For the year ended 31 March 2006

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activities of the company are property and share investments, property development and securities dealings. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties, available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS"), which includes Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS

The accounting policies adopted for the preparation of the current year's financial statements are consistent with those set out in the group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2005 except that the group has changed certain accounting policies following the adoption of the new and revised HKFRS, HKAS and the applicable interpretations, including Hong Kong (SIC) Interpretations ("HKAS-Int"), on 1 April 2005.

The major changes to the accounting policies which are relevant to the group's operations are summarised as follows:

(a) Share investments

In prior years, share investments, other than the investments in subsidiaries, held on continuing basis for an identified long-term purpose were classified as investment securities in the balance sheet and stated at cost less provision for diminution in value unless there is evidence that the decline in value is temporary. Other share investments were classified as trading securities or other securities, as appropriate, and stated at fair value. Changes in fair value of such securities were recognised in the profit or loss.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

(a) Share investments (Continued)

The adoption of HKAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" and HKAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" has resulted in a change of the accounting policy for the group's share investments. For investment securities and other securities, they are re-classified as "available-for-sale financial assets" in the balance sheet and carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of these securities are recognised in the equity. When the securities are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of disposal. For trading securities, they are re-classified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and stated at fair value as before.

In accordance with the transitional provisions under HKAS 39, the group applied HKAS 39 from 1 April 2005 onwards and adjustment is made to the relevant opening balances as at 1 April 2005. The effects on the financial statements of the group on adopting HKAS 39 are set out in note 3.1 below.

(b) Leases

In prior years, owner-occupied property was classified under property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet and depreciation was made on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the property at an annual rate of 2.5%.

Pursuant to the requirements of HKAS 17 "Leases", the group has split the owner-occupied property into the land portion and building portion based on their fair value at inception and the leases of land and buildings are accounted for separately. The lease of land is accounted for as operating lease, with the up-front payment of lease premium amortised over the period of the lease and the unamortised lease premium on the balance sheet re-classified as "leasehold land". Whereas the lease of buildings is accounted for as finance lease and the cost of the buildings is depreciated over the expected useful life of the buildings on a straight line basis at an annual rate of 2.5%.

The new accounting policy for owner-occupied property is applied retrospectively and comparative figures have been restated accordingly. There was no material adjustment required to the net assets of the group as at 31 March 2005 or the group's results for the periods prior to that date. The effects on the financial statements of the group on adopting HKAS 17 are set out in note 3.1 below.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

(c) Investment properties

In prior years, changes in fair value of investment properties were recognised in the investment property revaluation reserve unless the balance of this reserve was insufficient to cover a deficit, in which case the excess of the deficit over the balance of the investment property revaluation reserve was charged to the income statement. On disposal of an investment property, the related portion of surpluses or deficits previously taken to the investment property revaluation reserve was transferred to the profit or loss.

Following the adoption of HKAS 40 "Investment Property", changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognised in the profit or loss. Gains or losses on retirement or disposal of investment property are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount and recognised in the profit or loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

In accordance with the transitional provisions under HKAS 40, the group elects to apply HKAS 40 from 1 April 2005 onwards. Adjustments are made to the relevant opening balances as at 1 April 2005. The effects on the financial statements of the group on adopting HKAS 40 are set out in note 3.1 below.

(d) Deferred tax

In prior years, deferred tax on changes of fair value of investment properties was recognised on the basis that the recovery of the carrying amount was through sale and was calculated at the tax rate applicable on sale.

Following the adoption of HKAS-Int 21 "Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets", the deferred tax arising from revaluation of the investment properties is recognised on the basis that the recovery of the carrying amount of the properties would be through use and calculated at the profits tax rate.

The change in the accounting policy for deferred tax has been applied retrospectively and comparative figures are restated accordingly. The effects on the group's financial statements on adopting HKAS-Int 21 are set out in note 3.1 below.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

3.1 Effects of adoption of new and revised HKFRS

The effects of the changes in the accounting policies described above are summarised as follows:

(a) On consolidated results for the year

		The group		
		2006	2005	
	Notes	HK\$	HK\$	
Increase in amortisation expense				
in respect of leasehold land	3(b)	37,483	37,483	
Decrease in depreciation on property,				
plant and equipment	3(b)	(37,483)	(37,483)	
Fair value gain on investment properties				
less related deferred tax	3(c)	1,893,375	_	
		1,893,375	_	

