

Financial Statements

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Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2014

in HK\$ Million	Note	2014	2013
Turnover	3(a)	17,606	9,734
Direct costs and operating expenses		(4,200)	(2,482)
Gross profit		13,406	7,252
Other net income	4	73	63
Administrative expenses		(705)	(698)
Operating profit before change in fair value of investment properties		12,774	6,617
Increase in fair value of investment properties	12	1,712	2,651
Operating profit after change in fair value of investment properties		14,486	9,268
Interest income		1,090	978
Finance costs		(827)	(549)
Net interest income	5	263	429
Share of profits of joint ventures	14	355	431
Profit before taxation	3(a) & 6	15,104	10,128
Taxation	8(a)	(2,368)	(1,567)
Profit for the year		12,736	8,561
Attributable to:			
Shareholders	23	6,825	4,557
Non-controlling interests	24	5,911	4,004
		12,736	8,561
Earnings per share	11(a)		
Basic		\$5.04	\$3.38
Diluted		\$5.03	\$3.36

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Details of dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the year are set out in note 10.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2014

in HK\$ Million	Note	2014	2013
Profit for the year		12,736	8,561
Other comprehensive income	8(d)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net movement in investment revaluation reserve		16	13
Exchange difference arising from translation of overseas subsidiaries		(1,021)	2,989
		(1,005)	3,002
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,731	11,563
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders		6,262	6,289
Non-controlling interests		5,469	5,274
		11,731	11,563

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statements of Financial Position

At December 31, 2014

in HK\$ Million	Note	Group		Company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets					
Investment properties		128,357	115,818	–	–
Investment properties under development		25,611	30,478	–	–
Other fixed assets		306	295	–	–
	12	154,274	146,591	–	–
Interest in subsidiaries	13	–	–	15,905	15,550
Interest in joint ventures	14	3,300	2,991	–	–
Other assets	15	1,438	1,282	–	–
Deferred tax assets	21(b)	23	19	–	–
		159,035	150,883	15,905	15,550
Current assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	16	40,323	39,704	–	2
Trade and other receivables	17	1,947	2,661	–	–
Properties for sale	18	4,068	5,717	–	–
		46,338	48,082	–	2
Current liabilities					
Bank loans and other borrowings	19	7,937	1,657	–	–
Trade and other payables	20	8,249	6,250	11	11
Taxation payable	21(a)	1,606	646	–	–
		17,792	8,553	11	11
Net current assets/(liabilities)		28,546	39,529	(11)	(9)
Total assets less current liabilities		187,581	190,412	15,894	15,541
Non-current liabilities					
Bank loans and other borrowings	19	32,158	43,367	–	–
Amounts due to subsidiaries	13(b)	–	–	352	471
Deferred tax liabilities	21(b)	10,727	10,637	–	–
		42,885	54,004	352	471
NET ASSETS		144,696	136,408	15,542	15,070
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	22	3,893	1,350	3,893	1,350
Share premium and capital redemption reserve	23	–	2,483	–	2,483
Reserves	23	72,133	66,739	11,649	11,237
Shareholders' equity		76,026	70,572	15,542	15,070
Non-controlling interests	24	68,670	65,836	–	–
TOTAL EQUITY		144,696	136,408	15,542	15,070

Philip N.L. Chen
Managing Director

H.C. Ho
Executive Director

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2014

in HK\$ Million	Shareholders' equity				Non-controlling interests (Note 24)	Total equity
	Share capital (Note 22)	Other reserves (Note 23)	Retained profits (Note 23)	Total		
At January 1, 2013	1,350	8,286	55,588	65,224	64,391	129,615
Profit for the year	–	–	4,557	4,557	4,004	8,561
Net movement in investment revaluation reserve	–	13	–	13	–	13
Exchange difference arising from translation of overseas subsidiaries	–	1,719	–	1,719	1,270	2,989
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,732	4,557	6,289	5,274	11,563
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	(810)	(810)	–	(810)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	(256)	(256)	–	(256)
Issue of shares	–	2	–	2	–	2
Employee share-based payments	–	67	22	89	75	164
Change in non-controlling interests arising from decrease of the Group's shareholding in a subsidiary	–	34	–	34	(2,184)	(2,150)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(1,704)	(1,704)
Repayment to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(16)	(16)
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	1,350	10,121	59,101	70,572	65,836	136,408
Transition to no-par value regime on March 3, 2014	2,483	(2,483)	–	–	–	–
Profit for the year	–	–	6,825	6,825	5,911	12,736
Net movement in investment revaluation reserve	–	16	–	16	–	16
Exchange difference arising from translation of overseas subsidiaries	–	(579)	–	(579)	(442)	(1,021)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(563)	6,825	6,262	5,469	11,731
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	(827)	(827)	–	(827)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	(257)	(257)	–	(257)
Issue of shares	60	(12)	–	48	–	48
Employee share-based payments	–	47	33	80	77	157
Change in non-controlling interests arising from increase of the Group's shareholding in a subsidiary	–	148	–	148	(825)	(677)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(1,887)	(1,887)
At December 31, 2014	3,893	7,258	64,875	76,026	68,670	144,696

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2014

in HK\$ Million	Note	2014	2013
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	25	16,740	6,147
Tax paid			
Hong Kong Profits Tax paid		(685)	(386)
China Income Tax paid		(601)	(589)
Net cash generated from operating activities		15,454	5,172
Investing activities			
Payment for fixed assets		(5,305)	(9,896)
Net sale proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		5	40
Net sale proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		–	802
Receipt of matured held-to-maturity investments		–	452
Interest received		1,081	984
Dividends received from joint ventures		30	19
Advance to joint ventures		(14)	(332)
Dividends received from listed investments		4	–
Decrease in bank deposits with maturity greater than three months		487	7,635
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,712)	(296)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from new bank loans and other borrowings		10,588	7,655
Repayment of bank loans		(15,521)	(475)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		48	2
Interest and other borrowing costs paid		(1,302)	(1,221)
Dividends paid		(1,084)	(1,066)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(1,887)	(1,704)
Decrease in non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		(677)	(2,129)
Repayment to non-controlling interests		–	(16)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(9,835)	1,046
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,907	5,922
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(797)	1,115
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		39,109	32,072
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	16	40,219	39,109

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. These financial statements also comply with the applicable requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, which for this financial year and the comparative period continue to be those of the predecessor Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), in accordance with transitional and saving arrangements for Part 9 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), “Accounts and Audit”, which are set out in sections 76 to 87 of Schedule 11 to that Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group and the Company. Note 2 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial adoption of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

The Group has not applied any new standard, amendment or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 32).

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) and the Group’s interest in joint ventures.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except as otherwise stated in the accounting policies set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (Continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 31.

(c) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealized profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests that are not owned by the Company, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the period between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Company.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests (Continued)

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognized.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognized at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses (note 1(j)).

(d) Joint ventures

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the Group or Company and other parties contractually agree to share control of the arrangement, and have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group's interests in joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method and are initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the joint ventures' net assets. The consolidated income statement includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the joint ventures for the year, whereas the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax items of the joint ventures' other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. For this purpose, the Group's interest in the joint venture is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Joint ventures (Continued)

When the Group ceases to have joint control over a joint venture, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that investee, with a resulting gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former investee at the date when joint control is lost is recognized at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset.

Unrealized profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint venture, except where unrealized losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in joint ventures are stated at cost less impairment losses (note 1(j)).

(e) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the Group's share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is tested regularly for impairment (note 1(j)).

Any excess of the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of a business combination is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

On disposal of an entity, any attributable amount of purchased goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Properties

1. *Investment properties and investment properties under development*

Investment properties are land and/or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment properties are stated at fair value, unless they are still in the course of construction or development at the end of the reporting period and their fair value cannot be reliably measured at that time. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value or from the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in note 1(q).

When the Group holds a property interest under an operating lease to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, the interest is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis. Any such property interest which has been classified as an investment property is accounted for as if it were held under a finance lease, and the same accounting policies are applied to that interest as are applied to other investment properties leased under finance leases. Lease payments are accounted for as described in note 1(g).

2. *Properties under development for sale*

Properties under development for sale are classified under current assets and stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs include the acquisition cost of land, aggregate cost of development, borrowing costs capitalized (note 1(o)) and other direct expenses. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in selling the property.

