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WO KEE HONG (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

和記行(集團)有限公司*

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 720)

OVERSEAS REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENT

(This overseas regulatory announcement is issued pursuant to Rule 13.09(2) of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.)

Please refer to the attached Form 10-K, the annual report for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed on March 30, 2012 (US time) by China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., an associated company of the Company whose shares are traded on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board in the United States of America.

Hong Kong, April 2, 2012

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of Directors comprises Dr. Richard Man Fai LEE (Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer), Mr. Jeff Man Bun LEE, Mr. Tik Tung WONG, Mr. William Keith JACOBSEN and Mr. Kei Wah CHUA, all of whom are executive Directors, Ms. Kam Har YUE, who is a non-executive Director, Mr. Boon Seng TAN, Mr. Ying Kwan CHEUNG and Mr. Peter Pi Tak YIN, all of whom are independent non-executive Directors.

** for identification purposes only*

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2011**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 333-120807

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

11-3718650

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

28/F, King Palace Plaza,
No. 52A Sha Tsui Road,
Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hong Kong
(Address of principal executive offices)

(852) 2954-2469

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check One):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2011, the last day of registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$346,669 (based on the closing sales price of the registrant's common stock on that date). Shares of the registrant's common stock held by each officer and director and each person who owns more than 5% or more of the outstanding common stock of the registrant have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 21, 2012, 24,534,492 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC.

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FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011**

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CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

All statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., other than statements of historical facts, that address future activities, events or developments are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements containing the words or phrases “would be”, “will allow”, “intends to”, “will likely result”, “are expected to”, “will continue”, “is anticipated”, “estimate”, “project”, “believe”, “plan”, “intend”, “estimate” and words of similar import. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our assessment of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. However, whether actual results will conform to the expectations and predictions of management depends on a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. These risks and uncertainties include: (a) general economic conditions in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“Hong Kong”), the Macau Special Administrative Region (“Macau”) and the People’s Republic of China (“Mainland China”); (b) regulatory factors in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China that may lead to additional costs or otherwise negatively affect our business; (c) whether we are able to manage our planned growth efficiently, including whether our management will be able to: (i) identify, hire, train, retain, motivate and manage required personnel or (ii) successfully manage and exploit existing and potential market opportunities; (d) whether we are able to generate sufficient revenues or obtain financing to sustain and grow our operations; (e) our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations; (f) whether we are able to successfully fulfill our primary cash requirements which are explained below under “Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources”; (g) whether worldwide economic conditions will negatively affect the automobile retail industry in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China, and (h) other factors or conditions described in Item 1A – Risk Factors in Part 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Statements made herein are as of the date of the filing of this Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission and should not be relied upon as of any subsequent date. Unless otherwise required by applicable law, we do not undertake, and we specifically disclaim any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements to reflect occurrences, developments, unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statement.

You should carefully review the risk factors described in this report and other documents we will file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q to be filed by us in our 2012 fiscal year, which runs from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

As used in this Form 10-K, unless the context requires otherwise, “we”, “us”, “OTCBB: CPLY” or the “Company” means China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. and its subsidiaries, taken together as a whole.

PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

COMPANY OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. is in the business of the importation, distribution and sales of premium brand luxury products in Hong Kong, Macau, and Mainland China, (for the purposes of this report, “Mainland China” excludes Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan). Currently, the Company’s main business is its 49% ownership interest in Technorient Limited, a Hong Kong corporation (“Technorient”). The business of Technorient and its subsidiaries consists mainly of the importation, sales and after-sales service of Italian Ferrari® and Maserati® branded cars and spare parts in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China. In 2008, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, CPMM (Asia) Limited (f/k/a Leader Mount Limited), a Hong Kong corporation (“CPMM Asia”), the Company began importing, distributing and selling premium brand apparel in Hong Kong, Macau, Mainland China and Taiwan. The apparel business was wound down in 2009.

The Company was originally formed in the State of Nevada on April 19, 2004 under its predecessor name, Xact Aid, Inc. (“Xact Aid”). On April 30, 2004, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its common stock (representing all of its issued and outstanding shares) to Addison-Davis Diagnostics, Inc. (f/k/a QT5, Inc.), a Delaware corporation (“Addison-Davis”), in consideration of Addison-Davis advancing start-up and operating capital.

On November 15, 2004, the Company acquired a line of first aid products for minor injuries from Addison-Davis in accordance with an Agreement of Sale and Transfer of Assets entered into between the Company and Addison-Davis.

On December 22, 2005 the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Brooke Carlyle Life Sciences, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Brooke Carlyle”), a development stage company with a business plan to develop an online internet portal containing information on sexually transmitted diseases, which was intended to generate revenue from advertising from pharmaceutical companies.

In early 2006, the Company’s management team determined that it was no longer in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to continue pursuing sales and marketing efforts for the line of first aid products acquired from Addison-Davis. In an effort to bring revenues and profitable operations to the Company, management sought to effect a transaction that would attract a viable business operation and enable the Company to liquidate its liabilities.

On May 4, 2006, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Nexgen Biogroup, Inc. (“Nexgen”), pursuant to which the Company sold the shares of Brooke Carlyle, which at that time represented all or substantially all of the assets of the Company (including the Xact Aid business assets), for \$1,000 cash, representing a consideration of \$0.001 per share.

On September 5, 2006, the Company acquired 49% of Technorient through a share exchange (the “Exchange”), with the result that the shareholders of Technorient became the beneficial owners of approximately 49% of the Company’s stock. In connection with the Exchange, 3,000,000 shares of common stock owned by Federico G. Cabo, one of our former directors, and 6,000,000 shares of common stock owned by Fred De Luca, then our secretary and a director, were cancelled. The terms of the Exchange were determined through arms-length negotiations between the Company and

Technorient. The Exchange was completed pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement, which was later reformed pursuant to the Reformation Agreement dated May 5, 2009, as reported by the Company in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on May 11, 2009.

The Exchange resulted in a change of control whereby the Company issued: (i) an aggregate of 89,689,881 common shares in exchange for 49% of the issued and outstanding shares of Technorient, and (ii) an aggregate of 21,629,337 shares of common stock in connection with certain debt conversions. The 89,689,881 shares were issued in two tranches pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Share Exchange Agreement and the Reformation Agreement: (i) 72,000,000 shares were issued at closing of the Exchange on September 5, 2006; and (ii) an additional 3,537,977 shares were issued on December 7, 2007 upon the effectiveness of and giving effect to the Company’s one-for-five reverse stock split (which shares would have been equal to 17,689,881 shares on a pre-reverse split basis). As a result of the Exchange, the Company became a 49% shareholder of Technorient on a fully-diluted basis. Additionally, as a condition to the closing of the Exchange, the Company sold the capital stock of Brooke Carlyle to Nexgen (which, prior to the Exchange, constituted all of the Company’s assets), for \$1,000 cash.

After the closing of the Exchange, the Company’s main business became its 49% ownership interest in Technorient.

On December 27, 2006, the Company effected a change of the Company’s name from “Xact Aid, Inc.” to “China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.” The Company name change and a new trading symbol (OTCBB: CPMM) became effective on the OTC Bulletin Board on December 28, 2006.

In March 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Falber Confezioni, S.R.L. (“Falber”) to become the sole importer and distributor of John Richmond, Richmond X and Richmond Denim clothing for men and women in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and in Mainland China commencing in the Spring/Summer season of 2008 and ending in the Fall/Winter season of 2012.

On April 3, 2007, the Company established CPMM Asia as a wholly owned subsidiary. CPMM Asia is principally engaged in the distribution of luxury brand apparel. The sale and distribution of premium brand apparel was wound down in 2009 due to lack of sales, which was primarily attributable to the downturn in the global economy and the tightening of consumer spending in Mainland China.

TECHNORIENT OVERVIEW

Ownership

In 1993, Corich Enterprises, Inc., a British Virgin Islands corporation (“Corich”), acquired 37.7% of the then issued share capital of Technorient. Herbert Adamczyk, our Chief Operating Officer and a Director, held approximately 28.2% of the then issued and outstanding capital shares of Technorient. Between 1995 and early 2006, Corich increased its interest in Technorient to approximately 90% through a series of transactions, while Mr. Adamczyk decreased his interest to approximately 10%. Upon completion of the Exchange on September 5, 2006, Corich and the Company held approximately 51% and 49% of Technorient, respectively.

History and Development

Technorient’s tradition of excellence with luxury sports automobiles extends back to the founding of German Motors Limited (“German Motors”) by Mr. Adamczyk in 1974 as a service center

for high performance sports cars, including Ferrari®. After some years of development, and largely as a result of its record in high quality service and support for the auto racing industry in both Hong Kong and Macau, German Motors became the exclusive dealer for Ferrari® in Hong Kong and Macau in 1983. Technorient was formed in 1983, and in 1985 became the holding company for Auto Italia Limited (“Auto Italia”), German Motors, Italian Motors (Sales & Service) (“Italian Motors”), Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited (“IML”) and King Express Group Limited (“King Express”) (Auto Italia, German Motors, Italian Motors, IML and King Express are collectively referred to herein as the “Technorient Group”).

Auto Italia was established in Hong Kong on September 25, 1984 to trade cars and related accessories and provide car repair services. It was the exclusive importer and distributor for Lancia® and subsequently Fiat® automobiles in Hong Kong and Macau until the early 1990s when Lancia® discontinued its right hand drive model range. Auto Italia withdrew from its Fiat® distributorship at the same time due to the unsuitability of the vehicles for the Hong Kong market. Subsequent to the cessation of its Lancia® and Fiat® distributorships, Auto Italia, a Maserati® dealer since 1994, was awarded exclusive dealership rights for Maserati® automobiles in Hong Kong and in Macau in 1996.

In 1992, IML was appointed as sole Ferrari® importer and distributor for Hong Kong and Macau, and later (1994 – 2004) was also exclusive importer for Mainland China. In 2003, IML transferred its entire car trading business to Auto Italia, which in turn set up a new subdivision, Italian Motors, to continue the business. In 2008, IML formed a wholly owned subsidiary named Nanjing Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Ltd. in Mainland China to engage in the distribution of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars in Nanjing.

IML is a 1% equity holder in Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., an equity joint venture company created in 2004 with Ferrari S.p.A. and the Beijing-based Poly Investment Group to handle sales, marketing and distribution of Maserati® and Ferrari® automobiles in Mainland China. We refer to Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. as the “Shanghai JV”. The Shanghai JV is currently building a network of dealerships for Ferrari® and Maserati® in Mainland China.

Auto Italia and Italian Motors operate from nine locations in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China, incorporating sales, spare parts, service and body and paint shop facilities for Ferrari® and Maserati®.

Management believes that the Technorient Group’s customer base of high net worth individuals in Hong Kong and Mainland China is well-established. Through its sales performance and reputation for first class facilities and customer service, the Technorient Group enjoys an excellent relationship with senior management of both Ferrari S.p.A. and Maserati S.p.A.

Management of Technorient views the rapid development of the consumer market in Mainland China, particularly the market for luxury products, as an opportunity to leverage the Company’s existing high net worth customer base and reputation to develop a platform for distribution of a wide range of luxury items, including additional high end (performance) autos, luxury yachts and other premium lifestyle items. Despite a somewhat gloomy world economy, a 2011 report issued by McKinsey & Company forecast that spending on luxury goods in greater Mainland China would grow by 18% annually from 2010 to 2015, accounting for over 20% of the global market for luxury goods.