(b) On consolidated net assets at balance sheet date

		The group		
		2006	2005	
	Notes	HK\$	HK\$	
Increase in net assets on taking up				
the increase in fair value of				
available-for-sale financial assets	3(a)	15,411,507	_	
Decrease in net assets on taking up				
deferred tax arising from revaluation				
of investment properties	3(d)	(543,386)	(6,440,441)	
			,	
		14,868,121	(6,440,441)	

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

- 3.1 Effects of adoption of new and revised HKFRS (Continued)
 - (c) On consolidated balance sheet items and net assets at 31 March 2005 and 1 April 2005

3	As at 1 March 2005 (previously	Effects of a	opting	As at 1 March 2005		of opening s on adopting	As at
	reported) HK\$	HKAS 17 HK\$ (Note 3b)	-Int 21 HK\$ (Note 3d)	(restated) HK\$	HKAS 39 HK\$ (Note 3a)	HKAS 40 HK\$ (Note 3c)	1 April 2005 HK\$
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipmer	n†						
Leasehold properties Leasehold buildings Leasehold improvement Furniture, fixtures and	2,537,298 —	(2,537,298) 888,054		888,054 171,310			888,054 171,310
equipment — Investment properties	60,765			60,765		(119,150,000)	60,765
Sub-total	121,919,373	(1,649,244)		120,270,129		(119,150,000)	1,120,129
Investment properties Leasehold land Investment securities Other securities Available-for-sale financial assets	55,761,244 998,200	1,649,244		 1,649,244 55,761,244 998,200	(55,761,244) (998,200) 70,114,010	119,150,000	119,150,000 1,649,244 — — 70,114,010
Properties held for or under development	51,212,972			51,212,972	70,114,010		51,212,972
Current assets Trading securities Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Others	2,416,500 — 12,099,142			2,416,500 — 12,099,142	(2,416,500) 2,416,500		
Current liabilities	(10,042,956)			(10,042,956)			(10,042,956)
Non-current liabilities Deferred taxation Others	(391,188)		(6,440,441)	(6,831,629) (25,200,000)			(6,831,629) (25,200,000)
Net assets	208,773,287			202,332,846			215,687,412

For the year ended 31 March 2006

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

- 3.1 Effects of adoption of new and revised HKFRS (Continued)
 - (c) On consolidated balance sheet items and net assets at 31 March 2005 and 1 April 2005 (Continued)

	As at	Effects of a	adjustments				
	31 March 2005	on ad	opting	As at	Effects o	of opening	
	(previously		HKAS 3	1 March 2005	adjustments	on adopting	As at
	reported)	HKAS 17	-Int 21	(restated)	HKAS 39	HKAS 40	1 April 2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		(Note 3b)	(Note 3d)		(Note 3a)	(Note 3c)	
Capital and reserves							
Share capital	40,000,000			40,000,000			40,000,000
Capital reserve	251,046			251,046			251,046
Investment property							
revaluation reserve	28,186,983		(6,440,441)	21,746,542		(21,746,542)	_
Retained profits	136,735,258			136,735,258	13,354,566	21,746,542	171,836,366
Proposed dividend	3,600,000			3,600,000			3,600,000
	208,773,287			202,332,846			215,687,412

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendment not effective

The HKICPA has issued the following new standards, interpretations and amendments which are not effective for the group's and the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2006:

Accounting/financial rep	porting standards	Effective for accounting period beginning on or after
HKAS 1 Amendment	Capital Disclosures	1 January 2007
HKAS 19 Amendment	Employee Benefits — Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures	1 January 2006
HKAS 21 Amendment	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates — Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	1 January 2006
HKAS 39 Amendment	Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions	1 January 2006
HKAS 39 Amendment	The Fair Value Option	1 January 2006
HKAS 39 Amendment	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and Insurance Contracts — Financial Guarantee Contracts	1 January 2006
HKFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	1 January 2006
HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2007
HKAS 1 (Revised 11/05)	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2006
HKAS 27 (Revised 11/05)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2006
HKFRS 3 (Revised 11/05)	Business Combinations	1 January 2006
Interpretations		
HKFRS-Int 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease	1 January 2006
HKFRS-Int 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	1 January 2006
HK(IFRIC)-Int 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market — Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	1 December 2005
HK(IFRIC)-Int 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under HKAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	1 March 2006
HK(IFRIC)-Int 8	Scope of HKFRS 2	1 May 2006
HK(IFRIC)-Int 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	1 June 2006

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HKFRS (Continued)

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendment not effective (Continued)

The group and the company have not early adopted the above standards, interpretations and amendments in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2006. The group has already commenced an assessment of the related impact to the group but is not yet in a position to state whether any substantial changes to group's accounting policies and presentation of the financial statements will be resulted.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and all subsidiaries made up to 31 March. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are consolidated from or to their effective date of acquisition or disposal respectively.