3. *Completed properties for sale*

Completed properties for sale are classified under current assets and stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by apportionment of the total development costs, including borrowing costs capitalized (note 1(o)), attributable to unsold properties. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price as determined by reference to management estimates based on prevailing market conditions, less costs to be incurred in selling the property.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Other fixed assets

1. Other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (note 1(j)). Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of other fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognized in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

2. *Leased assets*

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(i) *Classification of assets leased to the Group*

The classification is determined based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease. Leases of assets under which the lessee assumes substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as finance leases. Leases of assets under which the lessor has not transferred all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases, with the following exceptions:

- property held under operating leases that would otherwise meet the definition of an investment property is classified as an investment property on a property-by-property basis and is accounted for as if held under a finance lease; and
- land held for own use under an operating lease, the fair value of which cannot be measured separately from the fair value of a building situated thereon at the inception of the lease, is accounted for as being held under a finance lease, unless the building is also clearly held under an operating lease. For these purposes, the inception of the lease is the time that the lease was first entered into by the Group, or taken over from the previous lessee.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Other fixed assets (Continued)

2. Leased assets (Continued)

(ii) Assets acquired under finance leases

Where the Group acquires the use of assets under finance leases, the amounts representing the fair value of the leased asset, or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, of such assets are included in fixed assets and the corresponding liabilities, net of finance charges, are recorded as obligations under finance leases. Depreciation is provided at rates which write off the cost or valuation of the assets over the term of the relevant lease or, where it is likely the Company or the Group will obtain ownership of the asset, the life of the asset, as set out in note 1(h). Impairment losses are accounted for as described in note 1(j). Finance charges implicit in the lease payments are charged to profit or loss over the period of the leases so as to produce an approximately constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period. Contingent rentals are written off as an expense of the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Operating leases charges

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(h) Depreciation

1. Investment properties

No depreciation is provided for investment properties and investment properties under development.

2. Other fixed assets

Depreciation on other fixed assets is calculated to write off the cost, less their estimated residual value, if any, on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	50 years or unexpired lease term, whichever is shorter
Furniture and equipment	4–20 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Financial assets

1. *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment loss. Any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired (note 1(j)).

2. *Other investments in equity securities*

Investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recognized in the statement of financial position at cost less impairment losses (note 1(j)). Other investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale equity securities and are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. At the end of the reporting period, the fair value is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity. Dividend income from these investments is recognized directly in profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in note 1(q). When these investments are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Investments are recognized/derecognized on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investments or they expire.

(j) Impairment of assets

An assessment is carried out at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that a current or non-current asset, other than properties carried at revalued amounts, is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered in determining whether the investments are impaired.

If any such indication exists, any impairment loss is determined and recognized as follows:

- For current receivables carried at amortized cost, the impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence of impairment and measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective rate where the effect of discounting is material. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about events that have an impact on the asset's estimated future cash flows such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor. If in a subsequent period the amount of impairment loss decreases, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (Continued)

Impairment losses for receivables whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote are recorded using an allowance account. When the Group is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against receivables directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that debt are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognized in profit or loss.

- For available-for-sale equity securities, the cumulative loss that has been recognized in investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognized in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss in respect of available-for-sale equity securities is not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognized in other comprehensive income.
- For other non-current assets, the recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 recognized as an expense in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts (note 1(j)), except where the receivables are interest-free loans or the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts (note 1(j)).

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(n) Interest-bearing borrowings

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

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalization of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

(p) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

1. *Financial guarantees issued*

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee (the “holder”) for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Where the Company issues a financial guarantee, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognized as deferred income within trade and other payables. The fair value of financial guarantees issued at the time of issuance is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm’s length transaction for similar services, when such information is obtainable, or is otherwise estimated by reference to interest rate differentials, by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged, had the guarantees not been available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made. Where consideration is received or receivable for the issuance of the guarantee, the consideration is recognized in accordance with the Company’s policies applicable to that category of asset. When no such consideration is received or receivable, an immediate expense is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of any deferred income.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities (Continued)

1. *Financial guarantees issued (Continued)*

The amount of the guarantee initially recognized as deferred income is amortized in profit or loss over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognized in accordance with note 1(p)(2) if and when (i) it becomes probable that the holder of guarantee will call upon the Company under the guarantee, and (ii) the amount of that claim on the Company is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in trade and other payables in respect of that guarantee i.e. the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization.

2. *Other provisions and contingent liabilities*

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. When the time value of the money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(q) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognized in profit or loss as follows:

1. *Sale of properties*

Revenue from sale of completed properties is recognized upon the later of the signing of sale and purchase agreements or the issue of occupation permit by the relevant government authorities, which is taken to be the point in time when the risks and rewards of ownership of the property have passed to the buyer.

2. *Rental income*

Rental income under operating leases is recognized on a straight line basis over the terms of the respective leases, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payment receivable. Contingent rentals are recognized as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

3. Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method.

4. Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(r) Taxation

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized, are recognized. The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profits, and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the Group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

When investment properties and investment properties under development are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(f)(1), the amount of deferred tax recognized is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the end of the reporting period unless the property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognized is measured based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Taxation (Continued)

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognized.

(s) Translation of foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the entity (“functional currency”). The financial statements of the Group are presented in Hong Kong dollars.

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rate ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair values are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

The results of foreign operations are translated in Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognized.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Related parties

1. A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
2. An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same Group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in note 1(t)(1).
 - (vii) A person identified in note 1(t)(1)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the Group's internal financial reporting to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations. For disclosure purpose, a reportable segment comprises either one or more operating segments which can be aggregated together because they share similar economic characteristics and nature of the regulatory environment, or single operating segments which are disclosable separately because they cannot be aggregated or they exceed quantitative thresholds.

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(v) Employee benefits

1. *Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes*

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, the cost of non-monetary benefits and obligation for contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes, including those payables in mainland China and Hong Kong under relevant legislation, are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group.

2. *Share-based payments*

The fair value of share options granted to employees is measured at grant date, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted, and is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period taking into account the probability that the options will vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (employee share-based compensation reserve).

During the vesting period, the number of share options that is expected to vest is reviewed. Any resulting adjustment to the cumulative fair value recognized in prior years is charged/credited to profit or loss for the year of the review, unless the original employee expenses qualify for recognition as an asset, with a corresponding adjustment to the employee share-based compensation reserve. On vesting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest (with a corresponding adjustment to the employee share-based compensation reserve).

At the time when the share options are exercised, the related employee share-based compensation reserve is transferred to share capital, together with the exercise price. If the options expire or lapse after the vesting period, the related employee share-based compensation reserve is transferred directly to retained profits.

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs and one new Interpretation that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group. Of these, the following developments are relevant to the Group's financial statements:

- Amendments to HKAS 32, Financial instruments: Presentation – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
- Amendments to HKAS 36, Recoverable amounts disclosure for non-financial assets

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Amendments to HKAS 32, Financial instruments: Presentation – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The amendments to HKAS 32 clarify the offsetting criteria in HKAS 32. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

(b) Amendments to HKAS 36, Recoverable amounts disclosure for non-financial assets

The amendments to HKAS 36 modify the disclosure requirements for impaired non-financial assets. Among them, the amendments expand the disclosures required for an impaired asset or cash generating units whose recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

3 TURNOVER AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group manages its businesses according to the nature of services and products provided. Management has determined three reportable operating segments for the measurement of performance and the allocation of resources. The segments are property leasing in Hong Kong and mainland China and property sales in Hong Kong.

Property leasing segment includes property leasing operation. The Group's investment properties portfolio, which mainly consists of retail, office, residential, serviced apartments and carparks are primarily located in Hong Kong and mainland China. Property sales segment includes development and sale of the Group's trading properties in Hong Kong.

Management evaluates performance primarily based on profit before taxation.

Segment assets principally comprise all non-current assets and current assets directly attributable to each segment with the exception of interest in joint ventures, other assets, deferred tax assets and cash and deposits with banks. The investment properties of the Group are included in segment assets at their fair values whilst the change in fair value of investment properties is not included in segment profits.

3 TURNOVER AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(a) Turnover and results by segments

in HK\$ Million	Turnover		Profit before taxation	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Segment				
Property leasing				
– Mainland China	4,354	3,984	3,090	2,995
– Hong Kong	3,438	3,232	2,897	2,736
	7,792	7,216	5,987	5,731
Property sales				
– Hong Kong	9,814	2,518	7,419	1,521
Segment total	17,606	9,734	13,406	7,252
Other net income			73	63
Administrative expenses (Note)			(705)	(698)
Operating profit before change in fair value of investment properties			12,774	6,617
Increase in fair value of investment properties			1,712	2,651
– property leasing in Hong Kong			1,623	1,660
– property leasing in mainland China			89	991
Interest income			1,090	978
Finance costs			(827)	(549)
Net interest income			263	429
Share of profits of joint ventures			355	431
Profit before taxation			15,104	10,128

Note:

Administrative expenses included share-based payments of \$157 million (2013: \$164 million) representing the amortization of the fair value of options granted to employees over the vesting period and do not involve any cash outflow for the Group.

