Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lai Fung Holdings Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at 11th Floor, Lai Sun Commercial Centre, 680 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The principal activities of the Group have not changed during the year and consisted of property development for sale and property investment for rental purposes.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which also include Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment properties and available-for-sale investments, which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st July, 2006. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All significant intercompany transactions and balances within the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

The acquisition of subsidiaries during the year has been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. This method involves allocating the cost of the business combinations to the fair value of the assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Minority interests represent the interests of outside shareholders in the results and net assets of the Company's subsidiaries.

2.2 IMPACT OF ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, these HKFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2006:

HKAS 1 Amendment	Capital Disclosures
HKAS 21 Amendment	Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
HKAS 39 Amendment	The Fair Value Option
HKAS 39 & HKFRS 4 Amendments	Financial Guarantee Contracts
HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
HK(IFRIC)-Int 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease

The HKAS 1 Amendment shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2007. The revised standard will affect the disclosures about qualitative information about the Group's objective, policies and processes for managing capital; quantitative data about what the Company regards as capital; and compliance with any capital requirements and the consequences of any non-compliance.

HKFRS 7 incorporates the disclosure requirements of HKAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" relating to financial instruments. This HKFRS shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2007.

In accordance with the amendments to HKAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" regarding financial guarantee contracts, financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with HKAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and (ii) the amount initially recognised, less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with HKAS 18 "Revenue".

The Group has not early adopted these new HKFRSs in the financial statements for the year ended 31st July, 2006. The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of these new HKFRSs but is not yet in a position to state whether these new HKFRSs would have a significant impact on its results of operations and financial position.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity whose financial and operating policies the Company controls, directly or indirectly, so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the Company's income statement to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Company's interests in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment losses. The income and expenses of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements until the date on which the Company ceases to control the subsidiaries.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity set up by contractual arrangement, whereby the Group and other parties undertake an economic activity. The joint venture operates as a separate entity in which the Group and the other parties have an interest.

The joint venture agreement between the venturers stipulates the capital contributions of the joint venture parties, the duration of the joint venture entity and the basis on which the assets are to be realised upon its dissolution. The profits and losses from the joint venture's operations and any distributions of surplus assets are shared by the venturers, either in proportion to their respective capital contributions, or in accordance with the terms of the joint venture agreement.

A joint venture is treated as:

(a) a subsidiary, if the Company directly or indirectly, has unilateral control, directly or indirectly, over the joint venture;

(b) a jointly-controlled entity, if the Company does not have unilateral control, but has joint control, directly or indirectly, over the joint venture;

(c) an associate, if the Company does not have unilateral or joint control, but holds, directly or indirectly, generally not less than 20% of the joint venture's registered capital and is in a position to exercise significant influence over the joint venture; or

(d) an equity investment accounted for in accordance with HKAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", if the Company holds, directly or indirectly, less than 20% of the joint venture's registered capital and has neither joint control of, nor is in a position to exercise significant influence over, the joint venture.

Associates

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary or a jointly-controlled entity, in which the Group has a long term interest of generally not less than 20% of the equity voting rights and over which it is in a position to exercise significant influence.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and reserves of associates is included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated reserves, respectively. The Group's interests in associates are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at the Group's share of net assets under the equity method of accounting, less any impairment losses. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

Certain interest on loans borrowed for investments in associates engaged in property development is capitalised in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates.

The results of associates are included in the Company's income statement to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Company's interests in associates are treated as non-current assets and are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries or associates represents the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquirees' identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed as at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as an asset, initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed for impairment semi-annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and

- is not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's secondary reporting format determined in accordance with HKAS 14 "Segment Reporting".

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Goodwill previously eliminated against the consolidated reserves

Prior to the adoption of Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 30 ("SSAP 30") "Business Combinations" in 2001, goodwill arising on acquisition was eliminated against the consolidated reserves in the year of acquisition. On the adoption of HKFRS 3 "Business Combinations", such goodwill remains eliminated against the consolidated reserves and is not recognised in income statement when all or part of the business to which the goodwill relates is disposed of or when a cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates becomes impaired.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Excess over the cost of business combinations

Any excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition of subsidiaries or associates (previously referred to as negative goodwill), after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Impairment of assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than completed properties for sale, deferred tax assets, financial assets, investment properties and goodwill), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the income statement in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount or is a financial asset, in which case the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued or financial asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, however not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation), had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such impairment loss is credited to the income statement in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount or is a financial asset, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued or financial asset.

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Group; (ii) has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or (iii) has joint control over the Group;

(b) the party is an associate;

(c) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group;

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

(d) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (c);

(e) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (c) or (d); or

(f) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group, or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment including owner-operated service apartments, other than investment properties and properties under development, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, 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 an item of property, plant and equipment, and where the cost of the item can be measured reliably, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of that asset or as a replacement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the remaining lease terms of the land
Service apartments	Over the remaining lease terms of the land
Leasehold improvements	10% — 20%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	18% — 20%
Motor vehicles	18% — 25%
Computers	18% — 25%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Such properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the balance sheet date.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the year of the retirement or disposal.

When the Group completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in the income statement.

Properties under development

Properties under development represents properties developed for sale or to earn rental income, and are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Cost comprises the prepaid land lease payments, building costs and any other direct costs attributable to the development of the properties. Borrowing costs, professional fees, and other related expenses incurred during the construction or development phase of the property are capitalised as part of the costs of that property.

Once the constructions or developments of these properties are completed, these properties are reclassified to the appropriate asset categories.

Completed properties for sale

Completed properties for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all development expenditure, applicable borrowing costs and other direct costs attributable to such properties. Cost is determined by an apportionment of the total costs of land and buildings attributable to unsold properties. Net realisable value is determined by the directors based on the prevailing market prices on an individual property basis.

Operating leases

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Group is the lessee, rentals payable under the operating leases are charged to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Operating leases (continued)

Prepaid land lease payments under operating leases are initially stated at cost and subsequently recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements, the entire lease payments are included in the cost of the land and buildings as a finance lease in property, plant and equipment.

Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of HKAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are classified as loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at the balance sheet date.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity securities that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the other three categories under HKAS39. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

When the fair values of unlisted equity securities cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such securities are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

Fair value

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business at the balance sheet date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis; and option pricing models.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in income statement.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

Available-for-sale financial assets

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to the income statement. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the rights to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, where the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in net profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in income statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the balance sheets, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the balance sheet date of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the income statement.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement, or in equity if it relates to items that are recognised in the same or a different period directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 deferred tax asset to be utilised. Conversely, previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

(a) from the sale of properties, upon the establishment of a binding contract in respect of the sale of properties, and on the attainment of the relevant completion certificates by the government authorities concerned, whichever is later;

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31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

(b) from the pre-sale of the properties under development for pre-completion contracts entered into before 1st January, 2005, when a binding contract in respect of the sale of properties has been executed and the construction work has reached a stage where the ultimate realisation of profit can be reasonably determined, the attributable revenues and profits on the pre-sold portion of the properties under development, being a proportion of the total revenues and profits expected on completion, are recognised over the course of the development. The proportion used is calculated by reference to the lower of:

(i) the percentage of the total construction costs incurred at the end of the year to the estimated total construction costs on completion (with due allowance for contingencies); and

(ii) the proportion of the actual cash received to the total sales consideration.

Where purchasers fail to pay the balances of the purchase price on completion and the Group exercises its right to resell the property, sales deposits received in advance of completion are forfeited and credited to operating profit and the profits recognised so far are reversed;

(c) rental and property management fee income is recognised in the period in which the properties are let and on the straight-line basis over the lease terms;

(d) service fee income is recognised when services have been rendered;

(e) interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset; and

(f) dividend income, when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established.