In keeping with management’s business development plans, King Express was appointed in 2007 by Agusta S.p.A. as its exclusive distributor for the complete fleet of AgustaWestland® commercial helicopters in Hong Kong and Macau and as non-exclusive distributor for the highly strategic Pearl River

Delta region of Southern Mainland China. The AgustaWestland® helicopters business is still in its preparatory stage.

Ferrari/Maserati Mainland China

The Technorient Group sold the first Ferrari® in Mainland China in 1993. By 2005, over 100 units were sold, reflecting the emergence of Mainland China as one of Ferrari S.p.A.'s key growth markets, alongside Latin America and Russia. In accordance with its worldwide policy of owning the primary importer in a major export market, Ferrari S.p.A. approached Technorient management in 2002 to request guidance on how to best establish its own importing operations in Mainland China. Technorient introduced Ferrari S.p.A. to Poly Group, a powerful industrial entity, after having established that a joint venture with a well-connected local business entity would be the most appropriate structure.

As a result, on August 27, 2004, Technorient, Ferrari S.p.A. and Poly Technologies, Inc. formed the Shanghai JV, an equity Sino-foreign joint venture in Mainland China, to engage in the import, distribution and sale, through a local network of car dealers, of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars, spare parts and ancillary products. Ownership of the Shanghai JV at inception was Ferrari S.p.A. 40%, Technorient Group (through IML) 30% and Poly Group 30%, with Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, and also the Chairman of Technorient, appointed as Chairman and authorized representative of the Shanghai JV.

Upon formation, the Shanghai JV acquired from IML at cost all of the dealer network and importer operations established by IML, including residual cars allocated for Mainland China.

Because the structure of the Shanghai JV precludes its shareholders from direct ownership of licensed dealers in Mainland China, and in view of Technorient's strategy to develop a luxury brand platform amongst its high net worth clients, Technorient's management subsequently approached Ferrari S.p.A. to dispose of IML's interest in the Shanghai JV so that Technorient could acquire an independent dealer network in Mainland China and, among other things, maintain its direct customer relationships. As part of this arrangement, Technorient applies for dealer licenses in key markets in Mainland China such as Dalian and Nanjing (already awarded) and may, in conjunction with Ferrari S.p.A., continue to build its dealer network to capitalize on its client base in Mainland China and pursue its luxury brand platform.

Accordingly, IML entered into an agreement with the Shanghai JV parties to dispose of 29% of its equity interest in the Shanghai JV in July 2006. The disposal was completed in December 2007 and after the disposal, IML continued to hold a 1% equity interest in the Shanghai JV. Beginning in 2006, the Technorient Group was able to act as an authorized dealer of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars in certain cities in Mainland China that were allocated in cooperation with the Shanghai JV. In January 2006, IML formed Dalian Auto Italia in Mainland China to sell Ferrari® and Maserati® cars in Dalian, China. At formation, IML owned 95% of the equity interest in Dalian Auto Italia, and on August 3, 2007, IML acquired the remaining 5% of equity interest in Dalian Auto Italia.

On August 7, 2008, IML formed a wholly owned subsidiary named Nanjing Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Ltd. in Mainland China to engage in the distribution of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars in Nanjing.

In August, 2011, Auto Italia through its wholly owned subsidiary Success Master Holdings Limited, formed a wholly owned subsidiary named Success Master (Shanghai) Consultancy Limited to provide pre-delivery inspection consultancy service for Ferrari® and Maserati® cars in Shanghai.

Operations

As the primary importer and distributor for Ferrari® and Maserati® cars for Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China (until 2004), Technorient was responsible for introducing and developing a viable market for high performance luxury motor cars in those territories. After formation of the Shanghai JV in 2004, Technorient retained and continues its role as exclusive importer and dealer for both Ferrari® and Maserati® brands in Hong Kong and Macau, each of which is a significant market in its own right, while developing an independent dealership network in Mainland China in close cooperation with the Shanghai JV.

A key aspect of any Ferrari® importer worldwide is the strength of the relationship with Ferrari S.p.A. management in Maranello, Italy. With its internationally recognized logo and current worldwide production of only 6,600 units, the Ferrari® brand connotes an image of performance and exclusivity unique in the auto world. Management of Ferrari S.p.A. understands the importance of importer performance in maintaining this image and accordingly requires the highest level of commitment from their importers.

Our importership agreements are subject to annual renewal. Vehicle allocations are made largely through negotiation and are based on past sales levels. These allocations largely determine the waiting lists for certain models, which in developed markets such as the United States and Europe, can stretch out to 3 years. While there is no obligation on our part to purchase any specific year's allocation, a key to success as a Ferrari® importer is the ability to increase allocations regularly. Technorient's management has historically enjoyed a unique ability to achieve this, through the strength of their long relationship with Ferrari S.p.A. and proven success in building important markets for Ferrari® and Maserati® in Hong Kong and Mainland China. As a result, waiting lists for new cars in Mainland China are relatively short, an important advantage in newly developing markets where patience levels amongst the newly wealthy for their high end purchases are relatively low.

Market Analysis

Hong Kong and Macau

After several years of steady growth, the market in Hong Kong and Macau for super luxury performance vehicles was severely impacted by the public health crisis precipitated by severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, and the resulting economic downturn in 2003 which, together with the imposition of a poorly conceived luxury tax (now reduced and restructured) reduced Ferrari® sales to a fraction of the prior period. Between 2004 and the first half of 2008, Hong Kong and Macau experienced an economic boom, built largely on the robust performance of the economy in Mainland China, particularly on the consumption side. During the last half of 2008, Hong Kong and Macau began to feel the effects of the worldwide economic slowdown.

The difficult commercial environment of 2009 has given way to a vastly improved business environment in our markets. The Company has reason to be cautiously optimistic regarding prospects for increased sales of vehicles, both new and used. Official data released by the Hong Kong Government's Census and Statistics Department indicates that Hong Kong's economy recorded a seventh straight quarter of expansion in the fourth quarter of 2010, with gross domestic product growing at 6.8% year-on-year in 2010 and recorded a growth of 5% year-on-year in 2011.

Sales for Ferrari® and Maserati® stabilized at around 140 units in 2005. Subsequently, annual growth in the region of 15% enabled our sales to approach 294 units in 2011. Our orders for new Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles continued to increase in 2011. Given the relatively small but

extremely wealthy customer base for the Group's products in Hong Kong and Macau, management believes that sales will remain steady, despite the currently experienced slowdown, while the proportion of sales in Mainland China is expected to continue to increase.

Mainland China

The consumer market in Mainland China has emerged as an engine of economic growth during the past years. In 2005, Mainland China overtook Japan as the second largest car market in the world after the United States, with 5.9 million vehicles sold in 2005. In 2009, Mainland China overtook United States as the largest car market in the world, with 13.6 million vehicles sold. Although there is evidence that inflationary pressures are increasing in Mainland China, the economy is nevertheless expected to remain strong in 2012. Mainland China's consumers continue to exhibit increasing interest and ability to purchase luxury goods. A 2011 report issued by McKinsey & Company forecast that spending on luxury goods in greater Mainland China would grow by 18% annually from 2010 to 2015, accounting for over 20% of the global market for luxury goods.

Business Strategy

Technorient's main strategy of building a luxury brand platform in Mainland China is centered around the continued development of an independent dealer network for the key brands of Ferrari® and Maserati®. This network, like the dealerships in Dalian and Nanjing, will be developed, in cooperation with Ferrari S.p.A. and Maserati S.p.A., both through new operations and acquisitions of existing dealerships in key industrial regions with a high concentration of wealthy individuals who form an important part of Technorient's customer base.

As the business of Technorient develops, it is management's intention to acquire additional key brands, consistent with the platform and character of the business, from Technorient's parent company Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited, or from third parties. An example is the acquisition of the distributorship rights in Hong Kong and Macau for AgustaWestland® helicopters.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OR SERVICES AND THEIR MARKETS

Currently, Technorient imports, distributes, and provides after-sale service for Italian Ferrari® and Maserati® branded cars in Hong Kong, Macau and parts of Mainland China.

The following table reflects percentages of total revenues of Technorient by business segment for our last three fiscal years:

| Business Segment | Percentage of Total Revenues of Technorient as of | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | December 31, 2011 | December 31, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
| New and used vehicles | 92% | 93% | 93% |
| Parts and services | 8% | 7% | 7% |

Further information regarding our business segments is provided in Note 19 of our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OUR AUTOMOBILE DEALERSHIPS

Importership/Dealership Agreements

Each of our importers operates under separate agreements with the manufacturers of each brand of vehicle. These agreements contain provisions and standards governing almost every aspect of the business, including ownership, management, personnel, training, maintenance of minimum working capital (and in some cases, net worth), maintenance of minimum lines of credit, advertising and marketing, facilities, signs, products and services, acquisitions of other dealerships (including restrictions on how many dealerships can be acquired or operated in any given market), maintenance of minimum amounts of insurance, achievement of minimum customer service standards and monthly financial reporting. Typically, the importer's principal and/or the owner of the dealership may not be changed without the manufacturer's consent.

In exchange for complying with these provisions and standards, we currently hold the exclusive right to sell Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles and related parts and services in Hong Kong and Macau, and we have also been granted the exclusive right to sell Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles and related parts and services at our Dalian and Nanjing dealerships in Mainland China. The agreements also typically grant an exclusive license to use each manufacturer's trademarks, service marks and designs in connection with our sales and service of its brands in our designated territories at our dealerships. Some of our franchise agreements are renewed annually. The agreements also permit the manufacturer to terminate or not renew the agreement for a variety of causes, including failure to adequately operate the dealership, insolvency or bankruptcy, impairment of the dealer's reputation or financial standing, changes in the dealership's management, owners or location without consent, failure to maintain adequate working capital, changes in the dealership's financial or other condition, failure to submit required information to the manufacturer on a timely basis, failure to obtain and maintain any permit or license necessary to operate the dealership, and material breaches of other provisions of the agreement.

Store Operations

With a new Ferrari® and Maserati® showroom in Repulse Bay, Hong Kong and a new pre-delivery inspection centre in Shanghai, Mainland China (both will be officially opened in early 2012), Technorient now has nine authorized showrooms and after-sales parts and service facilities throughout Hong Kong, Macau, and Mainland China.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Store</u> | <u>Franchises</u> | <u>Year Opened/Acquired</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hong Kong | Tai Kok Tsui | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 1990 |
| Hong Kong | Ap Lei Chau | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2005 |
| Hong Kong | Wanchai | Maserati® | 2005 |
| Mainland China | Dalian | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2006 |
| Mainland China | Dalian | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2008 |
| Mainland China | Nanjing | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2008 |
| Hong Kong | Shatin | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2009 |
| Hong Kong | Repulse Bay | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2011 |
| Mainland China | Shanghai | Ferrari® & Maserati® | 2011 |

After-sale Service and Parts

Technorient's automotive service and parts operations are an integral part of establishing customer loyalty and contribute significantly to our overall revenue and profits. Technorient's service philosophy has always been based around a racing team type support structure, with 24 hour service,

spare parts and consultation. This approach, developed from the auto racing background of Technorient’s key principals, has proven to be very successful in building long-term relationships with wealthy clients.