3 TURNOVER AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Total assets by segments

in HK\$ Million	Total assets	
	2014	2013
Segment		
Property leasing		
– Mainland China	96,318	90,417
– Hong Kong	58,917	57,042
	155,235	147,459
Property sales		
– Hong Kong	5,054	7,510
Segment total	160,289	154,969
Interest in joint ventures	3,300	2,991
Other assets	1,438	1,282
Deferred tax assets	23	19
Cash and deposits with banks	40,323	39,704
Total assets	205,373	198,965

4 OTHER NET INCOME

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Gain on disposal of investment properties	3	9
Dividend income from listed investments	4	4
Dividend income from unlisted investments	–	11
Net exchange gain	64	38
Others	2	1
	73	63

5 NET INTEREST INCOME

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	1,090	967
Unlisted held-to-maturity investments	–	11
	1,090	978
Interest expenses on		
Bank loans and other borrowings repayable within 5 years	812	750
Bank loans and other borrowings repayable over 5 years	652	430
	1,464	1,180
Other borrowing costs	129	85
Total borrowing costs	1,593	1,265
Less: Borrowing costs capitalized (Note)	(766)	(716)
Finance costs	827	549
Net interest income	263	429

Note:

The borrowing costs have been capitalized at an average rate of 3.4% (2013: 3.0%) per annum for properties under development.

6 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging:		
Cost of properties sold	1,802	794
Staff costs, including employee share-based payments of \$157 million (2013: \$164 million)	1,211	1,002
Depreciation	52	40
Auditors' remuneration		
– audit services	11	11
– tax and other services	6	5
and after crediting:		
Gross rental income from investment properties less direct outgoings of \$1,805 million (2013: \$1,485 million), including contingent rentals of \$291 million (2013: \$301 million)	5,987	5,731

7 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Committee makes recommendation to the Board on the Non-Executive Director's and Independent Non-Executive Directors' remuneration packages and determines the remuneration package of individual Executive Directors. The emoluments of directors are determined by the scope of responsibility and accountability, and performance of individual Executive Directors, taking into consideration of the Company's performance and profitability, market practice and prevailing business conditions, etc.

(a) Directors' emoluments

Details of directors' emoluments are summarized below:

in HK\$ Million						
Name	Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Group's contributions to retirement scheme	2014	2013
Executive Directors						
Ronnie C. Chan	1.8	24.2	10.0	2.4	38.4	35.7
Philip N.L. Chen	1.3	22.7	10.0	1.1	35.1	32.5
H.C. Ho	1.3	4.6	4.5	0.3	10.7	9.8
Non-Executive Director						
Gerald L. Chan	0.7	–	–	–	0.7	0.7
Independent Non-Executive Directors						
S.S. Yin	1.3	–	–	–	1.3	1.3
Laura L.Y. Chen	1.8	–	–	–	1.8	1.8
H.K. Cheng	1.9	–	–	–	1.9	1.9
Simon S.O. Ip	0.9	–	–	–	0.9	0.9
L.C. Tsui (Appointed on November 10, 2014)	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–
Martin C.K. Liao (Appointed on November 25, 2014)	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–
2014	11.2	51.5	24.5	3.8	91.0	84.6
2013	11.0	50.1	19.7	3.8	84.6	

7 EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Individuals with highest emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, three (2013: three) are existing directors of the Company and the emoluments in respect of the remaining two (2013: two) individuals are as follows:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	8.0	9.1
Discretionary bonuses	2.7	2.0
Group's contributions to retirement scheme	0.3	0.8
	11.0	11.9

The emoluments of the above two (2013: two) individuals are within the following bands:

	Number of individuals	
	2014	2013
\$4,000,001 – \$4,500,000	1	1
\$6,500,001 – \$7,000,000	1	–
\$7,500,001 – \$8,000,000	–	1
	2	2

- (c) In addition to the above emoluments, certain directors of the Company were granted share options under the share option schemes of the Company and of Hang Lung Properties Limited (“HLP”). Details of which are disclosed in note 28(b).
- (d) During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no amounts paid to directors and senior executives above for compensation of loss of office and inducement for joining the Group.

8 TAXATION IN THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(a) Taxation in the consolidated income statement represents:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Current tax		
Hong Kong Profits Tax	1,517	582
Over-provision in prior years	(33)	(13)
	1,484	569
China Income Tax	762	601
	2,246	1,170
Deferred tax		
Change in fair value of investment properties	23	248
Other origination and reversal of temporary differences	99	149
Total (Note 21(b))	122	397
Total income tax expense	2,368	1,567

Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% (2013: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year. China Income Tax mainly represents China Corporate Income Tax calculated at 25% (2013: 25%) and China withholding income tax at the applicable rates. A withholding tax of 5% is levied on the Hong Kong companies in respect of dividend distributions arising from profits of foreign investment enterprises in mainland China earned after January 1, 2008.

(b) Share of joint ventures' taxation for the year ended December 31, 2014 of \$32 million (2013: credit of \$17 million) is included in the share of profits of joint ventures.

(c) Reconciliation between actual tax expense and profit before taxation at applicable tax rates:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Profit before taxation	15,104	10,128
Tax on profit before taxation at applicable rates	2,769	1,994
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(464)	(490)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	133	114
Tax effect of tax losses utilized and other deductible temporary differences	(189)	(127)
Tax effect of unrecognized tax losses	119	74
Others	33	15
Over-provision in prior years	(33)	(13)
Actual tax expense	2,368	1,567

(d) There is no tax effect relating to the components of the other comprehensive income for the year.

9 NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Net profit attributable to shareholders includes a profit of \$1,508 million (2013: \$1,513 million) which has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company.

10 DIVIDENDS

(a) Dividends attributable to the year

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Interim dividend declared and paid of 19 cents (2013: 19 cents) per share	257	256
Final dividend of 62 cents (2013: 61 cents) per share proposed after the end of the reporting period	840	823
	1,097	1,079

The dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period has not been recognized as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

- (b) The final dividend of \$827 million (calculated based on 61 cents per share and the total number of issued shares as at dividend pay-out date) for the year ended December 31, 2013 was approved and paid in the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013: \$810 million).

11 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following data:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Earnings for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (net profit attributable to shareholders)	6,825	4,557
	Number of shares	
in Million	2014	2013
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,353	1,350
Effect of dilutive potential shares – share options	5	7
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,358	1,357

(b) The underlying net profit attributable to shareholders which excluded changes in fair value of investment properties net of related deferred tax and non-controlling interests, is calculated as follows:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Net profit attributable to shareholders	6,825	4,557
Effect of changes in fair value of investment properties	(1,712)	(2,651)
Effect of corresponding deferred tax	23	248
Effect of change in fair value of investment properties of joint ventures	(205)	(243)
	(1,894)	(2,646)
Non-controlling interests	799	1,160
	(1,095)	(1,486)
Underlying net profit attributable to shareholders	5,730	3,071

The earnings per share based on underlying net profit attributable to shareholders are:

	2014	2013
Basic	\$4.23	\$2.27
Diluted	\$4.22	\$2.26

12 FIXED ASSETS – GROUP

in HK\$ Million	Investment properties	Investment properties under development	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:				
At January 1, 2013	106,102	24,482	565	131,149
Exchange adjustment	1,602	767	6	2,375
Additions	752	9,951	77	10,780
Disposals	(11)	–	(4)	(15)
Increase in fair value	2,651	–	–	2,651
Transfer	4,722	(4,722)	–	–
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	115,818	30,478	644	146,940
Exchange adjustment	(199)	(102)	–	(301)
Additions	397	5,866	64	6,327
Disposals	(2)	–	(4)	(6)
Increase in fair value	1,712	–	–	1,712
Transfer	10,631	(10,631)	–	–
At December 31, 2014	128,357	25,611	704	154,672
Accumulated depreciation:				
At January 1, 2013	–	–	310	310
Exchange adjustment	–	–	2	2
Charge for the year	–	–	40	40
Written back on disposals	–	–	(3)	(3)
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	–	–	349	349
Charge for the year	–	–	52	52
Written back on disposals	–	–	(3)	(3)
At December 31, 2014	–	–	398	398
Net book value:				
At December 31, 2014	128,357	25,611	306	154,274
At December 31, 2013	115,818	30,478	295	146,591
Cost or valuation of the fixed assets is made up as follows:				
December 31, 2014				
Valuation	128,357	25,611	–	153,968
Cost	–	–	704	704
	128,357	25,611	704	154,672
December 31, 2013				
Valuation	115,818	30,478	–	146,296
Cost	–	–	644	644
	115,818	30,478	644	146,940

12 FIXED ASSETS – GROUP (Continued)

(a) Fair value measurement of properties

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's investment properties and investment properties under development measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13 "Fair value measurement". The level into which a fair value measurement is classified and determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique is as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

in HK\$ Million	Fair value measurement at December 31, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment properties	–	128,357	–
Investment properties under development	–	–	25,611

in HK\$ Million	Fair value measurement at December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment properties	–	115,818	–
Investment properties under development	–	–	30,478

The Group's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the time in which they occur. During the year, except for the transfer from investment properties under development to investment properties of \$10,631 million upon opening of Tianjin Riverside 66 mall and Wuxi Center 66 office tower in mainland China (2013: transfer from investment properties under development to investment properties of \$4,722 million upon opening of Wuxi Center 66 mall), there were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy.

