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FORM 10-Q

Yew Bio-Pharm Group, Inc. - N/A

Filed: November 16, 2015 (period: September 30, 2015)

Quarterly report with a continuing view of a company's financial position

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

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED September 30, 2015

OR

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 000-54701

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

26-1579105

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9460 Telstar Avenue, Suite 6
El Monte, California 91731

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(626) 401-9588

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, 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 No

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

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

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

As of November 15, 2015, there were 51,500,000 shares, \$0.001 par value per share, of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

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Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements”, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing.

Forward-looking statements may include the words “may,” “could,” “will,” “estimate,” “intend,” “continue,” “believe,” “expect” or “anticipate” or other similar words. These forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Except for our ongoing obligation to disclose material information as required by the federal securities laws, we do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. Some of the key factors impacting these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- risks related to our ability to collect amounts owed to us by some of our largest customers;
- our ability to continue to purchase yew cuttings from our various suppliers at relatively stable prices;
- our dependence on a small number of customers for our yew raw materials, including a related party;
- our dependence on a small number of customers for our yew trees for reforestation;
- our ability to market successfully yew raw materials used in the manufacture of traditional Chinese medicine (“TCM”);
- industry-wide market factors and regulatory and other developments affecting our operations;
- our ability to sustain revenues should the Chinese economy slow from its current rate of growth;
- continued preferential tax treatment for the sale of yew trees and potted yew trees;
- uncertainties about involvement of the Chinese government in business in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC” or “China”) generally; and
- any change in the rate of exchange of the Chinese Renminbi (“RMB”) to the U.S. dollar, which could affect currency translations of our results of operations, which are earned in RMB but reported in dollars;
- industry-wide market factors and regulatory and other developments affecting our operations;
- any impairment of any of our assets;
- a slowdown in the Chinese economy; and
- risks related to changes in accounting interpretations.

For a detailed description of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement, please see the section entitled “Risk Factors”, beginning on page 16 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed with the securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 31, 2015.

**PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 171,483	\$ 487,940
Accounts receivable	1,654,609	922,564
Accounts receivable - related party	-	340,132
Inventories	7,791,129	1,443,078
Due from related parties	47,601	-
Prepaid expenses - related party	369,232	5,787
Prepaid expenses and other assets	277,699	16,791
VAT recoverables	1,072,052	-
	<u>11,383,805</u>	<u>3,216,292</u>
Total Current Assets	11,383,805	3,216,292
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Long-term inventories, net	11,392,307	10,663,545
Property and equipment, net	725,122	856,250
Land use rights and yew forest assets, net	19,726,404	20,305,821
	<u>31,843,833</u>	<u>31,825,616</u>
Total Long-term Assets	31,843,833	31,825,616
Total Assets	\$ 43,227,638	\$ 35,041,908
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 739,691	\$ -
Accounts payable – related party	1,480,698	-
Accrued expenses and other payables	175,227	84,722
Advances from customers	160,072	-
Taxes payable	48,600	10,547
Due to related parties	697,521	45,040
Short-term borrowings	1,642,360	-
	<u>4,944,169</u>	<u>140,309</u>
Total Current Liabilities	4,944,169	140,309
Total Liabilities	4,944,169	140,309
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value; 140,000,000 shares authorized; 51,875,000 and 52,125,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	51,875	52,125
Additional paid-in capital	9,362,216	8,557,656
Retained earnings	23,848,364	20,444,667
Statutory reserves	3,594,628	3,100,766
Accumulated other comprehensive income - foreign currency translation adjustment	1,426,386	2,746,385
	<u>38,283,469</u>	<u>34,901,599</u>
Total Shareholders' Equity	38,283,469	34,901,599
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 43,227,638	\$ 35,041,908

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
REVENUES:				
Revenues	\$ 1,997,998	\$ 1,135,825	\$ 5,437,593	\$ 4,530,078
Revenues - related party	2,999,203	565,099	6,868,985	1,302,390
Total Revenues	4,997,201	1,700,924	12,306,578	5,832,468
COST OF REVENUES:				
Cost of revenues	1,900,418	236,793	3,807,777	1,005,865
Cost of revenues - related party	1,677,625	57,004	3,228,355	240,601
Total Cost of Revenues	3,578,043	293,797	7,036,132	1,246,466
GROSS PROFIT	1,419,158	1,407,127	5,270,446	4,586,002
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Selling	10,013	6,973	23,776	9,394
General and administrative	474,560	506,566	1,417,338	892,563
Total Operating Expenses	484,573	513,539	1,441,114	901,957
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	934,585	893,588	3,829,332	3,684,045
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest income (expense)	(33,496)	(255)	(51,917)	36
Government grant	-	-	135,322	-
Other income (expense)	36,496	(617)	32,023	1,347
Total Other Income (Expenses)	3,000	(872)	115,428	1,383
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	937,585	892,716	3,944,760	3,685,428
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(4,071)	-	(47,200)	-
NET INCOME	\$ 933,514	\$ 892,716	\$ 3,897,560	\$ 3,685,428
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):				
NET INCOME	\$ 933,514	\$ 892,716	\$ 3,897,560	\$ 3,685,428
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,701,546)	10,560	(1,319,999)	(211,926)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (768,032)	\$ 903,276	\$ 2,577,561	\$ 3,473,502
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.06
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:				
Basic	52,158,967	51,639,946	52,136,447	50,552,656
Diluted	52,189,711	51,759,743	55,518,924	63,026,963

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 3,897,560	\$ 3,685,428
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	112,837	132,355
Stock-based compensation	800,954	5,657
Stock issued for professional services	3,356	321,387
Amortization of land use rights and yew forest assets	1,108,773	384,467
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(32,083)	(1,509)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(783,741)	(1,189,571)
Accounts receivable - related party	339,740	375,596
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(269,309)	(34,532)
Prepaid expenses - related party	(375,030)	21,030
Due from related parties	(13,383)	-
VAT recoverables	(1,105,672)	-
Inventories	(5,191,187)	(205,265)
Accounts payable	-	15,974
Accrued expenses and other payables	95,379	(9,992)
Advances from customers	165,092	-
Taxes payable	39,506	(5,857)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,207,208)	3,495,168
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	5,000
Purchase of property and equipment	(7,913)	(3,390)
Payment for land use rights and yew forest assets	(1,362,205)	(4,503,084)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,370,118)	(4,501,474)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,642,360	-
Proceeds from related party advances	658,255	610
Repayments for related party advances	(5,656)	(25,674)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2,294,959	(25,064)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON CASH	(34,090)	(8,123)
NET DECREASE IN CASH	(316,457)	(1,039,493)
CASH - Beginning of period	487,940	1,159,611
CASH - End of period	\$ 171,483	\$ 120,118
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 47,017	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Reclassification of yew forest assets to inventories	\$ 190,817	\$ 828,908

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2015

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted as permitted by rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Yew Bio-Pharm Group, Inc. (individually "YBP" and collectively with its subsidiaries and operating variable interest entity, the "Company"). The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the summary of significant accounting policies and notes to consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair statement of the financial position as of September 30, 2015, and the results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods have been presented.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company continually evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, income taxes, and the valuation of equity transactions. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Any future changes to these estimates and assumptions could cause a material change to our reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries, variable interest entity ("VIE") and VIE's subsidiary are as follows:

Name	Domicile and Date of Incorporation	Registered Capital	Effective Ownership	Principal Activities
Heilongjiang Jinshangjing Bio-Technology Development Co., Limited ("JSJ")	PRC October 29, 2009	US\$100,000	100%	Holding company
Yew Bio-Pharm Holdings Limited ("Yew Bio-Pharm (HK)")	Hong Kong November 29, 2010	HK\$10,000	100%	Holding company of JSJ
Harbin Yew Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd. ("HDS")	PRC August 22, 1996	RMB45,000,000	Contractual arrangements	Sales of yew tree components for use in pharmaceutical industry; sales of yew tree seedlings and potted yew trees; manufacture of yew tree wood handicrafts; and sales of wood ear mushroom
Harbin Yew Food Co., Ltd ("HYF")	PRC November 4, 2014	RMB100,000 ⁽¹⁾	100%	Sales of wood ear mushroom

(1) Harbin Yew Food Co. Ltd is wholly owned by HDS and did not pay the registered capital as of September 30, 2015.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of YBP, its subsidiaries, operating VIE in which the Company is the primary beneficiary, and VIE's subsidiary. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Pursuant to a restructuring plan intended to ensure compliance with applicable PRC laws and regulations (the “Second Restructure”), on November 5, 2010, JSJ entered into a series of contractual arrangements (the “Contractual Arrangements”) with HDS and/or Zhiguo Wang, his wife Guifang Qi and Xingming Han (collectively with Mr. Wang and Madame Qi, the “HDS Shareholders”), as described below:

