordance with applicable PRC regulations, we may be subject to certain sanctions and other penalties and may become subject to liability under PRC laws.

Under PRC laws, our PRC subsidiaries are obligated to withhold and pay individual income tax on behalf of our employees who are subject to PRC individual income tax. If we fail to withhold and/or pay such individual income tax in accordance with PRC laws, we may be subject to certain sanctions and other penalties and may become subject to liability under PRC laws.

In addition, the State Administration of Taxation has issued several circulars concerning employee stock options. Under these circulars, our employees working in the PRC (which could include both PRC employees and expatriate employees subject to PRC individual income tax) who exercise stock options will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee stock options with relevant tax authorities and withhold and pay individual income taxes for those employees who exercise their stock options. While tax authorities may advise us that our policy is compliant, they may change their policy, and we could be subject to sanctions.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are required to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits U.S. companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some that may compete with us, are not subject to these prohibitions, and therefore may have a competitive advantage over us. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices may occur in the PRC. If our competitors engage in these practices they may receive preferential treatment, giving our competitors an advantage in securing business, which would put us at a disadvantage. We can make no assurance that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks related to health epidemics and outbreak of contagious disease.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by the effects of H1N1 Flu, Avian Flu, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (“SARS”) or other epidemics or outbreaks. In April 2009, an outbreak of H1N1 Flu first occurred in Mexico and quickly spread to other countries, including the U.S. and the PRC. In the last decade, the PRC has suffered health epidemics related to the outbreak of Avian Flu and SARS. Any prolonged occurrence or recurrence of H1N1 Flu , Avian Flu, SARS or other adverse public health developments in the PRC may have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. These health epidemics could result in severe travel restrictions and closures that would restrict our ability to ship our products. Potential outbreaks could also lead to temporary closure of our manufacturing facilities, our suppliers’ facilities and/or our end-user customers’ facilities, leading to reduced production, delayed or cancelled orders, and decrease in demand for our products. Any future health epidemic or outbreaks that could disrupt our operations and/or restrict our shipping abilities may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Market for Our Common Stock

Our stock price is likely to be highly volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has been highly volatile. Failure to meet market expectations in our financial results could cause our stock price to decline. Moreover, factors that are not related to our operating performance could cause our stock price to decline. The stock market has recently experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices for securities of technology and communications companies. Consequently, you may experience a decrease in the market value of your common stock, regardless of our operating performance or prospects.

We do not plan to declare or pay any dividends to our shareholders in the near future and would need regulatory approval to do so.

We have not declared any dividends in the past, and we do not intend to distribute dividends in the near future. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of the board of directors and subject to PRC law, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors as the board of directors considers relevant. There is no assurance that future dividends will be paid, and if dividends are paid, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend.

We have the right to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, which may adversely affect the voting power of the holders of other of our securities and may deter hostile takeovers or delay changes in management control.

Our articles of incorporation provides that we may issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series, and with such rights, preferences and designations as our board of directors may determinate from time to time. Our board of directors, without further approval of our common stockholders, is authorized to fix the dividend rights and terms, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences and other rights and restrictions relating to any series of our preferred stock. Issuances of shares of preferred stock could, among other things, adversely affect the voting power of the holders of other of our securities and may, under certain circumstances, have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in management control. Such an issuance would dilute existing stockholders, and the securities issued could have rights, preferences and designations superior to our common stock.

Sales of our common stock may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. Additionally, we may issue shares upon exercise of outstanding warrants that are exercisable at prices that are below current market prices which will be dilutive to the common stock.

As of March 15, 2010, we had 16,790,851 shares of common stock outstanding, many of which are freely transferable under Rule 144. The sale of these shares may have an adverse effect on the market price for our common stock.

In addition, as of March 15, 2010, we had issued and outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of 593,800 shares of our common stock, which are exercisable at a price of $12.50 per share. Our issuance of additional shares of common stock upon exercise of our outstanding warrants will reduce the percentage equity ownership of holders of shares of our common stock. Further, the exercise of a significant number of warrants, and subsequent sale of shares of common stock received upon such exercise, could cause a sharp decline in the market price of our common stock.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this report are not statements of historical or current fact. As such, they are "forward-looking statements" based on our current expectations, which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions. They include statements relating to:

- future sales and financings;

- the future development of our business;
- our ability to execute our business strategy;
- projected expenditures; and
- the market for our products.

You can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are not predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from those suggested by these forward-looking statements. In evaluating these statements and our prospects generally, you should carefully consider the factors set forth below. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary factors and to others contained throughout this prospectus. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus or to conform these statements to actual results.

Although it is not possible to create a comprehensive list of all factors that may cause actual results to differ from the results expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements or that may affect our future results, some of these factors are set forth under "Risk Factors" in this report.

Item. 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Under Chinese law, the government owns all of the land in the PRC and companies and individuals are authorized to use the land only through land use rights granted by the PRC government.

Our manufacturing facilities are located in the cities of Harbin and Peng Lai in the PRC. These facilities are operated in accordance with GMP. We own these facilities and are not subject to costs associated under rental or lease obligations.

In January 2010, we completed the construction of two office buildings and TDR and Haina moved into these new facilities, located in Song Bei District of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, PRC. It is anticipated that residual work, including road construction, fire control equipment, amenity improvement, and final acceptance, will be completed on these facilities in the third quarter of 2010, at an additional cost of approximately $3.0 million. We own these facilities and are not subject to costs associated under rental or lease obligations.

A breakdown of our facilities by subsidiary is as follows:

	Subsidiaries Facilities as of March 15, 2010, in Square Meters			
	TDR	First	Tianlong	Peng Lai
Land Area	35,000	40,000	15,000	40,000
Expiration Year	2058	2054	2051	2056
Production, Warehouse, and Office	14,000	10,000	9,000	12,000

At this time, our subsidiaries Haina and Tian Qing use an insignificant portion of our facilities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We are not a party to any material pending legal proceedings.

Item 4. Reserved.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

Until May 28, 2008, our common stock was traded on FINRA's Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the trading symbol "CSKI." On May 28, 2008, our common stock commenced trading on the American Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "CSY." As of September 14, 2008, we terminated our listing on the American Stock Exchange and became listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the trading symbol "CSKI." Effective as of January 4, 2010, we qualified to be listed on Nasdaq Global Select Market. The high and low sales prices for our common stock in the fiscal years of 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	$ 19.11	$ 10.03	$ 14.00	$ 9.40
2nd Quarter	$ 17.80	$ 10.21	$ 17.10	$ 9.50
3rd Quarter	$ 16.80	$ 12.00	$ 14.99	$ 9.00
4th Quarter	$ 25.45	$ 11.02	$ 16.28	$ 6.29

On March 15, 2010, the closing price for our common stock was $17.24.

Dividends

Since inception, no dividends have been paid on our common stock. We intend to retain any earnings for use in our business, so it is not expected that any dividends on the common stock will be declared and paid in the foreseeable future. We do not currently have any restrictions that would limit our ability to pay dividends, and we are not currently aware of any restrictions that are likely to limit our ability to pay dividends in the future.