The investment properties and investment properties under development of the Group were revalued as at December 31, 2014 by Mr. Charles C.K. Chan, Registered Professional Surveyor (General Practice), of Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited, on a market value basis. Management has discussion with the surveyors on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at each interim and annual reporting date.

12 FIXED ASSETS – GROUP (Continued)**(a) Fair value measurement of properties** (Continued)*(ii) Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements*

The fair value of investment properties is determined by using income capitalization approach with reference to current market rents and capitalization rates using market data.

(iii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

The fair value of investment properties under development in mainland China is determined by using direct comparison approach, with reference to comparable market transactions as available in the market to derive the fair value of the property assuming it was completed and, where appropriate, after deducing the following items:

- Estimated development cost to be expended to complete the properties that would be incurred by a market participant; and
- Estimated profit margin that a market participant would require to hold and develop the property to completion.

The higher the estimated development cost or profit margin, the lower the fair value of investment properties under construction.

The main Level 3 unobservable inputs used by the Group are as follows:

The total estimated development costs of the Group's investment properties under development ranged from \$3.9 billion to \$22.0 billion (2013: \$3.9 billion to \$21.4 billion). The estimates are largely consistent with the budgets developed internally by the Group based on management experience and knowledge of market conditions.

The movements during the year in the balances of these Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Investment properties under development – Mainland China	
	2014	2013
At January 1	30,478	24,482
Exchange adjustment	(102)	767
Additions	5,866	9,951
Increase in fair value	–	–
Transfer to Level 2	(10,631)	(4,722)
At December 31	25,611	30,478
Total gains for the year included in profit or loss	–	–

Fair value adjustments of investment properties and investment properties under development is recognized in “Increase in fair value of investment properties” in the consolidated income statement.

12 FIXED ASSETS – GROUP (Continued)

(b) An analysis of net book value of properties is as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Investment properties		Investment properties under development	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Long term leases in Hong Kong	37,033	35,618	–	–
Long term leases outside Hong Kong	1,316	1,330	849	835
Medium term leases in Hong Kong	21,470	21,070	–	–
Medium term leases outside Hong Kong	68,538	57,800	24,762	29,643
	128,357	115,818	25,611	30,478

- (c) The net book value of other fixed assets of the Group included long term leases of \$9 million (2013: \$9 million) in respect of land and building held in Hong Kong, medium term leases of \$7 million (2013: \$8 million) and long term leases of \$46 million (2013: \$48 million) in respect of land and buildings held outside Hong Kong respectively.

Property leasing revenue includes gross rental income from investment properties of \$7,792 million (2013: \$7,216 million).

- (d) The Group leases out its properties under operating leases. Leases typically run for an initial period of two to five years, with some having the option to renew, at which time all terms are renegotiated. Long term leases contain rent review or adjustment clauses and the Group has a regular proportion of its leases up for renewal each year. Certain leases include contingent rentals calculated with reference to the revenue of tenants.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's total future minimum lease income under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of investment properties were as follows:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Within 1 year	6,506	6,006
After 1 year but within 5 years	9,113	8,174
After 5 years	1,811	1,992
	17,430	16,172

13 INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

in HK\$ Million	Company	
	2014	2013
Unlisted shares, at cost	181	181
Amounts due from subsidiaries	15,724	15,369
	15,905	15,550

Details of principal subsidiaries are set out in note 34.

The following table lists out the information relating to HLP in which the Group has material non-controlling interest (“NCI”). The summarized financial information presented below represents the amounts before any inter-company elimination.

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
NCI percentage at the end of the reporting period	46.8%	47.5%
Non-current assets	147,271	139,399
Current assets	45,908	42,881
Current liabilities	(15,144)	(8,267)
Non-current liabilities	(39,032)	(42,846)
Net assets	139,003	131,167
Carrying amount of NCI	65,053	62,304
Turnover	17,030	9,138
Profit for the year	12,153	7,757
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,359	10,433
Profit allocated to NCI	5,688	3,685
Dividend paid to NCI	1,578	1,623
Net cash flow:		
generated from operating activities	15,362	5,156
used in investing activities	(3,946)	(896)
(used in)/generated from financing activities	(4,702)	559

- (a) Amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free with no fixed terms of repayment and classified as non-current assets as they are not expected to be recoverable within the next twelve months.
- (b) Amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free with no fixed terms of repayment and classified as non-current liabilities as they are not expected to be repaid within the next twelve months.

14 INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES

in HK\$ Million	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Unlisted shares, at cost	–	–	5	5
Share of net assets	2,477	2,152	–	–
	2,477	2,152	5	5
Amounts due from joint ventures	830	846	2	2
Amounts due to joint ventures	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
	3,300	2,991	–	–

Amounts due from joint ventures are unsecured, interest-free with no fixed terms of repayment and classified as non-current assets as it is not expected to be recoverable within the next twelve months.

Amounts due to joint ventures are unsecured and interest-free with no fixed terms of repayment.

Details of principal joint ventures are set out in note 35. The aggregate financial information related to the Group's share of joint ventures that are not individually material are as follows:

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Non-current assets	3,284	3,024
Current assets	278	267
Non-current liabilities	(964)	(1,067)
Current liabilities	(121)	(72)
Net assets	2,477	2,152
in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Turnover	280	275
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	355	431

15 OTHER ASSETS

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Listed investments at market value		
– Hong Kong	85	70
– Outside Hong Kong	10	10
	95	80
Advances to unlisted investee companies less provision	161	20
Intangible assets (Note (a))	1,182	1,182
	1,438	1,282

Note:

- (a) Intangible assets represent goodwill arising from the Group's additions in equity interests in its subsidiary, HLP, for transactions before July 1, 2009. At the end of the reporting period, an impairment test was performed by comparing the goodwill with its recoverable amount and no impairment was recorded.

16 CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Time deposits	37,705	36,890
Cash at banks	2,618	2,814
Cash and deposits with banks in the consolidated statement of financial position	40,323	39,704
Less: Bank deposits with maturity greater than three months	(104)	(595)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement	40,219	39,109

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's cash and deposits with banks were interest-bearing at an average rate of 2.6% (2013: 2.5%) per annum with currencies denominated in:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Hong Kong Dollars equivalent of:		
Renminbi	35,592	37,100
Hong Kong Dollars	4,721	2,287
United States Dollars	10	317
	40,323	39,704

The Group holds Renminbi bank deposits to meet its ongoing payment obligations in relation to its development projects in mainland China.

16 CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS (Continued)

After deducting bank loans and other borrowings from cash and deposits, the net cash position (2013: net debt position) of the Group at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Cash and deposits	40,323	39,704
Less: Bank loans and other borrowings (Note 19)	(40,095)	(45,024)
Net Cash/(Net Debt)	228	(5,320)

17 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

(a) Included in trade and other receivables are trade receivables (based on the due date) with the following terms:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Current and within 1 month	1,008	1,834
1 – 3 months	8	14
Over 3 months	8	9
	1,024	1,857

The balance of bad and doubtful debts is insignificant. The details on the Group's credit policy are set out in note 30(c).

(b) Included in other receivables of the Group is deposit of land acquisition in mainland China of \$317 million (2013: \$318 million).