Employee benefits

Share-based payment transactions

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company ("market conditions"), if applicable.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payment transactions (continued)

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the "vesting date"). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each balance sheet date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the income statement for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification, which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Paid leave carried forward

The Group provides paid annual leave to its employees under their employment contracts on a calendar year basis. Under certain circumstances, such leave which remains untaken as at the balance sheet date is permitted to be carried forward and utilised by the respective employees in the following financial year. An accrual is made at the balance sheet date for the material expected future cost of such paid leave earned during the current financial year by the employees and carried forward.

Pension schemes

The Group operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

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31st July, 2006

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Pension schemes (continued)

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in Mainland China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. Those subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are classified as a separate allocation of retained profits within the equity section of the balance sheet, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded using the functional currency rates ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries and associates are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar. As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into the presentation currency of the Company at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date and, their income statements are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are included in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries and associates operating in Mainland China and are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries and associates which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(i) Operating lease commitments — Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased out on operating leases.

(ii) Classification between investment properties and owner-occupied properties

The Group determines whether a property qualifies as an investment property, and has developed criteria in making that judgement. Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Therefore, the Group considers whether a property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by the Group.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. If these portions could be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease), the Group accounts for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is an investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Judgement is made on an individual property basis to determine whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property.

(iii) Impairment of assets

The Group has to exercise judgement in determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the asset impairment no longer exists, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset or derecognition; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment, including the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could material affect the net present value used in the impairment test.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Judgements (continued)

(iv) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses carried forward to the extent it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, based on all available evidence. Recognition primarily involves judgement regarding the future performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised. A variety of other factors are also evaluated in considering whether there is convincing evidence that it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will ultimately be realised, such as the existence of taxable temporary differences, tax planning strategies and the periods in which estimated tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and related financial models and budgets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and to the extent that there is insufficient convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available within the utilisation periods to allow utilisation of the carry forward tax losses, the asset balance will be reduced and charged to the income statement.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

(i) Estimation of fair value of investment properties and recoverable amounts of properties under development and completed properties for sales

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar lease terms and other contracts. In the absence of such information, the Group considers information from a variety of sources, including (i) by reference to independent valuations; (ii) current prices in an active market for properties of a different nature, condition and location (or subject to different leases or other contracts), adjusted to reflect those differences; (iii) recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of transactions that occurred at those prices; and (iv) discounted cash flow projections, based on reliable estimates of future cash flows, derived from the terms of any existing lease and other contracts, and (where possible) from external evidence such as current market rates for similar properties in the same location and condition, and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows.

The principal assumptions for the Group's estimation of the fair value include those related to current market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition, appropriate discount rates, expected future market rents and future maintenance costs.

(ii) Estimation of total budgeted costs and costs to completion for properties under development

Total budgeted costs for properties under development comprise (i) prepaid land lease payments, (ii) building costs, and (iii) any other direct costs attributable to the development of the properties. In estimating the total budgeted costs for properties under development, management makes reference to information such as (i) current offers from contractors and suppliers, (ii) recent offers agreed with contractors and suppliers, and (iii) professional estimation on construction and material costs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iii) Useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment

In determining the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment, the Group has to consider various factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset, expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the care and maintenance of the asset, and legal or similar limits on the use of the asset. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is based on the experience of the Group with similar assets that is used in a similar way. Additional depreciation is made if the estimated useful lives and/or the residual values of items of property, plant and equipment are different from previous estimation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed, at each financial year end date based on changes in circumstances.

(iv) Impairment of assets or goodwill

The Group determines whether an asset or goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating unit to which the asset or goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. A change in the estimated future cash flows and/or the discount rate applied will result in an adjustment to the previous estimation.

(v) Estimation of fair values of available-for-sale instruments

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of organised secondary markets for most financial instruments, and in particular for unlisted equity instruments and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments, direct market prices are not available. The fair value estimate of such instruments is the estimated amount that the Group would receive or pay on the derecognition of the instruments at the balance sheet date, taking into account the current market conditions and the current credit worthiness of the counterparties. In particular, the fair value estimate is a theoretical value applicable at a given reporting date, and hence can only be used as an indicator of value realisable in a future sales. Changes in assumption used or market conditions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, the instrument shall be measured at cost.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information is presented by way of the Group's primary segment reporting format, by business segment.

The Group's operating businesses are structured and managed separately according to the nature of their operations and the products and services they provide. Each of the Group's business segments represents a strategic business unit that offers products and services which are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of the other business segments. Summary details of the business segments are as follows:

(a) the property development segment engages in the development of properties in Mainland China; and

(b) the property investment segment invests in service apartments, commercial and office buildings in Mainland China for their rental income potential.

No further geographical segment information is presented as over 90% of the Group's revenue is derived from customers based in Mainland China.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Business segments

The following tables present revenue, profit and certain asset, liability and expenditure information for the Group's business segments for the years ended 31st July, 2006 and 2005.

Group

	Property development		Property investment		Consolidated	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Segment revenue						
Sales to external customers	**505,731**	247,421	**197,621**	155,442	**703,352**	402,863
Other revenue	**2,315**	172	**46,898**	39,113	**49,213**	39,285
Total	**508,046**	247,593	**244,519**	194,555	**752,565**	442,148
Segment results	**124,398**	1,239	**182,261**	536,420	**306,659**	537,659
Interest income and unallocated gains					**27,006**	23,364
Unallocated expenses					**(39,133)**	(44,971)
Profit from operating activities					**294,532**	516,052
Finance costs					**(60,320)**	(42,470)
Share of profit of an associate	**—**	—	**3,907**	3,015	**3,907**	3,015
Write-back of provision/(provision) for amounts due from associates	**—**	—	**6,175**	(35,953)	**6,175**	(35,953)
Profit before tax					**244,294**	440,644
Tax					**(98,034)**	(122,817)
Profit for the year					**146,260**	317,827
Assets and liabilities						
Segment assets	**1,272,567**	1,097,652	**5,046,841**	4,570,213	**6,319,408**	5,667,865
Interests in associates	**—**	—	**770,917**	658,058	**770,917**	658,058
Unallocated assets					**911,405**	93,413
Total assets					**8,001,730**	6,419,336
Segment liabilities	**435,505**	313,997	**132,623**	173,233	**568,128**	487,230
Unallocated liabilities					**1,929,294**	1,530,343
Total liabilities					**2,497,422**	2,017,573
Other segment information						
Depreciation	**1,215**	999	**18,762**	17,679	**19,977**	18,678
Capital expenditure	**343,822**	298,861	**65,933**	173,596	**409,755**	472,457
Fair value gain on investment properties	**—**	—	**58,828**	435,073	**58,828**	435,073

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

5. TURNOVER, OTHER INCOME AND GAIN

The Group's turnover represents proceeds from the sale of properties and rental income from service apartments and investment properties.

An analysis of the Group's turnover, other income and gain is as follows:

	Note	Group 2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Turnover:			
Sale of properties		**505,731**	247,421
Rental income from service apartments and investment properties		**197,621**	155,442
		703,352	402,863
Other income and gain:			
Management fee income		**43,009**	31,553
Interest income from:			
Bank deposits		**7,904**	1,302
An associate		**150**	22,022
Gain on disposal of interests in subsidiaries	34	**14,926**	—
Others		**10,230**	7,772
		76,219	62,649

6. FINANCE COSTS

	Note	Group 2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Interest on:			
Bank loans wholly repayable within five years		**57,619**	53,700
Bank loan repayable beyond five years		**692**	—
Loans from minority interests		**—**	11,091
Advances from a substantial shareholder		**—**	8
Promissory note		**2,306**	—
Bank charges		**2,915**	3,594
		63,532	68,393
Less: Interest capitalised in properties under development	15	**(3,212)**	(25,923)
Total finance costs		**60,320**	42,470

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

7. PROFIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Group's profit from operating activities is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Notes	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Cost of sales of completed properties held for sale		**352,947**	14,505
Cost of pre-sale of properties under development		**—**	203,525
Outgoings in respect of rental income		**41,732**	23,226
Total cost of sales		**394,679**	241,256
Depreciation #	14	**21,052**	19,222
Recognition of prepaid land lease payments		**7,133**	5,230
Capitalised in properties under development	15	**(6,983)**	(5,083)
	17	**150**	147
Minimum lease payments under operating leases in respect of land and buildings		**2,364**	1,484
Auditors' remuneration		**1,380**	1,300
Employee benefits expense (including directors' remuneration — note 8):			
Wages and salaries		**49,072**	53,700
Pension scheme contributions *		**517**	960
		49,589	54,660
Capitalised in properties under development		**(20,480)**	(30,870)
		29,109	23,790
Foreign exchange gain **		**(6,524)**	(9,373)
Guaranteed service apartment rental returns		**3,220**	3,007
Provision for bad and doubtful debts **		**1,869**	1,465
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**1,979**	—

Depreciation charge of HK$14,572,000 (2005: HK$15,304,000) for service apartments is included in "Other operating expenses, net" on the face of the consolidated income statement.

