CENTURY LEGEND (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
世紀建業（集團）有限公司*

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 00079)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

INTERIM RESULTS

The board of directors (the "Board") of Century Legend (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") is hereby to present the unaudited condensed consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the six months ended 30 June 2018. The unaudited consolidated results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Company.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 June 2018

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2018	2017
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	Notes	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Revenue	*5*	**13,787**	15,012
Cost of sales		**(4,505)**	(4,702)
Gross profit		**9,282**	10,310
Other income		**4,452**	11,240
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**190**	672
Fair value gain on investment properties		**7,163**	–
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		**–**	2,361
Administrative expenses		**(15,590)**	(14,911)
Finance costs		**(2,624)**	(2,600)
Profit before income tax	*6*	**2,873**	7,072
Income tax expense	*7*	**–**	–
Profit for the period		**2,873**	7,072

* *For identification purposes only*

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Continued)
For the six months ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Six months ended 30 June 2018 (Unaudited) *HK$'000*	2017 (Unaudited) *HK$'000*
Other comprehensive income			
Item that may be classified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		**610**	–
Change in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through comprehensive income		**(897)**	1,852
Release upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		**(380)**	(1,244)
Other comprehensive income for the period		**(667)**	608
Total comprehensive income for the period		**2,206**	7,680
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,758**	6,868
Non-controlling interests		**115**	204
		2,873	7,072
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**2,091**	7,476
Non-controlling interests		**115**	204
		2,206	7,680
Earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company	*9*		
– Basic		**HK 0.89 cents**	HK 2.22 cents
– Diluted		**HK 0.81 cents**	HK 2.05 cents

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2018

	Notes	**As at 30 June 2018 (Unaudited)** ***HK$'000***	As at 31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**2,644**	2,949
Investment properties		**348,900**	323,200
Prepaid land lease payments		**3,392**	3,454
Available-for-sale financial assets		**18,333**	19,029
		373,269	348,632
Current assets			
Inventories		**41**	55
Prepaid land lease payments		**123**	123
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**6,917**	6,741
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	*10*	**3,161**	4,689
Tax asset		**61**	–
Pledged bank deposits		**81,688**	128,811
Cash and bank balances		**131,609**	150,065
		223,600	290,484
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	*11*	**103**	99
Other payables and accruals		**5,374**	13,623
Obligations under finance leases		**288**	288
Bank borrowings (secured)		**207,026**	243,089
Tax payable		**–**	1
		212,791	257,100
Net current assets		**10,809**	33,384

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

As at 30 June 2018

	As at 30 June 2018 (Unaudited) ***HK$'000***	As at 31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
Total assets less current liabilities	**384,078**	382,016
Non-current liabilities		
Obligations under finance leases	**260**	404
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,923**	2,923
	3,183	3,327
Net assets	**380,895**	378,689
EQUITY		
Share capital	**61,941**	61,941
Reserves	**314,533**	312,442
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	**376,474**	374,383
Non-controlling interests	**4,421**	4,306
Total equity	**380,895**	378,689

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended 30 June 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Century Legend (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated as an exempted company with limited liability in Bermuda and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Company is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are the property investments, operation of a hair salon under the brand name of "Headquarters", provision of commercial and personal loans.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited, but have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Company. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the directors on 30 August 2018.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

This unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2018 including the explanatory notes (the "Interim Financial information") have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34 ("HKAS 34"), *Interim Financial Reporting*, issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Interim Financial information do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (the "2017 Annual Financial Statements") which have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs").

The Interim Financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2018 have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties and certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values.