18 PROPERTIES FOR SALE

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Properties under development for sale located in Hong Kong – long term leases	–	1,662
Completed properties for sale located in Hong Kong – long term leases	1,810	–
	1,810	1,662
Completed properties for sale – medium term leases		
– Hong Kong	2,254	4,051
– Outside Hong Kong	4	4
	2,258	4,055
	4,068	5,717

19 BANK LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

At the end of the reporting period, bank loans and other borrowings were unsecured and repayable as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Bank loans (Note (a))		
Within 1 year or on demand	7,937	1,657
After 1 year but within 2 years	6,199	16,663
After 2 years but within 5 years	9,249	15,186
Over 5 years	4,296	4,519
	27,681	38,025
Other borrowings (Note (b))		
After 2 years but within 5 years	375	375
Over 5 years	12,368	6,915
	12,743	7,290
	40,424	45,315
Less: unamortized front end fees	(329)	(291)
Total bank loans and other borrowings	40,095	45,024
Amount due within 1 year included under current liabilities	(7,937)	(1,657)
	32,158	43,367

Notes:

(a) All bank loans are interest-bearing at rates ranging from 0.8% to 7.1% (2013: 0.8% to 7.9%) per annum during the year.

Certain of the Group's borrowings are attached with financial covenants which require that at any time, the Group's consolidated tangible net worth is not less than and the ratio of borrowings to consolidated tangible net worth is not more than certain required levels. During the year, all these covenants have been complied with by the Group.

At December 31, 2014, the Group had \$25,389 million (2013: \$8,781 million) committed undrawn banking facilities.

(b) A wholly-owned subsidiary of HLP has a US\$3 billion (2013: US\$3 billion) Medium Term Note Program (the "Program"). At the end of the reporting period, the bonds have been issued with coupon rates ranged from 2.95% to 4.75% (2013: 2.95% to 4.75%) per annum under the Program.

20 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Creditors and accrued expenses (Note (a))	6,196	4,347
Deposits received (Note (b))	2,053	1,903
	8,249	6,250

Notes:

- (a) Creditors and accrued expenses include retention money payable of \$565 million (2013: \$508 million) which is not expected to be settled within one year.
- (b) Deposits received of \$1,180 million (2013: \$1,155 million) are not expected to be settled within one year.

Included in trade and other payables are trade creditors with the following aging analysis:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Due within 1 month	4,350	2,693
Due after 3 months	565	548
	4,915	3,241

21 TAXATION IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current taxation

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax	1,161	366
Provision for China Income Tax	412	251
Hong Kong Profits Tax payable relating to prior years	33	29
	1,606	646

(b) Deferred taxation

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Deferred tax liabilities	10,727	10,637
Deferred tax assets	(23)	(19)
Net deferred tax liabilities	10,704	10,618

21 TAXATION IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)**(b) Deferred taxation** (Continued)

The components of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Depreciation allowances in excess of related depreciation	Revaluation of properties	Future benefit of tax losses	Others	Total
Deferred tax arising from:					
At January 1, 2013	1,433	8,407	(9)	94	9,925
Charged/(Credited) to exchange reserve	34	263	–	(1)	296
Charged to profit or loss (Note 8(a))	98	248	6	45	397
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	1,565	8,918	(3)	138	10,618
(Credited)/Charged to exchange reserve	(8)	(30)	–	2	(36)
Charged to profit or loss (Note 8(a))	115	23	1	(17)	122
At December 31, 2014	1,672	8,911	(2)	123	10,704

Included in “Others” is mainly deferred tax liabilities recognized in respect of undistributed profits of foreign investment enterprises in mainland China.

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognized

The Group has not recognized deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses of \$4,229 million (2013: \$3,825 million) sustained in the operations of certain subsidiaries as the availability of future taxable profits against which the assets can be utilized is not probable at December 31, 2014. The tax losses arising from Hong Kong operations do not expire under current tax legislation. The tax losses arising from the operations in mainland China expire five years after the relevant accounting year end date.

22 SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2013, 2,000 million ordinary shares, with par value of HK\$1 each, were authorized for issue. Under the new Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) (the “New Companies Ordinance”), which commenced operation on March 3, 2014, the concepts of “authorized share capital” and “par value” no longer exist. As part of the transition to the no-par value regime, the amounts standing to the credit of the share premium account and the capital redemption reserve on March 3, 2014 have become part of the Company’s share capital, under the transitional provisions set out in section 37 of Schedule 11 to the new Companies Ordinance. These changes do not have an impact on the number of shares in issue or the relative entitlement of any of the members.

Movements of the Company’s ordinary shares are set out below:

	2014		2013	
	Number of shares (Million)	Amount of share capital (\$Million)	Number of shares (Million)	Amount of share capital (\$Million)
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:				
At January 1	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Shares issued under share option scheme	5	60	–	–
Transition to no-par value regime on March 3, 2014	–	2,483	–	–
At December 31	1,355	3,893	1,350	1,350

23 RESERVES

(a) The Group

in HK\$ Million	Other reserves							Total	Retained profits	Total reserves
	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Exchange reserve	Employee share-based compensation reserve	General reserve	Other capital reserve			
At January 1, 2013	2,454	26	9	3,601	286	275	1,635	8,286	55,588	63,874
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,557	4,557
Increase in fair value of listed investments	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	–	13
Exchange difference arising from translation of overseas subsidiaries	–	–	–	1,719	–	–	–	1,719	–	1,719
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	13	1,719	–	–	–	1,732	4,557	6,289
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(810)	(810)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(256)	(256)
Issue of shares	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Employee share-based payments	1	–	–	–	66	–	–	67	22	89
Change in non-controlling interests arising from increase of the Group's shareholding in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	34	–	34
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	2,457	26	22	5,320	352	275	1,669	10,121	59,101	69,222
Transition to no-par value regime on March 3, 2014	(2,457)	(26)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,483)	–	(2,483)
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,825	6,825
Increase in fair value of listed investments	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	16	–	16
Exchange difference arising from translation of overseas subsidiaries	–	–	–	(579)	–	–	–	(579)	–	(579)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	16	(579)	–	–	–	(563)	6,825	6,262
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(827)	(827)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(257)	(257)
Issue of shares	–	–	–	–	(12)	–	–	(12)	–	(12)
Employee share-based payments	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	47	33	80
Change in non-controlling interests arising from increase of the Group's shareholding in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	148	–	148
At December 31, 2014	–	–	38	4,741	387	275	1,817	7,258	64,875	72,133

23 RESERVES (Continued)

(b) The Company

in HK\$ Million	Other reserves				Total	Retained profits	Total reserves
	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Employee share-based compensation reserve	General reserve			
At January 1, 2013	2,454	26	48	862	3,390	9,881	13,271
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	1,513	1,513
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	–	–	–	(810)	(810)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	–	–	–	(256)	(256)
Issue of shares	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Employee share-based payments	1	–	(1)	–	–	–	–
At December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014	2,457	26	47	862	3,392	10,328	13,720
Transition to no-par value regime on March 3, 2014	(2,457)	(26)	–	–	(2,483)	–	(2,483)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	1,508	1,508
Final dividends in respect of previous financial year	–	–	–	–	–	(827)	(827)
Interim dividends in respect of current financial year	–	–	–	–	–	(257)	(257)
Issue of shares	–	–	(12)	–	(12)	–	(12)
At December 31, 2014	–	–	35	862	897	10,752	11,649

The retained profits for the Group at December 31, 2014 included \$344 million (2013: \$264 million) in respect of statutory reserves of the subsidiaries in mainland China.

23 RESERVES (Continued)

(b) The Company (Continued)

Prior to March 3, 2014, the application of the share premium account and the capital redemption reserve was governed by sections 48B and 49H respectively of the predecessor Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the laws of Hong Kong). In accordance with the transitional provisions set out in section 37 of Schedule 11 to the New Companies Ordinance, on March 3, 2014 any amount standing to the credit of the share premium account and the capital redemption reserve has become part of the Company's share capital. The use of share capital as from March 3, 2014 is governed by the New Companies Ordinance. The exchange reserve comprises the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of overseas subsidiaries. The employee share-based compensation reserve comprises the fair value of share options granted which are yet to be exercised, as explained in note 1(v). The general reserve was derived from retained profits and is distributable. The other capital reserve represents any difference between the cost of the additional investment and the carrying amount of the net assets acquired at the date of exchange when acquiring an additional non-controlling interest in a existing subsidiary.

The aggregate amount of the Company's reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company at December 31, 2014 was \$11,614 million (2013: \$11,190 million).

Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholders' returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in the light of changes in the Group's business portfolio and economic conditions.

The Group monitors its capital structure by reviewing its leveraging ratio (net debt to equity and debt to equity) and cash flow requirements, taking into account its future financial obligations and commitments. Net debt represents bank loans and other borrowings less cash and deposits with banks. Equity comprises shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests.