All significant intra-group transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

4.2 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is a company in which the company, directly or indirectly, controls more than half of the voting power or issued share capital or controls the composition of the board of directors. Subsidiaries are considered to be controlled if the company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies, so as to obtain benefits from their activities. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment loss where appropriate.

4.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less aggregate depreciation and impairment losses where appropriate. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally charged to the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the assets, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of the assets. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and aggregate depreciation/impairment losses are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the income statement.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.3 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less residual value of each property, plant and equipment, over its expected useful life at the following annual rates and methods:

Leasehold buildings — 2.5% straight-line basis

Leasehold improvement — 10% reducing balance method Furniture, fixtures and equipment — 10% reducing balance method

4.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, and stated at fair values. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values are taken to the income statement. All property interests held under operating leases, which would otherwise meet the definition of investment properties, are classified and accounted for as investment properties.

Gain or loss on retirement or disposal of an investment property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount, and is recognised in the income statement in the period of retirement or disposal.

4.5 Leasehold land

Leasehold land represents the up-front payments to acquire long-term interests in lessee occupied properties. The land is stated at cost less amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Amortisation is calculated on the cost of the land over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

4.6 Properties held for or under development

Properties held for or under development are stated at cost less impairment loss where appropriate. Cost comprises land cost, development costs and other direct costs incurred during the development period.

4.7 Impairment of assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- Investment in subsidiaries
- Property, plant and equipment
- Leasehold land
- Properties held for or under development

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.7 Impairment of assets (Continued)

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates resulting in an increase of the recoverable amount. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

4.8 Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are share investments, other than investment in subsidiaries, held for long-term or designated as such on initial acquisition. They are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and thereafter at each balance sheet date the fair value is re-measured. Changes in the fair value are recognised in the equity. When the share investments are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of disposal.

The group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that the available-for-sale financial assets are impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the shares below its cost is considered as an indicator to determine whether the shares are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the cumulative losses (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the profit or loss) are removed from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. Such losses shall not be reversed through profit or loss.

4.9 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are share investments held by the group for short-term or designated as such upon acquisition, except those do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. They are carried in the balance sheet at fair value and changes therein are recognised in the profit or loss. When the share investments are sold, the gain or loss representing the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the share investments is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of disposal.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.10 Stock of land interests

Stock of land interests is stated at the lower of cost and market value.

4.11 Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted in full, using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised. It is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.12 Interest-bearing bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing bank borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the cost and the redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the bank borrowings using the effective interest method.

4.13 Employee benefits

Salaries and other short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period during which the employees render services to the group.

The group operates a mandatory provident fund scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all eligible employees. The scheme is a defined contribution scheme administered by independent trustees. Under the scheme, the employer and employees are required to make contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a maximum of monthly contribution of HK\$1,000. Contributions to the scheme vest immediately and are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

4.14 Revenue recognition

Sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and trading securities are recognised on trade date basis.

Rental income from investment properties under operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

Interest income on bank deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.16 Related parties

The parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Key management personnel also classified as related parties are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the company.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The group's activities are exposed to various financial risks: price risk, credit risk, cash flow interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The group manages and monitors the exposure to such risk to ensure that appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. No derivative financial instruments are used to hedge any exposures to these risks.

(a) Price risk

The group is exposed to share price risk as the group holds portfolios of listed shares for long-term and short-term. The group keeps close monitoring of the performance of the share price to minimize the exposure to share price risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of counterparties defaulting. The carrying amounts of cash at banks, trade and other receivables represent the group's maximum exposure to the credit risk attributable to these financial assets.

The group monitors its receivables on an ongoing basis and cash deposits are placed with reputable financial institutions to minimize exposure to credit risk.

(c) Cash flow interest rate risk

The group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as the group has floating rate bank borrowings and its surplus funds placed with banks at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from changes in market interest rates which affects the group's level of interest expense and income. The group periodically reviews the market interest rates and managed the risk on an ongoing basis.

(d) Liquidity risk

The group adopts prudent liquidity risk management policy. An optimum level of cash and bank balances are always maintained to ensure that the group can operate effectively and efficiently.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Business segments

For management purposes, the group identifies three principal business segments: securities investments, property leasing and property development. These segments are the basis on which the group reports its primary segment information.