- **Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement.** Pursuant to the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement between JSJ and HDS (the “Business Cooperation Agreement”), JSJ has the exclusive right to provide to HDS general business operation services, including advice and strategic planning, as well as consulting services related to technology, research and development, human resources, marketing and other services deemed necessary (collectively, the “Services”). Under the Business Cooperation Agreement, JSJ has exclusive and proprietary rights and interests in all rights, ownership, interests and intellectual properties arising out of or created during the performance of the Business Cooperation Agreement, including but not limited to copyrights, patents, patent applications, software and trade secrets. HDS shall pay to JSJ a monthly consulting service fee (the “Service Fee”) in RMB that is equal to 100% of the monthly net income of HDS. Upon the prior written consent by JSJ, the rate of Service Fee may be adjusted pursuant to the operational needs of HDS. Within 30 days after the end of each month, HDS shall (a) deliver to JSJ the management accounts and operating statistics of HDS for such month, including the net income of HDS during such month (the “Monthly Net Income”), and (b) pay 80% of such Monthly Net Income to JSJ (each such payment, a “Monthly Payment”). Within ninety (90) days after the end of each fiscal year, HDS shall (a) deliver to JSJ financial statements of HDS for such fiscal year, which shall be audited and certified by an independent certified public accountant approved by JSJ, and (b) pay an amount to JSJ equal to the shortfall, if any, of the aggregate net income of HDS for such fiscal year, as shown in such audited financial statements, as compared to the aggregate amount of the Monthly Payments paid by HDS to JSJ in such fiscal year. HDS also granted an irrevocable and exclusive option to JSJ to purchase any and all of the assets of HDS, to the extent permitted under PRC law, at the lowest price permitted by PRC law. Unless earlier terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Business Cooperation Agreement or other agreements separately executed between JSJ and HDS, the Business Cooperation Agreement is for a term of ten years and expires on November 5, 2020; however, the term of the Business Cooperation Agreement may be extended if confirmed in writing by JSJ prior to the expiration of the term thereof. The period of the extended term shall be determined exclusively by JSJ and HDS shall accept such extended term unconditionally. Unless JSJ commits gross negligence, or a fraudulent act, against HDS, HDS shall not terminate the Business Cooperation Agreement prior to the expiration of the term, including any extended term. Notwithstanding the foregoing, JSJ shall have the right to terminate the Business Cooperation Agreement at any time upon giving 30 days’ prior written notice to HDS.
- **Exclusive Option Agreement.** Under an Exclusive Option Agreement among JSJ, HDS and each HDS Shareholder (individually, an “Option Agreement”), the terms of which are substantively identical to each other, each HDS Shareholder has granted JSJ or its designee the irrevocable and exclusive right to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or any part of the HDS Shareholder’s equity interests in HDS (the “Equity Interest Purchase Option”) for RMB10. If an appraisal is required by PRC laws at the time when and if JSJ exercises the Equity Interest Purchase Option, the parties shall negotiate in good faith and, based upon the appraisal, make a necessary adjustment to the purchase price so that it complies with any and all then applicable PRC laws. Without the consent of JSJ, the HDS Shareholders shall not sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of their respective shares of HDS stock. Additionally, without the prior consent of JSJ, the HDS Shareholders shall not in any manner supplement, change or amend the articles of association and bylaws of HDS, increase or decrease its registered capital, change the structure of its registered capital in any other manner, or engage in any transactions that could materially affect HDS’ assets, liabilities, rights or operations, including, without limitation, the incurrence or assumption of any indebtedness except incurred in the ordinary course of business, execute any major contract over RMB500,000, sell or purchase any assets or rights, incur of any encumbrance on any of its assets or intellectual property rights in favor of a third party or transfer of any agreements relating to its business operation to any third party. The term of each Option Agreement is ten years commencing on November 5, 2020 and may be extended at the sole election of JSJ.
- **Equity Interest Pledge Agreement.** In order to guarantee HDS’ performance of its obligations under the Business Cooperation Agreement, each HDS Shareholder, JSJ and HDS entered into an Equity Interest Pledge Agreement (individually, a “Pledge Agreement”), the terms of which are substantially similar to each other. Pursuant to the Pledge Agreement, each HDS Shareholder pledged all of his or her equity interest in HDS to JSJ. If HDS or the HDS Shareholders breach their respective contractual obligations and such breach is not remedied to the satisfaction of JSJ within 20 days after the giving of notice of breach, JSJ, as pledgee, will be entitled to exercise certain rights, including the right to foreclose upon and sell the pledged equity interests. During the term of the Pledge Agreement, the HDS Shareholder shall not transfer his or her equity interest in HDS or place or otherwise permit any other security interest of other encumbrance to be placed on such equity interest. Upon the full payment of the Service Fee under the Business Cooperation Agreement and upon the termination of HDS’ obligations thereunder, the Pledge Agreement shall be terminated.
- **Power of Attorney.** Under the Power of Attorney executed by each HDS Shareholder (each, a “Power of Attorney”), the terms of which are substantially similar to each other, JSJ has been granted an exclusive, irrevocable power of attorney to take actions in the place and stead of the HDS Shareholders, to act on behalf of the HDS Shareholder as his or her exclusive agent and attorney with respect to all matters concerning the HDS Shareholder’s equity interests in HDS, including without limitation, the right to: 1) attend shareholders’ meetings of HDS; 2) exercise all the HDS Shareholders’ rights, including voting rights under PRC laws and HDS’ Articles of Association, including but not limited to the sale or transfer or pledge or disposition of the HDS Shareholder’s equity interests in HDS in whole or in part; and 3) designate and appoint on behalf of the HDS Shareholders the legal representative, executive director, supervisor, manager and other senior management of HDS.

To the extent that the Contractual Arrangements are enforceable under PRC law, as from time to time interpreted by relevant state agencies, they constitute the valid and binding obligations of each of the parties to each such agreement.

The Company believes that HDS is considered a VIE under ASC 810 "Consolidation", because the equity investors in HDS no longer have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest, and the Company, through JSJ, is the primary beneficiary of HDS and controls HDS' operations. Accordingly, HDS has been consolidated as a deemed subsidiary into YBP as a reporting company under ASC 810.

As required by ASC 810-10, the Company performs a qualitative assessment to determine whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of HDS which is identified as a VIE of the Company. A quality assessment begins with an understanding of the nature of the risks in the entity as well as the nature of the entity's activities including terms of the contracts entered into by the entity, ownership interests issued by the entity and the parties involved in the design of the entity. The Company's assessment on the involvement with HDS reveals that the Company has the absolute power to direct the most significant activities that impact the economic performance of HDS. JSJ is obligated to absorb a majority of the risk of loss from HDS activities and entitles JSJ to receive a majority of HDS' expected residual returns. In addition, HDS' shareholders have pledged their equity interest in HDS to JSJ, irrevocably granted JSJ an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC Law, all or part of the equity interests in HDS and agreed to entrust all the rights to exercise their voting power to the person(s) appointed by JSJ. Under the accounting guidance, the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of HDS and the results of HDS are consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, as a VIE, HDS' sales are included in the Company's total sales, its income from operations is consolidated with the Company's and the Company's net income includes all of HDS' net income. The Company does not have any non-controlling interest and, accordingly, did not subtract any net income in calculating the net income attributable to the Company. Because of the Contractual Arrangements, YBP has a pecuniary interest in HDS that requires consolidation of HDS' financial statements with those of the Company.

Additionally, pursuant to ASC 805, as YBP and HDS are under the common control of the HDS Shareholders, the Second Restructure was accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling of interests. As a result, the Company's historical amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements give retrospective effect to the Second Restructure, whereby the assets and liabilities of the Company are reflected at the historical carrying values and their operations are presented as if they were consolidated for all periods presented, with the results of the Company being consolidated from the date of the Second Transfer Agreement. The accounts of HDS are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

As of September 30, 2015, the Company agreed to waive all management fees to be payable by HDS and the Company expects to waive such management fees in the near future due to a need of working capital in HDS to expand HDS' operations.

On November 4, 2014, HDS established a new subsidiary, Harbin Yew Food Co., Ltd. (HYF), to develop and cultivate wood ear mushroom. The Company plans to operate three production lines, including wood ear mushroom polysaccharide, powder, tea and other packaged wood ear mushroom products. The move marks the Company's entrance into the organic food and functional beverage market. HYF did not have any operation as of September 30, 2015.

The Company is principally engaged in (1) processing and selling yew raw materials or yew extracts used in the manufacture of traditional Chinese medicine ("TCM"); (2) growing and selling yew tree seedlings and mature trees, including potted miniature yew trees; (3) manufacturing and selling furniture and handicrafts made of yew tree timber; (4) selling wood ear mushroom as finished goods; and (5) the others, mainly consisting of the transactions such as sale of yew candles in the third quarter of 2015. The Company is located in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

YBP has no direct or indirect legal or equity ownership interest in HDS. However, through the Contractual Arrangements, the stockholders of HDS have assigned all their rights as stockholders, including voting rights and disposition rights of their equity interests in HDS to JSJ, our indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary. YBP is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of HDS and the financial statements of HDS are consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the carrying amount and classification of the assets and liabilities in the Company's balance sheets that relate to the Company's VIE and VIE's subsidiary are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 144,864	\$ 446,554
Accounts receivable	1,614,549	922,564
Accounts receivable – related party	-	340,132
Inventories (current and long-term), net	18,534,780	12,106,623
Prepaid expenses and other assets	267,638	5,363
Prepaid expenses - related party	369,232	6,600
Due from related parties	47,601	-
VAT recoverables	1,072,052	-
Property and equipment, net	689,918	814,676
Land use rights and yew forest assets, net	19,726,404	20,305,822
Total assets of VIE and VIE's subsidiary	<u>\$ 42,467,038</u>	<u>\$ 34,948,334</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 739,691	\$ -
Accounts payable – related party	1,480,698	-
Accrued expenses and other payables	151,198	54,265
Advances from customers	160,072	-
Due to VIE holding companies	1,137,619	1,417,851
Short-term borrowings	1,642,360	-
Taxes payable	46,058	8,104
Due to related parties	1,684	2,958
Total liabilities of VIE and VIE's subsidiary	<u>\$ 5,359,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,483,178</u>

NOTE 3 – INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, yew seedlings and other trees, which consist of larch, spruce and poplar trees. The Company classifies its inventories based on its historical and anticipated levels of sales; any inventory in excess of its normal operating cycle of one year is classified as long-term on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, inventories consisted of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2015</u>			<u>December 31, 2014</u>		
	<u>Current portion</u>	<u>Long-term portion</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Current portion</u>	<u>Long-term portion</u>	<u>Total</u>
Raw materials	\$ 24,597	\$ 2,710,268	\$ 2,734,865	\$ 120,478	\$ 2,798,489	\$ 2,918,967
Work-in-process	-	-	-	-	256,227	256,227
Finished goods	5,397,410	719,733	6,117,143	-	805,438	805,438
Yew seedlings and other trees	2,369,122	8,044,246	10,413,368	1,322,600	6,889,573	8,212,173
Total	<u>7,791,129</u>	<u>11,474,247</u>	<u>19,265,376</u>	<u>1,443,078</u>	<u>10,749,727</u>	<u>12,192,805</u>
Reserve for impairment - handicrafts	-	(81,940)	(81,940)	-	(86,182)	(86,182)
Inventories, net	<u>\$ 7,791,129</u>	<u>\$ 11,392,307</u>	<u>\$ 19,183,436</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,078</u>	<u>\$ 10,663,545</u>	<u>\$ 12,106,623</u>

See Note 9 for inventories purchased from related parties.

NOTE 4 – TAXES

(a) Federal Income Tax and Enterprise Income Taxes

The Company is registered in the State of Nevada and is subject to the United States federal income tax at a tax rate of 34%. No provision for income taxes in the U.S. has been made as the Company had no U.S. taxable income as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The Company's subsidiary, VIE and its subsidiary, JSJ, HDS, and HYF, respectively, incorporated in the PRC, are subject to PRC's Enterprise Income Tax. Pursuant to the PRC Income Tax Laws, Enterprise Income Taxes ("EIT") is generally imposed at 25%. However, HDS has been named as a leading enterprise in the agricultural industry and awarded with a tax exemption through December 31, 2058 with an exception of handicrafts, wood ear mushroom and yew candles sold. JSJ is a holding company and subject to regular corporate income tax rate of 25%, and has no operation profit for tax liabilities. HYF did not have any operation since its establishment.

Income before income tax expenses of \$942,485 and \$892,716 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$3,949,660 and \$3,685,428 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were attributed to subsidiaries and VIE with operations in China. JSJ and HYF recorded no income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 due to the fact that JSJ has been incurring net losses and HYF did not have any operation since its establishment. HDS recorded income tax expense of \$4,071 and \$47,200 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. HDS recorded no income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 due to the fact that HDS was granted a tax exemption and had loss carry-forwards from previous periods to offset income tax liability generated for handicrafts.

The combined effects of the income tax expense exemptions and tax reductions available to the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Tax exemption effect	\$ 317,419	\$ 319,070	\$ 1,185,109	\$ 1,044,203
Tax reduction due to loss carry-forward	-	2,761	2,363	5,344
Loss not subject to income tax	(326)	(595)	(1,070)	(2,254)
Basic net income per share effect	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Diluted net income per share effect	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)

The table below summarizes the difference between the U.S. statutory federal tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
U.S. federal income tax rate	34%	34%	34%	34%
Foreign income not recognized in the U.S.	(34%)	(34%)	(34%)	(34%)
PRC EIT rate	25%	25%	25%	25%
PRC tax exemption and reduction	(25%)	(25%)	(24%)	(25%)
Total provision for income taxes	-	-	1%	-

The deferred income tax assets or liabilities calculated pursuant to the EIT are not material due to the fact that the Company has been granted EIT exemption with respect to its yew raw materials and yew tree segments.