* At 31st July, 2006, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the MPF Scheme in future years (2005: Nil).

** These expenses/income are included in "Other operating expenses, net" on the face of the consolidated income statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

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8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") and Section 161 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, is as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Fees	**589**	583
Other emoluments:		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	**10,445**	21,320
Pension scheme contributions	**91**	383
	10,536	21,703
	11,125	22,286
Capitalised in properties under development	**(6,260)**	(15,442)
	4,865	6,844

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Wong Yee Sui, Andrew	**60**	70
Lam Bing Kwan	**60**	70
Mui Ying Chun, Robert	**10**	52
Wan Yee Hwa, Edward	**45**	—
Ku Moon Lun	—	—
	175	192

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2005: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors and non-executive directors

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances, and benefits in kind HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total remuneration HK$'000
2006				
Executive directors:				
Lam Kin Ngok, Peter	—	2,000	—	2,000
Lam Kin Ming	—	1,560	—	1,560
Lam Kin Hong, Matthew	—	1,630	74	1,704
Lam Hau Yin, Lester	—	350	—	350
Ho Wing Tim	95	320	5	420
U Po Chu	—	3,697	—	3,697
Lee Po On	103	—	—	103
Lau Shu Yan, Julius	—	—	—	—
Tam Kin Man, Kraven	—	—	—	—
	198	9,557	79	9,834
Non-executive directors:				
Lam Kin Ko, Stewart	216	888	12	1,116
Lim Ming Yan	—	—	—	—
Lui Chong Chee	—	—	—	—
	216	888	12	1,116
Total	414	10,445	91	10,950

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

(b) Executive directors and non-executive directors (continued)

	Fees HK$'000	Salaries, allowances, and benefits in kind HK$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK$'000	Total remuneration HK$'000
2005				
Executive directors:				
Lam Kin Ngok, Peter	—	2,000	—	2,000
Lam Kin Ming	—	4,160	—	4,160
Lam Kin Hong, Matthew	—	5,306	194	5,500
Lam Hau Yin, Lester	—	264	—	264
Ho Wing Tim	—	3,870	177	4,047
Lee Po On	120	—	—	120
U Po Chu	—	4,004	—	4,004
Lau Shu Yan, Julius	—	—	—	—
Tam Kin Man, Kraven	—	—	—	—
Lim Por Yen	—	—	—	—
Yew Yat Ming	—	—	—	—
	120	19,604	371	20,095
Non-executive directors:				
Lam Kin Ko, Stewart	216	1,716	12	1,944
Chiu Wai	—	—	—	—
Shiu Kai Wah	—	—	—	—
Siu Fai Wing	55	—	—	55
Yu Po Kwan	—	—	—	—
	271	1,716	12	1,999
Total	391	21,320	383	22,094

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration during the current and prior years.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included five (2005: four) directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in note 8 above. Details of the remuneration of the remaining one non-director, highest paid employee for the prior year are as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	—	3,764
Pension scheme contributions	—	168
	—	3,932
Capitalised in properties under development	—	(2,807)
	—	1,125

10. TAX

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Group had no estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year (2005: Nil). Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the places in which the Group operates, based on existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Current — Mainland China		
Charge for the year	**67,092**	7,860
Under/(over) provision in prior years	**2,443**	(13,596)
Deferred (note 29)	**28,499**	128,553
Total tax charge for the year	**98,034**	122,817

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

10. TAX (continued)

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax using the statutory rates for the places in which the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries, are domiciled to the tax expense at the effective tax rates, and a reconciliation of the applicable rates (i.e., the statutory tax rates) to the effective tax rates, are as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Profit before tax	**244,294**	440,644
Tax at the statutory tax rate	**80,617**	145,413
Adjustments for tax rates for other jurisdictions	**3,649**	1,117
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	**2,443**	(13,596)
Profits and losses attributable to an associate	**(1,289)**	(995)
Income not subject to tax	**(10,562)**	(27,205)
Expenses not deductible for tax	**12,824**	20,146
Tax losses utilised from previous periods	**—**	(10,518)
Tax losses not recognised	**10,352**	8,455
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	**98,034**	122,817

Tax indemnity

In connection with the listing of the Company on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (currently on the Main Board) (the "Listing"), tax indemnity deeds were signed on 12th November, 1997, pursuant to which Lai Sun Development Company Limited ("LSD") has undertaken to indemnify the Group in respect of certain potential Mainland China income taxes and land appreciation taxes ("LAT") payable or shared by the Group in consequence of the disposal of any of the property interests attributable to the Group through its subsidiaries and its associates as at 31st October, 1997 (the "Property Interests"). These tax indemnities given by LSD apply in so far as such tax is applicable to the difference between (i) the value of the Property Interests in the valuation thereon by Chesterton Petty Limited (currently known as "Knight Frank Petty Limited"), independent professionally qualified valuers, as at 31st October, 1997 (the "Valuation") and (ii) the aggregate costs of such Property Interests incurred up to 31st October, 1997 together with the amount of unpaid land costs, unpaid land lease payments and unpaid costs of resettlement, demolition and public utilities and other deductible costs in respect of the Property Interests.

10. TAX (continued)

Tax indemnity (continued)

The indemnity deeds assume that the Property Interests are disposed of at the value attributed to them in the Valuation, computed by reference to the rates and legislation governing Mainland China income tax and LAT prevailing at the time of the Valuation. The indemnities given by LSD do not cover (i) new properties acquired by the Group subsequent to the Listing; (ii) any increase in the relevant tax which arises due to an increase in tax rates or changes to the legislation prevailing at the time of the Listing; and (iii) any claim to the extent that provision for deferred tax on the revaluation surplus has been made in the calculation of the adjusted net tangible asset value of the Group as set out in the Company's prospectus dated 18th November, 1997. The Group had no LAT payable in respect of the Property Interests during the year. No income tax payable by the Group was indemnifiable by LSD during the year.

11. NET PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The net profit from ordinary activities attributable to equity holders of the Company for the year ended 31st July, 2006 dealt with in the financial statements of the Company, was HK$541,170,000 (2005: HK$80,823,000) (note 32(b)).