Holders

At March 15, 2010, there were 381 holders of record of our common stock, with 16,790,851 shares issued and outstanding. Such number of record owners was determined from our shareholder records and does not include beneficial owners whose shares are held in nominee accounts with brokers, dealers, banks and clearing agencies.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plan

As of December 31, 2009, we had only one stock option, bonus, profit sharing, pension or similar plan in place, which is our 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan reserves an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock for awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance stock and bonus stock granted thereunder. The following table provides information as of December 31, 2009 with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issuable under our existing equity compensation plans:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	0	$ -	1,273,593(3)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	0	N/A	0
Total	0	$ -	1,273,593

(1) Our board of directors adopted the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), to be effective on July 31, 2006. The Plan was approved by the shareholders on July 31, 2006.

(2) We do not have any equity compensation plans not approved by the security holders.

(3) The Plan reserves an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock for awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance stock and bonus stock granted thereunder. We have issued the following securities under the Plan:

(a) In October 2006, we granted stock options to purchase an aggregate of 113,500 shares of common stock to a total of 36 participants under the Plan. In May 2009, an aggregate of 101,000 of these stock options were exercised on a "cashless" basis by 36 participants, resulting in our issuance of an aggregate of 75,888 shares. In August 2009, the remaining 12,500 of these stock options were exercised on a "cashless" basis by 9 participants, resulting in our issuance of an aggregate of 9,407 shares.

(b) In April 2007, we issued an aggregate of 30,000 shares of restricted stock to a total of 200 individuals under the Plan.

(c) In July 2008, we issued an aggregate of 30,063 shares of restricted stock to a total of 27 individuals under the Plan.

(d) In December 2009, we issued an aggregate of 52,844 shares of restricted stock to a total of 11 individuals under the Plan.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The following is a list of certain securities we sold or issued during fiscal 2008. There were no underwriting discounts or commissions paid in connection with the sale of these securities, except as otherwise noted. Certain information previously included in prior Exchange Act reports we filed has not been furnished in this report.

As of December 26, 2009, we issued 52,844 “restricted” shares of our common stock to certain employees, executive officers and directors of ours as consideration for services pursuant to our 2006 Stock Incentive Plan.

We believe the issuance of these shares was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 4(2) and/or Regulation D promulgated thereunder, as a transaction by an issuer not involving a public offering.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Key financial data from the fiscal years ended December 2005 to 2009 is set forth in the following table.

	For the Years Ended December 31, ($ in thousands, except per share data)				
	2009	2008	2007	2006 (as restated)	2005
Operating Data:					
Revenues	$130,092	$91,816	$49,318	$19,882	$7,712
Cost of Goods Sold	31,671	22,403	10,940	5,063	2,214
Gross Profit	98,421	69,413	38,379	14,819	5,498
Selling expense	30,763	22,968	14,784	9,894	2,540
General and administrative expense	4,191	2,514	1,380	844	735
Research and development	14,960	7,413	3,158	2,027	64
Income from Operations	46,251	35,659	18,614	1,932	2,462
Other Income (Expense)	(1,291)	814	38	(228)	(18)
Provision for income taxes	10,503	7,616	3,319	1,080	356
Net Income	$34,457	$28,857	$15,333	$624	$2,089
Basic Earnings Per Share	$2.08	$1.91	$1.27	$0.05	$0.19
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$2.07	$1.87	$1.15	$0.05	$0.19
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Assets	$140,363	$101,259	$37,285	$16,681	$8,992
Total current liabilities	9,389	6,326	5,040	2,370	1,641
Working Capital	67,000	49,509	15,447	7,798	2,858
Stockholder's Equity	$130,974	$94,933	$32,245	$14,311	7,351
Other Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	$33,449	$27,538	$11,601	$5,183	1,090
Net Cash used in investing activities	($21,154)	($23,115)	($10,261)	($4,597)	(776)
Net Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$29	$25,355	($33)	($2,931)	591

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

The financial and business analysis in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report") provides information we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our financial condition and results of operations. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere herein and in the risk factors and "Forward Looking Statements" summary set forth in the forepart of this Annual Report as well as the "Risk Factors" section above and are afforded the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Readers should carefully review the risk factors disclosed in this Annual Report and other documents filed by us with the SEC.

DISCUSSION

We are engaged, through our China-based indirect subsidiaries described below, in the development, manufacture, marketing and sale of over-the-counter, branded nutritional supplements and over-the-counter plant and herb-based pharmaceutical and medicinal products. Our principal products are external use TCMs. We have evolved into an integrated manufacturer, marketer and distributor of external-use TCM products sold primarily in the PRC and through Chinese domestic pharmaceutical chains. Recently, we have been expanding our worldwide sales effort as well. Prior to 2009, we sold both our own manufactured products, as well as medicinal and pharmaceutical products manufactured by others on a contract basis, categorized by us as Contract Sales. Commencing in 2009, we discontinued all of our Contract Sales as part of our revised strategic plan.

In 2009, we achieved continued growth on the sale of our own product line through our sustained efforts to expand our distribution channels and promote our products. For the year ended December 31, 2009, total revenues were $130,092,000, compared to $91,816,000 and $49,318,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net income was $34,457,000, or $2.07 per share, in 2009, compared to net income of $28,857,000, or $1.87 per share, in the 2008, and net income of $15,333,000, or $1.15 per share, in 2007, as calculated on a diluted basis for all periods presented.

All of our business is conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ACPG which, in turn, wholly owns Harbin TDR, and TDR's subsidiaries.

Recent Developments

On April 3, 2008, TDR completed its acquisition of Tianlong, a company that had a variety of medicines approved by the SFDA and new medicine applications, and which was in the business of manufacturing external-use pharmaceuticals. TDR previously acquired the Beijing sales office of Tianlong in mid-2006. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Tianlong from its sole stockholder, in consideration for an aggregate purchase price of approximately $8,300,000, consisting of $8,000,000 in cash, and 23,850 shares of our common stock (valued at $12.00 per share).

On April 18, 2008, TDR consummated its acquisition of Haina, licensed as a wholesaler of TCM, bio-products, medicinal devices, antibiotics and chemical medicines. Haina did not have an established sales network and was acquired for its primary asset, a GSP license issued by the Heilongjiang Province office of the SFDA. The SFDA only issues such licenses to pharmaceutical resellers that maintain certain quality control standards. The GSP license

was issued as of December 21, 2006 and will expire on January 29, 2012. This GSP license has enabled us to expand our sales of medicinal products without having to go through a lengthy license application process. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Haina from its three stockholders in consideration for payment of approximately $437,000.

On September 5, 2008, TDR acquired Peng Lai, from Peng Lai Jin Chuang Group Corporation. Peng Lai, which has received Good Manufacturing Practice ("GMP") certification from the SFDA, was organized to develop, manufacture and distribute pharmaceutical, medicinal and diagnostic products in the PRC. In connection with this transaction, TDR acquired all of Peng Lai's assets, including, without limitation, franchise, production and operating rights to a portfolio of twenty (20) medicines approved by the SFDA, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately $7,000,000 million, consisting of approximately $2,500,000 million in cash, and 381,606 shares of our common stock (valued at $12.00 per share).