The Company incurred net operating losses for U.S. income tax purposes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. The net operating loss carry-forwards for U.S. income tax purposes amounted to \$4,272,586 and \$4,000,246 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These carry forwards will expire, if not utilized, through 2035. Management believes that the realization of the benefits arising from this loss appear to be uncertain due to the Company's limited operating history and continuing losses for United States income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company has provided a 100% valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset to reduce the asset to zero at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The valuation allowance at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$1,452,679 and \$1,360,084, respectively. The net change in the valuation allowance was an increase of \$294,477 and an increase of \$34,953 during the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The net change in the valuation allowance was an increase of \$92,595 and an increase of \$72,867 during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Management reviews this valuation allowance periodically and makes adjustments as necessary.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided for significant income and expense items recognized in different years for income tax and financial reporting purposes. Temporary differences, which give rise to a net deferred tax asset for the Company as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, are as follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
U.S. tax benefit of net operating loss carry forward	\$ 1,452,679	\$ 1,360,084
Valuation allowance	(1,452,679)	(1,360,084)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

For U.S. income tax purposes, the Company has cumulative undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiary and VIE of approximately \$29.6 million and \$24.7 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, which are included in consolidated retained earnings and will continue to be indefinitely reinvested in overseas operations. Accordingly, no provision has been made for U.S. deferred taxes related to future repatriation of these earnings, nor is it practicable to estimate the amount of income taxes that would have to be provided if we concluded that such earnings will be remitted to the U.S. in the future.

(b) Value Added Taxes (“VAT”)

The applicable VAT tax rate is 13% for agricultural products and 17% for handicrafts sold in the PRC. In accordance with VAT regulations in the PRC, the Company is exempt from paying VAT on its yew raw materials and yew trees sales as an agricultural corps cultivating company up to December 31, 2016. VAT payable in the PRC is charged on an aggregated basis at the applicable rate on the full price collected for the goods sold or taxable services provided and less any deductible VAT already paid by the taxpayer on purchases of goods in the same fiscal year.

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company started to sell yew candles to outside mainland China, in which case VAT regulations in the PRC allows an exemption of VAT output and at the same time, all the VAT input would be refunded. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, VAT recoverables were \$1,072,052 and zero, respectively.

NOTE 5 – SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

On April 23, 2015, HDS entered into a loan agreement with Harbin Rongtong Branch of Bank of Communications (“BOCOM”) in the amount of RMB10,000,000 (approximately \$1,630,000), payable on April 22, 2016. The loan carries an interest rate of 6.955% per annum and is payable quarterly on the 20th of the last month of each quarter. Heilongjiang Zishan Technology Co., Ltd (“ZTC”), a related party controlled by Mr. Wang and his wife Madame Qi, collateralized its buildings and land use rights with BOCOM to secure the loan.

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

(a) Common Stock

On July 22, 2014, the Company entered into a Service Provider Agreement (the “SPA”) with a service provider to commence service on July 22, 2014 for a period of three years. Pursuant to the SPA, the Company agreed to issue to the service provider 1,250,000 shares of its Rule 144 restricted common stock for the service period. The shares are payable in 875,000 shares of its restricted common stock on or before July 22, 2014 for the first year of service under the SPA and 375,000 shares of its restricted common stock to be issued on or before July 22, 2015, for the second and third year of service under the SPA. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, a total of \$65,856 was expensed under the SPA.

On July 22, 2014, the Company entered into a Consulting Agreement (the “Agreement”) with a consultant for a period of three years. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company agreed to issue to the consultant 1,250,000 shares of its Rule 144 restricted common stock for the service period. The consultant would provide financing and certain consultation services to the Company. The fair value of these common shares was determined to be \$187,500 and was fully recognized upon the share issuance. On August 24, 2015, the Company signed a mutual rescission agreement with the consultant to rescind the Agreement. To execute the rescission, the Company shall cancel the 1,250,000 shares of the restricted common stock, and re-issue 625,000 shares of its Rule 144 restricted common stock as a settlement. Pursuant to the mutual rescission agreement, the Company reversed \$62,500 compensation expense in the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

(b) Stock Options

On July 18, 2014, the Company’s board of directors in lieu of an established compensation committee granted options pursuant to the Corporation’s 2012 Equity Incentive Plan to two directors and one of its employees (the “Optionees I”). Within the stock option agreement, each of the Optionees I was issued 200,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share. The option has a term of four years starting from August 1, 2014, the vesting commencement date, and expires on August 1, 2018. The options vest over a three-year time period from August 1, 2014, and 30%, 35%, and 35% of the total shares granted shall vest and become exercisable 12, 24, and 36 months after the initial vesting commencement date.

On November 18, 2014, the Company’s board of directors in lieu of an established compensation committee granted options pursuant to the Corporation’s 2012 Equity Incentive Plan to the Company’s employees (the “Optionees II”). Within the stock option agreement, each of the Optionees II was issued shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.23 per share. There are three types of term for the subject stock options granted. (1) The option has a term of four years starting from November 18, 2014, the vesting commencement date, and expires on November 18, 2018. The options vest over a three-year time period from November 18, 2014, and 30%, 35%, and 35% of the total shares granted shall vest and become exercisable 12, 24, and 36 months after the initial vesting commencement date. (2) The option has a term of two years starting from November 18, 2014, the vesting commencement date, and expires on November 18, 2016. The options vest over a one-year time period from November 18, 2014, and 100% of the total shares granted shall vest and become exercisable 12 months after the initial vesting commencement date. (3) The option has a term of three years starting from November 18, 2014, the vesting commencement date, and expires on November 18, 2017. The options vest over a two-year time period, and 50% and the remaining 50% of the total shares shall vest and become exercisable 12 and 24 months respectively after the initial vesting commencement date.

Stock option activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized in the following table.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at beginning of period	27,205,512	0.26	22,805,512	0.22
Issued	-	-	600,000	0.20
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	400,000	0.23	-	-
Balance at end of period	26,805,512	0.22	23,405,512	0.22
Option exercisable at end of period	22,985,512	0.22	22,805,512	0.22

The following table summarizes the shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding at September 30, 2015:

Range of Exercise Price	Stock Options Outstanding			Stock Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding at September 30, 2015	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at September 30, 2015	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
\$ 0.20-0.23	26,805,512	2.25	\$ 0.22	22,985,512	\$ 0.22	

As of September 30, 2015, the Company's outstanding stock options and exercisable stock options had no intrinsic value, based upon the Company's closing stock price of \$0.13. Stock option expense recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 amounted to \$800,954.

NOTE 7 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table presents a reconciliation of basic and diluted net income per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income available to common stockholders for basic and diluted net income per share of common stock	\$ 933,514	\$ 892,716	\$ 3,897,560	\$ 3,685,428
Weighted average common stock outstanding – basic	52,158,967	51,639,946	52,136,447	50,552,656
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Non-vested restricted common stock	30,744	119,797	136,895	75,824
Stock options issued to directors/officers/employees	-	-	3,245,582	12,398,483
Weighted average common stock outstanding – diluted	52,189,711	51,759,743	55,518,924	63,026,963
Net income per common share – basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Net income per common share – diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.06

NOTE 8 – CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS

Customers

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, customers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's revenue were as follows:

Customer	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
A	40%	33%	56%	22%
B	38%	*%	28%	*%
C	*%	*%	*%	19%

* Less than 10%

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, three largest customers accounted for 78% and 84% of the Company's total sales, respectively. The Company did not have any receivable balance due from these customers as of September 30, 2015.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, the three largest customers accounted for 33% and 41% of the Company's total sales, respectively. The Company did not have any receivable balance due from these customers as of September 30, 2014.

Suppliers

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, suppliers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's purchase were as follows:

Supplier	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
A	67%	*%	52%	41.2%
B	15%	*%	17%	28.2%
C	10%	100%	16%	16.8%

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, three largest suppliers accounted for 92% and 85% of the Company's purchases, respectively, and accounted for 98% of the Company's payable balance as of September 30, 2015.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, the three largest suppliers accounted for 100% and 86.2% of the Company's total purchases, respectively, and the Company did not have any payable balance due to these suppliers as of September 30, 2014.

Some of the customers and suppliers listed above are related parties. See Note 9 for related party transactions.

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to several of the Company's officers and directors, the Company conducted transactions with the following related parties:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Ownership</u>
Heilongjiang Zishan Technology Stock Co., Ltd. ("ZTC")	18% owned by Heilongjiang Hongdoushan Ecology Forest Stock Co., Ltd., 39% owned by Zhiguo Wang, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, 31% owned by Guifang Qi, the wife of Mr. Wang and director of the Company, and 12% owned by third parties.
Heilongjiang Yew Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ("Yew Pharmaceutical")	95% owned by Heilongjiang Hongdoushan Ecology Forest Stock Co., Ltd., and 5% owned by Madame Qi.
Shanghai Kairun Bio-Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ("Kairun")	60% owned by Heilongjiang Zishan Technology Co., Ltd., 20% owned by Heilongjiang Hongdoushan Ecology Forest Stock Co., Ltd., and 20% owned by Mr. Wang.
Heilongjiang Hongdoushan Ecology Forest Stock Co., Ltd. ("HEFS")	63% owned by Mr. Wang, 34% owned by Madame Qi, and 3% owned by third parties.
Hongdoushan Bio-Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ("HBP")	30% owned by Mr. Wang, 19% owned by Madame Qi and 51% owned by HEFS.

Transactions with Yew Pharmaceutical

On January 9, 2010, the Company entered into a Cooperation and Development Agreement (the "Development Agreement") with Yew Pharmaceutical. Pursuant to the Development Agreement, for a period of ten years expiring on January 9, 2020, the Company shall supply cultivated yew raw materials to Yew Pharmaceutical that will be used by Yew Pharmaceutical to make traditional Chinese medicines and other pharmaceutical products, at price of RMB1,000,000 (approximately \$158,000) per metric ton. In addition, the Company entered into a series of wood ear mushroom selling agreements with Yew Pharmaceutical, pursuant to which the Company sells wood ear mushroom collected from local peasants to Yew Pharmaceuticals for manufacturing of wood ear mushroom products.

For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, sales to Yew Pharmaceutical under the above agreements amounted to \$2,999,203 and \$565,099, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, sales to Yew Pharmaceutical under the above agreements amounted to \$6,868,985 and \$1,302,390, respectively.

On September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had zero and \$340,132 accounts receivable from Yew Pharmaceutical, respectively.

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, the Company entered into a series of agreements with Yew Pharmaceutical to purchase yew candles and pine needle extract. For the three months ended September 30, 2015, purchase of inventories from Yew Pharmaceutical amounted to \$5,466,865, with \$3,516,529 inventory balance remained as of the end of the reporting period. As of September 30, 2015, the Company had \$1,480,698 accounts payable to Yew Pharmaceutical.