We provide parts and service primarily for the vehicle brands sold by our stores, but we also service other vehicles. In 2011, our service, body and parts operations generated approximately \$15.7 million in revenues, or 8.4% of the total revenues of Technorient. We set prices to reflect the varying difficulty of the types of repair and the cost and availability of parts. Revenues from the service and parts departments are particularly important during economic downturns as owners tend to repair their existing used vehicles rather than buy new vehicles during such periods. This helps to counter the effects of a drop in new vehicle sales that may occur in a slow economic environment. Technorient’s focus on service advisor training, as well as a number of pricing and cost saving initiatives across the entire service and parts business lines, led to improvements in same-store service and parts sales in 2011 compared to 2010, as well as improvements in gross profit margins achieved. Further, our focus on satisfying the client in both the sales and after-sales areas has led to consistently high levels of recommendation and endorsement, and additional and repeat business, all of which has benefited Technorient for over thirty years.

SUPPLIERS

Our major suppliers are as follows:

| <u>ITEM</u> | <u>SOURCE AND LOCATION</u> |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Ferrari® automobiles and automobile parts | Ferrari S.p.A., Maranello, Italy |
| Maserati® automobiles and automobile parts | Maserati S.p.A., Modena, Italy |
| AgustaWestland® helicopters (1) | Agusta S.p.A., Italy |

(1) We anticipate that delivery of AgustaWestland® helicopters will begin during 2013.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS

Our business is modestly seasonal overall. Our operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the fourth fiscal quarter of each year due in part to manufacturers’ production and delivery patterns.

ADVERTISING

Technorient’s commitment to maintaining the highest levels of service facilities and after sales service is supplemented by an active promotional program complemented by media events and classic/performance car rallies.

We conduct extensive product promotional advertising in several venues:

- Local television exposure;
- City promotional materials;
- Local print media; and

- On-site point-of-purchase.

We also maintain a web site (www.chinapremiumlifestyle.com) that generates leads and provides information for our customers. We use the Internet site as a marketing tool to familiarize customers with us, our stores and the products we sell, rather than to complete purchases. Although many customers use the Internet to research information about new vehicles, nearly all ultimately visit a store to complete the sale and take delivery of the vehicle.

BACKLOG ORDERS

The limited supply of cars by the Ferrari® and Maserati® factories is a worldwide phenomenon due to the limited production capacity. We have many customers who have paid a deposit and are prepared to wait years for new cars. As a result, we have backlog orders. Our backlog orders with our manufacturers as of December 31, 2011 were approximately \$168.1 million compared to approximately \$178.8 million at December 31, 2010.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

We consolidate financial, accounting and other relevant data received from our operations in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China through a private communication system.

COMPETITION

In new and used vehicle sales, our operations compete primarily with other franchised dealerships of luxury vehicles in our markets. We rely on advertising and merchandising, sales expertise, service reputation, strong brand names and location of our operations to sell new vehicles. See “ **Risk Factors — OTHER BUSINESS OPERATING RISKS — Substantial competition in automobile sales may adversely affect our profitability due to our need to lower prices to sustain sales and profitability .**”

We compete with other automobile dealers and franchised and independent service centers for non-warranty repair and routine maintenance business. We believe that the principal competitive factors in parts and service sales are the use of factory-approved replacement parts, factory-trained technicians, price, the familiarity with a manufacturer’s brands and models, and the quality of customer service.

We compete with other business entities for dealership rights in different areas of Mainland China. Some of our competitors may have greater financial resources and competition may increase the cost of acquiring such dealership rights.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Technorient is subject to environmental laws and regulations in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the installation, maintenance, operation and removal of aboveground and underground storage tanks, the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and other materials and the investigation and remediation of contamination. As with automotive dealerships generally, and service, parts and body shop operations in particular, this business involves the generation, use, handling and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or wastes, including environmentally sensitive materials such as motor oil, waste motor oil and filters, transmission fluid, antifreeze, refrigerant, waste paint and lacquer thinner, batteries, solvents, lubricants, degreasing agents, gasoline and diesel fuels. Similar to many of our competitors, Technorient has incurred and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and

other costs in complying with such laws and regulations. Various health and safety standards also apply to our operations.

We believe that Technorient does not have any material environmental liabilities and that compliance with environmental laws and regulations will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. However, environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to change. In addition, in connection with the opening of any new dealerships, it is possible that we will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. Compliance with current, amended, new or more stringent laws or regulations, stricter interpretations of existing laws or the future discovery of environmental conditions could require additional expenditures, and such expenditures could be material.

REGULATION

Our automobile business is subject to regulation, supervision and licensing under Hong Kong, Macau, and Chinese laws, ordinances and regulations. A number of regulations affect our business of marketing, selling, and servicing automobiles. Under the laws of the jurisdictions in which we currently operate or into which we may expand, we typically must obtain a license in order to establish, operate or relocate a dealership or operate an automotive repair service, including dealer, sales and/or automotive repair business licenses issued by relevant authorities. These laws also regulate our conduct of business, including our advertising, operating, employment and sales practices. Other laws and regulations include franchise laws and regulations, laws and regulations applicable to motor vehicle dealers, as well as wage-hour, anti-discrimination and other employment practices laws. We actively make efforts to assure compliance with these regulations.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2011, we employed approximately 222 full time employees. We believe we have good relationships with our employees. We are not party or subject to any collective bargaining agreements.

REPORTS TO SECURITY HOLDERS

We are subject to the informational requirements of Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Accordingly, we file annual, quarterly and other reports and information with the SEC. You may read and copy these reports and other information we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE., Washington, D.C. 20549 on official business days from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and the Internet worldwide website maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov. You may also request copies of our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC by requesting copies of such reports in writing. Such written requests should be directed to our corporate secretary and sent to our executive offices at the address set forth below.

Our principle executive office is located at 28/F, King Palace Plaza, No. 52A Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hong Kong. Our website is <http://www.chinapremiumlifestyle.com>, our phone number is (+852) 2954-2469 and our email address is: ir@chinapremiumlifestyle.com.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Certain significant risks and uncertainties inherent in our business are described below. You should take these risks into account in evaluating us or any investment decision involving us. This section does not describe all risks applicable to us, our industry or our business, and it is intended only as a summary of certain material factors. If any of these risks occur, our business strategy, financial condition or operating results could be adversely affected. *You should carefully consider such risks and uncertainties, together with the other information contained herein and in the documents incorporated herein by reference. If any of the following risks and uncertainties, or if any other risks or uncertainties, actually occurs, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected.*

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our business and the automotive retail industry in general are susceptible to adverse economic conditions, including changes in consumer confidence and changes in fuel prices and credit availability, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues and profitability.

We believe the automotive retail industry is influenced by general economic conditions and particularly by consumer confidence, the level of personal discretionary spending, interest rates, fuel prices, unemployment rates and credit availability. Historically, unit sales of motor vehicles, particularly new and used vehicles, have been cyclical, fluctuating with general economic cycles. During economic downturns, retail new vehicle sales typically experience periods of decline characterized by oversupply and weak demand. Although incentive programs initiated by manufacturers may abate these historical trends, the automotive retail industry may experience sustained periods of decline in vehicle sales in the future. Any decline or change of this type could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues, cash flows and profitability.

In addition, local economic, competitive and other conditions affect the performance of our operations. Our revenues, cash flows and profitability depend substantially on general economic conditions and spending habits in Hong Kong, Macau and in those regions of Mainland China where Technorient maintains its operations.

Unrest and civil disturbances, particularly in oil-producing regions, may affect fuel prices, credit availability and consumer confidence in general, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues and profitability.

Our vehicles are luxury items. In times of political unrest or instability, consumers may choose to defer planned purchases of luxury items.

The continuing instability and political unrest in the Middle East has continued the general trend of rising crude oil prices as well as rising prices for the fuel powering our vehicles. Persistent unrest in oil-producing regions and other global political, financial and social instability may cause fuel prices to rise further, which in turn may affect consumer preferences in connection with the purchase of our vehicles. Consumers may be less likely to purchase more expensive vehicles, such as luxury automobiles and more likely to purchase smaller, less expensive vehicles, or fuel-efficient, hybrid or electric vehicles. Further increases in fuel prices could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues, cash flows and profitability.

RISKS RELATED TO AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURERS

If we fail to obtain a desirable mix of popular new vehicles from manufacturers our profitability will be negatively affected.

We depend on the manufacturers to provide us with a desirable mix of new vehicles. The most popular vehicles usually produce the highest profit margins and are frequently difficult to obtain from the manufacturers. If Technorient cannot obtain sufficient quantities of the most popular models, our profitability may be adversely affected. Sales of less desirable models may reduce our profit margins. Some principals generally allocate their vehicles amongst their importers/distributors based on their sales history. If our operations experience prolonged sales slumps, our allocation of popular vehicles may be reduced and new vehicle sales and profits may decline. Similarly, the delivery of vehicles, particularly newer, more popular vehicles, from manufacturers at a time later than scheduled could lead to reduced sales during those periods.

Adverse conditions affecting one or more automotive manufacturers may negatively impact our revenues and profitability.

Our success depends on the overall success of the line of vehicles that each of our operations sells. As a result, our success depends to a great extent on the automotive manufacturers' financial condition, marketing, vehicle design, production and distribution capabilities and their reputations, management and labor relations. In 2011, sales of new Ferrari® and Maserati® vehicles accounted for 50.5% and 28.5%, respectively, of Technorient's total revenues. A significant decline in the sale of new vehicles produced by these manufacturers, or the loss or deterioration of our relationships with one or more of these manufacturers, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Events such as labor strikes that may adversely affect a manufacturer may also materially adversely affect us. In particular, labor strikes at a manufacturer or supplier that continue for a substantial period of time could have a material adverse effect on our business. Similarly, the delivery of vehicles from manufacturers at a time later than scheduled, which may occur particularly during periods of new product introductions, has led, and could in the future lead, to reduced sales during those periods. In addition, any event that causes adverse publicity involving one or more automotive manufacturers or their vehicles may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

If we fail to obtain renewals of one or more of our franchise agreements on favorable terms or substantial franchises are terminated, our operations may be significantly impaired.

Each of our businesses operates under a franchise agreement. Without a franchise agreement, we cannot obtain new vehicles from the manufacturer. As a result, we are significantly dependent on our relationships with these manufacturers, which exercise a great degree of influence over our operations through the franchise agreements. Each of our franchise agreements may be terminated or not renewed by the manufacturer for a variety of reasons, including any unapproved changes of ownership or management and other material breaches of the franchise agreements. We cannot guarantee that all of our franchise agreements will be renewed or that the terms of the renewals will be as favorable to us as our current agreements. In addition, actions taken by manufacturers to exploit their bargaining position in negotiating the terms of renewals of franchise agreements or otherwise could also have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

Our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected to the extent that Technorient's franchise rights become compromised or our operations restricted due to the terms of our franchise

agreements or if we lose substantial franchises.

Technorient's franchise agreements with Ferrari S.p.A. and Maserati S.p.A. do not give us the exclusive right to sell their products within Mainland China. As a result, the Shanghai JV may appoint additional dealers in neighboring cities that may compete against us. The appointment of new dealerships near our existing dealership could materially adversely affect our operations and reduce the profitability of our existing dealership.