The Interim Financial information are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"), which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

The Interim Financial information has been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies adopted by the Group in the 2017 Annual Financial Statements except for those that relate to new standards or interpretations effective for the first time for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This is the first set of the Group's financial statements in which HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15 have been adopted. Details of any changes in accounting policies are set out in note 3. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

3. CHANGES IN HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classifications and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Clarifications to HKFRS 15)
Amendments to HKAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property
HK(IFRIC)-Int 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Amendments to HKFRS 1	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle, First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

The impact of the adoption of HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (see note (a) below) and HKFRS 15 *Revenue* from Contracts with Customers (see note (b) below) have been summarised in below. The other new or amended HKFRSs that are effective from 1 January 2018 did not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

(a) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("HKFRS 9")

(i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

HKFRS 9 replaces HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: (1) classification and measurement; (2) impairment and (3) hedge accounting. The adoption of HKFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 has resulted in changes in accounting policies of the Group and the amounts recognised in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

HKFRS 9 basically retains the existing requirements in HKAS 39 for the classification and measurements of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous HKAS 39 categories for financial assets of held to maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The adoption of HKFRS 9 has no material impact on the Group's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments. The impact of HKFRS 9 on the Group's classification and measurement of financial assets is set out below.

3. CHANGES IN HKFRSs (Continued)

(a) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("HKFRS 9") (Continued)

(i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

Under HKFRS 9, except for certain trade receivables (that the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with HKFRS 15), an entity shall, at initial recognition, measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs. A financial asset is classified as: (i) financial assets at amortised cost ("amortised costs"); (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) FVTPL (as defined in above). The classification of financial assets under HKFRS 9 is generally based on two criteria: (i) the business model under which the financial asset is managed and (ii) its contractual cash flow characteristics (the "solely payments of principal and interest" criterion, also known as "SPPI criterion"). Under HKFRS 9, embedded derivatives is no longer required to be separated from a host financial asset. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument is assessed as a whole for the classification.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and it has not been designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI criterion.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and it has not been designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI criterion.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group could irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All other financial assets not classified at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are classified as FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

3. **CHANGES IN HKFRSs (Continued)**

(a) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("HKFRS 9") (Continued)

(i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

The following accounting policies would be applied to the Group's financial assets as follows:

FVTPL	FVTPL is subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value, dividends and interest income are recognised in profit or loss.
Amortised costs	Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
FVOCI (equity investments)	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Dividend income are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend income clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investments. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

As of 1 January 2018, certain investment in listed equity investments were reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to FVOCI. The Group intends to hold these equity investments for long term strategic purposes. Under HKFRS 9, the Group has designated these equity investments at the date of initial application as measured at FVOCI. As a result, financial assets with a fair value of HK$19,029,000 were reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets at fair value to FVOCI and fair value gains of HK$7,860,000 were reclassified from the revaluation reserve (available-for-sale assets reserve) to the accumulated losses on 1 January 2018.

The following table summarizes the original measurement categories under HKAS 39 and the new measurement categories under HKRS 9 for each class of the Group's financial assets as at 1 January 2018:

Financial assets	**Original classification under HKAS 39**	**New classification under HKFRS 9**	**Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018 under HKAS 39**	**Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018 under HKFRS 9**
			HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Listed equity investments	Available-for-sale (at fair value)	FVOCI	19,029	19,029
Listed equity investments	Held-for-trading	FVTPL	6,741	6,741
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amostised cost	4,044	4,044
Pledged bank deposits	Loans and receivables	Amostised cost	128,811	128,811
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	Amostised cost	150,065	150,065

3. CHANGES IN HKFRSs (Continued)

(a) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“HKFRS 9”) (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The adoption of HKFRS 9 has changed the Group’s impairment model by replacing the HKAS 39 “incurred loss model” to the “expected credit losses (“ECLs”) model”. HKFRS 9 requires the Group to recognise ECLs for trade receivables, financial assets at amortised costs, contract assets and debt investment at FVOCI earlier than HKAS 39. Cash and cash equivalents are subject to ECLs model but the impairment is immaterial for the current period.

Under HKFRS 9, the losses allowances are measured on either of the following bases: (1) 12 months ECLs: these are the ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date: and (2) lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the assets’ original effective interest rate.