The Group has a net cash position as at December 31, 2014 (Note 16). Net debt to equity ratio and debt to equity ratio as at December 31, 2014 were 0% (2013: 3.9%) and 27.7% (2013: 33.0%), respectively. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

24 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests represent the equity interests and the share of profit or loss attributable to other shareholders in respect of the subsidiaries not wholly-owned by the Group as at December 31. Details of movement of non-controlling interests are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

25 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

in HK\$ Million	2014	2013
Profit before taxation	15,104	10,128
Adjustments for:		
Gain on disposal of investment properties	(3)	(9)
Bank interest income	(1,090)	(967)
Interest income from unlisted held-to-maturity investments	–	(11)
Dividend income from listed investments	(4)	–
Dividend income from unlisted investments	–	(11)
Finance costs	827	549
Depreciation	52	40
Loss on disposal of other fixed assets	1	1
Increase in fair value of investment properties	(1,712)	(2,651)
Share of profits of joint ventures	(355)	(431)
Employee share-based payments	157	164
Decrease in properties for sale	1,689	408
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	724	(1,801)
Increase in creditors and accrued expenses	1,197	559
Increase in deposits received	153	179
Cash generated from operations	16,740	6,147

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, contingent liabilities were as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Company	
	2014	2013
Guarantees given to banks to secure credit facilities drawn by subsidiaries	5,030	10,080

The Company has not recognized any deferred income for the guarantees given in respect of borrowings and other bank facilities for subsidiaries as their fair value cannot be reliably measured and their transaction price was \$Nil (2013: \$Nil).

27 COMMITMENTS

At the end of the reporting period, capital commitments not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

in HK\$ Million	Group	
	2014	2013
Contracted for	3,448	5,252
Authorized but not contracted for	43,220	44,031
	46,668	49,283

The above commitments include mainly the land costs and construction related costs to be incurred in respect of the Group's development of its investment properties in various cities in mainland China.

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Retirement benefits

The Group operates a defined contribution provident fund scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group by an independent corporate trustee and managed by professional fund managers.

Contributions are made by both the employer and the employees at a certain percentage of employees' basic salaries, the percentage varying with their length of service. When an employee leaves the scheme prior to his or her interest in the Group's contributions being fully vested, forfeited contributions are credited to reserves of the fund. Depending on the level of reserves, the Group may direct the trustee to credit dividends to members' accounts out of the reserves of the fund. The Group's contributions may be reduced by the forfeited contributions, but there was no such reduction of the Group's contributions during the year. Total contributions made by the Group for the year amounted to \$23 million (2013: \$21 million) and forfeited sums credited to reserves amounted to \$2 million (2013: \$9 million).

A master trust Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") is operated by an independent service provider. Mandatory contributions are made by both the employer and the employees at 5% of the employees' monthly relevant income, up to a limit of \$30,000. The Group's contributions will be fully and immediately vested in the employees' accounts as their accrued benefits in the scheme. Total MPF contributions made by the Group for the year amounted to \$5 million (2013: \$4 million).

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

(a) Retirement benefits (Continued)

As the Group's provident fund scheme is an MPF Exempted Occupational Retirement Scheme (the "ORSO Scheme"), eligibility for membership of the ORSO and MPF schemes is identical. New employees are offered a one-off option to join either the ORSO or the MPF scheme.

Staff in the Company's subsidiaries operating in mainland China are members of a retirement benefits scheme (the "Mainland RB Scheme") operated by the local municipal government in mainland China. The only obligation of the subsidiaries in mainland China is to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll to Mainland RB Scheme to fund the retirement benefits. The local municipal government in mainland China undertakes to assume the retirement benefits obligations of all existing and future retired employees of subsidiaries in mainland China. Total contributions made by subsidiaries in mainland China for the year amounted to \$44 million (2013: \$35 million).

(b) Equity compensation benefits

The Company

The share option scheme adopted by the Company on November 24, 2000 has expired. No further options shall be offered thereunder, but in all other respects the provisions of the scheme shall remain in full force and effect and all options granted prior to such expiration and not exercised at the expiry date shall remain valid.

Under the scheme, the board of directors (the "Board") of the Company is authorized to grant options to selected participants, including employees and directors of any company in the Group, to subscribe for shares of the Company as incentives or rewards for their contributions to the Group. The exercise price of the options is determined by the Board at the time of grant, and shall be the highest of the nominal value of the shares, the closing price of the shares at the date of grant and the average closing price of the shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant. The period open for acceptance of the option and amount payable thereon, the vesting period, the exercisable period and the number of shares subject to each option are determined by the Board at the time of grant.

Hang Lung Properties Limited

The share option scheme adopted by the Company's subsidiary, HLP, on November 22, 2002 (the "2002 Share Option Scheme") was terminated upon the adoption of a new share option scheme on April 18, 2012 (the "2012 Share Option Scheme", together with the 2002 Share Option Scheme are referred to as the "Schemes"). No further options shall be offered under the 2002 Share Option Scheme, but in all other respects the provisions of the 2002 Share Option Scheme shall remain in full force and effect and all options granted prior to such termination and not exercised at the date of termination shall remain valid. The 2012 Share Option Scheme remains in force for a period of 10 years commencing on its adoption date and expiring on the tenth anniversary thereof.

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)**(b) Equity compensation benefits** (Continued)*Hang Lung Properties Limited (Continued)*

The purposes of the Schemes are to enable HLP to grant options to selected participants as incentives or rewards for their contributions to HLP group, to attract skilled and experienced personnel, to incentivize them to remain with HLP group and to motivate them to strive for the future development and expansion of HLP group by providing them with the opportunity to acquire equity interests in HLP.

Under the Schemes, the Board of HLP is authorized to grant options to selected participants, including employees and directors of any company in HLP group, subject to the terms and conditions such as performance targets as the Board of HLP may specify on a case-by-case basis or generally. The exercise price of the options is determined by the Board of HLP at the time of grant, and shall be the highest of the nominal value of HLP shares, the closing price of HLP shares at the date of grant and the average closing price of HLP shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant. The period open for acceptance of the option and amount payable thereon, the vesting period, the exercisable period and the number of HLP shares subject to each option are determined by the Board of HLP at the time of grant.

As at the date of this report, the total number of HLP shares available for issue under the 2012 Share Option Scheme is 269,794,253 shares, representing 6.02% of the total number of issued shares of HLP. The total number of HLP shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of options (including both exercised and outstanding) granted to each participant in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of HLP shares in issue.

- The movements of share options of the Company during the year are as follows:

Date granted	Number of share options			Outstanding on December 31, 2014	Period during which options are exercisable	Exercise price (HK\$)
	Outstanding on January 1, 2014	Exercised	Forfeited/ Lapsed			
May 20, 2004	5,090,000	(5,090,000)	–	–	May 20, 2005 to May 19, 2014	9.45
November 20, 2006	6,700,000	–	–	6,700,000	November 20, 2007 to November 19, 2016	20.52
Total	11,790,000	(5,090,000)	–	6,700,000		

All the above options may vest after one to five years of the grant date and are exercisable up to the tenth anniversary of the date of grant, after which they will lapse. No options were cancelled during the year.

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

(b) Equity compensation benefits (Continued)

Hang Lung Properties Limited (Continued)

- (i) Movements in the number of share options of the Company outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options
Outstanding at January 1	15.74	11,790,000	15.62	12,025,000
Exercised	9.45	(5,090,000)	9.45	(235,000)
Cancelled	–	–	–	–
Outstanding at December 31	20.52	6,700,000	15.74	11,790,000
Exercisable at December 31	20.52	6,700,000	15.74	11,790,000

The closing price of the shares immediately before the date of exercise by the director during the period was \$40.95. No share options were exercised by the employee during the period.

The share price at the date of exercise for share options during the period was \$42.10.

- (ii) The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the reporting period was 1.9 years (2013: 1.8 years).

2. The movements of share options of HLP during the year are as follows:

(i) 2002 Share Option Scheme

Date granted	Number of share options			Outstanding on December 31, 2014	Period during which options are exercisable	Exercise price (HK\$)
	Outstanding on January 1, 2014	Exercised	Forfeited/ Lapsed			
May 20, 2004	5,290,000	(5,290,000)	–	–	May 20, 2005 to May 19, 2014	9.20
November 14, 2006 to March 19, 2007	4,545,000	(420,000)	–	4,125,000	November 14, 2007 to March 18, 2017	16.75–22.55
August 21, 2007 to December 31, 2008	41,624,000	(704,000)	(652,000)	40,268,000	August 21, 2008 to December 30, 2018	17.36–27.90
February 8, 2010 to June 1, 2010	13,780,000	–	(400,000)	13,380,000	February 8, 2012 to May 31, 2020	26.46–27.27
July 29, 2010 to June 13, 2011	35,852,000	–	(2,012,000)	33,840,000	July 29, 2012 to June 12, 2021	30.79–36.90
Total	101,091,000	(6,414,000)	(3,064,000)	91,613,000		

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)**(b) Equity compensation benefits** (Continued)*Hang Lung Properties Limited (Continued)**(i) 2002 Share Option Scheme (Continued)*

All the above options may vest after one/two to five years of the grant date and are exercisable up to the tenth anniversary of the date of grant, after which they will lapse. No options were granted or cancelled during the year.