Our success depends upon the continued viability and overall success of a limited number of manufacturers.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our new vehicle retail unit sales attributable to the manufacturers we represented during 2011 that accounted for 100% of our new vehicle retail unit sales:

| Manufacturer | Percentage of New Vehicle Retail Units Sold during the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011 |
|---------------------|---|
| Ferrari® | 50% |
| Maserati® | 50% |

Ferrari® and Maserati® vehicles represented 100% of our total new vehicle retail units sold in 2011. We are subject to a concentration of risk in the event of financial distress, including potential bankruptcy, of these vehicle manufacturers.

In the event of a bankruptcy by a vehicle manufacturer, among other things: (1) the manufacturer could attempt to terminate all or certain of our franchises, and we may not receive adequate compensation for them, (2) we may not be able to collect some or all of our significant receivables that are due from such manufacturer and we may be subject to preference claims relating to payments made by such manufacturer prior to bankruptcy, (3) such manufacturer may be unable to maintain an adequate, or any, supply of vehicles, and (4) consumer demand for such manufacturer's products could be materially adversely affected.

Vehicle manufacturers may be adversely impacted by economic downturns or recessions, significant declines in the sales of their new vehicles, increases in interest rates, declines in their credit ratings, labor strikes or similar disruptions (including within their major suppliers), supply shortages or rising raw material costs, rising employee benefit costs, adverse publicity that may reduce consumer demand for their products (including due to bankruptcy), product defects, vehicle recall campaigns, litigation, poor product mix or unappealing vehicle design, or other adverse events. These and other risks could materially adversely affect any manufacturer and impact its ability to profitably design, market, produce or distribute new vehicles, which in turn could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, stockholders' equity, cash flows and prospects.

Automotive manufacturers exercise significant control over our operations and we depend on them in order to operate our business.

Manufacturers exercise a great degree of control over our operations. For example, manufacturers can require us to meet specified standards of appearance, require us to meet specified financial criteria such as maintenance of minimum net working capital and, in some cases, minimum net worth, impose minimum customer service and satisfaction standards, set standards regarding the maintenance of inventories of vehicles and parts and govern the extent to which our businesses can utilize

the manufacturers' names and trademarks. In many cases the manufacturer must consent to the replacement of the principal.

If manufacturers discontinue sales incentives, warranties and other promotional programs, our results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We depend on our manufacturers for sales incentives, warranties and other programs that are intended to promote dealership sales or support dealership profitability. Manufacturers historically have made many changes to their incentive programs during each year. Some of the key incentive programs include:

- incentives on new vehicles; and
- warranties on new and used vehicles.

A discontinuation or change in our manufacturers' incentive programs could adversely affect our business.

Our manufacturers generally require that our premises meet defined image and facility standards and may direct us to implement costly capital improvements as a condition for renewing certain franchise agreements. All of these requirements could impose significant capital expenditures on us in the future.

Pursuant to our franchise agreements, our operations are required to maintain a certain minimum working capital, as determined by the manufacturers. This requirement could force us to utilize available capital to maintain manufacturer-required working capital levels thereby limiting our ability to apply profits generated from one subsidiary for use in other subsidiaries or, in some cases, at the parent company. These factors, either alone or in combination, could cause us to divert our financial resources to capital projects from uses that management believes may be of higher long-term value to us.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ACQUISITION STRATEGY

Growth in our revenues and earnings will be impacted by our ability to acquire and successfully integrate and operate more dealerships in Mainland China.

Growth in our revenues and earnings depends substantially on our ability to acquire and successfully integrate and operate more dealerships in Mainland China. We cannot provide assurances that we will be able to identify and acquire or establish additional dealerships in the future. In addition, we cannot provide assurances that any acquisition will be successful or on terms and conditions consistent with past acquisitions. Restrictions by our manufacturers may directly or indirectly limit our ability to acquire additional dealerships. In addition, increased competition for acquisitions may develop, which could result in fewer acquisition opportunities available to us and/or higher acquisition prices. Some of our competitors may have greater financial resources than us.

We require additional capital in order to acquire or open additional dealerships. In the past, we have financed these acquisitions with a combination of cash flow from operations and proceeds from borrowings under our credit facilities.

We currently intend to finance future acquisitions or open new dealerships by using cash and issuing shares of our common stock as partial consideration for acquired dealerships. The use of common stock as consideration for acquisitions will depend on three factors: (1) the market value of our common

stock at the time of the acquisition, (2) the willingness of potential acquisition candidates to accept common stock as part of the consideration for the sale of their businesses, and (3) our determination of what is in our best interests. If potential acquisition candidates are unwilling to accept our common stock, we will rely solely on available cash or proceeds from debt or equity financings, which could adversely affect our acquisition program. Accordingly, our ability to make acquisitions could be adversely affected if the price of our common stock is depressed.

Managing and integrating additional dealerships into our existing mix of dealerships may result in substantial costs, diversion of our management's attention, delays, or other operational or financial problems.

Acquisitions involve a number of special risks, including:

- incurring significantly higher capital expenditures and operating expenses;
- failing to integrate the operations and personnel of the new or acquired dealerships;
- entering new markets with which we are not familiar;
- incurring undiscovered liabilities at new or acquired dealerships;
- disrupting our ongoing business;
- failing to obtain or retain key personnel at new or acquired dealerships;
- impairing relationships with employees, manufacturers and customers; and
- incorrectly valuing acquired entities,

some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Although we conduct what we believe to be a prudent level of investigation regarding the operating condition of the businesses we purchase in light of the circumstances of each transaction, an unavoidable level of risk remains regarding the actual operating condition of these businesses.

Acquiring legal entities, as opposed to only dealership assets, may subject us to unforeseen liabilities that we are unable to detect prior to completing the acquisition or liabilities that turn out to be greater than those we had expected. These liabilities may include liabilities of the prior owner or operator that arise from environmental laws for which we, as a successor owner, may be responsible. Until we actually assume operating control of such business assets, we may not be able to ascertain the actual value of the acquired entity.

If we lose key personnel or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business could be adversely affected because we rely on the industry knowledge and relationships of our key personnel.

We believe our success depends to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers, senior management and key employees. Additionally, our business is dependent upon our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel, including the management of acquired dealerships. The market for qualified employees in the industry and in the regions in which we operate,

particularly for general managers and sales and service personnel, is highly competitive and may subject us to increased labor costs during periods of low unemployment.

The unexpected or unanticipated loss of the services of one or more members of our senior management team could have a material adverse effect on us and materially impair the efficiency and productivity of our operations. We do not have key man insurance for any of our executive officers or key personnel. In addition, the loss of any of our key employees or the failure to attract qualified managers could have a material adverse effect on our business and may materially impact the ability of our dealerships to conduct their operations.

OTHER BUSINESS OPERATING RISKS

Changes in interest rates could adversely impact our profitability.

Some of our borrowings under various credit facilities bear variable interest rates. Therefore, our interest expense will rise with increases in interest rates. Rising interest rates may also have the effect of depressing demand in the interest rate sensitive aspects of our business, particularly new and used vehicle sales, because some of our customers finance their vehicle purchases. As a result, rising interest rates may have the effect of simultaneously increasing our costs and reducing our revenues.

Our insurance does not fully cover all of our operational risks, and changes in the cost of insurance or the availability of insurance could materially increase our insurance costs or result in a decrease in our insurance coverage.

The operation of automobile dealerships is subject to compliance with a wide range of laws and regulations and is subject to a broad variety of risks. While we have some insurance coverage including material property damage and public liability insurance, we are self-insured for a portion of our potential liabilities. In certain instances, our insurance may not fully cover an insured loss depending on the magnitude and nature of the claim. Additionally, changes in the cost of insurance or the availability of insurance in the future could substantially increase our costs to maintain our current level of coverage or could cause us to reduce our insurance coverage and increase the portion of our risks that we self-insure.

We are subject to a number of risks associated with importing vehicles.

Our business involves the sale of new and used vehicles, vehicle parts or vehicles composed of parts that are manufactured outside Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau. As a result, our operations are subject to customary risks associated with imported merchandise, including fluctuations in the value of currencies, import duties, exchange controls, differing tax structures, trade restrictions, transportation costs, work stoppages and general political and economic conditions in foreign countries.

The countries from which our products are imported may, from time to time, impose new quotas, duties, tariffs or other restrictions, or adjust presently prevailing quotas, duties or tariffs on imported merchandise. Any of those impositions or adjustments could affect our operations and our ability to purchase imported vehicles and parts at reasonable prices, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

The seasonality of the automobile retail business magnifies the importance of our fourth quarter results.

The automobile industry experiences seasonal variations in revenues. In Hong Kong, a higher amount of vehicle sales generally occurs in the fourth fiscal quarter of each year due in part to

manufacturers' production and delivery patterns, and the introduction of new vehicle models. Therefore, if conditions surface in the fourth quarter that depress or affect automotive sales, such as major geopolitical events, high fuel costs, depressed economic conditions or similar adverse conditions, our revenues for the year may be disproportionately adversely affected.

Substantial competition in automotive sales and services may adversely affect our profitability due to our need to lower prices to sustain sales and profitability.

The automotive retail industry is highly competitive. Depending on the geographic market, we compete with:

- franchised automotive dealerships in our markets that sell similar makes of new and used vehicles that we offer, occasionally at lower prices than we do;
- other national or regional affiliated groups of franchised dealerships;
- private market buyers and sellers of used vehicles; and
- independent service and repair shops.

As we seek to acquire or establish dealerships in new markets, we may face significant competition as we strive to gain market share. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing and personnel resources and lower overhead and sales costs than we have. We typically rely on advertising, merchandising, sales expertise, service reputation and dealership location in order to sell new vehicles. Although our franchise agreements with Ferrari S.p.A. and Maserati S.p.A. grant us the exclusive right to sell their products within certain geographic areas, our revenues and profitability may be materially and adversely affected if competing dealerships expand their market share or are awarded additional franchises by manufacturers that supply our dealerships.

In addition to competition for vehicle sales, our dealerships compete with independent garages for non-warranty repair and routine maintenance business. Our dealerships compete with other automotive dealers, service stores and auto parts retailers in their parts operations. We believe that the principal competitive factors in service and parts sales are the quality of customer service, the use of factory-approved replacement parts, familiarity with a manufacturer's brands and models, convenience, the competence of technicians, location, and price.

Due to the nature of the automotive retailing business, we may be involved in legal proceedings or suffer losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will continue to be involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. A significant judgment against us, the loss of a significant license or permit, or the imposition of a significant fine could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future prospects. In addition, it is possible that we could suffer losses at individual dealerships due to fraud or theft.

We are subject to substantial regulation which may adversely affect our profitability and significantly increase our costs in the future.

A number of laws and regulations affect our business, including laws and regulations relating to business corporations generally and the environment. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, or criminal penalties, the imposition of

remedial obligations or the issuance of injunctions limiting or prohibiting our operations. We must obtain various licenses in order to operate our businesses, including dealer, sales, finance and insurance-related licenses issued by authorities. These laws also regulate our conduct of business, including our advertising, operating, financing, employment and sales practices.