Operating Leases

On March 25, 2005, the Company entered into an Agreement for the Lease of Seedling Land with ZTC (the “ZTC Lease”). Pursuant to the ZTC Lease, the Company leased 361 mu of land from ZTC for a period of 30 years, expiring on March 24, 2035. Annual payments under the ZTC Lease are RMB162,450 (approximately \$26,000). The payment for the first five years of the ZTC Lease was due prior to December 31, 2010 and beginning in 2011, the Company was required to make full payment for the land use rights in advance for each subsequent five-year period. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the ZTC Lease amounted to \$6,489 and \$6,590, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the ZTC Lease amounted to \$19,777 and \$19,810, respectively. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, prepaid rent to ZTC amounted to \$115,053 and \$6,600, which was included in prepaid expenses – related parties on the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

On January 1, 2010, the Company entered into a lease for office space with Mr. Wang (the “Office Lease”). Pursuant to the Office Lease, annual payments of RMB15,000 (approximately \$2,000) are due for each of the term. The term of the Office Lease is 15 years and expires on December 31, 2025. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the Office Lease amounted to \$599 and \$609, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the Office Lease amounted to \$1,826 and \$1,829, respectively.

On July 1, 2012, the Company entered into a lease for office space with Mr. Wang (the “JSJ Lease”). Pursuant to the JSJ Lease, JSJ leases approximately 30 square meter of office space from Mr. Wang in Harbin. Rent under the JSJ Lease is RMB10,000 (approximately \$1,600) annually. The term of the JSJ Lease is three years and expires on June 30, 2015. On July 1, 2015, the Company and Mr. Wang renewed the JSJ Lease. The renewed lease expires on June 30, 2018. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the JSJ Lease amounted to \$399 and \$406, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, rent expense related to the JSJ Lease amounted to \$1,217 and \$1,219, respectively.

On September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the total prepaid rent for the above operating leases with related parties amounted to \$115,053 and \$5,787, respectively, which was included in prepaid expenses-related party on the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

Due to Related Parties

The Company’s officers, directors and other related parties, from time to time, provided advances to the Company for working capital purpose. These advances are usually short-term in nature, non-interest bearing, unsecured and payable on demand. Due to Zhiguo Wang and other shareholders, excluding the borrowings from Madame Qi as disclosed below, amounted to \$44,621 and \$45,040 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

On May 15, 2015, the Company borrowed \$648,000 from Madame Qi through the issuance of a subordinated promissory note. The note bears 2% interest per annum and shall be payable on or before November 15, 2015 (“Due Date”). Interest payment shall be made with principal on Due Date. On September 28, 2015, Madame Qi and the Company agreed to extend the Due Date to January 31, 2016, with the remaining terms of the note unchanged. As of September 30, 2015, the total borrowings including the interest were \$652,900.

Due from Related Parties

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company transferred a LandRover car, with a net book value of RMB22,348 (approximately \$3,500), to HBP for a consideration of RMB220,000 (approximately \$35,000). As of September 30, 2015, HBP did not pay the consideration to the Company.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, Mr. Wang received advance payments of RMB101,200 (approximately \$16,000) from the Company for traveling expenditures and made full repayment in October, 2015.

As of September 30, 2015, due from related parties resulted from the above transactions, net of amount due to Mr. Wang aforementioned, totaled \$47,601.

Prepaid Expenses – Related Parties

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company made a payment of RMB1,615,000 (approximately \$254,000) to ZTC for future purchase of yew seedlings. The seedlings have been delivered to the Company in October of 2015. As of September 30, 2015, prepaid expenses for the seedlings amounted to \$254,179.

Research and Development Agreement

The Company entered into a Technology Development Service Agreement dated January 1, 2010 (the “Technology Agreement”) with Kairun. The term of the Technology Agreement was two years. Under the Technology Agreement, Kairun provides the Company with testing and technologies regarding utilization of yew trees to extract taxol and develop higher concentration of taxol in the yew trees the Company grow and cultivate. For these services, the Company agreed to pay Kairun RMB200,000 (approximately \$32,000) after the technologies developed by Kairun are tested and approved by the Company. The Company will retain all intellectual property rights in connection with the technologies developed by Kairun. Kairun may not provide similar services to any other party without the Company’s prior written consent. In February 2012, the Company entered into a supplemental agreement with Kairun, extending the term of the Technology Agreement indefinitely until project results specified in the original Technology Agreement have been achieved. Kairun is owned directly and indirectly primarily by Mr. Wang and Madame Qi. As of September 30, 2015, Kairun has not yet completed the services provided for in the Technology Agreement and, therefore, no payment was made to Kairun.

NOTE 10 – GOVERNMENT GRANT

On March 18, 2015, the Company filed an application to Finance Bureau of Wuchang city for government grant used to support general planting and cultivation of yew trees. The grant of RMB827,200, or \$135,322, was issued and received by the Company in April 2015.

NOTE 11 – STATUTORY RESERVES

The Company is required to make appropriations to reserve funds, comprising the statutory surplus reserve and discretionary surplus reserve, based on after-tax net income determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the PRC (“PRC GAAP”). Appropriation to the statutory surplus reserve is required to be at least 10% of the after tax net income determined in accordance with PRC GAAP until the reserve is equal to 50% of the entities’ registered capital. Appropriations to the discretionary surplus reserve are made at the discretion of the board of directors.

The statutory surplus reserve fund is non-distributable other than during liquidation and can be used to fund previous years’ losses, if any, and may be utilized for business expansion or converted into share capital by issuing new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding or by increasing the par value of the shares currently held by them, provided that the remaining reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company appropriated to the statutory surplus reserve in the amount of \$128,459 and \$128,732, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company appropriated to the statutory surplus reserve in the amount of \$493,732 and \$419,818, respectively. The accumulated balance of the statutory reserve of the Company as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$3,594,628 and \$3,100,766, respectively.

NOTE 12 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

ASC 280 requires use of the “management approach” model for segment reporting. The management approach model is based on the way a company’s management organizes segments within the company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure, or any other manner in which management disaggregates a company.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company operated in five reportable business segments: (1) the TCM raw materials segment, consisting of the production and sale of yew raw materials or yew tree extracts used in the manufacture of TCM; (2) the yew tree segment, consisting of the growth and sale of yew tree seedlings and mature trees, including potted miniature yew trees; (3) the handicrafts segment, consisting of the manufacture and sale of handicrafts and furniture made of yew timber; (4) the wood ear mushroom segment, consisting of the sale of wood ear mushroom; and (5) the others, mainly consisting of the transactions such as sale of yew candles in the third quarter of 2015. The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products. They are managed separately based on the fundamental differences in their operations. All of the Company's operations except the sales of yew tree extracts are conducted in the PRC.

The Company operated in the TCM segment, yew tree segment, and handicrafts segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014. The wood ear mushroom segment was established in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the others include transactions occurred in the third quarter of 2015.

Information with respect to these reportable business segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended, September 30,		Nine Months Ended, September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues:				
TCM raw materials	\$ 2,845,904	\$ 1,161,838	\$ 7,712,224	\$ 3,356,622
Yew trees	96,275	514,130	1,139,946	2,350,874
Handicrafts	15,417	24,956	110,131	124,972
Wood ear mushroom	134,962	-	1,439,634	-
Others	1,904,643	-	1,904,643	-
	<u>\$ 4,997,201</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,924</u>	<u>\$ 12,306,578</u>	<u>\$ 5,832,468</u>
Cost of revenues:				
TCM raw materials	\$ 1,586,981	\$ 170,950	\$ 3,582,502	\$ 612,843
Yew trees	18,460	117,515	326,996	547,636
Handicrafts	8,000	5,332	23,118	85,987
Wood ear mushroom	124,547	-	1,263,461	-
Others	1,840,055	-	1,840,055	-
	<u>\$ 3,578,043</u>	<u>\$ 293,797</u>	<u>\$ 7,036,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,466</u>
Depreciation and amortization:				
TCM raw materials	\$ 643	\$ 124,839	\$ 269,009	\$ 366,726
Yew trees	143,096	11,964	152,686	45,212
Handicrafts	6,926	6,266	21,109	21,189
Wood ear mushroom	-	-	-	-
Others	31,061	26,213	63,072	83,695
	<u>\$ 181,726</u>	<u>\$ 169,282</u>	<u>\$ 505,876</u>	<u>\$ 516,822</u>
Net income (loss):				
TCM raw materials	\$ 1,258,923	\$ 990,888	\$ 4,129,722	\$ 2,743,780
Yew trees	77,815	396,615	812,950	1,803,237
Handicrafts	7,417	19,641	87,013	39,002
Wood ear mushroom	10,415	-	176,173	-
Others	(421,056)	(514,428)	(1,308,298)	(900,591)
	<u>\$ 933,514</u>	<u>\$ 892,716</u>	<u>\$ 3,897,560</u>	<u>\$ 3,685,428</u>

	September 30, 2015					
	TCM raw materials	Yew trees	Handicrafts	Wood ear mushroom	Others	Total
Identifiable long-lived assets, net	\$ 19,412,943	\$ 841,352	\$ 38,518	\$ -	\$ 158,713	\$ 20,451,526

	December 31, 2014					
	TCM raw materials	Yew trees	Handicrafts	Wood ear mushroom	Others	Total
Identifiable long-lived assets, net	\$ 19,973,775	\$ 915,551	\$ 63,319	\$ -	\$ 209,246	\$ 21,162,071

The Company does not allocate any selling, general and administrative expenses, other income/expenses to its reportable segments because these activities are managed at corporate level. In addition, the specified amounts for interest expense and income tax expense are not included in the measurement of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and these specified amounts are not regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. Therefore, the Company has not disclosed interest expense and income tax expense for each reportable segment.

Asset information by reportable segment is not reported to or reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and, therefore, the Company has not disclosed asset information for each reportable segment. The Company's operations are located in the PRC. All revenues are derived from customers in the PRC. All of the Company's operating assets are located in the PRC.

NOTE 13 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, “*Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*”. The amendments in this Update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: 1. Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities. 2. Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership. 3. Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. 4. Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The ASU will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, The FASB issued ASU 2015-11, “*Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*”. The amendments in ASU 2015-11 require an entity to measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using LIFO or the retail inventory method. The amendments do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. The amendments apply to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The adoption of ASU 2015-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*”. The amendments in ASU 2015-14 defer the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our consolidated results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, and consolidated financial conditions as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this document.