Trends and Uncertainties

In 2008, general worldwide economic conditions declined due to sequential effects of the sub prime lending crisis, general credit market crisis, collateral effects on the finance and banking industries, concerns about inflation, slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns. However, since all of our business operations, and most of our sales, are currently conducted in the PRC, we have not been greatly affected by the economic downtown.

We have benefited from the overall economic development in the PRC in recent years and the increase in the number of elderly people in China, which together have resulted in increased expenditures on medicine in the PRC, including TCMs.

In fiscal 2007, our sales model was focused on the creation of our own distribution channels. Therefore, we sold products directly to many smaller distributors and retail store locations. In fiscal 2008, we changed our business model and entered into distribution agreements with larger regional sales agents, who resell to smaller distributors and retail store locations. In addition, we entered into contracts with nationwide chain pharmacies, such as Nepstar, Tong Ren Tang, Jin Xiang, and Ren Min Tong Tai. Through the extensive sales networks of these nationwide chains, we are able to reach all major metropolitan areas throughout the PRC. These changes to our product distribution channels resulted in our direct customer base decreasing from 943 customers at December 31, 2007 to 212 customers at December 31, 2009.

Our change of sales strategy in fiscal 2008 was initiated to improve product channel efficiencies, and to give us access to an increased number of ultimate purchasers. We believe that these changes will lead to further increased revenue by extending the reach of its distribution network. We also believe that, by reducing the number of customers we sell to directly, we will be able to streamline our accounts receivable management and collection, and reduce channel distribution costs. These favorable cost variances are expected to be partially offset by product price incentives we grant to the larger agents with which we have contracted.

In fiscal 2007, 26.4% of our total revenues, or $12,998,000, was attributable to sales of other manufacturers' products through Contract Sales. One of the main manufacturers for which we resold products was Tianlong. On April 3, 2008, we acquired Tianlong and were able to fully integrated Tianlong's products, which we had been previously selling on a contract basis, into our marketing and distribution channels. Following the acquisition of Tianlong we continued to phase out our Contract Sales and, as of the end of fiscal 2008, we no longer sell other company's products on a contract basis.

Historically, we signed agreements with suppliers that allowed us to hold extra raw materials at the cost of the suppliers. As a result, we were able to minimize our own inventory carrying costs, and improve our cash management, by keeping the inventory at the minimum level required to support the short-term sales. However, due to the forecasts for certain cost increases of raw materials in fiscal 2010, we began to increase our inventory levels toward the second half of 2009.

Results of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

The following table sets forth our revenues, cost of goods sold, gross profit and gross profit margin during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	For the Years Ended December 31, ($ in thousands)				
	2009	Variance	2008	Variance	2007
Revenues					
Product Sales (net of sales allowance)	$130,092	51%	$86,161	137%	$36,320
Contract Sales	0	-	5,655	(57%)	12,998
Total Revenues	$130,092	42%	$91,816	86%	$49,318
Cost of Goods Sold					
Cost of goods sold	31,671	41%	22,403	105%	10,940
Gross Profit	$98,422	42%	$69,413	81%	$38,378
Gross Profit Margin	75.7%		75.6%		77.8%

Year over year – 2009 to 2008

Total revenues increased by approximately $38,276,000, or 42%, from approximately $91,816,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, to approximately $130,092,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in our revenues is primarily attributable to increase in our product sales related to:

- strong performances from our sales distribution channels, obtained by our hiring of additional direct territory managers and sales agents;

    - our efforts to locate and cooperate with more reputable distributors for certain of our products;

- the increase in marketing and advertising expenditures of approximately $7,228,000, or 99%, from approximately $7,299,000 in fiscal 2008 to approximately $14,527,000 in fiscal 2009; and

- the full-year effect of sales of products of Tianlong, which generated approximately $43,138,000 and approximately $13,803,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively, and Peng Lai, which generated approximately $11,188,000 and approximately $2,164,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively, two of the businesses we acquired in fiscal 2008.

The increase in our product sales were partially offset by our discontinuance of all Contract Sales in fiscal 2009, which we began to phase out in fiscal 2008.

Cost of goods sold increased by approximately $9,268,000, or 41%, to approximately $31,671,000 in fiscal 2009 compared to the prior year. This increase was directly related to an increase in sales.

Gross profit increased by 42%, from approximately $69,413,000 in 2008 to approximately $98,422,000 in 2009. Our gross margin remained constant at approximately 76%.

Year over year – 2008 to 2007

Total revenues increased by approximately $42,498,000, or 86%, from approximately $49,318,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, to approximately $91,816,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to strong performances from our sales distribution channels, and our sales of products of Tianlong and Peng Lai, which we acquired in fiscal 2008.

Product sales increased by 137% in the year ended December 31, 2008, to approximately $86,161,000 from approximately $36,320,000 in 2007. This growth in sales is attributable to volume and our efforts to continue to develop our distribution channels by hiring additional direct territory managers and sales agents to assure that our products and their associated benefits are seen by those making or influencing the purchasing decisions, and our sales of products of Tianlong and Peng Lai, which we acquired in fiscal 2008.

Contract sales of non-manufactured products amounted to approximately $5,655,000 in the year ended December 31, 2008, or a significant decrease of approximately $7,343,000 from sales of approximately $12,998,000 in 2007.

In 2007, our sales model was focused on the creation of our own distribution channels. Therefore, we sold products directly to many smaller distributors and retail store locations. In 2008, we changed our business model and entered into distribution agreements with larger regional sales agents, which resell to smaller distributors and retail store locations. In addition, we began entering into contracts with nationwide chain pharmacies. In 2008, TDR began to discontinue contract sales as part of its strategic goals.

Our change of sales strategy in fiscal 2008 was initiated to improve product channel efficiencies, and to give us access to an increased number of ultimate purchasers. We believe that these changes will lead to further increased revenue by extending the reach of our distribution network. We also believe that, by reducing the number of customers we sell to directly, we will be able to streamline our accounts receivable management and collection, and reduce channel distribution costs. These favorable cost variances are expected be partially offset by product price incentives we grant to the larger agents with which we have contracted.

Cost of goods sold increased by approximately $11,464,000, or 105%, from approximately $10,940,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007, to approximately $22,403,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as a direct result of increased sales activities, partially offset by a higher gross margin on our sales of Tianlong products following the acquisition in April 2008. Overall, our product gross margins decreased slightly to 76% for the year ended December 31, 2008 from 78% for the year ended December 31, 2007. From January 1, 2008 thought April 2, 2008, revenues from Tianlong contract sales were approximately $1,477,000, and gross profit from these sales were approximately $1,173,000. The gross margin from these sales were approximately 79.4%, After our acquisition of Tianlong, revenues from sales of Tianlong products were approximately $13,803,000, and gross profit from these sales were approximately $12,298,000. The gross margin from these sales was approximately 89.1%. This increase in gross margin from sales of Tianlong’s products following the acquisition was offset by the decrease in gross margins related to sales of certain TDR’s products due to our reduction in the sales prices of certain of our products to be competitive in the PRC market.