12. DIVIDEND

	2006 **HK$'000**	2005 HK$'000
Proposed final — 0.1 HK cent (2005: Nil) per ordinary share	**8,048**	—

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of basic earnings per share amounts is based on the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the year is based on the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company of HK$132,745,000 (2005: HK$246,197,000), and the weighted average number of 6,173,381,136 (2005: 5,872,956,478) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The diluted earnings per share amounts for the years ended 31st July, 2006 and 2005 have not been disclosed as no diluting event existed during these years.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

	Leasehold land and buildings HK$'000	Service apartments HK$'000	Leasehold improvements HK$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipments HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Computers HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Cost:							
At 1st August, 2004	49,120	684,319	104	19,031	5,978	1,784	760,336
Additions	—	—	4,350	973	1,670	253	7,246
Disposals	—	—	—	(108)	(280)	(15)	(403)
Exchange realignment	862	3,790	—	325	66	22	5,065
At 31st July, 2005 and 1st August, 2005	49,982	688,109	4,454	20,221	7,434	2,044	772,244
Additions	45,904	—	10,811	1,626	960	883	60,184
Disposals	—	—	(104)	(4,240)	—	(52)	(4,396)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 33)	—	—	753	735	—	304	1,792
Exchange realignment	833	3,554	73	329	78	23	4,890
At 31st July, 2006	96,719	691,663	15,987	18,671	8,472	3,202	834,714
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1st August, 2004	4,093	105,903	37	12,792	2,249	1,389	126,463
Depreciation provided during the year (note 7)	1,363	15,304	21	1,407	1,001	126	19,222
Disposals	—	—	—	(57)	(94)	(15)	(166)
Exchange realignment	97	649	—	245	30	18	1,039
At 31st July, 2005 and 1st August, 2005	5,553	121,856	58	14,387	3,186	1,518	146,558
Depreciation provided during the year (note 7)	1,854	14,572	1,545	1,662	1,161	258	21,052
Disposals	—	—	(62)	(2,278)	—	(42)	(2,382)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 33)	—	—	753	710	—	251	1,714
Exchange realignment	110	653	16	257	36	17	1,089
At 31st July, 2006	7,517	137,081	2,310	14,738	4,383	2,002	168,031
Net book value:							
At 31st July, 2006	89,202	554,582	13,677	3,933	4,089	1,200	666,683
At 31st July, 2005	44,429	566,253	4,396	5,834	4,248	526	625,686

The Group's leasehold buildings of HK$43,757,000 (2005: HK$44,429,000) and service apartments of HK$554,582,000 (2005: HK566,253,000) as at 31st July, 2006 are situated in Mainland China and are held under medium-term leases. The remaining leasehold building of HK$45,445,000 (2005: Nil) is situated in Hong Kong and are held under long lease.

At 31st July, 2006, certain leasehold building and service apartments with carrying values of HK$45,445,000 (2005: Nil) and HK$554,582,000 (2005: HK$566,253,000) respectively were pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group as further set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

15. PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Notes	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Carrying amount at 1st August		**1,402,880**	1,881,878
Interest capitalised	6	**3,212**	25,923
Other additions		**396,542**	466,187
Transfer to completed properties for sale		**(150,568)**	—
Transfer to investment properties	16	**—**	(632,344)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	33	**577,000**	—
Disposal of interests in subsidiaries	34	**(144,655)**	—
Attributable profits on pre-sale of development projects in progress		**—**	13,588
Sale deposits and instalments received		**—**	(388,904)
Exchange realignment		**39,043**	36,552
Carrying amount at 31st July		**2,123,454**	1,402,880
Portion classified as current assets		**(186,243)**	(53,284)
Non-current portion		**1,937,211**	1,349,596

Included in properties under development were prepaid land lease payments, the movements of which during the year are as follows:

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Note	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Carrying amount at 1st August		**305,568**	196,600
Additions		**32,828**	110,688
Recognised during the year	7	**(6,983)**	(5,083)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		**11,283**	—
Disposal of interests in subsidiaries		**(20,386)**	—
Transfer to completed properties for sale		**(9,266)**	—
Exchange realignment		**5,007**	3,363
Carrying amount at 31st July		**318,051**	305,568

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31st July, 2006

15. PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT (continued)

All properties under development are situated in Mainland China. An analysis by lease term of the carrying value of the properties under development is as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Long leases	**1,417,244**	769,457
Medium-term leases	**706,210**	633,423
	2,123,454	1,402,880

At 31st July, 2006, certain properties under development with an aggregate carrying value of HK$475,970,000 (2005: HK$443,678,000) were pledged to banks to secure banking facilities granted to the Group as further set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Note	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Carrying amount at 1st August		**3,081,300**	1,971,400
Transfer from properties under development	15	**—**	632,344
Net gain from a fair value adjustment		**58,828**	435,073
Exchange realignment		**49,172**	42,483
Carrying amount at 31st July		**3,189,300**	3,081,300

The Group's investment properties are situated in Mainland China and are held under the following lease terms:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Long leases	**9,300**	8,300
Medium-term leases	**3,180,000**	3,073,000
	3,189,300	3,081,300

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

At 31st July, 2006, the investment properties were revalued by Knight Frank Petty Limited, independent professionally qualified valuers, on an open market value, existing use basis. The investment properties are leased to third parties under operating leases, further summary details of which are included in note 37(a) to the financial statements.

At 31st July, 2006, certain investment properties with an aggregate carrying value of HK$3,180,000,000 (2005: HK$3,073,000,000) were pledged to a bank to secure banking facilities granted to the Group as further set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

17. PREPAID LAND LEASE PAYMENTS

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Note	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Carrying amount at 1st August		**5,431**	5,578
Recognised during the year	7	**(150)**	(147)
Exchange realignment		**90**	—
Carrying amount at 31st July		**5,371**	5,431

The Group's leasehold land is situated in Mainland China and is held under a medium-term lease.

18. GOODWILL

The amount of the goodwill capitalised as an asset in the consolidated balance sheet, arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries, is as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Cost and carrying amount:		
Acquisition of subsidiaries and at end of year *(note 33)*	**4,561**	—

Impairment testing of goodwill

As at 31st July, 2006, the carrying amount of goodwill relates to the acquisition of a 100% interest in Assetop Asia Limited and its subsidiaries, principal asset of which is a 95% interest in a property under development. The recoverable amount of the underlying property under development is determined based on its estimated fair value at the balance sheet date.

Details of the acquisition are included in note 33 to the financial statements.

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19. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Unlisted shares, at cost	**144,270**	144,270
Due from subsidiaries	**4,347,543**	3,496,964
Due to subsidiaries	**(27,227)**	(6,983)
	4,464,586	3,634,251

The amounts due from/to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment, except for an amount of HK$182,643,000 (2005: HK$277,151,000) due from a subsidiary which bears interest at LIBOR plus 3% per annum (2005: LIBOR plus 3% per annum). The carrying amounts of these amounts due from/to subsidiaries approximate to their fair values.

Details of the principal subsidiaries as at 31st July, 2006 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operations	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Direct	Indirect	Principal activities
Assetop Asia Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong	US$1	—	100	Investment holding
Canvex Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Property investment
Goldthorpe Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong	US$1	—	100	Investment holding
Grand Wealth Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding
Grosslink Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	77.5	Investment holding
Guangzhou Grand Wealth Properties Ltd.**	Mainland China	HK$138,000,000*	—	100	Property development and investment
Guangzhou Guang Bird Property Development Ltd.**	Mainland China	US$22,160,000*	—	100	Property development and investment

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

19. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operations	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Direct	Indirect	Principal activities
Guangzhou Jieli Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.**	Mainland China	HK$168,000,000*	—	77.5	Property investment
Lai Fung Company Limited	Hong Kong	HK$20	100	—	Investment holding
Nicebird Company Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding
Shanghai Hu Xin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Mainland China	US$6,000,000*	—	95	Property development and investment
Shanghai Li Xing Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Mainland China	US$36,000,000*	—	95	Property investment
Sunlite Investment Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding
Topsider International Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong	US$1	100	—	Investment holding
Wide Angle Development Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding
Shanghai HKP Property Management Limited#	Mainland China	US$150,000*	—	100	Property management
Shanghai Wa Yee Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Mainland China	US$10,000,000*	70	25	Property development and investment
Good Strategy Limited	British Virgin Islands/ Hong Kong	US$1	—	100	Property investment
Manful Concept Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding
Zhongshan Bao Li Properties Development Co., Ltd.@	Mainland China	HK$30,000,000*	—	100	Property development and investment

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

19. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operations	Nominal value of issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company Direct	Indirect	Principal activities
Silver Prospect Limited	Hong Kong	HK$1	—	100	Investment holding
South Hill Limited	Hong Kong	HK$1	—	100	Property investment
Maniway Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	—	100	Investment holding

* These subsidiaries have registered capital rather than issued share capital and are not audited by Ernst & Young Hong Kong or other Ernst & Young International member firms.