Overview

We are a major grower and seller of yew trees and manufacturer of products made from yew trees, including potted yew trees for display in homes and offices, and handicrafts. We also sell branches and leaves of yew trees for the manufacture of TCM containing taxol, which TCM has been approved in the PRC for use as a secondary treatment of certain cancers, meaning it must be administered in combination with other pharmaceutical drugs. The yew industry is highly regulated in the PRC because the Northeast yew tree is considered an endangered species. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we started to sell wood ear mushroom product.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, we operated in five reportable business segments: (1) the TCM raw materials segment, consisting of the production and sales of yew raw materials or yew tree extracts used in the manufacture of TCM; (2) the yew tree segment, consisting of the growth and sales of yew tree seedlings and mature trees, including potted miniature yew trees; (3) the handicrafts segment, consisting of the manufacture and sales of furniture and handicrafts made of yew timber; (4) the wood ear mushroom segment, consisting of the sales of wood ear mushroom; and (5) the others, consisting of the sales of yew candle. Our reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products. Compared with the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were no wood ear mushroom and yew candle sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014. The five business segments are managed separately based on the fundamental differences in their operations. All of our operations except the sales of yew tree extracts are conducted in the PRC. We are located in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, revenues from the sales of TCM raw materials represented approximately 62.7% of consolidated revenue (including 44.0% of consolidated revenues from a related party); sales of yew trees represented approximately 9.3% of consolidated revenue; sales of wood ear mushroom represented approximately 11.7% of consolidated revenue; sales of handicrafts represented approximately 0.9% of consolidated revenue; and the sales of others represented approximately 15.5% of consolidated revenue. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, revenues from the sales of TCM raw materials represented approximately 57.6% of consolidated revenue (including 22% of consolidated revenues from a related party); sales of yew trees represented approximately 40.3% of consolidated revenue; and the sales of handicrafts represented approximately 2.1% of consolidated revenue.

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, revenues from the sales of TCM raw materials represented approximately 56.9% of consolidated revenue (including 57% of consolidated revenues from a related party); sales of yew trees represented approximately 1.9% of consolidated revenue; sales of wood ear mushroom represented approximately 2.7% of consolidated revenue; sales of handicrafts represented approximately 0.3% of consolidated revenue; and the sales of others represented approximately 38.1% of consolidated revenue. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, revenues from the sales of TCM raw materials represented approximately 68.3% of consolidated revenue (including 33% of consolidated revenues from a related party); sales of yew trees represented approximately 30.2% of consolidated revenue; and the sales of handicrafts represented approximately 1.5% of consolidated revenue.

YBP's revenues were mostly generated by HDS and in the PRC. YBP has no significant business operations in the U.S. for the current reporting period except for a one-time sales contract to sell yew tree extracts to a third party in Hong Kong, China. The expenses (approximately \$1,052,160 and \$216,458 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively) incurred in the U.S. were primarily related to fulfilling the reporting requirements of public listed company, stock-based compensation, and other costs related to issuance of common stock for professional service. As of September 30, 2015, YBP had approximately \$171,483 in cash and held the 100% equity interests in its subsidiaries Yew HK and JSJ. Yew HK itself has no business operations or assets other than holding of equity interests in JSJ. JSJ has no business operations and assets with a book value of approximately \$3,139, including approximately \$3,139 in cash at September 30, 2015. JSJ also holds the VIE interests in HDS through the contractual arrangements (the "Contractual Arrangements") described in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. On November 4, 2014, HDS established a new subsidiary, Harbin Yew Food Co. LTD. ("HYF"), to develop and cultivate wood ear mushroom. As of September 30, 2015, Harbin Yew Food Co. Ltd., had no business operation yet. In the event that we are unable to enforce the Contractual Agreements, we may not be able to exert effective control over HDS and HYF, and our ability to conduct our business may be materially and adversely affected. If the applicable PRC authorities invalidate our Contractual Agreements for any violation of PRC laws, rules and regulations, we would lose control of the VIE and its subsidiary resulting in its deconsolidation in financial reporting and severe loss in our market valuation.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We continually evaluate our estimates, including those related to bad debts, allowance for obsolete inventory, the classification of short and long-term inventory, the useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets, recovery of long-lived assets, income taxes, write-down in value of inventory, and the valuation of equity transactions. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Any future changes to these estimates and assumptions could cause a material change to our reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Variable interest entities

Pursuant to ASC 810 and related subtopics related to the consolidation of variable interest entities, we are required to include in our consolidated financial statements the financial statements of VIEs. The accounting standards require a VIE to be consolidated by a company if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss for the VIE or is entitled to receive a majority of the VIE's residual returns. VIEs are those entities in which we, through contractual arrangements, bear the risk of, and enjoy the rewards normally associated with ownership of the entity, and therefore we are the primary beneficiary of the entity. HDS is considered a VIE, and we are the primary beneficiary. We entered into agreements with HDS pursuant to which we shall receive 100% of HDS's net income. In accordance with these agreements, HDS shall pay consulting fees equal to 100% of its net income to our wholly-owned subsidiary, JSJ. JSJ shall supply the technology and administrative services needed to service the HDS.

The accounts of HDS are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements. As a VIE, HDS' sales are included in our total sales, its income from operations is consolidated with ours, and our net income includes all of HDS' net income, and their assets and liabilities are included in our consolidated balance sheets. The VIE does not have any non-controlling interest and, accordingly, we did not subtract any net income in calculating the net income attributable to us. Because of the contractual arrangements, we have pecuniary interest in HDS that requires consolidation of HDS' financial statements with our financial statements.

As required by ASC 810-10, we perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of HDS which is identified as a VIE of us. A quality assessment begins with an understanding of the nature of the risks in the entity as well as the nature of the entity's activities including terms of the contracts entered into by the entity, ownership interests issued by the entity and the parties involved in the design of the entity. The significant terms of the agreements between us and HDS are discussed above in the "Corporate Structure and Recapitalization - Second Restructure" section. Our assessment on the involvement with HDS reveals that we have the absolute power to direct the most significant activities that impact the economic performance of HDS. JSJ, our wholly owned subsidiary, is obligated to absorb a majority of the risk of loss from HDS' activities and is entitled to receive a majority of HDS' expected residual returns. In addition, HDS' shareholders have pledged their equity interest in HDS to JSJ, irrevocably granted JSJ an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under the PRC Law, all or part of the equity interests in HDS and agreed to entrust all the rights to exercise their voting power to the person(s) appointed by JSJ. Under the accounting guidance, we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of HDS and the results of HDS' operation are consolidated in our consolidated financial statements for financial reporting purposes.

Accordingly, as a VIE, HDS' sales are included in our total sales, its income from operations is consolidated with our income from operations and our net income includes all of HDS' net income. All the equity (net assets) and profits (losses) of HDS are attributed to us. Therefore, no non-controlling interest in HDS is presented in our consolidated financial statements. As we do not have any non-controlling interest and, accordingly, did not subtract any net income in calculating the net income attributable to us. Because of the Contractual Arrangements, YBP has a pecuniary interest in HDS that requires consolidation of HDS' financial statements with those of ours.

Additionally, pursuant to ASC 805, as YBP and HDS are under the common control of the HDS Shareholders, the Second Restructure was accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling of interests. As a result, our historical amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements give retrospective effect to the Second Restructure, whereby our assets and liabilities are reflected at the historical carrying values and their operations are presented as if they were consolidated for all periods presented, with our results of operations being consolidated from the date of the Second Transfer Agreement. The accounts of HDS are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses. We review the accounts receivable balance on a periodic basis and make general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of an individual receivable balance, we consider many factors, including the age of the balance, a customer's historical payment data, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends. Accounts are written off after exhaustive efforts at collection. We recognize the probability of the collection for each customer and believe the amount of the balance as of September 30, 2015 could be collected and accordingly, based on a review of our outstanding balances, we did not record any allowance for doubtful accounts.

Inventories

Inventories consisted of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, yew seedlings and other trees (consisting of larch, spruce and poplar trees). We classify our inventories based on our historical and anticipated levels of sales; any inventory in excess of its normal operating cycle of one year is classified as long-term on our consolidated balance sheets. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value utilizing the weighted average method. Raw materials primarily include yew timber used in the production of products such as handicrafts, furniture and other products containing yew timber. Finished goods and yew seedlings include direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overhead.

We estimate the amount of the excess inventories by comparing inventory on hand with the estimated sales that can be sold within our normal operating cycle of one year. Any inventory in excess of our current requirements based on historical and anticipated levels of sales is classified as long-term on our consolidated balance sheets. Our classification of long-term inventory requires us to estimate the portion of inventory that can be realized over the next 12 months.

To estimate the amount of slow-moving or obsolete inventories, we analyze movement of our products, monitor competing products and technologies and evaluate acceptance of our products. Periodically, we identify inventories that cannot be sold at all or can only be sold at deeply discounted prices. An allowance will be established if management determines that certain inventories may not be saleable. If inventory costs exceed expected market value due to obsolescence or quantities in excess of expected demand, we will record reserves for the difference between the carrying cost and the estimated market value.

Our handicraft and yew furniture products are hand-made by traditional Chinese artisans.

In accordance with ASC 905, "Agriculture", our costs of growing yew seedlings are accumulated until the time of harvest and are reported at the lower of cost or market.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis (after taking into account their respective estimated residual value) over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The cost of repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred; major replacements and improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are included in income in the year of disposition. We examine the possibility of decreases in the value of fixed assets when events or changes in circumstances reflect the fact that their recorded value may not be recoverable. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building	15 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Office equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

Land use rights and yew forest assets

All land in the PRC is owned by the PRC government and cannot be sold to any individual or company. We have recorded the amounts paid to the PRC government to acquire long-term interests to utilize land and yew forests as land use rights and yew forest assets. This type of arrangement is common for the use of land in the PRC. Yew trees on land containing yew tree forests are used to supply raw materials such as branches, leaves and fruit to us that will be used to manufacture our products. We amortize these land and yew forest use rights over the term of the respective land and yew forest use right, which ranges from 45 to 50 years. The lease agreements do not have any renewal option and we have no further obligations to the lessor. We record the amortization of these land and forest use rights as part of our cost of revenues.

Revenue recognition

We generate our revenue from sales of yew seedling products, sales of yew raw materials for medical application, sales of wood ear mushroom, and sales of yew craft products. Pursuant to the guidance of ASC 605 and ASC 360, we recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the purchase price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured, and no significant obligations remain.

Income taxes

We are governed by the Income Tax Law of the PRC, Hong Kong and the United States. We account for income tax using the liability method prescribed by ASC 740, "Income Taxes". Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance to offset deferred tax assets if based on the weight of available evidence; it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or loss in the period that includes the enactment date.

We apply the provisions of ASC 740-10-50, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", which provides clarification related to the process associated with accounting for uncertain tax positions recognized in our financial statements. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to our liability for income taxes. Any such adjustment could be material to our results of operations for any given quarterly or annual period based, in part, upon the results of operations for the given period. Currently, we have no uncertain tax positions, and will continue to evaluate for uncertain positions in the future.

Stock-based compensation

Stock based compensation is accounted for based on the requirements of the Share-Based Payment topic of ASC 718 which requires recognition in the financial statements of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments over the period the employee or director is required to perform the services in exchange for the award. The Accounting Standards Codification also requires measurement of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award.

Pursuant to ASC 505-50, for share-based payments to consultants and other third-parties, compensation expense is determined at the "measurement date." The expense is recognized over the period of services or the vesting period, whichever is applicable. Until the measurement date is reached, the total amount of compensation expense remains uncertain. We record compensation expense based on the fair value of the award at the reporting date. The awards to consultants and other third-parties are then revalued, or the total compensation is recalculated based on the then current fair value, at each subsequent reporting date.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis". The amendments in this Update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: 1. Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities. 2. Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership. 3. Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. 4. Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The ASU will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, The FASB issued ASU 2015-11, “Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory”. The amendments in ASU 2015-11 require an entity to measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using LIFO or the retail inventory method. The amendments do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. The amendments apply to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The adoption of ASU 2015-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date”. The amendments in ASU 2015-14 defer the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by FASB that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Currency exchange rates

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, and the functional currency of our operating subsidiaries and VIE is the RMB. All of our sales are denominated in RMB. As a result, changes in the relative values of U.S. dollars and RMB affect our reported levels of revenues and profitability as the results of our operations are translated into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. In particular, fluctuations in currency exchange rates could have a significant impact on our financial stability due to a mismatch among various foreign currency-denominated sales and costs. Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and RMB affect our gross and net profit margins and could result in foreign exchange and operating losses.