Sales by Product Line

We believe that the most meaningful presentation of our products is by categories of method of delivery. The following table sets forth our principal product categories based on application type, and the approximate amount and percentage of revenue from each of such product categories, during each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	For the Years Ended December 31, ($ in thousands)					
	2009		2008		2007	
Product Category	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales
Patches	$40,770	31.3%	$35,484	38.6%	$19,609	39.9%
Ointments	28,862	22.2%	23,068	25.1%	3,270	12.6%
Sprays	$18,499	14.2%	10,613	11.6%	8,742	18.7%
Diagnostic Kits	10,239	7.9%	8,781	9.6%	2,994	6.1%
Contract Sales	$0	0.0%	5,655	6.2%	12,998	16.6%
Others	31,722	24.4%	8,215	8.9%	1,705	6.2%
Total	$130,092	100.0%	$91,816	100.0%	$49,318	100.0%

Year over year – 2009 to 2008

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, we acquired Tianlong (April 2008), Haina (April 2008) and Peng Lai (September 2008). Our revenues increased in 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to our cooperation with more reputable sales agents and distributors, which have been able to put our products in more extensive sales networks, and the full-year effect of sales of products of Tianlong and Peng Lai, two of the businesses we acquired in fiscal 2008. As a result of signing agreements with these distributors, the sales revenues for products in the patches, sprays, and diagnostic kits categories increased 14.9%, 74.3%, and 16.6% year over year. The revenue increase of approximately $5,794,000 in the ointment category, and the revenue increase of approximately $23,507,000 in other products category, are primarily due to our increased spending in marketing and advertising for certain products in these categories. Tianlong's products generated approximately $43,138,000 and $13,803,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenue generated by Tianlong's products are included in the ointment, spray and other product categories. Peng Lai's products generated approximately $11,188,000 and $2,164,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenue generated by Peng Lai's products are included in the other product category. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our contract sales of approximately $5,655,000, due to our discontinuance of all contract sales as of January 1, 2009.

Out of the 91 products we commercialized in fiscal year 2009, 10 products accounted for approximately 68% of the total revenue. Out of the 97 products we commercialized in fiscal year 2008, 10 products accounted for approximately 72% of total revenue.

Year over year – 2008 to 2007

Our increase in revenues in 2008 as compared to 2007 was due to a combination of our sale of products of Tianlong and Peng Lai, two of the businesses we acquired in fiscal 2008, as well as our internal growth driven by increases in

the revenues of TDR and First.

Our internal growth was driven by increases in the revenues of TDR, which increased from $33,326,000 in 2007 to $60,078,000 in 2008 and First, which increased from approximately $2,994,000 in 2007 to approximately $8,781,000 in 2008. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our contract sales of approximately $7,358,000, or 57% from approximately $12,998,000 in fiscal 2007 to approximately $5,640,000 in fiscal 2008, due primarily to our discontinuance of contract sales of Tianlong products following the acquisition of Tianlong as of April 3, 2008.

In 2008, before TDR acquired Tianlong, the majority of our contracts sales consisted of products purchased from Tianlong. In 2008, TDR began to discontinue contract sales, and in 2009, TDR discontinued contract sales as part of its strategic goals and, in 2009 TDR discontinued contact sales. Revenues derived from the sale of a Tianlong product of approximately $4,805,000 and approximately $1,477,000 for 2007 and 2008 respectively, have been reallocated to each of the appropriate product categories to present a more appropriate measure of our revenues by product line.

Following the Tianlong acquisition, we were able to fully integrate Tianlong's products into our marketing and distribution channels and increase overall sales. As a result, we derived an aggregate of approximately $13,803,000 from the sale of Tianlong's products for the remainder of 2008, in addition to approximately $1,447,000 of contract sales of Tianlong's products from January 1, 2008 through the Tianlong acquisition.

Prior to our acquisition of Peng Lai, as of September 5, 2008, Peng Lai had nominal production and operations. Following the acquisition, Peng Lai contributed revenue of approximately $2,164,000 to our total revenue in 2008.

Haina did not have an established sales network and was acquired only for its GSP license.

Operating Expenses

The following table summarizes the changes in our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	For the Years ended December 31, ($ in thousands)				
	2009	Variance	2008	Variance	2007
Operating Expenses					
Selling expense	$30,763	34%	$22,969	55%	$14,784
General and administrative expense	4,191	67%	2,514	82%	1,380
Depreciation and amortization	2,255	163%	858	94%	443
Research and development	14,960	102%	7,413	135%	3,158
Total operating expenses	$52,170	55%	$33,754	71%	$19,765
Percentage of operating expenses to revenue	40.1%		36.8%		40.1%

Year over year – 2009 to 2008

Total operating expenses increased by approximately $18,416,000, or 55%, from approximately $33,754,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, to approximately $52,170,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Selling expenses increased by approximately $7,794,000 in 2009 compared with 2008. This increase was primarily related to increased costs of advertising from approximately $7,299,000 in 2008 to approximately $14,527,000 in 2009, resulting from our increased marketing and sales efforts.

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 increased approximately $1,677,000, or 67%, compared with 2008. This increase was primarily due to an expense for share based compensation, of

approximately $1,242,000, for shares we issued in December 2009.

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2009 increased by approximately $1,397,000, or 163%, compared with 2008. This increase was primarily due to:

- the amortization of certain proprietary technologies we acquired in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, in the amount of approximately $6.6 million, which are amortized over a period of 10 years; and

- the full year effect of depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets we acquired in the business acquisitions we consummated in fiscal 2008, in the amount of approximately $15.7 million.

Research and development expenses were approximately $14,960,000 in the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to approximately $7,413,000 for 2008. The increased R&D expenses in 2009 were primarily due to our research and development of certain proprietary technologies. Set forth below is a table of our major research and development projects, respective stage of development and applicable expenses for 2009:

Major Research and Development Expenses in Fiscal 2009
($ in thousands)

Projects	Stage	Expenses	% of total R&D
Diagnostic Kits - 6 products	Clinical trial	$2,727	18.2
Injections - 6 projects	Clinical trial	1,944	13
Breast Cancer Technology	Efficacy testing, Acute and Long Term Toxicity testing	2,272	15.2
Patches - 4 products	Extraction optimization testing	1,820	12.2
Monoclonal Antibody	Completed	965	6.5
Endostatin	Efficacy testing, Acute and Long Term Toxicity testing	439	2.9
Antroquinonol	Clinical trial	387	2.6
Radix Isatidis granule and syrup	Production process optimization	282	1.9
Naftopidil Dispersible tablets	Production process optimization	256	1.7
Sertraline Hydrochloride capsules	Production process optimization	$249	1.7
Total		$11,341	75.8

Year over year – 2008 to 2007

Total operating expenses increased by approximately $13,989,000, or 71%, from approximately $19,765,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, to approximately $33,754,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Selling expenses increased by approximately $8,185,000 in 2008 compared with 2007. The higher selling expenses are primarily related to

- increased costs of advertising, from approximately $4,385,000 in 2007, to approximately $7,299,000 in 2008; and
- increased sales commissions resulting from our increased revenues.