We are subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the operation and removal of underground and aboveground storage tanks, the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and other materials, and the investigation and remediation of contamination. As with automotive dealerships generally, and service, parts and body shop operations in particular, our business involves the use, storage, handling and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes and other environmentally sensitive materials. Operations involving the management of hazardous and non-hazardous materials are subject to Chinese, Hong Kong and Macau environmental regulations and statutes. Similar to many of our competitors, we have incurred and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such environmental laws and regulations.

Further, environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to change. The environmental regulatory structure is not well-developed in our markets and we may be exposed to sudden and drastic changes in this area which could require material expenditures by the Company. In addition, in connection with any acquisitions or openings of new dealerships, it is possible that we will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. In connection with our dispositions, or prior dispositions made by companies we acquire, we may retain exposure for environmental costs and liabilities, some of which may be material. We may be required to make material additional expenditures to comply with existing or future laws or regulations, or as a result of the future discovery of environmental conditions.

Our indebtedness and lease obligations could materially adversely affect our financial health, limit our ability to finance future acquisitions and capital expenditures, and prevent us from fulfilling our financial obligations.

Our indebtedness and lease obligations could have important consequences to you, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing for acquisitions, capital expenditures, working capital or general corporate purposes may be impaired in the future;
- a portion of our current cash flow from operations must be dedicated to the payment of principal on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the funds available to us for our operations and other purposes;
- some of our borrowings are and will continue to be at variable rates of interest, which exposes us to the risk of increasing interest rates; and
- we may be substantially more leveraged than some of our competitors, which may place us at a relative competitive disadvantage and make us more vulnerable to changing market conditions and regulations.

Adverse conditions affecting the manufacturers may negatively impact our profitability.

The success of each of our businesses depends to a great extent on vehicle manufacturers':

- financial condition;
- marketing efforts;
- vehicle design;
- production capabilities;
- reputation;
- management; and
- labor relations.

Adverse conditions affecting these and other important aspects of manufacturers' operations and public relations may adversely affect our ability to market their automobiles to the public and, as a result, significantly and adversely affect our profitability.

Fluctuation in the value of Renminbi, the Macau Pataca and Hong Kong Dollar relative to other currencies may have a material adverse effect on our business and/or an investment in our shares.

The value of RMB, Hong Kong Dollar and the Macau Pataca against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. Since 1994, the conversion of Renminbi ("RMB") into foreign currencies, including Hong Kong and U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, which are set daily based on the previous day's Chinese interbank foreign exchange market rate and current exchange rates on the world financial markets. Since 1994, the official exchange rate for the conversion of RMB to U.S. dollars has generally been stable. On July 21, 2005, however, PBOC announced a reform of its exchange rate system. Under the reform, Renminbi is no longer effectively linked to the U.S. dollar but instead is allowed to trade in a tight 0.3% band against a basket of foreign currencies. During the period from July 2005 through December 2011, the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar appreciated from RMB1.00 : US\$0.1205 to RMB1.00 : US\$0.1587. As the RMB increases in value against the U.S. dollar, mainland Chinese consumers experience a reduction in the relative prices of goods and services, which may translate into a positive increase in sales. On the other hand, a decrease in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have the opposite effect and may adversely affect our results of operations. Any significant revaluation of RMB may materially and adversely affect our cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payments. For example, an appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar or Hong Kong dollars would make any new RMB-denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars or Hong Kong dollars into RMB for such purposes. In addition, a strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Hong Kong Dollar or the Macau Pataca, if it occurred, would adversely affect the value of your investment.

Our Business Relies on the Business of Technorient.

Our primary business is our 49% ownership interest in Technorient. As a result, our financial results are substantially dependent on the operational and financial results of Technorient. In the event that sales trends or economic conditions for Technorient decline, our financial results may be materially adversely affected.

RISKS RELATED TO DOING BUSINESS IN MAINLAND CHINA

Although only a small proportion of our business is currently conducted in Mainland China, it is our intention to expand our business portfolio in Mainland China in the future, in which case, the following risk factors should be addressed:

Adverse changes in economic and political policies of Chinese government could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of Mainland China, which could adversely affect our business.

A portion of our business operations are currently conducted in Mainland China. Accordingly, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects are subject to a significant degree to economic, political and legal developments in Mainland China. Mainland China's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in the past 20 years, growth has been uneven across different regions and among various economic sectors of Mainland China. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic development and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the Chinese economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us. Since early 2004, the Chinese government has implemented certain measures to control the pace of economic growth. Such measures may cause a decrease in the level of economic activity in Mainland China, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The growth of the economy in Mainland China, while anticipated to remain strong in 2012, could be curtailed if the government utilizes traditional monetary policy to control inflation, or if the government returns to planned-economy policies, either of which could adversely affect our financial results.

There is some evidence that Mainland China is beginning to experience higher levels of inflation. Government attempts to control inflation, whether through monetary policy or a return to planned-economy policies, could adversely affect the business climate and growth of private enterprise, and in particular, the demand for luxury items. In order to control inflation, the government has imposed controls on bank credit, limits on loans and other restrictions on economic activities. Such policies have resulted in a slowing of economic growth and additional measures could further slow the growth of the economy in Mainland China. Growth of our business and our profitability may be adversely affected if government policies curtail market demand for our vehicles and related services.

Our operations in Mainland China are subject to restrictions on paying dividends and making other payments to us.

Regulations in Mainland China currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits, as determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Technorient is also required to set aside a portion of their after-tax profits according to Chinese accounting standards and regulations to fund certain reserve funds. The government also imposes controls on the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies and the remittance of currencies out of Mainland China. Technorient may experience difficulties in completing the administrative procedures necessary to obtain and remit foreign currency. Furthermore, if our operations in Mainland China incur debt on their own in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments. If we are unable to receive all of the revenues from our operations through contractual or dividend

arrangements, we may have difficulties repatriating funds for the payment of dividends to our stockholders.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively.

Some of our revenues are in the form of Renminbi. The Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency. The State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the People's Bank of Mainland China, controls the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies. The value of the RMB is subject to changes in central government policies and to international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the Mainland China Foreign Exchange Trading System market.

The imposition of additional restrictions on currency exchanges could limit our ability to use revenue generated in Renminbi to fund any future business activities outside Mainland China or to make dividend or other payments in U.S. dollars. Although the Chinese government introduced regulations in 1996 to allow greater convertibility of the Renminbi for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain, including primarily the restriction that foreign-invested enterprises may only buy, sell or remit foreign currencies, after providing valid commercial documents, at those banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business. In addition, conversion of Renminbi for capital account items, including direct investment and loans, is subject to government approval in Mainland China, and companies are required to open and maintain separate foreign exchange accounts for capital account items. We cannot be certain that the Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of the Renminbi, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of avian influenza, SARS or another epidemic or outbreak. In May and June 2009, occurrences of H1N1 influenza were reported in Hong Kong and parts of Mainland China. In 2005 and 2006, there were reports of occurrences of avian influenza in various parts of Mainland China, including a few confirmed human cases. Any prolonged recurrence of H1N1 influenza, avian influenza, SARS, swine flu or other adverse public health developments in Mainland China or Hong Kong may have a material adverse effect on our business operations. For instance, health or other government regulations adopted in response to an epidemic or outbreak may require temporary closure of our offices and dealerships. Such closures would severely disrupt our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to address adverse business conditions arising from any future public health emergency.

We may be unable to enforce our rights due to policies regarding the regulation of foreign investments in Mainland China.

Mainland China's legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes in which decided legal cases have little value as precedents, unlike the common law system prevalent in the United States. Mainland China does not have a well-developed, consolidated body of laws governing foreign investment enterprises. As a result, the administration of laws and regulations by government agencies may be subject to considerable discretion and variation, and may be subject to influence by external forces unrelated to the legal merits of a particular matter. Mainland China's regulations and policies with respect to foreign investments are evolving. Definitive regulations and policies with respect to such matters as the permissible percentage of foreign investment and permissible rates of equity returns have not yet been published. Statements regarding these evolving policies have been conflicting and any such policies, as administered, are likely to be subject to broad interpretation and discretion and to be modified,

perhaps on a case-by-case basis. The uncertainties regarding such regulations and policies present risks that may affect our ability to achieve our business objectives. If we are unable to enforce any legal rights we may have under our contracts or otherwise, our ability to compete with other companies in our industry could be materially and negatively affected.

It may be difficult for stockholders to enforce any judgment obtained in the United States against us, which may limit the remedies otherwise available to our stockholders.

All of our assets are located outside the United States and all of Technorient's current operations are conducted in Hong Kong, Macau and in Mainland China. Moreover, all of our directors and officers are nationals or residents of Hong Kong. All or a substantial portion of the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for our stockholders to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of Mainland China would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or such officers and/or directors predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities law of the United States or any state thereof, or be competent to hear original actions brought in Mainland China against us or such persons predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR STOCK

There is a limited trading market for our shares. You may not be able to sell your shares if or when you wish to do so.

Our common stock is traded on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board, an inter-dealer automated quotation system for equity securities. During the month ended February 29, 2012, the average daily trading volume of our common stock was approximately 1,351 shares. As of March 21, 2012, we had approximately 49 stockholders of record, as determined by our transfer agent's records, not including banks, brokers or other nominees holding shares through the Depository Trust Company or its nominee, Cede & Co., Inc. There has been limited trading activity in our stock, and when it has traded, the price has fluctuated widely. We consider our common stock to be "thinly traded" and any last reported sale prices may not be a true market-based valuation of the common stock. Stockholders may experience difficulty selling their shares if they choose to do so because of the illiquid market and limited public float for our common stock.

We have no immediate plans to pay dividends.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date and do not expect to pay such dividends for the foreseeable future. We intend to retain earnings, if any, as necessary to finance the operation and expansion of our business.

We have the ability under Nevada law to issue additional shares of our common stock without stockholder approval, which could cause your investment to be diluted.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the Board of Directors to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock. The power of the Board of Directors to issue shares of common stock, or warrants or options to purchase shares of common stock, is generally not subject to stockholder approval. Any additional issuance of our common stock may have the effect of diluting your investment.

Our stock price is volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly and continues to be subject to fluctuations. The stock price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors, such as quarterly variations in operating results, the operating and stock performance of other companies that investors may deem as comparable and news reports relating to global current events, among other factors. Significant volatility in the market price of our common stock may arise due to factors such as:

- our developing business;
- a continued negative cash flow;
- relatively low price per share;
- relatively low public float;
- variations in quarterly operating results;
- general trends in the industries in which we do business;
- the number of holders of our common stock; and
- the interest of securities dealers in maintaining a market for our common stock.

As long as there is only a limited public market for our common stock, the sale of a significant number of shares of our common stock at any particular time could be difficult to achieve at the market prices prevailing immediately before such shares are offered, and could cause a severe decline in the price of our common stock.

RISKS RELATED TO THE RESTATEMENTS

The restatement of certain of our historical consolidated financial statements may have an adverse effect on us.