Principal activities of each segment are as follows:

Securities investments — securities investments for short-term and long-term

Property leasing — letting of properties
Property development — developing properties

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:

	Securities i	Securities investments Property leasing		Property d	evelopment	Consolidated total		
	2006	2005	2006	2005 (Restated)	2006	2005	2006	2005 (Restated)
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
INCOME STATEMENT								
Segment revenue	10,239,079	20,725,519	10,098,247	6,861,468			20,337,326	27,586,987
Segment results Provision for diminution in value of investment	4,155,440	3,785,199	7,627,039	4,234,251	17,344,868	4,080,374	29,127,347	12,099,824
securities written back Gain on disposal of investment	_	7,052,809	_	-	-	_	_	7,052,809
securities	_	2,455,077	_	_	_	_	_	2,455,077
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale	4 004 005						4 004 005	
financial assets Fair value gain on investment	4,091,095	_	_	_	_	_	4,091,095	_
properties			2,295,000				2,295,000	
Results before interest,								
tax and corporate expenses	8,246,535	13,293,085	9,922,039	4,234,251	17,344,868	4,080,374	35,513,442	21,607,710
Interest income							261,194	67,371
Interest expenses							(1,116,062)	(17,606)
Unallocated corporate expenses							(577,209)	(540,948)
Profit before taxation							34,081,365	21,116,527
Taxation							(1,113,698)	(675,920)
Profit after taxation							32,967,667	20,440,607

For the year ended 31 March 2006

6. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (Continued)

Business segments (Continued)

	Securities i 2006			y leasing 2005 (Restated)	Property d	evelopment 2005	Consolidated total 2006 20 (Restat	
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
BALANCE SHEET								
Assets:								
Segment assets Tax recoverable	95,549,017 —	67,335,789	127,927,620 32,247	125,683,643 <u>98,247</u>	73,009,344	51,289,752	296,485,981	244,309,184 <u>98,247</u>
	95,549,017	67,335,789	127,959,867	125,781,890	73,009,344	51,289,752	296,518,228	244,407,431
Liabilities:								
Segment liabilities Tax payable and	1,194,418	1,236,612	3,234,882	3,104,945	2,143,991	1,948,844	6,573,291	6,290,401
deferred taxation Bank borrowings-secured Unallocated corporate liabilities	- -	_ 	7,265,237 25,200,000	6,886,628 ⁽¹⁾ 28,000,000	_ 		7,265,237 25,200,000 928,164	6,886,628 ⁽¹⁾ 28,000,000 897,556
	1,194,418	1,236,612	35,700,119	37,991,573	2,143,991	1,948,844	39,966,692	42,074,585
OTHER INFORMATION								
Capital expenditure Purchase of investment and	_	-	13,549	50,944,175	4,287,300	12,363,440	4,300,849	63,307,615
other securities	-	3,147,639	_	_	-	-	-	3,147,639
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	1,516,223	_	_	_	_	_	1,516,223	_
Depreciation	2,589	4,249	53,759	78,027	_	_	56,348	82,276
Amortisation of leasehold land Impairment loss on properties held for or under	-	-	37,483	37,483	_	-	37,483	37,483
development written back Unrealised holding	-	-	-	-	17,405,000	4,130,136	17,405,000	4,130,136
losses on trading and other securities Fair value gain on	-	(17,411)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,411)
financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	552,234	-	-	_	_	-	552,234	-
Provision for long service payments	8,051	-	(1,251)	68,200	-	-	6,800	68,200

⁽¹⁾ The amounts are restated on adopting HKAS-Int 21.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographical segments

The group has all its operating activities carried out in Hong Kong and hence no geographical analysis of financial information is provided.

7. TURNOVER

	The group		
	2006	2005	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Sales of financial assets at fair value through			
profit or loss/trading securities	7,161,130	17,788,641	
Gross rental income from investment properties	10,098,247	6,861,468	
Dividend income from share investments listed in Hong Kong	3,077,949	2,936,878	
	20,337,326	27,586,987	

8. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	The group		
	2006	2005	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Profit before taxation is stated after charging:			
A Province	120.000	122.000	
Auditors' remuneration	128,000	122,000	
Amortisation of leasehold land	37,483	37,483	
Depreciation	56,348	82,276	
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,057	1,758	
Interest on bank borrowings	1,116,062	17,606	
Staff costs, including contribution to mandatory			
provident fund of HK\$43,531 (2005: HK\$32,320)			
and directors' remuneration	3,018,207	2,885,144	
Direct operating expenses in respect of investment properties	505,234	668,709	
And after crediting:			
Interest income from bank deposits	261,194	67,371	

Direct operating expenses in respect of investment properties that did not generate rental income during the year were immaterial.