The Group has elected to measure loss allowances for trade and other receivables and contract assets using HKFRS 9 simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime ECLs. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other debt financial assets, the ECLs are based on the 12-months ECLs. The 12-months ECLs is the portion of the lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Group’s debt investment at FVOCI are considered to have low credit risk since the issuers’ credit rating are high.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when: (1) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (2) the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

3. **CHANGES IN HKFRSs (Continued)**

(a) **HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("HKFRS 9") (Continued)**

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Presentation of ECLs

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt investment at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the assets.

Impact of the ECL model

As mentioned above, the Group applies the HKFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECLs which adopts a life time ECLs for all trade receivables. To measure the ECLs, these trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. No additional impairment for these receivables as at 1 January 2018 and during the six months period ended 30 June 2018 is recognised as the amount of additional impairment measured under the ECLs model is insignificant.

Other financial assets at amortised cost of the Group including other receivables, pledged bank deposits and cash and bank balances. No additional impairment for these financial assets as at 1 January 2018 and during the six months period ended 30 June 2018 is recognised as the amount of additional impairment measured under the ECLs model is insignificant.

(iii) Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting under HKFRS 9 has no impact on the Group as the Group does not apply hedge accounting in its hedging relationships.

(iv) Transition

The Group has applied the transitional provision in HKFRS 9 such that HKFRS 9 was generally adopted without restating comparative information. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new ECLs rules are therefore not reflected in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, but are recognised in the statement of financial position on 1 January 2018. This mean that differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of HKFRS 9 but rather those of HKAS 39.

3. **CHANGES IN HKFRSs (Continued)**

(a) HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“HKFRS 9”) (Continued)

(iv) Transition (Continued)

The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application of HKFRS 9 (the “DIA”):

- The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held;
- The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL; and
- The designation of certain investments in equity investments not held for trading as at FVOCI.

If an investment in a debt investment had low credit risk at the DIA, then the Group has assumed that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

(b) HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“HKFRS 15”)

HKFRS 15 supersedes HKAS 11 Construction Contracts, HKAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations. HKFRS 15 has established a five-steps model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at the amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Group has adopted HKFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method without practical expedients. The Group has recognised the cumulative effect of initially applying HKFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application (that is, 1 January 2018). As a result, the financial information presented for 2017 has not been restated.

There was no material impact on the Group’s condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months period ended 30 June 2018.

Details of the new significant accounting policies and the nature of the changes to previous accounting policies in relation to the Group’s various goods and services are set out below:

Product/service	**Nature of the goods or services, satisfaction of performance obligations and payment terms**	**Nature of change in accounting policy and impact on 1 January 2018**
Service income – Hair styling	Customers receive the services, which contain certain performance obligation with the same pattern of transfer, when those services are provided. Revenue is recognised at a point in time as those services are provided.	Impact HKFRS 15 did not result in any significant change or impact on the Group’s accounting policies as the recognition method has been the same under HKAS 18 and HKFRS 15.

4. USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In preparing this condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by the management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to 2017 Annual Financial Statements, except for new significant judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to the application of HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15 as described in note 3.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has identified its operating segments and prepared segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the Group's executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and review of these components' performance. The business components in the internal reporting to the executive directors who are the chief operating decision-makers are determined following the Group's major product and service lines. The Group is currently organised into the following three operating segments.

Property investments	–	Investing in commercial and residential properties for rental income potential and for capital appreciation in both Macau and Hong Kong
Hair styling	–	Provision of hair styling and related services in Hong Kong
Money lending	–	Provision of commercial and personal loans in Hong Kong

(a) Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segments:

	Segment revenue		Segment profit/(loss)	
	Six months ended 30 June			
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Property investments	**5,256**	5,446	**5,008**	(1,759)
Hair styling	**8,531**	8,949	**397**	609
Money lending	**–**	617	**(20)**	392
	13,787	15,012	**5,385**	(758)
Unallocated other income			**2,406**	2,017
Exchange (losses)/gains, net			**(848)**	6,813
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			**190**	672
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets			**–**	2,361
Corporate staff costs			**(2,212)**	(2,008)
Other corporate and unallocated expenses			**(2,048)**	(2,025)
Profit before income tax			**2,873**	7,072

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(a) Segment revenues and results (Continued)

Revenue reported above represented revenue generated from external customers.