On April 20, 2010, our management concluded that our consolidated audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and our consolidated unaudited interim financial statements for the periods ended September 30, 2006 through September 30, 2009 needed to be restated and should not be relied upon. In addition, our management concluded that certain notes in our audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2006 and our unaudited interim financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2006 needed to be amended. For a more detailed discussion of the restatements, amendments and their underlying circumstances, please refer to the Explanatory Note at the beginning of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the “Amended 2008 Form 10-K”) and Note 22 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Amended 2008 Form 10-K. As a result of the restatements, the Company may become subject to a number of significant risks, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, including potential civil litigation (including stockholder class action lawsuits and derivative claims made on behalf of the Company), and regulatory proceedings or actions, the defense of which may require significant management attention and significant legal expense and which litigation, proceedings or actions, if decided against us, could require us to pay substantial judgments, settlements or other penalties.

In connection with the restatement of certain of our historical consolidated financial statements, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that such controls were not effective during the periods covered by the restatements. Management took steps to remediate these deficiencies and does not anticipate making any further restatements for subsequent periods. However, if we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results. We can provide no assurance that we will at all times in the future be able to report that our internal control is effective.

Because we have reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, we are required to report, among other things, control deficiencies that constitute material weaknesses or changes in internal control that, or that are reasonably likely to, materially affect internal control over financial reporting. A “material weakness” is a significant deficiency or combination of significant deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or report a material weakness, we might be subject to regulatory sanction and investors may lose confidence in our financial statements, which may be inaccurate if we fail to remedy such material weakness.

Based on the restatements to our financial statements referenced above, our management concluded that our system of internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of the three month period ended March 31, 2006 through the nine month period ended September 30, 2009, which resulted in the restatements described in the Explanatory Note at the beginning of the Amended 2008 Form 10-K and Note 22 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Amended 2008 Form 10-K. Although management does not anticipate making any further restatements to the financial statements for subsequent periods, management believes that our weakness in internal controls continued during such periods. Management identified internal control deficiencies which, in management’s judgment, represented material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. The control deficiencies related to controls over the accounting and disclosure for transactions to ensure such transactions were recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements and disclosure in accordance with GAAP. Specifically, the control deficiencies related to (i) the invalid adoption of certain purported amendments to our Articles of Incorporation; (ii) the unauthorized issuance by prior management of shares of our capital stock; and (iii) the lack of recognition of the receipt of services from certain third party consultants on our financial statements.

Although management remediated all of our deficiencies in internal controls which, in management’s judgment, represented material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, we can provide no assurance that we will at all times in the future be able to report that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal executive offices are located at 28/F, King Palace Plaza, No. 52A Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hong Kong. These executive offices are shared with Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited, an indirect stockholder of our Company, at no cost to the Company. We do not own these facilities and we do not have a lease agreement for the use of these facilities. Technorient’s facilities consist primarily

of automobile showrooms, display lots, service facilities, automobile storage lots, and offices, and the locations are described in Item 1 above. Technorient leases all of its facilities, providing flexibility to relocate if necessary. However, some of these leases give us the option to renew for one or more lease extension periods. We believe that all of our facilities are sufficient for our Company's needs and are in good repair.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On or about December 1, 2009, we were made aware that the Company had been named as a co-defendant in a state court action, *Addison-Davis Diagnostics, Inc. v. Edward W. Withrow, III, et al.*, California Superior Court, Ventura County, Case No. 56-2009-00361702-CU-FR-VTA. Formal service was effected on April 28, 2010. In the action, the plaintiff, which is the former parent company of China Premium, alleges that the plaintiff's former chief executive officer, with the assistance of certain other third parties, engaged in multiple fraudulent transactions involving the plaintiff and the plaintiff's securities between 2004 and 2006. As a result of such alleged conduct, the plaintiff alleges that the plaintiff's former chief executive officer was able to fraudulently obtain shares of the plaintiff's common stock and certain of the plaintiff's assets. The plaintiff alleges that as a result of such alleged conduct, the plaintiff was forced to seek bankruptcy protection in September, 2006. In a hearing held May 14, 2010, the court ruled that certain parties' motions to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint were granted with leave to the plaintiff to amend its complaint within 30 days. The plaintiff filed a first amended complaint in June 2010, to which the Company brought a demurrer, which was sustained by the court with leave to amend. The plaintiff then filed a second amended complaint on November 15, 2010. In the second amended complaint, the plaintiff named the Company as a co-defendant in seven of the thirteen causes of action, including claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conversion (two claims), constructive trust, unjust enrichment and an accounting. The Company filed a demurrer challenging all claims asserted against it in the second amended complaint. Pursuant to an order dated February 7, 2011, the court sustained the Company's demurrer to the plaintiff's second amended complaint on all counts, without leave to amend. A judgment of dismissal was entered by the court on March 9, 2011. On March 10, 2011, a notice of entry of judgment was served on all parties to the action. Plaintiff had 60 days following service of the notice of entry of judgment to file a notice of appeal with the court. That deadline passed without the Company being served with a timely notice of appeal. As such, as to the Company, this action has been fully resolved in the Company's favor.

In the ordinary course of its business, and other than as set forth above or as described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, we and our subsidiaries may be involved from time to time in various pending or threatened legal proceedings, arising from the conduct of business. After consultation with legal counsel and a review of available facts, it is management's opinion that these proceedings, after consideration of any reserves and rights to indemnification, ultimately will be resolved without materially affecting our consolidated financial position. However given the indeterminate amounts that may be sought in these proceedings and the inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of such legal proceedings, including the proceeding described above, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain matters could be material to our operating results for any particular reporting period.

Item 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED).

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

MARKET INFORMATION

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board under the symbol OTCBB: CPLY. The following table contains market information pertaining to the range of the high and low bid information of our common stock for each quarter for the last two fiscal years as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

| | LOW | HIGH |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| 2011 | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 0.0111 | 0.5 |
| Third Quarter | 0.07 | 1.01 |
| Second Quarter | 0.0055 | 0.1 |
| First Quarter | 0.03 | 0.1 |
| 2010 | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 0.05 | 0.07 |
| Third Quarter | 0.05 | 0.151 |
| Second Quarter | 0.015 | 0.27 |
| First Quarter | 0.15 | 0.51 |

A limited trading market exists for our common stock and there is no assurance that a more significant trading market will develop, or if developed, will be sustained.

STOCKHOLDERS

As of March 21, 2012, we had 24,534,492 shares of common stock outstanding and approximately 49 stockholders of record as determined by our transfer agent's records, not including banks, brokers or other nominees holding shares through the Depository Trust Company or its nominee, Cede & Co., Inc.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Since our inception, we have not declared or paid any dividends on our common stock, nor do we plan to declare a dividend in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends, if any, is within the discretion of the Board and will depend upon our earnings, our capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. Our Board of Directors does not intend to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future, but instead intends to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our operations.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included in "Item 11 – EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION - Equity Compensation Plan".

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES; USE OF PROCEEDS FROM REGISTERED SECURITIES

None.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Not applicable.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

This section contains forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. We may from time to time make written or oral statements that are “forward-looking” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, including statements contained in this report and other filings with the SEC and other reports and public statements. These statements may, for example, express expectations or projections about future actions or results that we may anticipate but, due to developments beyond our control, do not materialize. Actual results could differ materially because of issues and uncertainties such as those listed herein, which, among others, should be considered in evaluating our financial outlook. The principal factors that could cause our actual performance and future events and actions to differ materially from such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, (a) general economic conditions in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China; (b) regulatory factors in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China that may lead to additional costs or otherwise negatively affect our business; (c) whether we are able to manage our planned growth efficiently, including whether our management will be able to: (i) identify, hire, train, retain, motivate and manage required personnel or (ii) successfully manage and exploit existing and potential market opportunities; (d) whether we are able to generate sufficient revenues or obtain financing to sustain and grow our operations; (e) our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations, (f) whether we are able to successfully fulfill our primary cash requirements which are explained below under “Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources”, (g) whether worldwide economic conditions or political instability will negatively affect the automobile retail industry in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China and (h) other factors or conditions described in Item 1A – Risk Factors in Part I of this 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We assume no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which we rely are reasonable based upon information available to us at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Our financial statements would be affected to the extent there are material differences between these estimates and actual results. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management’s judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management’s judgment in selecting any available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto.

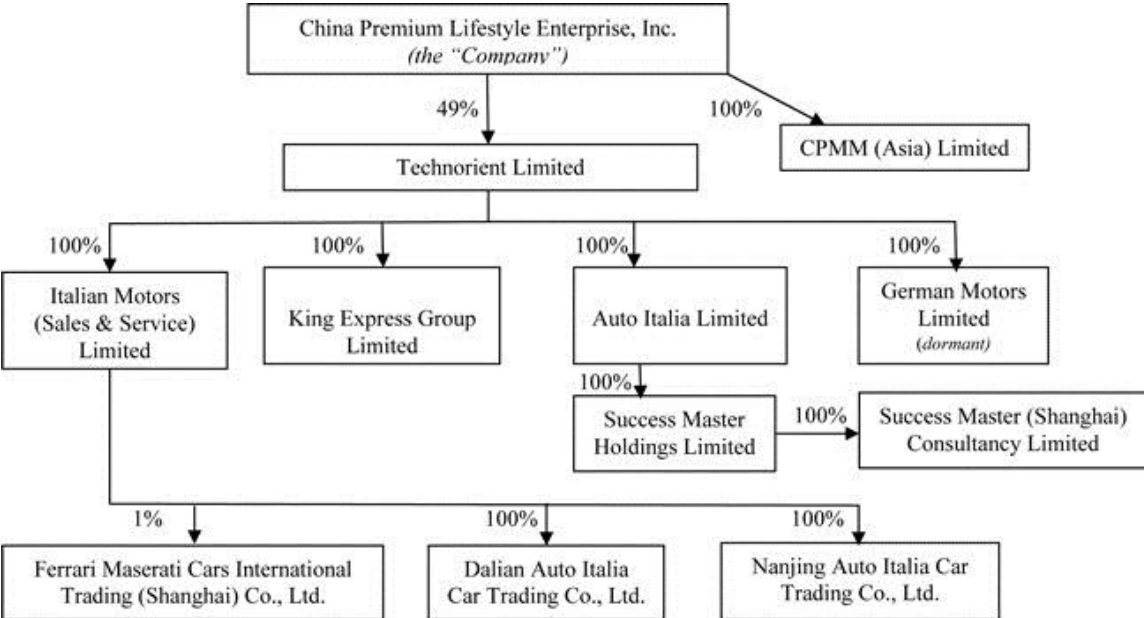
COMPANY OVERVIEW

The main business of the Company is its 49% ownership interest in Technorient. The business of Technorient and its subsidiaries consists of the importation, distribution and after-sales service of Italian Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles and spare parts in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China. We have five automobile sales and service locations in Hong Kong and four in Mainland China (Dalian (two locations), Nanjing and Shanghai).

Technorient is the parent company of Auto Italia Limited (“Auto Italia”) (and Auto Italia’s wholly-owned subsidiary shown on the chart below), German Motors Limited (“German Motors”), Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited (“IML”) (and IML’s subsidiaries shown on the chart below) and King Express Group Limited (“King Express”). We refer to Auto Italia and IML (and their respective subsidiaries) and German Motors and King Express, collectively, as the “Technorient Group.”