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the directors is as follows:

	Fees <i>HK</i> \$	Other e Salaries and other	2006 moluments Mandatory provident fund contribution HK\$	Total <i>HK</i> \$
Executive directors — Ng See Wah Ng Tai Wai Soo Cho Ling	12,000 12,000 12,000	774,780 420,000 774,780	12,000 —	786,780 444,000 786,780
Non-executive directors — Ng Tai Keung So Kwok Leung	12,000 12,000	=	Ξ	12,000 12,000
Independent non-executive directors — Heng Kwoo Seng Ng Chi Yeung, Simon Chan Suit Fei, Esther	60,000 60,000 60,000 240,000	 1,969,560		60,000 60,000 60,000 2,221,560
	Fees <i>HK\$</i>		2005 emoluments Mandatory provident fund contribution HK\$	Total <i>HK</i> \$
Executive directors — Ng See Wah Ng Tai Wai Soo Cho Ling	12,000 12,000 12,000	774,780 404,528 774,780	12,000 —	786,780 428,528 786,780
Non-executive directors — Ng Tai Keung So Kwok Leung	12,000 12,000	Ξ	Ξ	12,000 12,000
Independent non-executive directors — Heng Kwoo Seng Ng Chi Yeung, Simon Chan Suit Fei, Esther	60,000 60,000 30,000 210,000		12,000	60,000 60,000 30,000 2,176,088

10. EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

Among the five highest paid individuals of the group, three (2005: three) are executive directors whose emoluments are set out in note 9 to the financial statements. The emoluments of the other two (2005: two) individuals are as follows:

	The	The group		
	2006	2005		
	HK\$	HK\$		
Salaries	563,696	498,036		
Mandatory provident fund contribution	22,900	20,320		
	586,596	518,356		

The aggregate emoluments of each employee are within the emolument band ranging from HK\$Nil to HK\$1,000,000.

11. TAXATION

	The group			
	2006	2005		
	HK\$	HK\$		
Current tax				
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for current year	786,000	630,000		
Over-provision for prior year	(7,955)	(1)		
	778,045	629,999		
Deferred tax	335,653	45,921		
Total tax expense	1,113,698	675,920		

Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 17.5% (2005: 17.5%) on the estimated assessable profit for the year.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

11. TAXATION (Continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rate

	The group	
	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$
Profit before taxation	34,081,365	21,116,527
Notional tax expense on profit before taxation, calculated at		
Hong Kong Profits Tax rate of 17.5% (2005: 17.5%)	5,964,239	3,695,392
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	23,812	53,321
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(4,346,168)	(2,938,708)
Tax effect of unused current tax losses not recognised	_	18,658
Tax effect of unused tax losses and unrecognised deductible		
temporary differences utilised in current year	(490,718)	(160,696)
Others	(37,467)	7,953
Tax expense	1,113,698	675,920

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the consolidated profit after tax of HK\$32,967,667 (2005: HK\$20,440,607) and on 40,000,000 shares (2005: 40,000,000 shares) in issue during the year.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The group	Investment properties HK\$	Leasehold buildings <i>HK</i> \$	Leasehold improvement HK\$	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$	Total <i>HK</i> \$
Cost/valuation At 1 April 2004 (Restated) Additions Disposals Revaluation deficit	69,480,000 50,942,415 — (1,272,415)	1,315,636 — — —	570,900 — — —	201,705 1,760 (2,680)	71,568,241 50,944,175 (2,680) (1,272,415)
At 31 March 2005 Opening adjustment on adopting HKAS 40	119,150,000	1,315,636	570,900	200,785	121,237,321 (119,150,000)
At 1 April 2005 Additions Disposals		1,315,636 — —	570,900 — —	200,785 13,549 (30,669)	2,087,321 13,549 (30,669)
At 31 March 2006 Aggregate depreciation		1,315,636	570,900	183,665	2,070,201
At 1 April 2004 (Restated) Charge for the year (Restated) Written back on disposals		371,091 56,491 ———	380,556 19,034 	134,191 6,751 (922)	885,838 82,276 (922)
At 31 March 2005 and at 1 April 2005 Charge for the year Written back on disposals	_ _ 	427,582 32,891 —	399,590 17,131 	140,020 6,326 (19,612)	967,192 56,348 (19,612)
At 31 March 2006		(460,473)	(416,721)	(126,734)	(1,003,928)
Net book value At 31 March 2006		855,163	154,179	56,931	1,066,273
At 31 March 2005	119,150,000	888,054	171,310	60,765	120,270,129