Segment results represents the profit earned/loss incurred by each segment without allocation of central administration costs. Segment results exclude interest income, dividend income, exchange gains/losses net, fair value change on financial instruments and gain on disposal of available-for sale financial assets which arise from assets that are managed on a group basis. Segment results also exclude corporate staff costs and other corporate and unallocated expenses. This is the measure reported to executive directors for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 30 June 2018 (Unaudited) ***HK$'000***	As at 31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
Segment assets		
Property investments	**359,352**	334,965
Hair styling	**3,324**	3,329
Money lending	**81**	35
Total segment assets	**362,757**	338,329
Available-for-sale financial assets	**18,333**	19,029
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**6,917**	6,741
Pledged bank deposits	**81,688**	128,811
Short-term bank deposits	**118,927**	141,848
Other corporate and unallocated assets	**8,247**	4,358
Consolidated total assets	**596,869**	639,116
Segment liabilities		
Property investments	**57,138**	55,929
Hair styling	**1,502**	1,606
Money lending	**21**	73
Total segment liabilities	**58,661**	57,608
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,923**	2,923
Bank borrowings	**153,548**	198,692
Other corporate and unallocated liabilities	**842**	1,204
Consolidated total liabilities	**215,974**	260,427

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Segment assets and liabilities (Continued)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, pledged bank deposits and certain short-term bank deposits which are managed on group basis and other corporate and unallocated assets; and

- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than tax liabilities and certain bank borrowings which are managed on group basis, and other corporate and unallocated liabilities.

(c) Other segment information

	Interest income		**Fair value gain on investment properties**		**Finance costs**		**Additions to specified non-current assets**		**Depreciation and amortisation**	
	Six months ended 30 June									
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Property investments	**1,956**	2,317	**7,163**	–	**2,605**	2,552	**18,537**	26	**108**	118
Hair styling	**21**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**2**	2	**60**	60
Money lending	**–**	617	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1,977	2,934	**7,163**	–	**2,605**	2,552	**18,539**	28	**168**	178
Unallocated	**1,901**	1,881	**–**	–	**19**	48	**1**	8	**202**	234
Total	**3,878**	4,815	**7,163**	–	**2,624**	2,600	**18,540**	36	**370**	412

(d) Geographical information

The geographical location of the specified non-current assets (i.e. non-current assets excluding financial assets) is based on the physical location of the assets. The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods were delivered.

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of the specified non-current assets and revenue from external customers, analysed by the geographical location.

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(d) Geographical information (Continued)

	Specified non-current assets		Revenue from external customers	
	As at 30 June	As at 31 December	**Six months ended 30 June**	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	**(Unaudited)**	(Unaudited)
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Hong Kong (domicile)	**291,356**	265,938	**11,740**	13,140
Macau	**63,580**	63,665	**2,047**	1,872
	354,936	329,603	**13,787**	15,012

(e) Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue under HKFRS 15 is disaggregated by primary geographical market, operating segments and timing of revenue recognition.

	Hair styling Six months ended 30 June	
	2018	2017
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Timing of revenue recognition		
Hong Kong (domicile)		
At a point in time	**8,531**	8,949
Transferred over time	**–**	–
	8,531	8,949

6. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following:

		Six months ended 30 June	
		2018	2017
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*
(a)	Finance costs		
	Interest on borrowings	**2,605**	2,581
	Other finance costs	**19**	19
	Total finance costs recognised in profit or loss	**2,624**	2,600
(b)	Other items		
	Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(190)**	(672)
	Depreciation and amortisation	**370**	412

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Group did not derive any assessable profit for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017.

The Group has available tax losses as at 31 December 2017 for offsetting against future profits. No deferred tax assets have been recognised as the directors consider that it is uncertain that they will crystallize in the foreseeable future.