** These subsidiaries are co-operative joint ventures of which the joint venture partners' profit sharing ratios and the distribution of net assets upon the expiration of the joint venture periods are not in proportion to their equity ratios but are as defined in the joint venture contracts.

Registered as equity joint ventures under the laws of Mainland China.

@ Registered as a wholly-foreign-owned enterprise under the laws of Mainland China.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results for the year or formed a substantial portion of the net assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

At 31st July, 2006, shares in certain subsidiaries were pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group (note 26).

20. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Group 2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Share of net assets, other than goodwill	**42,257**	29,396
Due from associates	**814,631**	720,808
	856,888	750,204
Provision for impairment	**(85,971)**	(92,146)
	770,917	658,058

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20. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Except for an amount of HK$10,726,000 (2005: HK$298,531,000) due from an associate which bears interest of 5.58% per annum (2005: Hong Kong Dollar Prime Rate as quoted by a designated bank in Hong Kong plus 2% per annum), the amounts due from associates are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. The carrying amounts of these advances approximate to their fair values.

Included in the above balance of "Share of net assets, other than goodwill" was interest capitalised of HK$72,095,000 (2005: HK$72,095,000) on borrowings previously obtained for investments in associates engaged in property development.

The provision for impairment in an associate arose from directors' assessment of the estimated realisable value of the underlying property development projects carried out by the associate with reference to the prevailing market conditions at the balance sheet date.

Particulars of the principal associates as at 31st July, 2006 are as follows:

Name	Business structure	Place of incorporation/ registration and operations	Class of shares held	Percentage of ownership interest attributable to the Group 2005	2006	Principal activities
Besto Investments Limited#	Corporate	Hong Kong	Ordinary	25	**25**	Investment holding
Hankey Development Limited#	Corporate	Hong Kong	Ordinary	50	**50**	Investment holding
Beautiwin Limited**	Corporate	Hong Kong	Ordinary	—	**50**	Investment holding
Shanghai Hankey Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	48.3	**48.3**	Property investment
Shanghai Zhabei Plaza Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	49.5	**49.5**	Property development and investment
Guangzhou Tianhe Baitao Culture and Entertainment Square Co., Ltd.#	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	25	**25**	Property investment
Guangzhou Besto Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.#	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	25	**25**	Property investment
Guangzhou New Wave Culture Plaza#	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	25	**25**	Property development and investment
Guangzhou Beautiwin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.**	Corporate	Mainland China	—*	—	**50**	Property development and investment

Notes to Financial Statements

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20. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

\# The above associates are indirectly held by the Company and are not audited by Ernst & Young Hong Kong or other Ernst & Young International member firms.

* These associates have registered capital rather than issued share capital.

** These companies were wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group as at 31st July, 2005. During the year, the Group disposed of 50% equity interests in these companies.

On 21st November, 2005, the Company, CapitaLand China Holdings Pte Ltd ("CCH"), Welitron Profits Limited ("Welitron") (as Vendor), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and Hua Xiong Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("Hua Xiong") (as Purchaser), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CCH entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement in relation to the 50% equity interest in and shareholder's loan Beautiwin Limited ("Beautiwin"), a then wholly-owned subsidiary of Welitron, owed to Welitron for a consideration (the "Consideration") of RMB102,757,000 (approximately HK$98,575,000) (the "Transaction"). The Transaction constituted a major transaction for the Company and was subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company. Pursuant to an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 26th January, 2006, the Transaction was approved by the shareholders of the Company and the Transaction was completed on 15th February, 2006 (the "Completion Date").

The Transaction resulted in the deconsolidation of the assets and liabilities of Beautiwin in the consolidated accounts of the Company. The asset value of HK$145 million and the other liabilities of Beautiwin ceased to be consolidated in the Company's consolidated accounts upon the Completion Date. The remaining 50% interest in Beautiwin is equity accounted for as an associate of the Company.

Pursuant to the Transaction, Hua Xiong and the Company entered into a deed of put option (the "Put Option Deed") upon completion of the Transaction. Pursuant to the Put Option Deed, Hua Xiong is entitled to exercise the put option (the "Put Option"), during the period commenced on the Completion Date and ending on the date when Guangzhou Beautiwin Real Estate Development Co. Ltd. ("Guangzhou Beautiwin"), a subsidiary of Beautiwin receives the land use right certificate (the "Land Use Right Certificate") in relation to the whole of a piece of land located at Niu Yan Gang, Heng Sha Village, Shi Jing Town, Bai Yun District, Guangzhou, Mainland China (the "Land"), to require Welitron to purchase from the Purchaser the 50% equity interest in and all loans Beautiwin and/or Guangzhou Beautiwin (the "Beautiwin Group") owed to Hua Xiong subject to the occurance of any of the following events:

(a) the termination of a land use rights grant contract dated 30th September, 1997 entered into between Guangzhou State Land Bureau and Beautiwin in relation to the Land (the "Land Use Rights Grant Contract");

(b) the forfeiture of any amount paid by the Beautiwin Group to the Guangzhou State Land Bureau (or such equivalent authority) pursuant to the Land Use Rights Grant Contract; and/or

(c) any imposition of late payment penalties as a result of the failure by the Beautiwin Group to pay the land premium in accordance with the Land Use Rights Grant Contract.

20. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

The consideration payable by Welitron to Hua Xiong under the Put Option Deed in the event that Hua Xiong exercises the Put Option (the "Put Option Consideration") shall be the aggregate of:

(a) an amount equivalent to the Consideration together with interest accrued thereon at the prevailing People's Bank of China interest rate for Renminbi; and

(b) all outstanding amounts owed by the Beautiwin Group to Hua Xiong and/or its affiliates arising from loans provided to the Beautiwin Group after the Completion together with interest accrued thereon at the relevant agreed contractual rate.

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's associates, in aggregate, as extracted from their management accounts and financial statements:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Assets	**1,462,147**	1,195,798
Liabilities	**(2,042,451)**	(1,828,537)
Turnover	**27,461**	18,595
Profit/(loss)	**17,495**	(147,728)
Contingent liabilities of associates	**—** #	4,900

\# At the balance sheet date, one of the associates had certain contingent liabilities in relation to the obligation to pay additional land costs for a piece of land. Such obligation is not recognised in the financial statements of such associate at the balance sheet date because the amount of this obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

21. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Unlisted investments, at fair value	**13,464**	—

The fair value of unlisted available-for-sale investments is the estimated amount that the Group would receive or pay on the derecognition of investments at the balance sheet date, taking into account the current market conditions and the current credit worthiness of the counterparties. The directors believe that the estimated fair values resulting from this valuation technique, which are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet, and the related changes in fair values, which are recorded in the consolidated reserve, are reasonable, and that they are the most appropriate values at the balance sheet date.

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22. COMPLETED PROPERTIES FOR SALE

The carrying amount of completed properties for sale carried at fair value less costs to be incurred for disposal was HK$2,569,000 (2005: HK$5,924,000) at the balance sheet date.

At 31st July, 2006, certain completed properties for sale with an aggregate carrying value of HK$43,037,000 (2005: Nil) were pledged to a bank to secure banking facilities granted to the Group as further set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

23. DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

The Group maintains various credit policies for different business operations in accordance with business practices and market conditions in which the respective subsidiaries operate. Sales proceeds receivable from the sale of properties are settled in accordance with the terms of the respective contracts. Rent and related charges in respect of the leasing of properties are receivable from tenants, and are normally payable in advance with rental deposits received in accordance with the terms of the tenancy agreements. Service apartments charges are mainly settled by customers on cash basis except for those corporate clients who maintain credit accounts with the Group, the settlement of which is in accordance with the respective agreements. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Trade receivables of the Group are interest-free.

