Management Discussion and Analysis

## OPERATION REVIEW

The Group's performance was in general much better than that of last year. Despite the sales decreased from HK $\$ 1,580$ million in 2005 to HK $\$ 1,459$ million in 2006, the operating profit increased from HK $\$ 48.5$ million in 2005 to HK $\$ 77.3$ million in 2006. Due to the satisfactory performance of trading operations, the operating profit margin increased from $3.1 \%$ in 2005 to $5.3 \%$ in 2006.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

As at 31 st December, 2006, the Group's gearing ratio was $26 \%$ (2005: 31\%) which is based on the Group's long term bank borrowings of HK $\$ 146$ million (2005: 153 million) and shareholders' equity of HK $\$ 568$ million (2005: 499 million). As at 31st December, 2006, total bank balances and cash on hand were HK $\$ 58$ million (2005: 34 million).

As at 31 st December, 2006, the total bank borrowings of the Group amounted to HK\$200 million (2005: HK\$197 million) and the maturity profile of the Group's bank borrowings falling due within one year was $18 \%$ and more than one year was $82 \%$. The Group's borrowings were denominated in HK dollars, US dollars and Renminbi.

## PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 st December, 2006, the Group has available but not yet utilized banking facilities amounting to approximately HK $\$ 317$ million (2005: HK $\$ 239$ million). The aforesaid utilized and available facilities were secured by the following pledged assets approximately: certain leasehold land and land use rights with aggregate book value of HK $\$ 10.5$ million (2005: HK $\$ 10.6$ million), property, plant and equipment of HK $\$ 6$ million. (2005: HK $\$ 6.2$ million), investment properties of HK $\$ 580$ million (2005: HK $\$ 564$ million).

## EMPLOYEE AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 st December, 2006, the total number of employees of the Group was 118 (2005: 108) with staff costs amounting to $\mathrm{HK} \$ 10,607,131$ (2005: HK $\$ 8,619,268$ ). Remuneration policies are reviewed annually by the management. Remuneration packages are structured to take into account the comparable level of the market.