In addition to its interest in the Technorient Group, the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, CPMM (Asia) Limited (f/k/a Leader Mount Limited), a Hong Kong corporation (“CPMM Asia”), implemented a plan in 2008 to import, distribute and sell premium brand apparel in Hong Kong, Macau, Mainland China and Taiwan. The sale and distribution of premium brand apparel was wound down in 2009 due to lack of sales, which was primarily attributable to the downturn in the global economy and the tightening of consumer spending in Mainland China.

The diagram below illustrates the organizational structure of the Company, including the Technorient Group.



Comparisons of operating results for 2010 and 2011 have been impacted by the global economic conditions that existed during those periods. In addition, the Company took certain actions in response to the global economic downturn during these periods, which included:

- reductions in overhead,
- introduction of an automation program to improve operational efficiency, and
- introduction of an extensive business redesign to achieve further cost savings.

For fiscal years 2010 and 2011, our new vehicles sales increased approximately \$24 million, or 19.4%, from approximately \$124 million to approximately \$148 million, while the number of new vehicles sold increased 14.9% for the same period. Used vehicles sales decreased approximately \$0.3 million, or 1.3%, from approximately \$24 million in 2010 to approximately \$23.7 million in 2011. The number of used vehicles sold decreased by 20% over the same period in 2011.

In addition, for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, we had gross revenues from maintenance repair services and the sale of automobile parts of \$11.5 million and \$15.7 million, respectively.

Our current operations and the growth of our business depend upon the execution of our sales and service business strategy. We receive factory allocations of vehicles annually from both Ferrari® and Maserati®, which vary from year to year. There is no obligation on our part to purchase any specific year's allocation. The allocation plan is solely for business planning purposes. The allocation plan is subject to unilateral amendment by each manufacturer. There is no legal consequence to us if we fail to utilize the number of vehicles allocated to us under the allocation plan. If we are unable to utilize our entire allocation, each manufacturer may reallocate the un-utilized portion of our allocation to other dealers.

We believe that we have a strong brand mix of attractive automobiles to sell. Given the exclusive nature and extremely limited production of Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles, our customers are willing to put down significant advance deposits in order to secure their new cars. As of December 31, 2011, we had received customer deposits of approximately \$25,419,000. We sell all of our automobiles for the purchase price contracted for with the customer and do not finance any of the purchase price. We retain no credit risk. Luxury vehicle sales have historically fluctuated with local and national economic conditions, including consumer confidence, available consumer credit and product availability. The primary risk in our business is the availability of customers with the financial capability to purchase the luxury vehicles we sell.

Our gross profit margin varies with our revenue mix. The sale of used vehicles generally results in lower gross profit margins than new vehicle sales and sales of parts and service. Due to the current demand for new vehicles we expect our overall gross profit margin to increase. We continue to focus on expense controls, although, should sales volume decline or gross margins come under pressure, such efforts on our part may not keep pace with lower gross profits. Operating results are generally subject to changes in the economic environment and seasonal variations. We tend to generate more revenue and operating income in the second half of the calendar year than the first half. Generally, seasonal variations in sales are caused by factors related to manufacturer production schedules, model changeovers and consumer buying patterns, among other things. For fiscal year 2011, our sales and revenue increased as a reflection of the improvement in the economy in our markets. As a result of the improved economy in our markets, our used vehicles, parts and service business have also grown substantially.

Our sales outlook for 2012 is optimistic inasmuch as we have significant orders on hand for new Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles. No assurance can be given, however, that such sales will be completed. We do not rely upon special incentives in the sale of new or used vehicles, but depend upon the unique and exclusive nature of Ferrari® and Maserati® automobiles and their appeal to high-income consumers.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing our financial statements, we make estimates, assumptions and judgments that can have a significant effect on our revenues, income or loss from operations, and net income or net loss, as well as on the value of certain assets on our balance sheet. We believe that there are several accounting policies that are critical to an understanding of our historical and future performance as these policies affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, and significant estimates and judgments applied by management. While there are a number of accounting policies, methods and estimates affecting our financial statements, the following policies are considered critical. In addition, you should refer to our accompanying audited consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the audited consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and the

related notes thereto, for further discussion of our accounting policies.

Trade receivables and provision for bad debts

Trade receivables, net of provision for bad debts, are concentrated with the receivables from customers. We periodically record a provision for bad debts based on our evaluation of the collectability of trade receivables by assessing, among other factors, our customer's willingness or ability to pay, repayment history, general economic conditions, and the ongoing relationship with our customers. The total amount of this provision is determined by first identifying the receivables of customers that are considered to be a higher credit risk based on their current overdue accounts, difficulties in collecting from these customers in the past, and their overall financial condition to the extent such information is available. For each of these customers, we estimate the extent to which the customer will be able to meet its financial obligation and record a provision that reduces our trade receivables for that customer to the amount that we reasonably believe will be collected. Additional provisions may be required in the future if the financial condition of our customers or general economic conditions deteriorate, thereby reducing net earnings. The uncertainties associated with these methods, assumptions and estimates, including the estimated provisions, have not had and are not expected to have a material impact on the financial condition and operating performance of the Company or on the comparability of the reported information for the periods presented, as historically our provisions for bad debts have been sufficient to cover actual credit losses, and we believe that the provisions recorded at the balance sheet dates are sufficient. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2011 was \$2,685. Provision for bad debts, if any, resulting from the abovementioned assessment, would be reflected in loss before non-controlling interest and income taxes in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Inventory, net

Inventory consists primarily of new and used vehicles held for sale, and vehicle parts and accessories, and are stated at the lower of cost or market. The new and used vehicles are valued using the specific identification method and the costs include acquisition and transportation expenses. The value of the parts and accessories are valued at the first-in, first-out method and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Fashion apparel inventory is valued at the first-in, first-out method and is stated at the lower of cost or market. Write-down of potentially obsolete or slow-moving inventory is recorded based on our analysis of inventory levels and assessment of estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Historically our actual physical inventory count results have shown our estimates of write-down of potentially obsolete or slow-moving inventory to be reliable. However, additional provisions may be required in the future if general economic conditions deteriorate, thereby reducing net earnings. Provision, if any, would be reflected in loss before non-controlling interest and income taxes in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The uncertainties associated with these methods, assumptions and estimates with regard to the Company's reported inventory, including the estimated provisions, have not had and are not expected to have a material impact on the financial condition and operating performance of the Company or on the comparability of the reported information for the periods presented, as historically the actual results have not differed materially from the estimates. The likelihood of any material changes in inventory losses or markdowns is dependent on customer demand or new product introductions that vary from current expectations. The Company believes that any changes in these factors are not reasonably likely to occur and hence not reasonably likely to have a material impact on the Company's financial results.

Share-based compensation

We have adopted ASC 718 "Compensation-Stock Compensation" for our share-based

compensation. We utilized the modified prospective method approach, pursuant to which we record compensation for all share-based awards granted based on their fair value. The estimate of the fair value of the share-based compensation requires the input of subjective assumptions. Changes in the subjective assumptions could materially affect the estimate of fair value of share-based compensation; however, based on an analysis using changes in certain assumptions that could be reasonably possible in the near term, we believe the effect on the share-based compensation recognized would not have been material.

Share-based compensation expense is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest. We evaluate the assumptions used to value our awards and if factors change, we employ different assumptions. If there are any modifications or cancellations of the underlying unvested securities, we may be required to accelerate, increase or cancel any remaining unearned share-based compensation expense. Future share-based compensation expense and unearned share-based compensation will increase to the extent that we grant additional equity awards to employees. Share-based compensation expense, if any, would be reflected in loss before non-controlling interest and income taxes in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of sales of new and used vehicles, vehicle maintenance and repair services, and sales of vehicle parts and sales of fashion apparel. Revenues from the following components are recognized as follows:

- (i) Sales of new and used vehicles are recognized when the vehicle's title has passed to the customer.
- (ii) Sales of fashion apparel and accessories are recognized when the products have been delivered to and title has passed to the customer.
- (iii) Sales of vehicle parts are recognized when the parts have been delivered to the customer and the title has passed.
- (iv) Vehicle maintenance and repair income is recognized when services are fully rendered.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We evaluate long-lived assets, including property and equipment, for impairment when events and circumstances exist that indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the use of the asset. The undiscounted cash flows are subject to estimations and assumptions made by us. If the estimated undiscounted cash flows change in the future, we may be required to reduce the carrying amount of an asset. Impairment of assets, if any, as a result of the impairment testing, would be reflected in loss before non-controlling interest and income taxes in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Income taxes

We are required to estimate income tax provisions and amounts ultimately payable or recoverable in numerous jurisdictions, including Hong Kong. We account for income taxes under the provision of ASC 740 "Income Taxes", resulting in two components of income tax expenses: current and deferred. Current income tax expense approximates taxes to be paid or refunded for the relevant periods. Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between

periods. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statements carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, and are measured in accordance with the enacted tax laws and at the rates applicable in the years in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A deferred tax asset is recognized if it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized. Otherwise, we will record a valuation allowance when the utilization of the deferred tax asset is uncertain. Additional timing differences, future earnings trends and/or tax strategies could warrant a need for establishing an additional valuation allowance or a reserve. If the Company's estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when the Company determines the liabilities are no longer necessary.

Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in disputes, litigation and other legal proceedings. We record a charge equal to at least the minimum estimated liability for a loss contingency when both of the following conditions are met: (i) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and (ii) the range of loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimates affecting the Company's loss contingency reserves can be affected by new claims filed after the balance sheet date with respect to events occurring prior to the balance sheet date and developments in pending litigation that may affect the outcome of the litigation. As such, the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the sensitivity to change of estimates affecting its litigation reserves. As additional information becomes available, the Company assesses the potential liability related to the pending litigation and revises its estimates as appropriate. While the Company believes the recorded liabilities are adequate, there are inherent limitations in the estimation process whereby actual losses may exceed estimated losses. Currently, we have no outstanding legal proceedings or claims that require a loss contingency.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2011-02 – Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring. This update to Receivables (Topic 310) clarifies the guidance for a creditor's evaluation of whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. This update clarifies, when evaluating a restructuring as a troubled debt restructuring, whether a creditor has granted a concession to a debtor and whether the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The objective of this amendment is to promote greater consistency in the application of US GAAP for debt restructurings from the creditor's perspective. The effective date of this update is for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the current year. The adoption of ASU 2011-02 does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF")), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA"), and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, which is an update to Topic 220, "Comprehensive Income". This update eliminates the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, requires consecutive presentation of the

statement of net income and other comprehensive income and requires reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income to net income to be shown on the financial statements. ASU 2011-05 is effective for all interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. ASU 2011-05 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment. The guidance in ASU 2011-08 is intended to reduce complexity and costs by allowing an entity the option to make a qualitative evaluation about the likelihood of goodwill impairment to determine whether it should calculate the fair value of a reporting unit. The amendments also improve previous guidance by expanding upon the examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider between annual impairment tests in determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Also, the amendments improve the examples of events and circumstances that an entity having a reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount should consider in determining whether to measure an impairment loss, if any, under the second step of the goodwill impairment test. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if an entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued new, expanded disclosure requirements for financial instruments surrounding an entity's rights of offset and related counterparty arrangements as ASU 2011-11, "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities". ASU 2011-11 requires disclosure of both "gross" and "net" information for recognized financial instruments (including derivatives) that are (i) eligible for offset and presented "net" in the balance sheet or (ii) subject to enforceable master netting agreements, irrespective of whether an entity actually offsets and "net presents" such instruments in the balance sheet. ASU 2011-11 also requires disclosure of any collateral received or posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. ASU 2011-11 requires retrospective application, and is effective for the Company as of the beginning of fiscal year 2014. The application of ASU 2011-11 is not expected to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations comparison of year ended December 31, 2011 to year ended December 31, 2010, and comparison of year ended December 31, 2010 to year ended December 31, 2009

SALES

| | Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011 | | Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010 | | Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009 | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Total Sales | % of Total Sales | Total Sales | % of Total Sales | Total Sales | % of Total Sales |
| New Vehicles | \$ 148M | 79% | \$ 124M | 78% | \$ 92.1M | 76% |
| Used Vehicles | \$ 23.7M | 13% | \$ 24M | 15% | \$ 19.7M | 16% |
| Parts and Service | \$ 15.7M | 8% | \$ 11.5M | 7% | \$ 8.1M | 7% |
| Fashion Apparel | \$ - | - | \$ - | - | \$ 1.3M | 1% |
| Total | \$ 187.4M | 100% | \$ 159.5M | 100% | \$ 121.2M | 100% |

Sales mainly consist of sales of new and used vehicles, and sales of parts and services for vehicle maintenance and repair.