Pursuant to the tax rules and regulations of Macau, the subsidiaries in Macau are liable to Macau Profits Tax at the rate of 12%. No provision for Macau profits tax has been made for the six months ended 30 June 2018 and 2017.

8. DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2018 (six months ended 30 June 2017: Nil).

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE COMPANY

The calculation of basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company for the period is based on the profit attributable to the owners of the Company of HK$2,758,000 (six months ended 30 June 2017: HK$6,868,000) and the weighted average of 309,705,597 (six months ended 30 June 2017: 309,705,597) shares in issue during the six-month period.

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the equity shareholders of HK$2,758,000 (six months ended 30 June 2017: HK$6,868,000) and the weighted average number of 339,980,250 (six months ended 30 June 2017: 335,336,520) ordinary shares after adjusting for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares under the Company's share option scheme.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	30 June 2018 (Unaudited) *HK$'000*	31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
Trade receivables	**415**	662
Other receivables and prepayments	**2,746**	4,027
	3,161	4,689

The majority of the Group's revenue is on cash basis. The remaining balances of revenue are on credit terms of thirty-sixty days. At 30 June 2018, the ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2018 (Unaudited) *HK$'000*	31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
0-30 days	**413**	662
31-60 days	**2**	–
61-90 days	**–**	–
Over 90 days	**–**	–
	415	662

11. TRADE PAYABLES

As at 30 June 2018, the ageing analysis (based on invoice date) of the Group's trade payables is as follows:

	30 June 2018 (Unaudited) *HK$'000*	31 December 2017 (Audited) *HK$'000*
0-30 days	**48**	72
31-60 days	**55**	27
	103	99

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Overall Performance

For the six months ended 30 June 2018, the Group recorded a turnover of HK$13,787,000, representing a decrease of 8.2% from the corresponding period of last year (1H2017: HK$15,012,000). Gross profit for the period under review was HK$9,282,000 representing a decrease of 10.0% from the corresponding period of last year. (1H2017: HK$10,310,000).

The Group delivered a net profit of HK$2,873,000, representing a decrease of 59.4% from the corresponding period of last year. The decrease was mainly attributed to unrealized exchange loss of HK$848,000 derived from bank deposits denominated in RMB as at 30 June 2018 instead of exchange gain of HK$6,813,000 for the same period last year. There is valuation gain of HK$7,163,000 on investment properties for the period under review compared to no valuation gain for the same period last year. Before the unrealized exchange gain/loss, valuation gain on investment properties, profit on sales of long term and short term securities, unrealized loss on investment, the Group incurred loss of HK$4,242,000 versus net loss of HK$2,102,000 the same period last year.

Property Investment Business

During the first half of 2018, our properties portfolio in Macau and Hong Kong contributed rental income of HK$5,256,000 to the Group decreased by 3.5% compared to the same period last year on account of the reclassification to other income for some non-investment property generated rental income. Segment results turned around from loss in interim 2017 to profit of HK$5,000,000 this interim period when investment properties recorded HK$7,163,000 valuation gain verses no valuation gain in the same period last year. In April 2018, the Group entered into a provisional agreement with vendor to acquire a residential property in Macau which is located on an exclusive waterfront site in downtown Macau in the proximity of luxury hotel and casino resort. The Group intends to hold the property for investment purpose. Upon completion of the acquisition in June, the property was leased out at market rental. All investment properties are anticipated to serve as a stable income base to the Group.

The core business of the Group focuses on property investment in Hong Kong and Macau where our properties portfolio comprises residential and commercials including a boutique hotel, retailed shop and offices. During the interim period all the properties performed steadily at full occupancy rate. Our strategy for generating and preserving shareholder value is to invest in properties that offer attractive returns. Whilst the Group has always maintained a prudent and conservative approach towards property investment, the management will keep watch of prevailing market changes and make appropriate strategic adjustments to the Group's assets portfolio should the opportunities arised in order to realize returns of the shareholders.