An aged analysis of the trade receivables as at the balance sheet date, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Trade receivables, net				
Within one month	**9,834**	6,912	**—**	—
One to two months	**243**	1,584	**—**	—
Two to three months	**8,894**	2,646	**—**	—
Three to six months	**—**	4,921	**—**	—
Over six months	**4,851**	5,907	**—**	—
	23,822	21,970	**—**	—
Other receivables, prepayments and deposits*	**38,311**	98,427	**263**	46,168
Total	**62,133**	120,397	**263**	46,168

The carrying amounts of debtors, deposits and prepayments approximate to their fair values at the balance sheet date.

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31st July, 2006

23. DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (continued)

* Included in other receivables, prepayments and deposits as at 31st July, 2005 is an amount of HK$46,000,000 paid to East Asia-Televisao por Satelite, Limitada ("EAST"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of eSun Holdings Limited ("eSun"), as earnest money paid for the participation rights in a proposed residential property development project of EAST in Macau. On 28th December, 2005, the Group and EAST entered into a second supplemental memorandum of cooperation to extend the time limit of obtaining the relevant approvals for the project from no later than 31st December, 2005 (as set out in the memorandum dated 15th November, 2004 and revised by the supplemental memorandum dated 29th June, 2005) to no later than 30th June, 2006 (collectively referred to as "MOU").

On 31st March, 2006, the Company and EAST executed a termination agreement (the "Termination Agreement") to extinguish the obligations, rights and duties of the parties under the MOU. EAST refunded the earnest money in the amount of HK$46,000,000 to the Company in accordance with the Termination Agreement.

Further details of this deposit are set out in the Company's announcements dated 17th November, 2004, 30th May, 2005, 4th July, 2005, 29th December, 2005 and 31st March, 2006. The Company and eSun have certain common directors and the above transaction constitutes a related party disclosure of the Group.

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED TIME DEPOSITS AND BANK BALANCES

		Group		Company	
		2006	2005	**2006**	2005
	Note	**HK$'000**	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Cash and bank balances		**451,831**	472,546	**151,177**	1,825
Less: Bank balances pledged for bank facilities*		**(11,601)**	(11,106)	**—**	—
Bank balances pledged for non-current bank loans	26	**(7,374)**	(2,217)	**—**	—
Restricted bank balances**		**(188,763)**	—	**—**	—
Non-pledged cash and bank balances		**244,093**	459,223	**151,177**	1,825
Time deposits		**655,032**	35,215	**654,410**	5,843
Less: Restricted time deposits#		**—**	(1,918)	**—**	—
Non-pledged time deposits		**655,032**	33,297	**654,410**	5,843
Cash and cash equivalents		**899,125**	492,520	**805,587**	7,668

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24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND PLEDGED TIME DEPOSITS AND BANK BALANCES (continued)

* The balances are pledged to banks in respect of mortgage loan facilities granted by the banks to the buyers of certain properties developed by the Group.

** In accordance with relevant laws and regulations stipulated by the government authorities concerned, proceeds from pre-sale of properties are required to be deposited into a designated bank account as guarantee deposits and restricted to be used in the relevant project construction. Such deposits will be released upon the attainment of relevant completion certificates and Real Estate Title Proof issued by the authority.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Group and the buyers of certain properties developed by the Group, the Group received a sum of RMB2,000,000 from these buyers in prior year. The sum was deposited into a designated bank account and retained for specific use. During the year, the restricted deposits have been released.

At the balance sheet date, the cash and bank balances of the Group denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") amounted to HK$285,340,000 (2005: HK$471,093,000). The RMB is not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through banks authorised to conduct foreign exchange business under certain circumstances.

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates. Short term time deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term time deposit rates. The carrying amounts of the cash and cash equivalents and pledged time deposits and bank balances approximate to their fair values.

25. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

An aged analysis of the Group's trade payables as at the balance sheet date, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Trade payables				
Within one month	**5,719**	338	**—**	—
One to three months	**623**	254	**—**	—
Over three months	**75,514**	34,482	**—**	—
	81,856	35,074	**—**	—
Accruals and other creditors	**323,150**	220,641	**17,014**	12,327
Financial liability — the Put Option#	**—**	—	**—**	—
Total	**405,006**	255,715	**17,014**	12,327

Trade payables of the Group are interest-free and are settled pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreements. The carrying amounts of creditors and accruals approximate to their fair values.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

25. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS (continued)

\# As detailed in note 20 to the financial statements, Welitron entered into the Put Option Deed with Hua Xiong, the purchaser of the 50% equity interest in and shareholder's loan Beautiwin owed to Welitron upon completion of the Transaction.

Having considered (i) the arrangement of the Put Option; (ii) the possibility and timing of the Put Option become exercisable by Hua Xiong; (iii) the uncertainty over the amount of the consideration payable by Welitron to Hua Xiong in the event that Hua Xiong exercises the Put Option, the Directors are of the opinion that the estimated fair value of the Put Option cannot be reliably measured. The determination of the estimated fair value of the Put Option depends on, in particular, the amount of loans that would be provided to the Beautiwin Group by Hua Xiong after the Completion and up to the date when Hua Xiong exercises the Put Option, the estimated fair value of the Put Option Consideration and the possibility and timing of occurrence of certain events (including when Beautiwin receives the Land Use Right Certificate).

When the fair values of unlisted equity securities cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment; or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such securities are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

The variability in the range of the estimates for determining fair value of the Put Option is significant and cannot be reasonably assessed. Therefore, the Group stated the Put Option at cost of nil at the date of grant and at the balance sheet date.

26. INTEREST-BEARING BANK LOANS, SECURED

			Group	
	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Secured bank loans:				
Current	5.75 - 6.24	2007	**89,723**	218,527
Non-current	5.75 - 7.47	2008 — 2016	**753,859**	732,538
			843,582	951,065
Analysed into:				
Within one year			**89,723**	218,527
In the second year			**733,840**	319,623
In the third to fifth year, inclusive			**6,993**	412,915
Beyond five years			**13,026**	—
			843,582	951,065

All of the bank loans are floating rate instruments.

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26. INTEREST-BEARING BANK LOANS, SECURED (continued)

Notes:

Bank loans of the Group as at 31st July, 2006 are secured by:

(i) mortgages over certain leasehold building and service apartments of the Group, with carrying values of HK$45,445,000 (2005: Nil) and HK$554,582,000 (2005: HK$566,253,000) (note 14) respectively at the balance sheet date;

(ii) mortgages over certain properties under development of the Group with an aggregate carrying value of HK$475,970,000 (2005: HK$443,678,000) (note 15) at the balance sheet date;

(iii) mortgages over certain investment properties of the Group with an aggregate carrying value of HK$3,180,000,000 (2005: HK$3,073,000,000) (note 16) at the balance sheet date;

(iv) mortgages over certain completed properties for sale of the Group with an aggregate carrying value of HK$43,037,000 (2005: Nil) (note 22) at the balance sheet date;

(v) charges over the entire share capital of certain subsidiaries attributable to the Group (note 19);

(vi) charges over bank balances of the Group of HK$7,374,000 (2005: HK$2,217,000) (note 24) at the balance sheet date; and

(vii) certain corporate guarantees provided by the Company.

27. PROMISSORY NOTE

		Group and Company	
	Effective interest rate (%)	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Issued to:			
A substantial shareholder (note 33)	8.00	**167,000**	—

On 30th May, 2006, the Company issued a promissory note with a principal amount of HK$167,000,000 to Lai Sun Garment (International) Limited ("LSG"), a substantial shareholder of the Company, in respect of the acquisition of the entire issued share capital of Assetop Asia Limited (note 33). The promissory note is unsecured, bears interest at prevailing Hong Kong Dollar Prime Rate as quoted by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited and is wholly repayable on 29th May, 2010. The carrying amount of the promissory note approximates to its fair value.