Our exposure to foreign exchange risk primarily relates to currency gains or losses resulting from timing differences between signing of sales contracts and settling of these contracts. Furthermore, we translate monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies into RMB, the functional currency of our operating subsidiaries. Our results of operations and cash flow are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at the unified exchange rate at the end of the period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in our statement of shareholders’ equity. We have not used any forward contracts, currency options or borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations and may incur net foreign currency losses in the future.

Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is the functional currency of our parent company. The functional currency of our operating subsidiaries and affiliates is RMB. To the extent we hold assets denominated in U.S. dollars, any appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar could result in a charge in our statement of operations and a reduction in the value of our U.S. dollar denominated assets. On the other hand, a decline in the value of RMB against the U.S. dollar could reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent amounts of our financial results.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth key components of our results of operations for the periods indicated, in dollars, and key components of our revenue for the periods indicated, in dollars. The discussion following the table is based on these results:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues - third parties	\$ 1,997,998	\$ 1,135,825	\$ 5,437,593	\$ 4,530,078
Revenues - related party	2,999,203	565,099	6,868,985	1,302,390
Total revenues	4,997,201	1,700,924	12,306,578	5,832,468
Cost of revenues - third parties	1,900,418	236,793	3,807,777	1,005,865
Cost of revenues - related party	1,677,625	57,004	3,228,355	240,601
Total cost of revenues	3,578,043	293,797	7,036,132	1,246,466
Gross profit	1,419,158	1,407,127	5,270,446	4,586,002
Operating expenses	484,573	513,539	1,441,114	901,957
Income from operations	934,585	893,588	3,829,332	3,684,045
Other income (expenses)	3,000	(872)	115,428	1,383
Net income before income taxes	937,585	892,716	3,944,760	3,685,428
Income taxes	(4,071)	-	(47,200)	-
Net income	933,514	892,716	3,897,560	3,685,428
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,701,546)	10,560	(1,319,999)	(211,926)
Comprehensive income	\$ (768,032)	\$ 903,276	\$ 2,577,561	\$ 3,473,502

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

Revenues

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, we had total revenues of \$4,997,201, as compared to \$1,700,924 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$3,296,277 or 193.8%. The increase in total revenue was attributable to the increase in revenues from TCM raw materials, wood ear mushroom and the others segment.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we had total revenues of \$12,306,578, as compared to \$5,832,468 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$6,474,110 or 111%. The increase in total revenue for the nine month ended September 30, 2015 as compared to September 30, 2014 was attributable to the increase in revenues from TCM raw materials, wood ear mushroom and the others segment. Total revenue is summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2015	2014		
TCM raw materials	\$ 2,845,904	\$ 1,161,838	\$ 1,684,066	145%
Yew trees	96,275	514,130	(417,855)	(81)%
Wood ear mushroom	134,962	-	134,962	100%
Handicrafts	15,417	24,956	(9,539)	(38)%
Others	1,904,643	-	1,904,643	100%
Total	\$ 4,997,201	\$ 1,700,924	\$ 3,296,277	194%

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2015	2014		
TCM raw materials	\$ 7,712,224	\$ 3,356,622	\$ 4,355,602	130%
Yew trees	1,139,946	2,350,874	(1,210,928)	(52)%
Wood ear mushroom	1,439,634	-	1,439,634	100%
Handicrafts	110,131	124,972	(14,841)	(12)%
Others	1,904,643	-	1,904,643	100%
Total	\$ 12,306,578	\$ 5,832,468	\$ 6,474,110	111%

For the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to September 30, 2014, the increase in revenue of TCM raw material was mainly attributable to the increase in demand from our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. The decrease in revenue of yew tree was mainly attributable to the Company's strategy adjustment to reserve more yew trees for future TCM raw materials sales and normal sales fluctuation. The decrease in revenue of handicrafts was mainly due to the decreased market demands with sales fluctuation. The Company started to sell wood ear mushroom in the last quarter of 2014 and therefore there was no comparable sales amount for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The "Others" segment includes the sales of yew candles that the Company started to sell in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there was no comparable sales amount for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as well.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to September 30, 2014, the increase in revenue of TCM raw material was mainly attributable to the increase in demand from our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical, and a one-time sales of yew tree extracts. The decrease in revenue of yew tree was mainly attributable to the Company's strategy adjustment to reserve more yew trees for future TCM raw materials sales and normal sales fluctuation. The revenues of handicrafts were comparable for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. The Company started to sell wood ear mushroom in the last quarter of 2014 and therefore there was no comparable sales amount for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The "Others" segment includes the sales of yew candles that the Company started to sell in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there was no comparable sales amount for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as well.

Cost of Revenues

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, cost of revenues amounted to \$3,578,043 as compared to \$293,797 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$3,284,246 or 1,117.9%. For the three months ended September 30, 2015, cost of revenues accounted for 71.6% of total revenues compared to 17.3% of total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, cost of revenues amounted to \$7,036,132 as compared to \$1,246,466 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$5,789,666 or 464.5%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, cost of revenues accounted for 57.2% of total revenues compared to 21.4% of total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Cost of revenues by product categories is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2015	2014		
TCM raw materials	\$ 1,586,981	\$ 170,950	\$ 1,416,031	828%
Yew trees	18,460	117,515	(99,055)	(84)%
Wood ear mushrooms	124,547	-	124,547	100%
Handicrafts	8,000	5,332	2,668	50%
Others	1,840,055	-	1,840,055	100%
Total	<u>\$ 3,578,042</u>	<u>\$ 293,797</u>	<u>\$ 3,284,246</u>	<u>1,118%</u>

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
	2015	2014		
TCM raw materials	\$ 3,582,502	\$ 612,843	\$ 2,969,659	485%
Yew trees	326,996	547,636	(220,640)	(40)%
Wood ear mushrooms	1,263,461	-	1,263,461	100%
Handicrafts	23,118	85,987	(62,869)	(73)%
Others	1,840,055	-	1,840,055	100%
Total	<u>\$ 7,036,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,466</u>	<u>\$ 5,789,666</u>	<u>465%</u>

The increase in our cost of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily a result of the increase in costs of revenue in TCM raw materials, the others, and wood ear mushroom segment and offset by decreasing in costs of revenue of yew tree segment.

The increase in cost of revenue in TCM raw material segment was mainly attributable to the increase in sales to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. We also sold some TCM raw materials processed from the whole yew trees in PingShan plantation during the third quarter of 2015 that eventually increased the unit cost of TCM raw materials for the three months ended September 30, 2015. In addition, we temporally purchased some TCM raw materials from the third party supplier to fulfill the demands of our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical.

The decrease in cost of revenue in yew trees segment as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014 was due to the decreased sales of yew trees.

We started to sell wood ear mushroom product in the fourth quarter of 2014, and therefore there were no comparative costs for the three months end September 30, 2015 and 2014.

We started to sell yew candle product which is included in "Others" segment in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there were no comparative costs for the three months end September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The increase in our cost of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily a result of the increase in costs of revenue in TCM raw materials, the others, and wood ear mushroom segments and offset by decreasing in costs of revenue of yew tree and handicrafts segments.

The increase in cost of revenue in TCM raw material segment were primarily attributable to the one-time sales of yew tree extracts and the increase in sales to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. We also sold some TCM raw materials processed from the whole yew trees in PingShan plantation during the third quarter of 2015 that eventually increased the unit cost of our TCM raw materials. In addition, we temporally purchased some TCM raw materials from the third party supplier to fulfill the demands of our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical in the third quarter of 2015.

The decrease in cost of revenue in yew trees segment as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was due to the decreased sales of yew trees.

We started to sell wood ear mushroom product in the fourth quarter of 2014, and therefore there were no comparative costs for the three months end September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The decrease in cost of revenue of handicrafts was attributable to the decrease of sales quantity in handicraft, and the changes of sales product mix as we sold more handicrafts with higher unit selling price in the first quarter of 2015.

We started to sell yew candle product which is included in "Others" segment in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there were no comparative costs for the three months end September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Gross Profit

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, gross profit was \$1,419,158 as compared to \$1,407,127 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, representing gross profit margins of 28.4% and 82.7%, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, gross profit was \$5,270,446 as compared to \$4,586,002 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, representing gross margins of 42.8% and 78.6%, respectively. Gross profit margins by categories were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	(Decrease) Increase	2015	2014	(Decrease) Increase
TCM raw materials	44.2%	85.3%	(41.1)%	53.5%	81.7%	(28.2)%
Yew trees	80.8%	77.1%	3.7%	71.3%	76.7%	(5.4)%
Wood ear mushrooms	7.7%	-%	7.7%	12.2%	-%	12.2%
Handicrafts	48.1%	78.6%	(30.5)%	79.0%	31.2%	47.8%
Others	3.4%	-%	3.4%	3.4%	-%	3.4%
Total	28.4%	82.7%	(54.3)%	42.8%	78.6%	35.8%

The decrease in our overall gross profit margin for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014 were primarily attributable to the lower gross margin yield of TCM raw materials and handicrafts.

The decrease in our gross profit margin related to the sale of TCM raw materials for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily attributable to the sales of some TCM raw materials processed from the whole yew trees in PingShan plantation during the third quarter of 2015 that eventually decreased the gross profit margin of TCM raw materials for the three months ended September 30, 2015. In addition, we temporally purchased some TCM raw materials from the third party supplier to fulfill the demands of our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical, which also contributed lower gross profit margin for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of yew trees and seedlings for the three months ended September 30, 2015 remains consistent as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of wood ear mushroom for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was 7.7%. We started to sell wood ear mushroom product in the fourth quarter of 2014, and therefore there were no comparative gross profits for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The decrease in our gross margin percentage related to the sale of handicrafts for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to the changes of sales product mix in handicrafts.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of yew candle which is included in the "Others" segment for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was 3.4%. We started to sell yew candle product in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there were no comparative gross profit margins for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The decrease in our overall gross profit margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were primarily attributable to the lower gross margin yield of TCM raw materials.

The decrease in our gross margin percentage related to the sale of TCM raw materials for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily attributable to the lower gross profit margin of the one-time sales of yew tree extracts in June, 2015. Also, we sold some TCM raw materials processed from the whole yew trees in PingShan plantation during the third quarter of 2015 that eventually decreased the gross profit margin of TCM raw materials in the third quarter of 2015. In addition, we temporally purchased some TCM raw materials from the third party supplier to fulfill the demands of our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical in the third quarter of 2015 which also contributed lower gross profit margin of TCM raw materials for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of yew trees and seedlings for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 remains consistent as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of wood ear mushroom for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was 12.2%. We started to sell wood ear mushroom product in the fourth quarter of 2014, and therefore there were no comparative gross profit margins for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

The increase in our gross margin percentage related to the sale of handicrafts for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to the changes of sales product mix in handicrafts.