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased approximately $1,134,000, or 82%, over the 2007. The higher general and administrative expenses are primarily due to the increases in salaries and

other administrative expenses resulting from the business acquisitions we made in fiscal 2008. In 2008, we recorded share-based compensation expense of $316,000, as compared to $235,000 in 2007

Depreciation and amortization in 2008 increased by approximately $415,000 compared 2008. The higher depreciation and amortization expenses are primarily due to the increased tangible and intangible assets we acquired through the business acquisitions we consummated in 2008.

We conduct our research and development activities both internally and through collaborative arrangements with universities and research institutions. Our research and development expenses were approximately $7,413,000 in the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to approximately $3,158,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007. The increased R&D expenses in 2008 were primarily due to our taking over of the ongoing research and development projects in Tianlong and Peng Lai because of these two acquisitions.

Historically, our internal research and development activities have been conducted at our research, development and laboratory facilities located at the principal business offices of its wholly-owned subsidiary, TDR. In 2007, our research and development projects consisted of a total of eight diagnostic kits. These bio-engineering projects were conducted by TDR's wholly-owned subsidiary, First. In 2008, we spent an immaterial amount on research and development for these eight products, of which:

- we received approval by the SFDA of our Ovulation Diagnostic Kit;
- our Prostate Cancer Diagnostic Kit and Urine Micro-Albumin Colloid Gold Diagnostic Kit were submitted to the SFDA for approval; and
- the remaining five products were undergoing long-term stability testing while we provided supplemental documentation to the SFDA for these projects.

As previously discussed, in fiscal 2008 we acquired Tianlong and Peng Lai. As a result, we had 47 projects in development in fiscal 2008. Set forth below is a table of our research and development expenses for 2008, classified by product category and stage of development:

		Stage of Development by Number of Projects and U.S. Dollar Amount ($ in thousands)						
Category		Application and Efficacy	Acute and Long Term Toxicity	Long Term Stability	Pending SFDA Approval	Supplemental Documentation	SFDA Approval	TOTAL
Bio-Engineering (a)	#	1 (b)	1 (c)	13	2	-	1	18
	$	$948	$1,192	$2,261	-	-	-	$4,401
Eye Drops	#	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	$	-	-	-	-	-	$103	$103
Nasal Drops	#	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	$	-	-	-	-	-	$61	$61
Injections	#	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
	$	-	-	-	$104	-	$510	$614
Spray	#	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	$	-	-	-	$139	-	-	$139
Ointment	#	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	$	-	-	-	$112	$90	$115	$317
Suppository	#	-	-	-	3	4	2	9
	$	-	-	-	$273	$352	$217	$841
Gel	#	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
	$	-	-	-	-	$293	$136	$429
Liquid	#	-	-	-	2	2	-	4

	$	-	-	-	$209	$210	-	$419
TOTAL	#	1	1	13	10	9	13	47 (d)
	$	$948	$1,192	$2,261	$837	$944	$1,142	$7,324 (e)

(a) Bio-engineering projects include our Endostatin cancer treatment drug, breast cancer drug and diagnostic kits. The diagnostic kits are designed for testing for different cancers and viruses, such as prostate cancer, stomach cancer, ovarian cancer, rectal cancer, liver cancer, Hepatitis B and C, human papilloma virus and mycoplasma virus. Diagnostic kits accounted for approximately 30.5% of total R&D expenditures in 2008.

(b) In fiscal 2008, we spent approximately $948,000 on research and development related to Monoclonal antibodies, which represented approximately 12.8% of our total R&D expenses. Monoclonal antibodies are a bioactive substance produced naturally when human cells identify and resist pathogenic intrusion from outside. Monoclonal antibody technology can produce large amounts of pure antibodies. Therefore, Monoclonal antibodies have tremendous applications in the field of diagnostics, therapeutics, and targeted drug delivery systems, not only for infectious disease caused by bacteria, viruses and protozoa but also for cancer, metabolic and hormonal disorders.

(c) In fiscal 2008, we spent approximately $1,192,000 on our Endostatin cancer treatment drug, which represented approximately 16.1% of our total R&D expenses. Endostatin is a cancer treatment drug that works by "starving" cancer cells by restricting the generation of blood vessels around cancer lesions, thereby inhibiting, to a degree, the source of nutrients upon which the cancer cells survive.

(d) Except as set forth in notes (b) and (c) above, no single project represented a material amount of our total R&D expenditures in fiscal 2008.

(e) Does not include costs for materials used in our R&D projects. Our total R&D expenditures for fiscal 2008 were approximately $7,413,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents position, our working capital, and our cash flow activity as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for each of the years then ended:

	As of December 31, ($ in thousands, except ratio and days)	
	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 52,756	$ 40,288
Current ratio	8.1	8.8
Quick ratio	7.9	8.8
Average accounts receivable collection days	51.6	45.5
Average inventory turnover days	21.6	18.2
Working capital	$ 67,000	$ 49,509
Inventories	$ 2,413	$ 462
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	$ 33,449	$ 27,538
Investing activities	$ (21,154)	$ (23,115)
Financing activities	$ 29	$ 25,355

As of December 31, 2008, cash and cash equivalents were approximately $52,756,000 as compared to $40,288,000 at December 31, 2008. We had working capital at December 31, 2008 of approximately $67,000,000, compared to $49,509,000 at December 31, 2008. Our increase in working capital in 2009 was principally due to increased cash and cash equivalents funded by the increased cash flows generated from our operating activities of $33,449,000. We consider current working capital and borrowing capabilities adequate to cover our current operating and capital requirements for the full year 2010.

Cash flows provided by operating activities was approximately $33,449,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to $27,538,000 in 2008. Cash flows provided by operating activities were primarily attributable to net income of approximately $34,457,000 and non-cash depreciation and amortization of approximately $2,747,000, partially offset by accounts receivable of approximately $6,204,000 and inventories of approximately $1,948,000.

Cash flows used in investing activities was approximately $21,154,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to approximately $23,115,000 in 2008. Cash flows used in investing activities in 2008 was primarily related to our purchase of properties and equipment in connection with the business acquisitions we consummated in 2008. Cash flows used in investing activities in 2009 was primarily related to our expenditures in construction in progress of approximately $9.9 million, in connection with our construction of our new corporate headquarters, as well as the purchase of proprietary technologies for Antroquinonol, a drug used for treatment of lung and liver cancers in the amount of approximately $5.1 million, and Small RNA diagnosing technology, used for detecting heart diseases in its early stage, in the amount of approximately $5.8 million.

Cash flows provided from financing activities was approximately $29,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to approximately $25,355,000 for the same period in 2008. Our higher cash flows provided from financing activities in 2008 were primarily due to the private offering we completed in January 31, 2008, as well as cash generated from the exercise of warrants by certain warrant holders of ours.