Hair Styling Business

Hair styling business continues to be a stable contributor to the revenue of the Group. For the first half of 2018, the hair styling business segment reported a turnover of HK$8,531,000 representing a decrease of 4.7% when compared to the corresponding period last year. Segment net profit for the period dropped 34.8% to HK$397,000 from that of the same period in 2017. This was mainly attributable to decrease in revenue and increase in staff cost.

To keep our competitive edge, management team will further step up their effort in enhancing operational efficiency and cost structure as well as exploring new service and marketing strategies.

To be in line with the Group's commitment to operating as a socially responsible company across all of its business operations, Headquarters has made strenuous effort to perform its obligations as a corporate citizen. It has been honoured as a Caring Company by The Hong Kong Council of Social Service for over five consecutive years. It also has received other various commendations including ERB Manpower Developer, Good MPF Employer, Social Capital Builder and The Hong Kong Outstanding Corporate Citizenship Logo in the respective categories of SME and Volunteer.

Other Business Segments

Following the maturity or early repayment of all the outstanding loan last year, money lending business segment did not record any revenue during the period under review compared to an income of HK$617,000 for the same period last year. Going forward, the Group will as always cautiously monitor credit risk when making out new loans to selected customers.

Prospects

Recently the external economic environment had been uncertain in the midst of intensifying geographical rivalries, commencement of the Sino-US trade war, continuing saga on the North Korean-US relationship and a new round of interest rate hikes beginning in the United States. Consequently global financial markets became volatile and since late June, both Mainland China and Hong Kong have suffered from a slash in stock market coupling with devaluation in the Renminbi. It is expected the business environment will become increasingly challenging in the remaining year.

Despite the mounting uncertainties hovering over the global economy and political environment, both Macau and Hong Kong economies showed healthy performances in the first half of 2018. Moderate growth in GDP as in Macau was supported by upswing in gaming industry whereas in Hong Kong, it was fuelled by rebound in tourist arrivals with continued double-digit retail sales growth and completion of large infrastructural projects such as the launching of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link in September 2018 as well as the upcoming opening of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge. With the improved connectivity people at large believe both Macau and Hong Kong economies will benefit by their involvement in the Guandong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area Project in the aspect of financing, development and operation of the transport infrastructure and social infrastructure in this growing region aiming to turn into an economic hub to rival that of New York, Tokyo and San Francisco.

Also benefitting the local property market was the recovery in tourist industry in particular the growing tourist arrivals from Mainland China and improvement in tourist spending both of which boosted retail sales growth and increased confidence amongst investors and retailers. Overall property transaction volume and prices increased in the first half of 2018. In Hong Kong given the unresolved limited land supply compared to pent up demand, residential transactions increased 5.6% year on year while prices reached record high. The Group is optimistic that in the near term the local property markets will remain strong on both commercial and residential sides due to the sound economic fundamentals whilst strong demand will keep prices buoyant.

Looking ahead, the Group will closely monitor the development of the current trade wars and pace of interest rate hikes with their global implications and assess all factors affecting the Macau and Hong Kong economies wherein we operate so as to adjust our investment positioning as deemed appropriate. In future as in the past we will continue to adopt a prudent approach implementing the Group's business strategies for the benefit of the Group and its shareholders. While we will remain focused on driving rental income growth and explore to identify high yield investment properties in enhancing our assets portfolio, at the same time riding on the currently overall positive sentiment in the respective property markets of Macau and Hong Kong we will stay alert to capitalize on opportunities as they arise to realize and reap profits from disposing some property investments.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Liquidity and Financial Resources

As at 30 June 2018, the Group had a cash and bank balance including pledged bank deposit of HK$213,297,000 and net current assets of HK$10,809,000. The current ratio (calculated as the current assets to the current liabilities) of the Group as at 30 June 2018 was approximately 1.05 (31 December 2017: 1.13). The Group maintained a reasonable level of working capital position during the reviewing period.