The gross margin percentage related to the sale of yew candle which is included in the "Others" segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was 3.4%. We started to sell yew candle product in the third quarter of 2015, and therefore there were no comparative gross profit margins for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Salary and related benefit	\$ 3,928	\$ 4,032	\$ 12,272	\$ 4,032
Shipping and handling	-	26	-	1,497
Other	6,085	2,915	11,504	3,865
Total	\$ 10,013	\$ 6,973	\$ 23,776	\$ 9,394

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, selling expense was \$10,013 as compared to \$6,973 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$3,040, or 43.6%. The increase in our selling expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to the increase of other miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by decrease in shipping and handling expenses and in salary and related benefit expenses.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, selling expense was \$23,776 as compared to \$9,394 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$14,382, or 153.1%. The increase in our selling expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to increase in salary and related benefit expenses and other miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by decrease in shipping and handling expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$474,560, as compared to \$506,566 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$32,006, or 6.3%.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$1,417,338, as compared to \$892,563 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$524,775, or 58.8%.

General and administrative expenses consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Compensation and related benefits	\$ 263,294	\$ 333,288	\$ 800,954	\$ 406,199
Depreciation	26,499	29,642	80,829	99,248
Travel and entertainment	19,698	10,871	52,016	37,871
Professional fees	21,583	67,149	143,293	202,241
Other	143,486	65,616	340,246	147,004
Total	\$ 474,560	\$ 506,566	\$ 1,417,338	\$ 892,563

The changes in general and administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, consisted of the following:

- For the three months ended September 30, 2015, compensation and related benefits decreased by \$69,994, or 21%, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in compensation and related benefits was mainly attributable to lower expense recognized in stock-based compensation associated with related cost of issuance for the three months ended September 30, 2015. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compensation and related benefits increased by \$394,755, or 97%, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in compensation and related benefits was mainly attributable to increase in stock-based compensation associated with related cost of issuance.
- For the three months ended September 30, 2015, depreciation decreased by \$3,143, or 11%, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, depreciation decreased by \$18,419, or 19%, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to decrease in depreciable assets with one of the automobiles fully depreciated on July, 2014. In addition, we disposed of partial of our fix assets after the fourth quarter of 2014.
- For the three months ended September 30, 2015, travel and entertainment increased by \$8,827, or 81% as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase was due to the increased requirements for travelling. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, travel and entertainment increased by \$14,145, or 37% as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The increase was primarily attributable to increase in travels relating to business coordination in the first quarter of 2015.
- Professional fees consisted primarily of legal, accounting, investor relations and other fees associated with being a public company in the United States. For the three months ended September 30, 2015, professional fees decreased by \$45,566, or 68%, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, professional fees decreased by \$58,948, or 29%, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014.
- For the three months ended September 30, 2015, other miscellaneous general and administrative expenses increased by \$77,870, or 119%, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, other miscellaneous general and administrative expenses increased by \$193,242, or 131%, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The increase was primarily attributable to associated cost of the Company's new U.S. principal executive office that was established in California during the first quarter of 2015.

Income from Operations

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, income from operations was \$934,585 as compared to income from operations of \$893,588 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$40,997, or 4.6%. The increase were primarily attributable to the increase in revenues from TCM raw materials, wood ear mushroom and others segment.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, income from operations was \$3,829,332 as compared to income from operations of \$3,684,045 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$145,287, or 3.9%. The increase were primarily attributable to the increase in revenues from TCM raw materials, wood ear mushroom and others segment.

Other Income

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, total other income amounted to \$3,000 as compared to total other expense of \$872 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase was mainly attributable to the exchange gain generated from the normal business operations.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, total other income amounted to \$115,428 as compared to total other income of \$1,383 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The increase is mainly attributable to the receipt of PRC government subsidy for planting TCM raw materials.

Provision for Income Taxes

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, provision for income taxes amounted to \$4,071 as compared to \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, provision for income taxes amounted to \$47,200 as compared to \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Net Income

As a result of the factors described above, our net income was \$933,514 or \$0.02 per share (basic and diluted), for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to net income of \$892,716 or \$0.02 per share (basic and diluted), for the three months ended September 30, 2014. As a result of the factors described above, our net income was \$3,897,560 or \$0.07 (basic and diluted), for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to net income of \$3,685,428 or \$0.07 and \$0.06 per share (basic and diluted, respectively), for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, we reported an unrealized loss on foreign currency translation of \$1,701,546, as compared to gain of \$10,560 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we reported an unrealized loss on foreign currency translation of \$1,319,999, as compared to a loss of \$211,926 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The change reflects the effect of the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the RMB. These gains and loss are non-cash items. As described elsewhere herein, the functional currency of our subsidiary, JSJ, and our VIE, HDS, is the RMB. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated and presented in U.S. dollars using period end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the period for net revenues, costs, and expenses. Net gains resulting from foreign exchange transactions, if any, are included in the consolidated statements of income.

Comprehensive Income

For the three months ended September 30, 2015, comprehensive loss of \$768,032 was derived from the sum of our net income of \$933,514 and a foreign currency translation loss of \$1,701,546. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, comprehensive income of \$903,276 was derived from the sum of our net income of \$892,716 and a foreign currency translation gain of \$10,560.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, comprehensive income of \$2,577,561 was derived from the sum of our net income of \$3,897,560 and a foreign currency translation loss of \$1,319,999. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, comprehensive income of \$3,473,502 was derived from the sum of our net income of \$3,685,428 and a foreign currency translation loss of \$211,926.

Segment Operations

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, we operated in five reportable business segments: (1) the TCM raw materials segment, consisting of the production and sale of yew raw materials and yew tree extracts used in the manufacture of TCM; (2) the yew tree segment, consisting of the growth and sale of yew tree seedlings and mature trees, including potted miniature yew trees; (3) the handicrafts segment, consisting of the manufacture and sale of furniture and handicrafts made of yew timber; (4) the wood ear mushroom segment, consisting of the sale of wood ear mushroom; and (5) the others, mainly consisting of the transactions such as sale of yew candles in the third quarter of 2015. Our reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products. Compared with the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were no wood ear mushroom and others segments for the three and nine month ended September 30, 2014. The five business segments are managed separately based on the fundamental differences in their operations. All of our operations except sales of yew tree extracts are conducted in the PRC.

Information with respect to these reportable business segments for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30, 2015			For the three months ended September 30, 2014		
	Revenues- third party	Revenues – related party	Total	Revenues- third party	Revenues – related party	Total
Revenues						
TCM raw materials	\$ -	\$ 2,845,904	\$ 2,845,904	\$ 596,739	\$ 565,099	\$ 1,161,838
Yew trees	96,275	-	96,275	514,130	-	514,130
Handicrafts	2,908	12,509	15,417	24,956	-	24,956
Wood ear mushroom	-	134,962	134,962	-	-	-
Others	1,904,643	-	1,904,643	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>\$ 2,003,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,993,375</u>	<u>\$ 4,997,201</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,825</u>	<u>\$ 565,099</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,924</u>
Cost of Revenues						
TCM raw materials	\$ -	\$ 1,586,981	\$ 1,586,981	\$ 113,946	\$ 57,004	\$ 170,950
Yew trees	18,460	-	18,460	117,515	-	117,515
Handicrafts	2,111	5,889	8,000	5,332	-	5,332
Wood ear mushroom	-	124,547	124,547	-	-	-
Others	1,840,055	-	1,840,055	-	-	-
Total cost of revenues	<u>\$ 1,860,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,717,417</u>	<u>\$ 3,578,043</u>	<u>\$ 236,793</u>	<u>\$ 57,004</u>	<u>\$ 293,797</u>

Information with respect to these reportable business segments for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015			For the nine months ended September 30, 2014		
	Revenues- third party	Revenues – related party	Total	Revenues- third party	Revenues – related party	Total
Revenues:						
TCM raw materials	\$ 2,301,210	\$ 5,411,014	\$ 7,712,224	\$ 2,054,232	\$ 1,302,390	\$ 3,356,622
Yew trees	1,139,946	-	1,139,946	2,350,874	-	2,350,874
Handicrafts	97,622	12,509	110,131	124,972	-	124,972
Wood ear mushroom	-	1,439,634	1,439,634	-	-	-
Others	1,904,643	-	1,904,643	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,443,421</u>	<u>\$ 6,863,157</u>	<u>\$ 12,306,578</u>	<u>\$ 4,530,078</u>	<u>\$ 1,302,390</u>	<u>\$ 5,832,468</u>
Cost of sales:						
TCM raw materials	\$ 1,583,705	\$ 1,998,797	\$ 3,582,502	\$ 372,242	\$ 240,601	\$ 612,843
Yew trees	326,996	-	326,996	547,636	-	547,636
Handicrafts	17,229	5,889	23,118	85,987	-	85,987
Wood ear mushroom	-	1,263,461	1,263,461	-	-	-
Others	1,840,055	-	1,840,055	-	-	-
Total cost of revenues	<u>\$ 3,767,985</u>	<u>\$ 3,268,147</u>	<u>\$ 7,036,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,865</u>	<u>\$ 240,601</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,466</u>

TCM raw material

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, we sold 11,074 kg of TCM raw materials as compared to 5,115 kg of TCM raw materials during the three months ended September 30, 2014, a 116.5% increase in sales volume primarily attributable to increase in sales volume to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we sold 23,954 kg of TCM raw materials as compared to 17,795 kg of TCM raw materials during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a 34.6% increase in sales volume primarily attributable to increase in sales volume to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. We also sold the one-time yew tree extract of 112 kg to a third party customer in June, 2015, but we did not have any sales of yew tree extract in the past.

In February 2010, we began selling yew branches and leaves that are used in the production of TCM. On January 9, 2010, we entered into the Development Agreement with Yew Pharmaceutical, a related party, for the development, production and sale of yew-based TCM. Pursuant to the Development Agreement, we sell yew branches and leaves to Yew Pharmaceutical. Yew Pharmaceutical manufactures TCM at its own facilities in Harbin in accordance with the requirements of the Heilongjiang Food and Drug Administration (the "HFDA"). Yew Pharmaceutical is also responsible for producing the finished product in accordance with GMP requirements. In this regard, Yew Pharmaceutical received a GMP certificate in November 2009, and has filed all applications with, and obtained all approvals from, the HFDA.

For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had revenue of \$2,845,904 and \$565,099, respectively, from the sale of TCM raw materials to Yew Pharmaceutical. For the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, revenue from the sale of TCM raw materials to third parties amounted to zero and \$596,739, respectively.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we had revenue of \$5,411,014 and \$1,302,390, respectively, from the sale of TCM raw materials to Yew Pharmaceutical. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, revenue from the sale of TCM raw materials to third parties amounted to \$2,301,210 and \$2,054,232, respectively.

Zi Shan is marketed and sold exclusively through Yew Pharmaceutical, under the Development Agreement. Yew Pharmaceutical is also our major purchaser of yew raw material used in the production of TCM. Yew Pharmaceutical is primarily owned directly and indirectly by Mr. Wang and Madame Qi, respectively.