In January 2010, we completed the construction of two office buildings and moved into these new facilities. It is anticipated that residual work, including road construction, fire control equipment, amenity improvement, and final acceptance, will be completed on these facilities in the third quarter of 2010, at an additional cost of approximately $3.0 million.

Our current ratio was 8.1 at December 31, 2009 compared to 8.8 at December 31, 2008 and the quick ratio was 7.9 at December 31, 2009 compared to 8.8 at December 31, 2008. We endeavor to ensure that funds are available to take advantage of new investment opportunities and that funds are sufficient to meet future liquidity and capital needs.

We calculate accounts receivable turnover by averaging the opening and closing balances of out accounts receivable during that period and dividing that amount by our average daily sales during that period. Since accounts receivables fluctuate over the course of each quarter, in order to determine a more representative accountant receivables collection days, management calculates the turnover rate on a quarter-by-quarter basis.

In fiscal 2008, we implemented our new sales strategy to contract with regional sales agents and large pharmacy chains rather than directly with smaller distributors and individual retail stores. As a result, the number of customers we sell to directly has dramatically decreased from 943 in 2007 to 212 in 2009. This lower number of customers has helped us to better manage our accounts receivable. In addition, we are now selling directly to more reputable local pharmacy chains, which pay earlier and more consistently. Our average daily sales and turnover for each quarter during 2008 and 2009 were as follows:

Quarter Ended	Average Daily Sales ($ in thousands)	Average A/R ($ in thousands)	Turnover Days
March 31, 2008	$136	$10,157	74.5
June 30, 2008	$261	$9,377	35.9
September 30, 2008	$326	$9,298	28.5
December 31, 2008	$282	$12,134	43.0
2008 Annual Average			45.5
March 31, 2009	$276	$14,528	52.7
June 30, 2009	$354	$15,125	42.8
September 30, 2009	$475	$19,921	41.9

December 31, 2009	$324	$22,403	69.0
2009 Annual Average			51.6

Accounts receivable turnover days fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to the following:

- Sales revenue varies, which results in changing average daily sales;
- Accounts receivable collections are slower during the fourth fiscal quarter and the first fiscal quarter, partly due to the Chinese public holidays within that period (about three weeks in total).
- During the second and third quarter of each year, due to stronger sales volume, the product turnover rate at the Company's distributors and agents is higher, resulting in their shorter accounts payable periods.

During 2008 and 2009, our average inventory turnover was approximately 18 and 22 days, respectively. Since sales and costs of goods sold fluctuate over the course of each quarter, in order to determine a more representative inventory rate, management calculates inventory rate on a quarter-by-quarter basis, and then takes the average of the resulting numbers. Management calculates our inventory turnover rate using total inventory rather than just finished goods, because our production cycle is of an extremely short duration.

Our inventory turnover days for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 calculated by using average daily costs of goods sold and average inventory for each quarter were as the following:

Quarter Ended	Average Daily COGS ($ in thousands)	Average Inventory ($ in thousands)	Turnover Days
March 31, 2008	$31	$583	18.6
June 30, 2008	$61	$1,109	18.3
September 30, 2008	$80	$1,614	20.2
December 31, 2008	$72	$1,133	15.7
2008 Annual Average			18.2
March 31, 2009	$67	$891	13.3
June 30, 2009	$85	$1,446	17.0
September 30, 2009	$118	$2,335	19.7
December 31, 2009	$76	$2,755	36.3
2009 Annual Average			21.6

One reason for the quarterly fluctuations in our number of inventory turnover days is that, historically, our inventory is at its lowest levels at the end of each calendar year and in the first fiscal quarter. We draw down our inventory levels in December of each year for two main reasons. First, our customers want to receive goods prior to the holiday season. In addition, the first calendar quarter is traditionally our slowest sales period. Since a lower volume of sales activity normally occurs during the first quarter of each calendar year, we believe it is prudent to avoid incurring unnecessary inventory carrying costs. At the appropriate time toward the end of the first calendar quarter of each fiscal year, we begin to ramp up our inventory levels to prepare for increased demand during the coming stronger selling periods.

Second, the number of inventory turnover days in each fiscal quarter of 2009 was lower than in the comparable quarter of 2008, due to an increase in our revenues for each quarter in 2009 compared to the same quarter in the prior year. Inventory did not increase at the same level as revenues, which resulted in varying amounts of cost of goods sold, and a corresponding lower number of inventory turnover days.

Historically, we signed agreements with suppliers that allowed us to hold extra raw materials at the cost of the suppliers. As a result, we could minimize our own inventory carrying costs, and improve our cash management, by

keeping the inventory at the minimum level required to support the short-term sales. However, due to the forecast of certain cost increases of raw materials in 2010, management began to increase the inventory levels toward the second half of 2009.

Private Offering

On January 31, 2008 (the "Closing Date"), we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with certain accredited investors (the "Investors"), for the purchase and sale of 2,500,000 units of our securities ("Units") consisting of an aggregate of: (i) 2,500,000 shares of our common stock (the "Purchased Shares"), and (ii) Class A Warrants to purchase 750,000 additional shares of our common stock, at an exercise price of $12.50 per share (the "Purchased Warrants"), for a purchase price of $10.00 per unit (the "Unit Purchase Price"), or aggregate of $25,000,000 (the "Offering").

In connection with the Offering, we paid a placement agent (the "Placement Agent") a fee of five percent (5%) of the Offering Proceeds. In addition, we paid the Placement Agent's legal fees and additional out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offering.

We used the net proceeds from the Offering primarily for: (a) acquisitions, (b) new product marketing, (c) expenses related to the Offering and the Registration Statement (defined below), and (d) general working capital purposes.

As of the Closing Date, we entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with the Investors, pursuant to which it agreed that within sixty (60) calendar days of the Closing Date (the "Filing Date"), we would file a registration statement (the "Registration Statement") with the SEC, on the appropriate form, covering the resale of (i) the Purchased Shares, and (ii) the common stock issuable upon exercise of the Purchased Warrants (the "Warrant Shares") (collectively (i) and (ii), the "Registrable Securities"). Further, we agreed to use our best efforts to (a) cause the Registration Statement to be declared effective within one hundred twenty (120) calendar days from the Filing Date, or, if reviewed by the SEC, within one hundred fifty (150) calendar days after the Filing Date, and (b) keep the Registration Statement continuously effective until all of the Registrable Securities have been sold, or may be sold without volume restrictions pursuant to Rule 144 (the "Registration Requirements"). We have not yet satisfied the Registration Requirements. We engaged an independent third-party consultant to calculate the derivative liability resulting from our failure to register the Registrable Securities for resale. The calculation was made using the Black-Scholes model. The liability was deemed to be immaterial as of December 31, 2009.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary stated in the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company shall be entitled to limit the Registrable Securities to the extent necessary to avoid any issues arising from interpretations by the SEC of Rule 415 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The Class A Warrants represent the right to purchase an aggregate of 750,000 shares of our Common Stock, at an exercise price of $12.50 per share (the "Exercise Price"), and have the following additional characteristics:

- The Class A Warrants shall be exercisable beginning on the six-month anniversary of the Closing Date and will expire three years thereafter (the "Expiration Date"); provided, however, if, among other things, we fail to cause a Registration Statement covering the Warrant Shares to be declared effective prior to the applicable dates set forth in the Registration Rights Agreement (the "Effectiveness Deadlines"), the Expiration Date of the Class A Warrants shall be extended one day for each day beyond the Effectiveness Deadlines.