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The company	Investment properties HK\$	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$	Total <i>HK</i> \$
Cost/valuation			
At 1 April 2004	2,300,000	57,976	2,357,976
Disposals	— (70,000)	(2,680)	(2,680)
Revaluation deficit	(70,000)		(70,000)
At 31 March 2005 Opening adjustment on	2,230,000	55,296	2,285,296
adopting HKAS 40	(2,230,000)		(2,230,000)
At 1 April 2005	_	55,296	55,296
Additions	_	5,049	5,049
Disposals		(10,678)	(10,678)
At 31 March 2006		49,667	49,667
Aggregate depreciation			
At 1 April 2004	_	25,608	25,608
Provided for the year	_	3,061	3,061
Written back on disposals		(922)	(922)
At 31 March 2005 and 1 April 2005	_	27,747	27,747
Provided for the year	_	2,669	2,669
Written back on disposals		(4,773)	(4,773)
At 31 March 2006		(25,643)	(25,643)
Net book value			
At 31 March 2006		24,024	24,024
At 31 March 2005	2,230,000	27,549	2,257,549

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Tł	ne group	The company		
	2006 2005		2006	2005	
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	
Fair value					
At the beginning of the year	119,150,000	_	2,230,000	_	
Increase in fair value	2,295,000		30,000		
At the end of the year	121,445,000	*	2,260,000	*	

^{*} See note 13 for the carrying amounts at 31 March 2005.

All the investment properties of the group are situated in Hong Kong and held under following lease terms:

	Tł	ne group	The	company
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Medium term leases	114,475,000	112,140,000	2,260,000	2,230,000
Long leases	6,970,000	7,010,000		
	121,445,000	119,150,000	2,260,000	2,230,000

The group's investment properties were revalued on 31 March 2006 by RHL Appraisal Limited, an independent firm of professional surveyors, on an open market value basis.

As at 31 March 2006, the investment properties of the group with an aggregate carrying value of HK\$53,060,000 (2005: HK\$52,000,000) were pledged to a bank to secure general banking facilities granted to the group.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

15. LEASEHOLD LAND

	The group		
	2006	2005	
		(Restated)	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Cost			
Cost	2 442 224	2 442 224	
At the beginning and end of the year	2,443,324	2,443,324	
Aggregate amortisation			
At the beginning of the year	794,080	756,597	
Provided for the year	37,483	37,483	
At the end of the year	(831,563)	(794,080)	
Net book value	1,611,761	1,649,244	
THE BOOK TAILE	= 1,011,701		

The leasehold land is situated in Hong Kong and held under medium term leases.

16. PROPERTIES HELD FOR OR UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	The group		
	2006	2005	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Cost at beginning of year	88,055,836	75,692,396	
Additions	4,287,300	12,363,440	
Cost at end of year	92,343,136	88,055,836	
Provision for impairment loss	(19,437,864)	(36,842,864)	
	72,905,272	51,212,972	
Classification in the balance sheet			
Non-current	9,200,000	51,212,792	
Current	63,705,272		
	72,905,272	51,212,792	

The properties held for or under development are situated in Hong Kong and held under medium term leases. Provision for impairment loss is calculated by reference to the open market value of the properties at the balance sheet date as appraised by independent firm of professional surveyors.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

17. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

	The company		
	2006	2005	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Unlisted investments at cost	6,481,102	6,481,102	
Advances to subsidiaries			
— Interest free	174,109,195	177,297,785	
— Interest bearing	25,189,388	23,021,788	
	205,779,685	206,800,675	
Advances from subsidiaries			
— Interest free	(21,976,885)	(29,233,260)	
	183,802,800	177,567,415	
Provision for loss	(30,738,375)	(55,273,676)	
	153,064,425	122,293,739	

17. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Particulars of the subsidiaries at 31 March 2006 are as follows:

	Place of incorporation	n/	Issued share	Percentage of holding
Subsidiary	operation	Principal activity	capital <i>HK</i> \$	directly
Hing Full Far East Development Limited	Hong Kong	Dormant	10,000	100%
Hing Lung Properties Limited	Hong Kong	Property development	10,000	100%
Hing Shing Far East Development Limited	Hong Kong	Share investment	10,000	100%
Konchoy Limited	Hong Kong	Property investment	2	100%
Wang Fung Far East Development Limited	Hong Kong	Property investment/ development	10,000	100%
Winful Far East Limited	Hong Kong	Property investment/ development	100	100%
Yick Fu Investment Company Limited	Hong Kong	Property investment	1,800,000	100%
YLH Limited	Hong Kong	Property investment	10,000	100%

Advances among group companies are unsecured and carry no fixed term of repayment. For the period before 31 August 2005, interest was charged on interest bearing advances at prime rate less 3% per annum. Thereafter, interest is charged at 2% per annum.