Movements in the number of share options of HLP outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options
Outstanding at January 1	24.91	101,091,000	24.89	108,016,625
Exercised	11.09	(6,414,000)	19.38	(2,329,625)
Cancelled	–	–	–	–
Forfeited/Lapsed	28.27	(3,064,000)	27.20	(4,596,000)
Outstanding at December 31	25.77	91,613,000	24.91	101,091,000
Exercisable at December 31	23.98	66,443,000	21.41	61,758,200

The closing price of the shares of HLP immediately before the date of exercise by the director during the year was \$22.30. The weighted average closing price of the shares of HLP immediately before the dates of exercise by the employees during the year was \$23.29.

The weighted average share price of HLP at the dates of exercise for share options during the year was \$23.33.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of HLP options outstanding at the end of the reporting period was 4.6 years (2013: 5.3 years).

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

(b) Equity compensation benefits (Continued)

Hang Lung Properties Limited (Continued)

(ii) 2012 Share Option Scheme

Date granted	Number of share options				Outstanding on December 31, 2014	Period during which options are exercisable	Exercise price (HK\$)
	Outstanding on January 1, 2014	Granted	Exercised	Forfeited/ Lapsed			
June 4, 2013	38,620,000	–	–	(5,070,000)	33,550,000	June 4, 2015 to June 3, 2023	28.20
December 5, 2014	–	32,630,000	–	(160,000)	32,470,000	December 5, 2016 to December 4, 2024	22.60
Total	38,620,000	32,630,000	–	(5,230,000)	66,020,000		

All the above options may vest after two to five years of the grant date and are exercisable up to the tenth anniversary of the date of grant, after which they will lapse. No options of HLP were cancelled during the year.

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (HK\$)	Number of options
Outstanding at January 1	28.20	38,620,000	–	–
Granted	22.60	32,630,000	28.20	40,000,000
Forfeited/Lapsed	28.03	(5,230,000)	28.20	(1,380,000)
Outstanding at December 31	25.45	66,020,000	28.20	38,620,000
Exercisable at December 31	–	–	–	–

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options of HLP outstanding at the end of the reporting period was 9.1 years (2013: 9.4 years).

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)**(b) Equity compensation benefits** (Continued)*Hang Lung Properties Limited (Continued)**(ii) 2012 Share Option Scheme (Continued)*

The weighted average value per share option of HLP granted during the year estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted was \$5.30. The weighted average assumptions used are as follows:

HLP Share price at grant date	\$22.05
Exercise price	\$22.60
Risk-free interest rate	1.24%
Expected life (in years)	6
Volatility	36.40
Expected dividend per share	\$0.75

The volatility measured at the standard deviation of expected share price returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the one year immediately preceding the grant date. Expected dividend per share is based on historical dividend. Changes in the input assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate.

(iii) In respect of share options of the Company and HLP granted to the directors of the Company, who were also directors of HLP, the related charge recognized for the year ended December 31, 2014, estimated in accordance with the Group's accounting policy in note 1(v)(2) was as follows:

- (1) Mr. Ronnie C. Chan, \$21.1 million (2013: \$25.1 million);
- (2) Mr. Philip N.L. Chen, \$28.9 million (2013: \$34.5 million); and
- (3) Mr. H.C. Ho, \$14.3 million (2013: \$15.1 million).

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Except for the transactions and balances already disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year in its ordinary course of business:

- (a) Emoluments to directors and key management has been disclosed in notes 7 and 28(b).
- (b) During the year ended December 31, 2014, a director of HLP and a connected person of the Group entered into the sale and purchase agreements to acquire four residential units and six car parking spaces of the Group's residential development, The HarbourSide, at a total consideration of \$240 million by way of public tender. The balance of the purchase price at December 31, 2014 of \$216 million is due for payment by January 2015.

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Exposure to interest rate, liquidity, credit and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group has policies and practices approved by management as described below in managing these risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from deposits with banks and borrowings issued at floating rates. Interest rate trend and movements are closely monitored and, if appropriate, existing borrowings will be replaced with new bank facilities when favorable pricing opportunities arise. In addition, the Group established the Medium Term Note Program which facilitates the Group to mitigate future interest rate volatility and re-financing risks.

The interest rates of interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes 16 and 19.

Based on the simulations performed at year end in relation to the Group's bank deposits and borrowings, it was estimated that the impact of a 100 basis-point increase in market interest rates from the rates applicable at the year end date, with all other variables held constant, would increase the Group's profit after taxation and total equity by approximately \$143 million (2013: \$58 million).

This analysis is based on a hypothetical situation, as in practice market interest rates rarely change in isolation, and should not be considered a projection of likely future profits or losses. The analysis assumes the following:

- changes in market interest rates affect the interest income and interest expenses of floating rate financial instruments and bank borrowings; and
- all other financial assets and liabilities are held constant.

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**(b) Liquidity risk**

The Group manages its surplus cash centrally and the liquidity risk of the Company and its subsidiaries at the corporate level. The objective is to ensure that an adequate amount of cash and committed bank facilities are available to meet all funding requirements. Significant flexibility is achieved through diverse sources of committed credit lines for capturing future expansion opportunities.

Group						
Contractual undiscounted cash flow						
in HK\$ Million	Carrying amount	Total	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Bank loans and other borrowings	40,095	47,910	9,288	7,402	12,830	18,390
Trade and other payables	8,249	8,249	6,524	1,013	553	159
At December 31, 2014	48,344	56,159	15,812	8,415	13,383	18,549
Contractual undiscounted cash flow						
in HK\$ Million	Carrying amount	Total	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Bank loans and other borrowings	45,024	51,222	2,902	17,696	17,742	12,882
Trade and other payables	6,250	6,250	4,587	1,023	571	69
At December 31, 2013	51,274	57,472	7,489	18,719	18,313	12,951

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables with tenants and deposits held with reputable banks and financial institutions.

It maintains a defined credit policy including stringent credit evaluation on and payment of a rental deposit from tenants. Proceeds from property sales are receivable pursuant to the terms of the sale and purchase agreements. In addition to the payment of rental deposits, tenants are required to pay monthly rents in respect of leased properties in advance. Except for sale of properties developed by the Group, it does not hold any collateral over the receivables. Receivables are regularly reviewed and closely monitored to minimize any associated credit risk.

Surplus cash is placed with reputable banks and financial institutions in accordance with pre-determined limits based on credit ratings and other factors to minimize concentration risk.

Except for the financial guarantees given by the Company as set out in note 26, the Group does not provide any other guarantee which would expose the Group or the Company to material credit risk.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(d) Currency risk

Currency risk arises when recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group's entities to which they related. The Group maintains certain bank deposits denominated in United States dollars amounting to US\$1 million (2013: US\$41 million) and bonds amounting to US\$1,000 million (2013: US\$500 million). Given that Hong Kong dollar is pegged to United States dollar, the resulting currency risk on such deposits and bonds is considered insignificant.

The Group also engaged in property development and investments in mainland China through its local subsidiaries whose net assets are exposed to currency risk. In addition, the Group holds Renminbi deposits to meet its ongoing payment obligations in relation to its development projects in mainland China which is denominated in Renminbi. Where appropriate, the Group seeks to minimize its exposure to currency risk in mainland China through borrowings denominated in Renminbi.

Management estimated that a 1% appreciation/depreciation of Renminbi against Hong Kong dollar would not have a material effect on the Group's profit after taxation and the Group's equity attributable to shareholders would be increased/decreased by \$515 million (2013: \$511 million).

The above analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Fair value

(i) *Financial assets measured at fair value*

Financial assets under recurring fair value measurement comprise listed investments classified as available-for-sale equity securities, which are measured using quoted prices in an active market for identical assets (level 1). During the year, there were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy (2013: Nil).

(ii) *Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value*

The fair values of unlisted investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, cash and deposits with banks, bank loans and other borrowings are considered approximate to their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period.

31 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Notes 12(a), 28(b) and 30 contain information about the assumptions and their risk relating to valuation of investment properties and investment properties under development, and fair value of share options granted and financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(a) *Properties held for sale*

The Group determines the net realizable value of unsold properties based on estimation of future selling price less costs to be incurred in relation to the sale, with reference to the prevailing market data and market survey reports available from independent property valuers.