- Commencing on one-year anniversary of the Closing Date, in the event the Warrant Shares may not be freely sold by the holders (the "Warrantholders") due to our failure to satisfy our registration requirements, and an exemption for such sale is not otherwise available to the Warrantholders under Rule 144, the Class A Warrants will be exercisable on a cashless basis.

- The Exercise Price and number of Warrant Shares will be subject to adjustment for standard dilutive events, including the issuance of common stock, or securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of common stock, at a price per share, or conversion or exercise price per share less than the Exercise Price.

- At anytime following the date a Registration Statement covering the Warrant Shares is declared effective, we will have the ability to call the Class A Warrants at a price of $0.01 per Class A Warrant, upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the holders of the Class A Warrants, provided (i) the closing price of the common stock exceeded $18.75 for each of the ten (10) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the date that the call notice is given by us, and (ii) we have attained an Adjusted EPS of at least $1.75 per share for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008, as set forth in our audited financial statements.

- The Warrantholder shall not be entitled to exercise a number of Class A Warrants in excess of the number of Class A Warrants upon exercise of which would result in beneficial ownership by the Warrantholder and its affiliates of more than 9.9% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. This limitation on exercise may be waived by written agreement between the Warrantholder and us; provided, however, such waiver may not be effective less than sixty-one (61) days from the date thereof.

As of March 15, 2010, we have 593,800 Class A Warrants outstanding. If all of these Class A Warrants were exercised for cash pursuant to their terms, we would receive $7,422,500 in proceeds, although there can be no assurance that any of these Class A Warrants or placement agent warrants will be exercised for cash.

Significant Accounting Policies

We have established various accounting policies that govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which were utilized in the preparation of our financial statements. Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by management that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. Management considers such accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgments and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the nature of the judgments and assumptions made by management, actual results could differ from these judgments and estimates, which could have a material impact on the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the results of operations.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 3 to our financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results and affect the more significant judgments and estimates that we use in the preparation of our financial statements.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K in conformity with U.S. GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods.

Significant estimates include values and assigned lives to acquired tangible and intangible assets, uncollectible accounts receivable, impairment testing of goodwill and other long-lived assets. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at net realizable value, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for estimated bad debts is based upon the periodic analysis of individual customer balances including an evaluation of days of sales outstanding, payment history, recent payment trends, and perceived credit worthiness. As of December 31, 2009 our allowance for doubtful accounts was $56,000 and $50,000, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories include finished goods, raw materials, freight-in, packing materials, labor, and overhead costs and are valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory units are valued using the weighted average method. Provisions are made for slow moving, obsolete and/or damaged inventory based upon the periodic analysis of individual inventory items including an evaluation of historical usage and/or movement, age, expiration date, and general conditions. There are no inventory reserve provision recorded at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. We use an estimated residual value of 5% of cost, or valuation for both financial and income tax reporting purposes. The estimated lengths of the useful lives of our property and equipment are as follows:

Building and Improvements	30 years
Land use rights	50 years
Furniture & Equipment	5 to 7 years
Transportation Equipment	5 to 15 years
Machinery and Equipment	7 to 14 years

Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized while repairs and maintenance costs are normally charged to the statement of operations in the year in which they were incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the asset, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the asset. Upon sale or disposal of an asset, the historical cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization of such asset is removed from their respective accounts, and any gain or loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

Property and equipment are evaluated for impairment in value whenever an event or change in circumstances indicates that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If such an event or change in circumstances occurs and potential impairment is indicated because the carrying values exceed the estimated future undiscounted cash flows of the asset, we will measure the impairment loss as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. We did not record any impairment charges in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for in accordance with ASC topic 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other.” Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized while intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized. We review our long-lived assets, including property and equipment and finite-lived intangible assets for impairment on at least an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. To determine recoverability of its long-lived assets, we evaluate the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows will be less than the carrying amount of the assets. Impairment costs, if any, are measured by comparing the carrying amount of the related assets to their fair value. We recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their respective fair values. Fair value is determined by the use of undiscounted future cash flows, independent appraisals or other approximate methods. We did not record any impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2009,2008 and 2007.

Intangible assets consists of proprietary technologies, SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers, and goodwill. We acquired proprietary technologies from a non-related third party. The fair value of proprietary technologies recorded in our financial statements is appraised periodically and amortized during its estimated useful life. SFDA licenses for drug batch numbers were acquired through business acquisitions of Tianlong and Peng Lai. Goodwill consists the payments we made when we acquired Tianlong’s Beijing sales office and Haina. We have registered “Kang Xi” as our trademark, which is used for all of our TCM products. The “Kang Xi” trademark was developed internally and registered by TDR before we became a public company. Our cost basis in the trademark is nominal. Therefore, we did not have our “Kang Xi” trademark appraised, or record an intangible asset for it. Additionally, none of the costs associated with the trademark have been capitalized.

As of December 31, 2009, the remaining weighted average life of our intangible assets is approximately 8 years.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) the product has been shipped and the customer takes ownership and assumes the risk of loss; (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We believe that all of these criteria are satisfied upon shipment from its facilities. Historically, we estimated returns, allowances and claims have been deemed immaterial. Our sale agreements only allow a return if the product has quality related issues. In such event, we accept the return for equivalent product exchange from inventory only.

We occasionally apply to various government agencies for research grants. Revenue from such research grants is recognized when earned. In situations where we receive payment in advance for the performance of research and development services, such amounts are deferred and recognized as revenue as the related services are performed.

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Research and Development

Research and development expenses include the costs associated with our internal research and development, as well as research and development conducted by third parties. These costs primarily consist of salaries, clinical trials, outside consultants, and materials. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Third-party expenses reimbursed under non-refundable research and development contracts are recorded as a reduction to research and development expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

We recognize in-process research and development in accordance with ASC topic 730, "Research and Development." Assets to be used in research and development activities, specifically, compounds that have yet to receive new drug approval and would have no alternative use, should approval not be given, are immediately charged to expense when acquired. Certain assets and other technologies acquired that has foreseeable future cash flows are capitalized as intangible assets. Such intangible assets are amortized starting from the year revenue is generated and amortized over an estimated period of 10 years. Should these capitalized intangible assets have no future benefit, we will record an immediate write-off for the remaining net carrying value within the consolidated statement of operations.