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The	group	The o	company
	2006	2006 2005		2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Rental receivables	507,839	336,749	10,000	_
Deposits and prepayments	546,444	454,366	125,728	126,752
Other receivables	432,472	753,199	3,676	
	1,486,755	1,544,314	139,404	126,752

The rental receivables of the group and the company were current and within normal credit period.

19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	The	group	The o	company
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Time deposits	13,572,385	6,020,914	7,593,372	6,020,914
Current account and cash	1,546,882	1,898,989	1,356,332	1,728,614
	15,119,267	7,919,903	8,949,704	7,749,528

The time deposits have a term for 7 days to 2 weeks (2005: 7 days) and bear interest at 4.1% to 4.3% (2005: 2.375%) per annum.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The	group	The company	
	2006 2005		2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Rental deposits received	1,882,750	1,707,150	38,000	34,000
Receipts in advance	26,393	54,784	_	_
Construction cost payable	409,662	602,358	_	_
Retention money payable	1,616,829	1,228,986	_	_
Unclaimed dividends	928,164	894,556	928,164	894,556
Accrued expenses	544,657	613,923	266,017	300,507
	5,408,455	5,101,757	1,232,181	1,229,063

21. BANK BORROWINGS — SECURED

	The group	
	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$
Current portion		
Repayable within one year	2,800,000	2,800,000
Long-term portion		
Repayable after one year but not exceeding two years	2,800,000	2,800,000
Repayable after two years but not exceeding five years	8,400,000	8,400,000
Repayable after five years	11,200,000	14,000,000
	22,400,000	25,200,000
	25,200,000	28,000,000

The bank borrowings bear interest at the lower of prime rate less 2.7% or 1% above Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate per annum. The directors consider the carrying amount of the bank borrowings approximates to their fair value.

22. PROVISION FOR LONG SERVICE PAYMENTS

The group		The o	company
2006	2005	2006	2005
HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
2 005 200	2 242 222		
2,086,200	2,018,000	939,000	939,000
6,800	68,200	8,300	
2,093,000	2,086,200	947,300	939,000
	2006 HK\$ 2,086,200 6,800	2006 2005 HK\$ HK\$ 2,086,200 2,018,000 6,800 68,200	2006 2005 2006 HK\$ HK\$ HK\$ 2,086,200 2,018,000 939,000 6,800 68,200 8,300

Provision for long service payments is made for all employees, including the directors, who had worked under continuous contract for a minimum of five years as at the balance sheet date, and is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Ordinance. The employees will only be entitled to the long service payments when the conditions under the Employment Ordinance are met upon termination of employment.

23. DEFERRED TAXATION

The components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recognised in the consolidated balance sheet and its movements are as follows:

Deferred tax arising from:	Property revaluation surplus	Accelerated depreciation allowances	Unused tax losses	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
At 1 April 2004 (restated) Charged/(credited) to	6,595,330	345,267	_	6,940,597
income statement	_	134,819	(88,898)	45,921
Credited to equity	(154,889)			(154,889)
At 31 March 2005 and				
1 April 2005 Charged/(credited) to	6,440,441	480,086	(88,898)	6,831,629
income statement	543,386	134,464	(342,197)	335,653
At 31 March 2006	6,983,827	614,550	(431,095)	7,167,282

There was no material deferred tax to be recognised and accounted for by the company at the balance sheet date.