28. ADVANCES FROM A SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER

On 31st July, 2006, the executor of Mr. Lim Por Yen's estate, at the request of the Group, confirmed to the Group that no demand for settlement of the advances would be made within one year from the balance sheet date.

The advances are unsecured and interest-free, except for an amount of HK$6,598,000 which was interest-bearing at the best lending rate quoted by a specified bank and fully repaid in the prior year.

29. DEFERRED TAX

The movements in deferred tax liabilities and assets during the year are as follows:

Group

	Accelerated tax depreciation HK$'000	Fair value adjustments arising from acquisition of subsidiaries HK$'000	Revaluation of properties HK$'000	Losses available for offset against future taxable profits HK$'000	Total HK$'000
At 1st August, 2004	204,324	—	143,483	(48,413)	299,394
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the income statement during the year (note 10)	(42,262)	—	143,344	27,471	128,553
Exchange realignment	161	—	2,922	—	3,083
At 31st July, 2005 and 1st August, 2005	162,223	—	289,749	(20,942)	431,030
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to the income statement during the year (note 10)	(12,383)	—	19,940	20,942	28,499
Acquisition of subsidiaries (note 33)	—	163,000	—	—	163,000
Exchange realignment	147	2,289	2,787	—	5,223
At 31st July, 2006	149,987	165,289	312,476	—	627,752

At 31st July, 2006, there was no significant unrecognised deferred tax liability (2005: Nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Group's subsidiaries or associates as the Group has no liability to additional tax should such amounts be remitted.

30. SHARE CAPITAL

Shares

	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Authorised:		
12,000,000,000 (2005: 7,000,000,000) ordinary shares of HK$0.10 each	**1,200,000**	700,000
Issued and fully paid:		
8,047,956,478 (2005: 5,872,956,478) ordinary share of HK$0.10 each	**804,796**	587,296

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31st July, 2006

30. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

During the year, the movements in share capital are as follows:

(a) Pursuant to the subscription agreement dated 10th March, 2006, 1,610,000,000 shares of HK$0.10 each were issued and allotted to CapitaLand China Holdings Pte Ltd on 16th June, 2006 at a subscription price of HK$0.40 per share for a total cash consideration of HK$644,000,000. Further details of the subscription are disclosed in the Company's circular issued on 3rd May, 2006.

(b) Pursuant to ordinary resolutions passed on 23rd December, 2005 and 19th May, 2006, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from HK$700,000,000 to HK$1,200,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 additional shares of HK$0.10 each respectively, ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing share capital of the Company.

(c) On 30th May, 2006, the Company issued and allotted 565,000,000 shares of HK$0.10 each at market price of HK$0.40 per share amounting to HK$226,000,000 to LSG as part of the consideration for the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Assetop Asia Limited (note 33).

A summary of the transactions during the year with reference to the above movements in the Company's issued share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares in issue	Issued capital	Share premium account	Total
	'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
At 1st August, 2004, 31st July, 2005 and 1st August, 2005	5,872,956	587,296	3,224,676	3,811,972
Subscription of shares (note (a))	1,610,000	161,000	483,000	644,000
Issue of shares for acquisition of subsidiaries (note (c))	565,000	56,500	169,500	226,000
Share issue expenses	—	—	(508)	(508)
At 31st July, 2006	8,047,956	804,796	3,876,668	4,681,464

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

On 21st August, 2003, the Company adopted a share option scheme (the "Scheme") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the directors and any employees of the Group. Unless otherwise cancelled or amended, the Scheme will remain in force for 10 years from that date.

The maximum number of unexercised share options currently permitted to be granted under the Scheme is an amount equivalent, upon their exercise, to 10% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. The maximum number of shares issuable under share options to each eligible participant in the Scheme within any 12-month period, is limited to 1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time. Any further grant of share options in excess of this limit is subject to shareholders' approval in a general meeting.

Share options granted to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, are subject to approval in advance by the independent non-executive directors. In addition, any share options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company, or to any of their associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time or with an aggregate value (based on the price of the Company's shares at the date of the grant) in excess of HK$5 million, within any 12-month period, are subject to shareholders' approval in advance in a general meeting.

The offer of a grant of share options may be accepted within 30 days from the date of the offer, upon payment of a nominal consideration of HK$1 in total by the grantee. The exercise period of the share options granted is determinable by the directors, and commences on the acceptance date and ends on a date which is not later than eight years from the date of the offer of the share options or the expiry date of the Scheme, whichever is earlier.

The exercise price of the share options is determinable by the directors, but may not be less than the higher of (i) the Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares on the date of the offer of the share options; (ii) the average Stock Exchange closing price of the Company's shares for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of the offer; and (iii) the nominal value of a share.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at shareholders' meetings.

There were no share options granted under the Scheme to any eligible participants, or exercised, or lapsed during the year ended 31st July, 2006. At the balance sheet date, the Company had no share options outstanding under the Scheme (2005: Nil).

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32. RESERVES

(a) Group

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 44 of the financial statements.

(b) Company

	Notes	Share premium account HK$'000	Exchange fluctuation reserve HK$'000	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
At 1st August, 2004		3,224,676	(9,558)	(207,477)	3,007,641
Profit for the year	11	—	—	80,823	80,823
At 31st July, 2005 and 1st August, 2005		3,224,676	(9,558)	(126,654)	3,088,464
Issue of shares	30	652,500	—	—	652,500
Share issue expenses	30	(508)	—	—	(508)
Profit for the year	11	—	—	541,170	541,170
Proposed final dividend	12	—	—	(8,048)	(8,048)
At 31st July, 2006		3,876,668	(9,558)	406,468	4,273,578

33. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Pursuant to the sale and purchase agreement dated 28th February, 2006, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Assetop Asia Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Assetop Group") from LSG (a substantial shareholder of the Company) on 30th May, 2006. The principal asset of the Assetop Group is a 95% interest in a property under development located at Zhabei District, Shanghai, Mainland China. The management has the intention to develop the property under development into a residential and commercial complex. The aggregate purchase consideration for the acquisition of HK$393,000,000 was in form of 565,000,000 new shares of the Company at market price of HK$0.40 per share amounting to HK$226,000,000 (note 30(c)) and a promissory note amounting to HK$167,000,000 issued by the Company (note 27). Further details of the acquisition are disclosed in the Company's circular issued on 3rd May, 2006.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

33. BUSINESS COMBINATION (continued)

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Assetop Group as at the date of acquisition, which are equal to the corresponding carrying amounts immediately before the acquisition, were as follows:

	Notes	Fair value recognised on acquisition and carrying amount HK$'000
Property, plant and equipment	14	78
Property under development	15	577,000
Prepayment and deposits		88
Cash and bank balances		833
Accruals and other payables		(435)
Deferred tax liabilities	29	(163,000)
Minority interests		(21,963)
		392,601
Expenses incurred for the acquisition		(4,162)
Goodwill on acquisition	18	4,561
		393,000
Consideration:		
Promissory note	27	167,000
Issue of shares	30(c)	226,000
		393,000

An analysis of inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the acquisition of the subsidiaries is as follows:

	HK$'000
Cash and bank balances acquired and inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the acquisition of subsidiaries	833

The subsidiaries acquired were in the development stage and no income or expense was incurred during the year. Had the combination taken place at the beginning of the year, the revenue from continuing operations of the Group and the profit of the Group for the year would not be materially different from those disclosed above.

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31st July, 2006

34. DISPOSAL OF INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the disposal of interests in subsidiaries are included in note 20 to the financial statements.