TCM that is produced by manufacturers who buy yew raw material from us is marketed and sold by them to third party users, including hospitals.

Sales volume of TCM was summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales volume - third parties (kg)	-	2,940	3,080	11,090
Sales volume - related party (kg)	11,074	2,175	20,874	6,705
Total sales volume	11,074	5,115	23,954	17,795

Sales volume of yew tree extract was summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales volume - third parties (kg)	-	-	112	-
Total sales volume	-	-	112	-

Additionally, in order to ensure the sustainability of our yew forests, we closely monitor the growth rate of our yew trees. The amount of TCM raw materials we can sell is limited by the seasonal growth rate of our yew trees that are available for cutting branches and leaves. Over time, as more yew trees reach maturity, these limits may be increased.

Yew tree

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, we sold approximately 6,000 pieces of yew seedlings and trees as compared to approximately 32,000 pieces of yew seedlings and trees for the three months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease in volume of 81.3%.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we sold approximately 60,000 pieces of yew seedlings and trees, as compared to approximately 152,000 pieces of yew seedlings and trees for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease in volume of 60.5%.

The decrease in revenue of yew tree for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was mainly attributable to the company's strategy adjustment to reserve more yew trees for future TCM raw materials sales and normal sales fluctuation as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

In connection with our entering into a land use agreement in July 2012 (the "Fuye Field Agreement"), we acquired more than 80,000 trees – which are not yew trees – located on that property. These trees consist of approximately 20,000 larix, 56,700 spruce and 3,700 poplar trees. Larix trees are used primarily in landscaping and we began selling larix trees to customers during 2013. Spruce and poplar trees are used primarily as building materials. Since March 31, 2014, we began to sell spruce trees to customers and anticipate selling poplar trees in the next few years once these trees reach their maturities.

Wood ear mushroom

During the three months ended September 30, 2015, we sold approximately 10,000 kg of wood ear mushroom in amount of \$134,962 to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we sold approximately 95,000 kg of wood ear mushroom in amount of \$1,439,634 to our related party, Yew Pharmaceutical. As this is a newly introduced product category commenced during the fourth quarter of 2014, we expect to develop more customer resources and expand our wood ear sales in 2015.

Handicraft

During the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, revenue from the sale of handicrafts made from yew timber amounted to \$15,417 and \$24,956, respectively, decrease of \$9,539, or 38.2%. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, revenue from the sale of handicrafts made from yew timber amounted to \$110,131 and \$124,972, respectively, decrease of \$14,841, or 11.9%. The decrease in revenues of handicrafts was mainly due to the decreased market demands with sales fluctuation.

We continued to evaluate the effectiveness and design of our selling efforts in the handicraft segment which had included establishing the appropriate sales volume goals with our distributors to reach our desired sales volume of handicrafts.

Others

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we sold approximately 26,000 yew candles in amount of \$1,904,643 to third party.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate funds to support its current and future operations, satisfy its obligations and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had cash balances of \$171,483 and \$487,940, respectively. These funds are primarily located in various financial institutions located in China. Our primary uses of cash have been for the purchase of yew trees, land use rights and yew forest assets. Additionally, we use cash for employee compensation and working capital.

The following table sets forth information as to the principal changes in the components of our working capital from December 31, 2014 to September 30, 2015:

Category	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2014 to September 30, 2015	
			Change	Percentage change
Current assets:				
Cash	\$ 171,483	\$ 487,940	\$ (316,457)	(64.9)%
Accounts receivable	1,654,609	922,564	732,045	79.3%
Accounts receivable – related party	-	340,132	(340,132)	(100.0)%
Inventories	7,791,129	1,443,078	6,348,051	439.9%
Due from related parties	47,601	-	47,601	100.0%
Prepaid expenses and other assets	277,699	16,791	260,908	1,553.9%
Prepaid expenses – related party	369,232	5,787	363,445	6,280.4%
VAT recoverables	1,072,052	-	1,072,052	100.0%
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	739,691	-	739,691	100.0%
Accounts payable – related party	1,480,698	-	1,480,698	100.0%
Accrued expenses and other payables	175,227	84,722	90,505	106.8%
Advances from customers	160,072	-	160,072	100.0%
Taxes payable	48,600	10,547	38,053	360.8%
Due to related parties	697,521	45,040	652,481	1,448.7%
Short-term borrowing	1,642,360	-	1,642,360	100.0%
Working capital:				
Total current assets	11,383,805	3,216,292	8,167,513	253.9%
Total current liabilities	4,944,169	140,309	4,803,860	3,423.8%
Working capital	<u>\$ 6,439,636</u>	<u>\$ 3,075,983</u>	<u>\$ 3,363,653</u>	<u>109.4%</u>

Our working capital increased by \$3,363,653 to \$6,439,636 at September 30, 2015, from working capital of \$3,075,983 at December 31, 2014. This increase in working capital is primarily attributable to:

- an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$732,000
- an increase in inventories of approximately \$6,348,000
- an increase in VAT recoverables of approximately \$1,072,000

partially offset by:

- a decrease in accounts receivable – related party of approximately \$340,000
- an increase in accounts payable - related parties of approximately \$1,481,000
- an increase in short-term borrowing of approximately \$1,642,000

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, net cash flow used in operating activities was \$1,207,208, as compared to net cash flow provided by operating activities of \$3,495,168 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$4,702,376. Because the exchange rate conversion is different for the balance sheet and the statements of cash flows, the changes in assets and liabilities reflected on the statements of cash flows are not necessarily identical with the comparable changes reflected on the balance sheets.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, net cash flow used in operating activities of \$1,207,208 was primarily attributable to:

- net income of approximately \$3,897,560 adjusted for the add-back of non-cash items, such as depreciation of approximately \$113,000 and amortization of land use rights and yew forest assets of approximately \$1,109,000, stock-based compensation of approximately \$800,000, and issuance of common stock for professional service of approximately \$3,000; and
- the receipt of cash from operations from changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as a decrease in accounts receivable – related party of approximately \$340,000;

partially offset by:

- the use of cash from changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$784,000, an increase in VAT recoverables of approximately \$1,106,000, and an increase in inventories of approximately \$5,191,000.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, net cash flow provided by operating activities of \$3,459,168 was primarily attributable to:

- net income of approximately \$3,685,000 adjusted for the add-back of non-cash items, such as depreciation of approximately \$132,000 and amortization of land use rights and yew forest assets of approximately \$384,000, and
- the receipt of cash from operations from changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as: a decrease in prepaid expense – related parties of approximately \$21,000, a decrease in accounts receivable – related parties of approximately \$376,000.

partially offset by:

- the use of cash from changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$1,190,000.

Net cash flow used in investing activities was approximately \$1,370,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we have made payment in approximately \$1,362,000 for land use right and yew forest assets. Net cash flow used in investing activities was approximately \$4,501,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we sold one of our property and equipment and received proceeds in approximately \$5,000. We have also made payment in approximately \$4,503,000 for land use right and yew forest assets.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities was approximately \$2,295,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and consisted of proceeds of approximately \$1,642,000 from bank loan and approximately \$658,000 from our related parties. Net cash flow used in financing activities was approximately \$25,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and consisted of repayments for advance from our related parties.

We have historically financed our operations and capital expenditures through cash flows from operations, bank loans and advances from related parties. From March 2008 to September 2009, we received approximately \$2.9 million of proceeds in the aggregate from offerings and sales of our common stock. Except for the portion used to pay for professional and other expenses in the U.S., substantial portions of the proceeds we received through sales of our common stock were retained in the PRC and used to fund our working capital requirements. As the PRC government imposes controls on PRC companies' ability to convert RMB into foreign currencies and the remittance of currency out of China, from time to time, in order to fund our corporate activities in the U.S., Zhiguo Wang, our President and CEO, advanced funds to us in the U.S. and we repaid the amounts owed to him in RMB in the PRC.

It is management's intention to expand our operations as quickly as reasonably practicable to capitalize on the demand opportunity for our products. We regularly review our cash funding requirements and attempt to meet those requirements through a combination of cash on hand, cash provided by operations and any potential available bank borrowings. We believe that we can continue meeting our cash funding requirements for our business in this manner over at least the next twelve months. The majority of our funds are maintained in RMB in bank accounts in China. We receive most of our revenue in the PRC. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") or its local counterparts is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also, at its discretion, restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, approximately \$36.9 million and \$33.3 million, respectively, of our net assets are located in the PRC. If the foreign exchange control system in the PRC prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to transfer funds deposited within the PRC to fund working capital requirements in the U.S. or pay any dividends in currencies other than the RMB, to our shareholders.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2015, and the effect these obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods:

Contractual obligations:	Total	1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5+ years
Operating leases	\$ 568,973	\$ 44,083	\$ 83,294	\$ 136,716	\$ 304,881
Total	\$ 568,973	\$ 44,083	\$ 83,294	\$ 136,716	\$ 304,881

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates Risk

Substantially all of our operating revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB. We operate using RMB and the effects of foreign currency fluctuations are largely mitigated because local expenses in the PRC are also denominated in the same currency. We do not believe that we currently have any significant direct foreign exchange risk and have not hedged exposures denominated in foreign currencies or any other derivative financial instruments. Because we generally receive cash flows denominated in RMB, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited.

Our assets and liabilities, of which the functional currency is the RMB, are translated into USD using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, resulting in translation adjustments that are reflected as cumulative translation adjustment in the shareholders' equity section on our consolidated balance sheets. A portion of our net assets are impacted by changes in foreign currencies translation rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. We recorded foreign currency translation losses of \$1,319,999 and \$211,926 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, to reflect the impact of the fluctuation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of the RMB into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People's Bank of China.

To the extent that we decide to convert RMB denominated cash amounts into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making any dividend payments, which we have not declared but may declare in the future, or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. Conversely, if we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount it received from the conversion. We have not used, and do not currently expect to use in the future, any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

We have not been, nor do we currently anticipate being, exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates because we do not have any consolidated debt.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management has evaluated, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

**PART II
OTHER INFORMATION**

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently a party to any lawsuit or proceeding which, in the opinion of management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on us or our business.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

No material change.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are attached hereto and filed herewith:

31.1*	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32*	Certification of Periodic Financial Report by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

*Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith. XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: November 16, 2015

YEW BIO-PHARM GROUP, INC.

By: /s/ ZHIGUO WANG

Zhiguo Wang
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

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*Filed herewith.

**Furnished herewith. XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Zhiguo Wang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Yew Bio-Pharm Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financing reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 16, 2015

/s/ ZHIGUO WANG

Zhiguo Wang
Chief Executive Officer

Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
and Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Zhiguo Wang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Yew Bio-Pharm Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financing reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 16, 2015

/s/ ZHIGUO WANG

Zhiguo Wang
Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of Periodic Financial Report by the Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Yew Bio-Pharm Group, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certifies, based on my knowledge, that the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 16, 2015

/s/ ZHIGUO WANG

Zhiguo Wang
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 16, 2015

/s/ ZHIGUO WANG

Zhiguo Wang
Chief Financial Officer