We incurred research and development expenses of approximately $14,960,000, $7,413,000, and $3,158,000, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively in research and development costs.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 3 to the Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which discusses new accounting pronouncements we adopted during 2009, as well as accounting pronouncements recently issued or proposed but not yet required to be adopted.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

As of December 31, 2009, we have commitments and contractual obligations as follows:

In January 2010, we completed the construction of two office buildings and moved into the new facilities located in Song Bei District of Harbin city, PRC. We spent approximately $9.9 million, $730,000, and $2.1 million in the year of 2009, 2008, and 2007 respectively for this construction in progress. It is anticipated that residual work, including road construction, fire control equipment, amenity improvement, and final acceptance, will be completed on these facilities in the third quarter of 2010, at an additional cost of approximately $3.0 million.

The continuing development of 8 research and development projects, which commenced in the second half of fiscal 2009, have been carried over to the year of 2010 according to our contracts signed with various research institutions. The expenditures for these 8 research and development projects in the year of 2010 is expected to be approximately $2.4 million.

Other than the above contracts and commitments, we do not have any long-term debt obligations, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations, purchase obligations, and other long term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet under GAAP.

Currency Exchange Fluctuations

All of our revenues and majority of the expenses during the year ended December 31, 2008 were denominated primarily in RMB, the currency of China, and were converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of 6.96225 RMB to 1 U.S. Dollar. In the third quarter of 2005, the RMB began to rise against the U.S. dollar. There can be no

assurance that RMB-to-U.S. dollar exchange rates will remain stable. A devaluation of RMB relative to the U.S. dollar would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not engage in currency hedging.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that are currently material or reasonably likely to be material to our financial position or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

As of December 31, 2009, we do not invest or trade market risk sensitive instrument or have any debt subject to interest rate fluctuations.

Substantially all of our revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB. Since 1994, the exchange rate for the RMB against the U.S. dollar has remained relatively stable, most of the time in the region of approximately RMB8.00 to U.S.$1.00. However, in 2005, the Chinese government announced that would begin pegging the exchange rate of the RMB against a number of currencies, rather than just the U.S. dollar. Currently, exchange rates are approximately RMB6.8 to U.S.$1.00 resulting in the increase in price of Chinese products to U.S. purchasers. As our operations are primarily in China, any significant revaluation of the Chinese RMB may materially and adversely affect cash flows, revenues and financial condition. If we decide to convert RMB into U.S. dollars and the U.S. dollar appreciates against the RMB, the U.S. dollar equivalent of the RMB that we convert would be reduced.

Inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations in recent years, but we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future. According to the PRC National Bureau of Statistics, the inflation rate in the consumer price index in China was 5.9%, 4.8%, and 1.9% in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

A significant amount of our cash and cash equivalents are held in commercial bank checking accounts in the PRC and earned an annual interest income yield of approximately 0.36% for the year ended December 31, 2009. For all the bank accounts in the PRC, we earned interest income of approximately $71,000, $112,000 and $10,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements of China Sky One Medical, Inc.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
China Sky One Medical Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Sky One Medical Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission . The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring

Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ MSPC
MSPC
Certified Public Accountants and Advisors,
A Professional Corporation

New York, New York
March 15, 2010

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

[Letterhead of Sherb & Co., LLP]

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
China Sky One Medical, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Sky One Medical, Inc. and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2007. China Sky One Medical, Inc. management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, and audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Sky One Medical, Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ Sherb & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida
March 25, 2008

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China Sky One Medical, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
$ in thousands, except share and per share data

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues	$ 130,092	$ 91,816	$ 49,318
Cost of Goods Sold	31,671	22,403	10,940
Gross Profit	98,421	69,413	38,379
Operating Expenses			
Selling expense	30,763	22,968	14,784
General and administrative expense	4,191	2,514	1,380
Depreciation and amortization	2,255	858	443
Research and development	14,960	7,413	3,158
Total Operating Expenses	52,170	33,753	19,765
Income from Operations	46,251	35,659	18,614
Other Income (Expenses)			
Interest Income	71	112	10
Miscellaneous income (Expenses)	(32)	702	28
Change in fair value of derivative liability	(1,330)	-	-
Total Other Income (Expenses)	(1,291)	814	38
Income Before Provision for Income Tax	44,960	36,473	18,652
Provision for income taxes	10,503	7,616	3,319
Net Income	$ 34,457	$ 28,857	$ 15,333
Basic Earnings Per Share	$ 2.08	$ 1.91	$ 1.27
Basic Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	16,575,885	15,101,833	12,094,949
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$ 2.07	$ 1.87	$ 1.15
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	16,668,452	15,429,136	13,370,528
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	312	3,295	1,850
Net income	$ 34,457	$ 28,857	$ 15,333
Comprehensive Income	$ 34,769	$ 32,152	$ 17,183

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

China Sky One Medical, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
$ in thousands, except share data

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 52,756	$ 40,288
Accounts receivable, net	21,146	14,979
Inventories	2,413	462
Prepaid and other current assets	74	106
Total current assets	76,389	55,835
Property and equipment, net	15,491	14,797
Intangible assets, net	25,114	15,852
Construction in progress	12,932	4,317
Land use rights, net	4,586	1,945
Construction deposit	5,851	8,513
Total Assets	$ 140,363	$ 101,259
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 4,186	$ 2,937
Taxes payable	3,873	3,363
Deferred revenue	-	26
Derivative liability	1,330	-
Total current liabilities	9,389	6,326
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock ($0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized,none issued and outstanding)	-	-
Common stock ($0.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized,16,714,267 and 16,306,184 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively)	17	16
Additional paid-in capital	41,376	40,105
Retained earnings	83,702	49,245
Accumulated other comprehensive income	5,879	5,567
Total stockholders' equity	130,974	94,933
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 140,363	$ 101,259

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

China Sky One Medical, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
$ in thousands, except share data

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2006	12,031,536	$ 12	$ 8,822	$ 5,055	$ 422	$ 14,311
Issuance of common stock for service	30,000	-	195			195
Warrants exercised	166,827	-	516			516
Employee stock options			40			40
Foreign currency translation adjustment					1,850	1,850
Net income				15,333		15,333
Balance at December 31, 2007	12,228,363	12	9,573	20,388	2,272	32,245
Issuance of common stock through private placement, net	2,500,000	3	23,485			23,488
Warrants and options exercised under cash and cashless	1,142,302	1	1,866			1,867
Issuance of common stock under business acquistions	405,456	-	4,865			4,865
Share-based compensation	30,063	-	316			316
Foreign currency translation adjustment					3,295	3,295
Net income				28,857		28,857
Balance at December 31, 2008	16,306,184	16	40,105	49,245	5,567	94,933
Warrants and options exercised under cash and cashless	355,239	-	29			29
Share-based compensation	52,844	-	1,242			1,242
Foreign currency translation adjustment					312	312
Net income				34,457		34,457

Balance at December 31, 2009	16,714,267	$	17	$	41,376	$	83,702	$	5,879	$	130,974

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

China Sky One Medical, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
$ in thousands

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net income	$ 34,457	$ 28,857	$ 15,333
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Allowance for bad debt	17	38	-
Depreciation and amortization	2,747	858	443
Share-based compensation	1,242	316	235
Change in fair value of derivative liability	1,330		