The sales and purchase of the Group are mainly denominated in Hong Kong dollars. The Group has significant portion of RMB bank deposit which is exposed to the RMB exchange rate fluctuation in view of the recent volatility in RMB exchange rate. During the reviewing period some RMB bank deposits were converted to Hong Kong dollars after their maturity dates so as to reduce our exchange rate risk exposure. Other than this the Group's exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates was minimal.

During the period under review, the Group's certain investment properties and certain bank deposits were pledged to banks to secure the bank borrowing of approximately HK$207,026,000, which is denominated in Hong Kong dollars and bearing interest at floating rate. Neither the Company nor the Group had any significant contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2018 (31 December 2017: Nil). The Group had no significant capital commitments as at 30 June 2018 (31 December 2017: Nil). Other than the acquisition of a residential property in Macau there were no material acquisitions and disposals during the period under review.

Capital Structure of the Group

During the period under review, the Group had total equity of HK$380,895,000, HK$548,000 fixed rate liability, HK$207,026,000 floating rate liability and HK$8,400,000 interest-free liabilities, representing 0.1%, 54.4% and 2.2% of the Group's total equity respectively. The gearing ratio (calculated as the total long term loan to the total shareholders' equity) of the Group as at 30 June 2018 was approximately 0.07% (31 December 2017: 0.11%).

Interim Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of an interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2018.

EMPLOYEE AND REMUNERATION POLICY

For the period ended 30 June 2018, the Group employed approximately a total of 38 employees (30 June 2017: 32) with staff costs excluding directors' emoluments amounted to HK$4,357,000 (30 June 2017: HK$4,343,000).

The Group's emoluments policies are formulated on the performance of individuals and are competitive to the market. Employee remuneration is reviewed and determined by management annually based on both employees' individual and Group's overall performance. Under the share option scheme of the Company, options may be granted to the directors and employees of the Group to subscribe for the shares of the Company.

PURCHASE, SALES OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES

The Company has not redeemed any of its shares during the period. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased or sold any of the Company's shares during the period.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Compliance with the Code of Best Practice of the Listing Rules

The Company has complied with the Code on Corporate Governance Practices (the "Code") in Appendix 14 of the Listing Rules during the period under review, save for the deviations set out below.

As at 30 June 2018, Mr. TSANG Chiu Mo Samuel is the Executive Chairman of the Company and no Chief Executive Officer has been appointed. The responsibilities of Chief Executive Officer have been carried out by Mr. TSANG Chiu Mo Samuel. The Board believes that it is in the best interest of the Company and the shareholders as a whole for Mr. TSANG Chiu Mo Samuel, who is knowledgeable in the business of the Group and possesses the essential leadership skills to guide discussions of the Board in an effective manner, to continue to carry out the responsibilities of Chief Executive Officer, which ensures on the effectiveness and efficiency of the decision making process of the Board.

Provision E.1.2 of the Code provides that the chairman of the board should attend the annual general meeting. Mr. Tsang Chiu Mo Samuel was unable to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 25 May 2018 being engaged in some unforeseen personal affairs. However, the other executive director and all the independent non-executive directors of the Company had attended the annual general meeting and had effective communication with the shareholders of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee has reviewed with management of the Company the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed risk management, internal controls and financial reporting matters including a review of the unaudited condensed financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2018 with the directors.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the Model Code set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules. Upon enquiry by the Company, all Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code throughout the six months ended 30 June 2018.

By Order of the Board
Century Legend (Holdings) Limited
CHU MING TAK EVANS TANIA
Director

Hong Kong, 30 August 2018

As at the date hereof, the board of directors of the Company comprises of six directors, of which three are executive directors, namely Mr. Tsang Chiu Mo Samuel, Ms. Tsang Chiu Yuen Sylvia and Ms. Chu Ming Tak Evans Tania; and three are independent non-executive directors, namely Mr. Hui Yan Kit, Mr. Au Chi Wai Edward and Mr. Lau Pui Wing.