	Notes	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Net assets disposed of:			
Property under development	15	144,655	—
Accruals		(394)	—
		144,261	—
Expenses incurred for the disposal		1,931	—
Accrual of tax indemnity relating to land cost		11,538	—
Exchange fluctuation reserve realised		(1,951)	—
Gain on disposal of interests in subsidiaries	5	14,926	—
		170,705	—
Satisfied by:			
Cash		98,575	—
Interest in an associate		72,130	—
		170,705	—

An analysis of the inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of interests in subsidiaries is as follows:

	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Cash consideration and inflow of cash and cash equivalents in respect of the disposal of interests in subsidiaries	98,575	—

The results of the subsidiaries disposed of in the year ended 31st July, 2006 had no significant impact on the Group's consolidated turnover or profit after tax for the current year.

35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) At the balance sheet date, contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	Company 2006 HK$'000	Company 2005 HK$'000
Guarantees given to banks in connection with facilities granted to subsidiaries	**1,020,834**	1,289,615

As at 31st July, 2006, the bank facilities granted to the subsidiaries subject to guarantees given to the banks by the Company were utilised to the extent of HK$808,896,000 (2005: HK$941,474,000).

(b) (i) Under a mortgage loan facility provided by a bank to the end-buyers of the office and apartment units of Hong Kong Plaza, the Company agreed to guarantee up to 95% of the liabilities of a subsidiary for the due performance of its undertaking to buy back the relevant properties in case the end-buyers default in repayment of the mortgage loans. The Group's obligation has gradually relinquished along with the settlement of the mortgage loans granted by the bank to the end-buyers.

(ii) The Group had provided guarantees to certain banks in respect of mortgage loan facilities granted by such banks to certain end-buyers of Regents Park Phase I. Pursuant to terms of the guarantees, upon default in mortgage payments by these end-buyers, the Group will be responsible to repay the outstanding mortgage loan principals together with accrued interest owed by the defaulted end-buyers. The Group's obligation in relation to such guarantees has gradually relinquished along with the settlement of the mortgage loans granted by the banks to the end-buyers. Such obligation will also relinquish when the Property Ownership Certificates for the relevant properties are issued or the end-buyers have fully repaid the mortgage loans, whichever is the earlier.

(iii) The Group had provided guarantees to certain banks in respect of mortgage loan facilities granted by such banks to certain end-buyers of Eastern Place Phase I, II and III. Pursuant to terms of the guarantees, upon default in mortgage payments by these end-buyers, the Group will be responsible to repay the outstanding mortgage loan principals together with accrued interest owed by the defaulted end-buyers. Such obligation will relinquish when the end-buyers have fully repaid the mortgage loans.

(iv) The Group had provided guarantees to certain banks in respect of mortgage loan facilities granted by such banks to certain end-buyers of Eastern Place Phase IV. Pursuant to terms of the guarantees, upon default in mortgage payments by these end-buyers, the Group will be responsible to repay the outstanding mortgage loan principals together with accrued interest owed by the defaulted end-buyers. Such obligation will also relinquish when the Property Ownership Certificates for the relevant properties are issued or the end-buyers have fully repaid the mortgage loans, whichever is the earlier.

It is not practical to determine the outstanding amount of the contingent liabilities of the Group and the Company in respect of the above guarantees at the balance sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

35. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

(c) Details of the Group's share of the contingent liabilities of an associate incurred jointly and those contingent liabilities that arise because the Group is severally liable for the liabilities of the associate are included in note 20 to the financial statements.

36. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

Details of the Group's bank loans, which are secured by certain assets of the Group, are included in note 26 to the financial statements.

37. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

(a) As lessor

The Group leases its properties under operating lease arrangements, with leases negotiated for terms ranging from one month to fifteen years (2005: from two months to ten years). The terms of the leases generally require the tenants to pay security deposits.

At 31st July, 2006, the Group had total future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants falling due as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Within one year	**125,149**	109,250
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	**168,381**	187,760
After five years	**44,503**	45,183
	338,033	342,193

(b) As lessee

The Group leases certain of its office properties and staff quarters under operating lease arrangements, with leases negotiated for terms of two years (2005: two years).

At 31st July, 2006, the Group had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Within one year	**625**	104
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	**260**	—
	885	104

38. COMMITMENTS

In addition to the operating lease commitments detailed in note 37(b) above, the Group had the following capital commitments at the balance sheet date:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Land lease payments, resettlement, compensation, construction costs and others	**268,375**	620,345

At the balance sheet date, the Company had no significant commitments.

39. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

(a) Transactions with related parties

		Group	
		2006	2005
	Notes	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
Interest income from an associate	(i)	**150**	22,022
Rental expense paid to a director	(ii)	**(150)**	(900)
Advertising fees paid to related companies	(iii)	**(12,442)**	(12,072)
Interest on the promissory note paid to a substantial shareholder	(iv)	**(2,306)**	—

Notes:

(i) Interest is charged on an advance made to an associate at 5.58% per annum (2005: the Hong Kong Dollar Prime Rate as quoted by a designated bank in Hong Kong plus 2% per annum).

(ii) The annual rental charge is based on the terms stated in the lease agreements.

(iii) The related companies are subsidiaries of eSun of which certain directors of the Company are also directors and key management personnel of eSun.

The terms of the advertising fees were determined based on the contracts entered into between the Group and the related companies.

(iv) Interest is charged on a promissory note issued to LSG, a substantial shareholder of the Company, at the prevailing Hong Kong Dollar Prime Rate as quoted by a designated bank in Hong Kong (note 27).

Notes to Financial Statements

31st July, 2006

39. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Other transactions with related parties

(i) During the year, the Group acquired of its equity interest in Assetop Asia Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, from LSG. Further details are set out in note 33 to the financial statements.

(ii) The terms of the promissory note payable to LSG is detailed in note 27 to the financial statements.

(c) Outstanding balances with related parties

Details of advances from a substantial shareholder of the Group are included in note 28 to the financial statements.

(d) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	2006 HK$'000	2005 HK$'000
Short term employee benefits	**11,034**	21,903
Post-employment benefits	**91**	383
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**11,125**	22,286

Further details of directors' emoluments are included in note 8 to the financial statements.

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, promissory note, cash and bank balances, and short-term time deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Group does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the directors of the Company meet periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Group's exposure to these risks. Generally, the Group introduces conservative strategies on its risk management. As the Group's exposure to these risks is kept to a minimum, the Group has not used any derivatives and other instruments for hedging purposes. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised as follows:

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group's monetary assets, loans and transactions are principally denominated in Renminbi ("RMB"), United States Dollars ("USD") and Hong Kong Dollars ("HKD"). The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the exposure of HKD against USD and RMB, respectively. Considering that the exchange rate between HKD and USD is pegged, the Group believes the corresponding exposure to exchange rate risk is nominal. The Group has a net exchange exposure to RMB as the Group's assets are principally located in Mainland China and the revenues are in RMB. The Group is taking the view that RMB will continue to appreciate against HKD in the foreseeable future and the net exposure to RMB will benefit the Group's financial position. At present, the Group does not intend to seek to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. However, the Group will constantly review the economic situation and its foreign exchange risk profile, and will consider appropriate hedging measures in future as may be necessary.

40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty (buyer or tenant of the Group's properties) to a transaction is unwilling or unable to fulfil its obligation with the result that the Group thereby suffers financial loss. However, such credit risks of the Group are minimal as the property market and economy of Mainland China is relatively stable and grows steadily, respectively.

Since the Group trades only with recognised third parties, there is no requirements collateral.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Group will consistently maintain a prudent financing policy and ensure that it maintains sufficient cash and credit lines to meet its liquidity requirements.

(iv) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Group has some interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cash flows will be affected by the changes of market interest rates.

The Group's interest-rate risk also arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest-rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest-rate risk.

At present, the Group does not intend to seek to hedge its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. However, the Group will constantly review the economic situation and its interest rate risk profile, and will consider appropriate hedging measures in future as may be necessary.

(v) Price risk

Price risk arises from the implementation of macro-economic policies of Central and Municipal governments and the environment and development of property market in Mainland China, respectively. However, such price risks of the Group are minimal as the property market and economy of Mainland China is relatively stable and grows steadily, respectively.

41. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10th November, 2006.