(b) *Impairment of assets*

The Group tests regularly whether goodwill and other assets that have indefinite useful lives have suffered any impairment. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined using fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations as appropriate. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(c) *Income taxes*

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business and judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year in which such determination is made.

31 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(d) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The amount of the deferred tax assets included in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets requires the Group to make judgments based on the assessment of future financial performance, the amount of future taxable profits and the timing of when these will be realized.

32 FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has not early applied the following amendments and new standards which have been issued by the HKICPA but are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2014. The adoption of the following amendments or standards will not result in substantial changes to the Group's accounting policies.

		Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization	January 1, 2016
HKFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	January 1, 2017
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018

In addition, the requirements of Part 9, "Accounts and Audit", of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) come into operation from the Company's first financial year commencing after March 3, 2014 (i.e. the Company's financial year which began on January 1, 2015) in accordance with section 358 of that Ordinance. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the expected impact of the changes in the Companies Ordinance on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application of Part 9. So far it has concluded that the impact is unlikely to be significant and will primarily only affect the presentation and disclosure of information in the consolidated financial statements.

33 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2015.

34 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

At December 31, 2014

Company	Issued Share Capital (HK\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Akihiro Company Limited	2	100	100	Property development & leasing	Hong Kong
Antonis Limited*	10,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
AP City Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
AP Joy Limited	2	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Hong Kong
AP Properties Limited				Property development & leasing	Hong Kong
'A' shares	34	53.2	–		
'B' shares	6	53.2	–		
AP Star Limited*	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
AP Success Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
AP Universal Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
AP Win Limited*	1,000,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
AP World Limited	2	53.2	–	Property development	Hong Kong
Bayliner Investment Ltd.*	US\$1	100	100	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands
Believecity Limited*	2	100	–	Investment holding & securities trading	Hong Kong
Bonna Estates Company Limited	1,000,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Caddo Enterprises, Limited*	4,000,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Cititop Limited	2	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Hong Kong
Cokage Limited*	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Country Bond Development Limited				Investment holding	Hong Kong
'A' shares	990	52.6	–		
'B' share	1	53.2	–		
Country First Enterprises Limited	2	100	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Country Link Enterprises Limited	5,000,000	56.4	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Curicao Company Limited*	2	100	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Dokay Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Dynamia Company Limited	2	100	100	Property development & leasing	Hong Kong

34 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2014

Company	Issued Share Capital (HK\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Ease Smart Development Limited				Investment holding	Hong Kong
'A' share	1	100	–		
'B' share	1	53.2	–		
Easegood Enterprises Limited	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Ever Brilliant Investment Limited	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Folabs Limited*	2	100	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Fu Yik Company Limited*	3	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Gala Ruby Limited*	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Glory View Properties Limited*	2	100	100	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Gowily Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Grand Centre Limited	4	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Grand Hotel Group Limited	10,200	53.2	–	Apartment operating & management	Hong Kong
Grand Hotel Holdings Limited				Investment holding	Hong Kong
'A' shares	62,163,123	53.2	–		
'B' shares	6,000,000	53.2	–		
Great Cheer Development Limited	2	100	100	Property development	Hong Kong
Hang Chui Company Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hang Far Company Limited*	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Fine Company Limited	200	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hang Kwok Company Limited*	10,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Administration) Limited	10,000	53.2	–	Management services	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (China) Limited	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Dalian) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Enterprises Limited*	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Financial Services Limited	2	100	100	Financial services	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Investments Limited*	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Jiangsu) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Jinan) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong

34 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2014

Company	Issued Share Capital (HK\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Hang Lung (Kunming) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Liaoning) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Park-In Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Project Management Limited*	10,000	53.2	–	Project management	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Properties Limited	4,485,309,670	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Property Management Limited*	100,000	53.2	–	Property management	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Real Estate Agency Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property agencies	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Shenyang) Limited	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Tianjin) Limited	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung Treasury Limited	2	100	100	Financial services	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Wuhan) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Lung (Wuxi) Limited	1	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hantak Limited	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hang Wise Company Limited*	200	100	100	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hebo Limited	2	100	100	Property development	Hong Kong
HL Enterprises Limited*	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
HL Mortgage (HTG) Limited*	2	100	100	Financial services	Hong Kong
HL Mortgage (NH) Limited*	2	100	100	Financial services	Hong Kong
HL Mortgage (NP) Limited*	2	100	100	Financial services	Hong Kong
HLP (China) Limited	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
HLP Finance Limited [#]	US\$1	53.2	–	Financial services	British Virgin Islands
HLP Financial Services Limited	RMB1	53.2	–	Financial services	Hong Kong
HLP Fortune Limited	1	53.2	–	Property development	Hong Kong
HLP Treasury Limited	2	53.2	–	Financial services	Hong Kong
HLP Treasury Services Limited*	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Hoi Sang Limited*	2	53.2	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Kindstock Limited*	2	100	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Lockoo Limited*	1,000,002	53.2	–	Property development	Hong Kong

34 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2014

Company	Issued Share Capital (HK\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Luckyson Investments Limited	10,000	100	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Lungsun Mortgage (PV) Limited*	20	89.7	–	Financial services	Hong Kong
Magic Modern International Limited*	1	53.2	–	Advertising	Hong Kong
Mansita Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Modalton Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Monafat Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Nikco Limited	2	100	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Palex Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Paradot Limited*	2	100	100	Property development	Hong Kong
Pocaliton Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Promax Limited	2	89.7	–	Property development	Hong Kong
Prosperland Housing Limited	1,560,000	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Purotat Limited*	2	100	100	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Rago Star Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Scotat Limited	2	89.7	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Stanman Properties Limited	20	100	100	Property development & leasing	Hong Kong
Stooket Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Style Giant Limited	2	89.7	–	Property development	Hong Kong
Success Cosmos Development Limited*	2	100	100	Property development	Hong Kong
Tegraton Limited	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Topnic Limited	2	100	100	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Velan Limited*	2	100	100	Property development	Hong Kong
Wai Luen Investment Company, Limited*	100,000	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Yangli Limited*	2	53.2	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Yee Fly Investment Limited*	1,000	100	100	Investment holding & securities trading	Hong Kong

34 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2014

Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprises in mainland China	Registered Capital	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Dalian Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	RMB3,556,877,355	53.2	–	Property development	Mainland China
Kunming Hang Ying Properties Ltd.	RMB4,787,321,800	53.2	–	Property development	Mainland China
Liaoning Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	RMB5,382,096,324	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Shandong Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	US\$385,000,000	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Shenyang Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	US\$349,990,000	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Tianjin Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	HK\$4,229,600,000	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Wuxi Hang Lung Properties Ltd.	RMB3,837,746,261	53.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Wuxi Hang Ying Properties Ltd.	HK\$509,000,000	53.2	–	Property development	Mainland China
Hubei Hang Lung Property Development Co., Ltd.	RMB3,930,000,000	53.2	–	Property development	Mainland China
Equity Joint Venture in mainland China	Registered Capital (US\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Shanghai Hang Bond Property Development Co., Ltd.	167,004,736	52.2	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China
Shanghai Heng Cheng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	17,766,000	70	–	Property development	Mainland China
Shanghai Kong Hui Property Development Co., Ltd.	165,000,000	53.1	–	Property development & leasing	Mainland China

Operated in Hong Kong

* Not audited by KPMG

The above list gives the principal subsidiaries of the Group which in the opinion of the directors, principally affect the profit and assets of the Group.

35 PRINCIPAL JOINT VENTURES

At December 31, 2014

Company	Issued Share Capital (HK\$)	% Held by The Group	% Held by The Company	Activity	Place of Incorporation and Operations
Daily Win Development Limited	400	25	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong
Hang Hing Mortgage (TH) Limited	2	50	–	Financial services	Hong Kong
Hang Lung-Hakuyosha Dry Cleaning Limited	519,000	50	–	Dry and laundry cleaning	Hong Kong
Metro Classic Holdings Limited	US\$1	20	–	Property development	British Virgin Islands
Metro Trade International Limited	US\$5	20	–	Property development	British Virgin Islands
Newfoundworld Finance Limited	100,000	20	–	Financial services	Hong Kong
Newfoundworld Holdings Limited	2,000,000	20	–	Investment holding	Hong Kong
Newfoundworld Investment Holdings Limited	US\$1	20	–	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands
Newfoundworld Limited	2,000,000	20	–	Property development	Hong Kong
Pure Jade Limited	1,000,000	20	–	Property development	Hong Kong
Star Play Development Limited	3	17.7	–	Property leasing	Hong Kong

The above companies are not audited by KPMG.

The above list gives the principal joint ventures of the Group which in the opinion of the directors, principally affect the profit and assets of the Group.