23. **DEFERRED TAXATION** (Continued)

Deferred tax assets unrecognised

Deferred tax asset is not recognised in respect of the following items as it is uncertain if there will be sufficient future profits to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilised:

	The	group	The o	company
	2006	2005	2006	2005
		(Restated)		(Restated)
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Unused tax losses Deficit on revaluation of investment properties	4,162,339	5,890,945	4,162,339	5,890,945
	13,726,500	14,802,001		
	17,888,839	20,692,946	4,162,339	5,890,945

24. SHARE CAPITAL

	No. of shares	Amount HK\$	No. of shares	Amount HK\$
Authorised Ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000

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25. RESERVES

The group		Capital reserve	Investment property revaluation reserve	Retained profits	Total
	Notes	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
At 31 March 2004 Previously reported Prior year adjustment		251,046	29,459,398	120,694,651	150,405,095
on adopting HKAS-Int 21	3(d)		(6,595,330)		(6,595,330)
Restated		251,046	22,864,068	120,694,651	143,809,765
Revaluation deficit of investment properties, net of related					
deferred tax, as restated		_	(1,117,526)	_	(1,117,526)
Net profit for the year Dividends	26	_	_	20,440,607 (4,400,000)	20,440,607 (4,400,000)
Dividends	20				
At 31 March 2005 (restated)		251,046	21,746,542	136,735,258	158,732,846
Opening adjustment on adopting:					
— HKAS 32 and HKAS 39	3(a)	_	_	13,354,566	13,354,566
— HKAS 40	3(c)		(21,746,542)	21,746,542	
At 1 April 2005		251,046	_	171,836,366	172,087,412
Net profit for the year		_	_	32,967,667	32,967,667
Increase in fair value of available- for-sale financial assets		_	_	15,411,507	15,411,507
Transfer to income statement upon disposal of available-					
for-sale financial assets		_	_	(3,115,050)	(3,115,050)
Dividends	26			(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)
At 31 March 2006		251,046		212,300,490	212,551,536

For the year ended 31 March 2006

25. RESERVES (Continued)

		Investment property		
		revaluation	Retained	
The company		reserve	profits	Total
	Notes	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
At 1 April 2004		485,848	67,795,342	68,281,190
Net profit for the year	27	_	27,801,493	27,801,493
Dividends	26	_	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)
Deficit on revaluation of				
investment properties		(70,000)		(70,000)
At 31 March 2005 Opening adjustment on adopting		415,848	91,196,835	91,612,683
HKAS 40	3(c)	(415,848)	415,848	
At 1 April 2005		_	91,612,683	91,612,683
Net profit for the year	27	_	37,363,696	37,363,696
Dividends	26		(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)
At 31 March 2006			124,176,379	124,176,379

Distributable reserves of the company at the balance sheet date, calculated under section 79B of the Companies Ordinance amounted to HK\$128,176,379 (2005: HK\$94,796,835).

For the year ended 31 March 2006

26. DIVIDENDS

	2006 <i>HK</i> \$	2005 <i>HK</i> \$
Dividends attributable to the year — Interim dividend at HK\$0.02		
(2005: HK\$0.02) per share paid during the year	800,000	800,000
Final dividend at HK\$0.10		
(2005: HK\$0.09) per share proposed after the balance sheet date	4,000,000	3,600,000
	4,800,000	4,400,000

The final dividend proposed after the balance sheet date has not been recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

27. PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

PROFIL ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS		
	The co	mpany
	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$
Profit attributable to the shareholders and dealt with in the financial statements of the company, including dividend income from subsidiaries of HK\$10,800,000		
(2005: HK\$10,800,000)	37,363,696	27,801,493

28. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	The 2006 <i>HK</i> \$	group 2005 <i>HK</i> \$
Capital expenditures in respect of properties under development outstanding at the balance sheet date were as follows:		
Contracted but not provided for	260,000	4,000,000

The company had no significant capital commitments at the balance sheet date.

29. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the total future minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases for the following periods were:

	The	group	The o	company
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Not later than one year Later than one year and	9,774,177	9,003,779	228,000	121,000
not later than five years	5,562,942	11,243,987	135,000	
	15,337,119	20,247,766	363,000	121,000

The operating leases normally run from one to three years.

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	The co	mpany
	2006	2005
	HK\$	HK\$
Corporate guarantee given in favour of a bank for banking		
facilities granted to a subsidiary	28,000,000	28,000,000

The group had no significant contingent liability at the balance sheet date.

For the year ended 31 March 2006

31. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

(a) Disposal of stock of land interests

In April 2006, the company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with an independent third party for the disposal of certain parcels of land of the company at the consideration of HK\$10,369,458. The transaction was completed in May 2006. Further details of the transaction are disclosed in the company's circular dated 12 May 2006.

(b) Purchase of share investments

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the group has purchased certain share investments listed in Hong Kong totalling HK\$4,808,755. The share investments are to be held for long-term and classified as available-for-sale financial assets in the group's accounts.