

Summary Financial Information

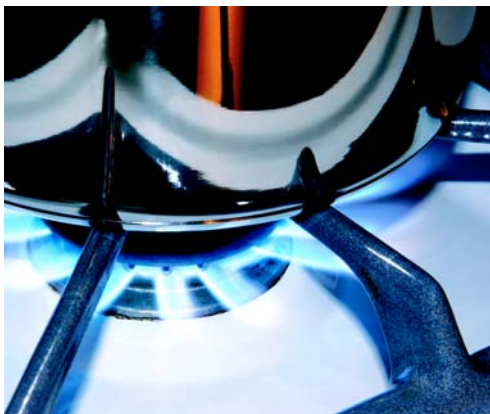
The following is a summary of the results and of the assets, liabilities and minority interests of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the audited financial statements and reclassified as appropriate. This summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

RESULTS

	Year ended 30 June				
	2005 HK\$'000	2004 HK\$'000	2003 HK\$'000	2002 HK\$'000	2001 HK\$'000
Turnover:					
Continuing operations	3,410,968	2,938,482	2,358,026	1,965,696	2,061,929
Discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–
	3,410,968	2,938,482	2,358,026	1,965,696	2,061,929
Profit/(loss) from operating activities:					
Continuing operations	422,483	469,733	405,977	202,574	306,337
Discontinued operations	–	–	–	8,490	(19,898)
	422,483	469,733	405,977	211,064	286,439
Share of losses of jointly-controlled entities	(7,195)	(6,768)	–	–	–
Profit before tax	415,288	462,965	405,977	211,064	286,439
Tax	(152,695)	(143,224)	(86,309)	(72,755)	(71,577)
Profit after tax	262,593	319,741	319,668	138,309	214,862
Minority interests	(96,353)	(97,218)	(79,149)	(6,900)	(19,412)
Net profit attributable to shareholders	166,240	222,523	240,519	131,409	195,450

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MINORITY INTERESTS

	As at 30 June				
	2005 HK\$'000	2004 HK\$'000	2003 HK\$'000	2002 HK\$'000	2001 HK\$'000
Total assets	9,421,043	5,619,853	4,138,892	3,635,169	2,597,934
Total liabilities	(5,778,157)	(2,171,583)	(1,584,750)	(1,392,448)	(1,118,195)
Minority interests	(664,859)	(618,809)	(553,985)	(499,756)	(270,536)
Net assets	2,978,027	2,829,461	2,000,157	1,742,965	1,209,203



Resource conservation, by reducing, re-using and recycling, is a practical and achievable goal for the aluminum industry. Nowadays, over 60% of all aluminum is recycled. Almost every aluminum product can be commercially recycled at the end of its useful life, without loss of metal quality or properties. For example, in some countries the recycling rate for aluminum cans is already above 70%, and almost two-thirds of the aluminum used in making cars is secondary aluminum. Recycling of aluminum helps save energy, conserves natural resources and reduces use of city landfill, while the energy required to recycle aluminum amounts to only 5% of that used to produce aluminum from raw materials.

In the automobile industry, the use of aluminum in vehicle lightweighting can deliver a substantial reduction in carbon dioxide and other emissions through fuel savings. The consensus in the auto industry is that every 10% of weight saved yields fuel savings of 5% to 10%.

In buildings, aluminum's lightness means construction easier, while its ability to accommodate thermal breaks in extrusions, plus aluminum foil's reflectivity, means greater conservation of heating energy. Cookware using aluminum loses only about 7% of the heat it receives, and consumes only a quarter of the energy needed to heat stainless steel or cast iron. Aluminum in packaging preserves food quality and minimizes waste, while its high conductivity makes it an excellent material for achieving reduced power losses during electrical power transmission.

The aluminum industry has strategically administered its pollution-control efforts to prevent, rather than passively respond to, environmental issues. And the advent of alloy sorting technologies from scrap will lead to even greater environmental gains from the use of aluminum. Proactive industry efforts will continue to advance the environmental performance of the industry.

The use of aluminum in the transport sector provides improvements in transportation efficiency without compromising safety.