Net sales increased approximately \$27.9 million, or 17.5%, from approximately \$159.5 million in 2010 to approximately \$187.4 million in 2011, while net sales increased approximately \$38.3 million, or 31.6%, from approximately \$121.2 million in 2009 to approximately \$159.5 million in 2010. The increase in net sales from 2010 to 2011 was primarily attributable to increased sales of new vehicles and sales of parts and services for vehicle maintenance and repair. The increase in net sales from 2009 to 2010 was primarily attributable to increased sales of new and used vehicles.

New vehicle sales increased \$24 million, or 19.4%, from approximately \$124 million in 2010 to approximately \$148 million in 2011, while the quantity of new vehicles sold increased 14.9% for the same period. Used vehicle sales decreased approximately \$0.3 million, or 1.3%, from approximately \$24 million in 2010 to approximately \$23.7 million in 2011, while the quantity of used vehicles sold decreased 20% for the same period.

New vehicle sales increased \$31.9 million, or 34.6%, from approximately \$92.1 million in 2009 to approximately \$124 million in 2010, while the quantity of new vehicles sold increased 19.2% for the same period. Used vehicle sales increased approximately \$4.3 million, or 21.8%, from approximately \$19.7 million in 2009 to approximately \$24 million in 2010, while the quantity of used vehicles sold increased 20.2% for the same period.

Parts and services sales for 2011 increased by approximately \$4.2 million, or 36.5%, to approximately \$15.7 million compared with approximately \$11.5 million in 2010, while parts and services sales increased approximately \$3.4 million, or 42%, from approximately \$8.1 million in 2009 to approximately \$11.5 million in 2010. The increase in parts and service sales from 2009 to 2011 was mainly attributed to the increase of deliveries of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars to customers during the last few years, for which our parts and services were used to carry out maintenance and repairs. In addition, the increase in parts and service sales from 2009 to 2010 was also attributable to additional capacity for maintenance and repair services provided by our new 3S (Sales, Service and Spare Parts) Centre that became fully operational in the last quarter of 2009.

COST OF SALES

Cost of sales for 2011 increased approximately \$23.8 million or 17.3%, from approximately \$137.4 million in 2010 to approximately \$161.2 million in 2011, which was relatively consistent with the increase in Company's revenues during the same period. Cost of sales for 2010 increased approximately \$29.5 million or 27.3%, from approximately \$107.9 million in 2009 to approximately \$137.4 million in 2010.

GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit margin increased by 0.1%, from 13.9% in 2010 to 14%. Gross profit increased by approximately \$4.2 million or 19%, from approximately \$22.1 million in 2010 to approximately \$26.3 million in 2011.

Gross profit margin on sales of new vehicles decreased by 1%, from 11.5% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2011. Gross profit on sales of new vehicles increased by approximately \$1.2 million, or 8.4%, from approximately \$14.3 million in 2010 to approximately \$15.5 million in 2011.

Gross profit margin on sales of used vehicles decreased by 0.2%, from 2.7% in 2010 to 2.5% in 2011. Gross profit on sales of used vehicles decreased by approximately \$55,000, or 8.4%, from approximately \$656,000 in 2010 to approximately \$601,000 in 2011.

The increase in gross profit was mainly attributable to increased sales of new and parts and services which were positively impacted by the improvement in the economy in our markets and improvements in our capacity to service vehicles efficiently.

Gross profit margin increased by 2.9%, from 11% in 2009 to 13.9%. Gross profit increased by approximately \$8.8 million or 66%, from approximately \$13.3 million in 2009 to approximately \$22.1 million in 2010.

Gross profit margin on sales of new vehicles increased by 2.8%, from 8.7% in 2009 to 11.5% in 2010. Gross profit on sales of new vehicles increased by approximately \$6.3 million, or 78.8%, from approximately \$8 million in 2009 to approximately \$14.3 million in 2010.

Gross profit margin on sales of used vehicles increased by 4.6%, from negative 1.9% in 2009 to 2.7% in 2010. Gross profit on sales of used vehicles increased by approximately \$1,025,000, or 277.8%, from a gross loss of approximately \$369,000 in 2009 to a gross profit of approximately \$656,000 in 2010.

The increase in gross profit and gross profit margin was mainly attributable to increased sales of new and used vehicles and parts and services which were positively impacted by the improvement in the economy in our markets and improvements in our capacity to service vehicles efficiently.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses, or “S,G&A” expenses, includes salaries and related staffing expenses, facilities rent, rate and building management fees, legal, accounting, professional services, general corporate expenses and marketing expenses.

“S,G&A” expenses increased by approximately \$4.9 million, or 23.7%, in 2011, from approximately \$20.7 million in 2010 to approximately \$25.6 million in 2011. S,G&A expenses decreased by approximately \$0.7 million, or 3.3%, in 2010, from approximately \$21.4 million in 2009 to approximately \$20.7 million in 2010. The increase in S,G&A expenses from 2010 to 2011 was primarily due to increased marketing expenses and rental expenses while the decrease in S,G&A expenses from 2009 to 2010 was primarily due to decreased rental expenses.

Our marketing expenses increased from approximately \$2 million for 2010 to approximately \$4.1 million in 2011. This was mainly due to expenditures relating to an event held in Hong Kong during June 2011 for the launch of a new Ferrari® model *FF*, as well as several other promotion events held in both Hong Kong and Mainland China, including test drive days for the Ferrari® *California* and the launch of a new Maserati® model *GranTurismo MC Stradale*. Our rent, rate and building management fees and depreciation expenses increased from approximately \$3.8 million for 2010 to approximately \$4.9 million in 2011. This increase was mainly due to the continued development of our motor business. Our rent, rate and building management fees decreased from approximately \$4.4 million in 2009 to approximately \$3.8 million in 2010. The decrease in such fees was mainly due to the closing of certain retail shops of the fashion apparel business.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES), NET

Other income increased from approximately \$832,000 for 2010 to \$1,156,000 for 2011. The increase was due to net impact from the increased other operating income and increased interest expenses and other finance costs. Other operating income consisted of a settlement payment from the resolution of a legal dispute, dividend income, commission income and forfeitures of sales deposits. Such income

increased from \$1,854,000 for 2010 to \$2,735,000 for 2011 and was mainly due to the settlement payment of approximately \$530,000 and increased dividend income of \$42,000 for 2010 to \$288,000 for 2011. Interest expenses and other finance costs increased from approximately \$1,022,000 for 2010 to approximately \$1,579,000 for 2011. The funds from which our increased interest expenses were incurred were used for working capital purposes

Other income increased from approximately \$157,000 for 2009 to \$832,000 for 2010. The increase was primarily due to increased other operating income. Other operating income was comprised of incentives from vendors, commission income and forfeitures of sales deposits. Such income increased from \$1,004,000 for 2009 to \$1,854,000 for 2010 and was mainly due to increased incentives from vendors of \$44,000 for 2009 to \$651,000 for 2010 and the increased commission income of \$294,000 for 2009 to \$771,000 for 2010. Interest expenses and other finance costs increased from approximately \$847,000 for 2009 to approximately \$1,022,000 for 2010. The funds from which our increased interest expenses were incurred were used for working capital purposes.

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Noncontrolling interests for the periods presented represent outside ownership interests in subsidiaries that are consolidated with the parent for financial reporting purposes.

INCOME TAX

Income tax expenses decreased to approximately \$263,000 in 2011 from approximately \$307,000 in 2010. In 2010, the income tax expenses had increased approximately \$277,000 from approximately \$30,000 in 2009. The slightly decrease in tax expenses in 2011 was in line with the operating result for 2011. The increase in tax expenses in 2010 was due to the improved result from the motor business.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As indicated in the table below, at December 31, 2010 and 2011, we had approximately \$12.5 million and \$15.9 million of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, respectively, and approximately \$13.7 million and \$27 million of debt, respectively. All debt at December 31, 2011 was short-term debt, comprised of approximately \$17.4 million of secured bank borrowings, approximately \$9.2 million in stocking loans, approximately \$0.4 million of unsecured bank borrowings. All of our stocking loans are provided by banks. The increases in short-term debt have been used for general working capital purposes.

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>December 31</u> | <u>December 31</u> |
| Total Debt | \$ 26,994,853 | \$ 13,740,395 |
| Less: Cash and cash Equivalents, Restricted cash | <u>15,864,241</u> | <u>12,494,809</u> |
| Net Debt | <u>\$ 11,130,612</u> | <u>\$ 1,245,586</u> |

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash at December 31, 2011 totaled approximately \$15.9 million, with cash flows from financing activities of approximately \$14.8 million. At December 31, 2010, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash totaled approximately \$13.7 million, with cash flows from financing activities of approximately \$75,000. We have sufficient liquidity to meet currently anticipated needs, including capital expenditures and working capital requirements.

Included in our current liabilities at December 31, 2011 of approximately \$25.4 million were

non-refundable customer deposits. Our long term liquidity needs are met through funds generated from our normal course of operations, including the deposits placed in advance by our customers in order to secure their new car orders. These deposits are recorded as income upon delivery of the car to and acceptance of the car by the customer.

Various of our assets and liabilities, including cash and short-term debt, can fluctuate significantly from month to month depending on short-term liquidity needs. Working capital (defined as current assets minus liabilities) totaled \$0.7 million of current liabilities in excess of current assets at December 31, 2010 and \$42,000 of current asset in excess of current liabilities at December 31, 2011 respectively.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Our operations utilized cash resources of approximately \$8,980,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to generated cash resources of approximately \$7,215,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily as a net result of the following:

- For the year ended December 31, 2011, cash flow provided by sales net of operating expenses decreased by approximately \$1,022,000 to approximately \$3,361,000. The decrease was primarily as a result of the decrease in net earnings.
- For the year ended December 31, 2011, accounts receivable decreased by approximately \$2,039,000, primarily due to the decrease in sales in the fourth quarter.
- For the year ended December 31, 2011, our inventory increased by approximately \$10,459,000 which was in line with our business growth.
- For the year ended December 31, 2011, the increase or decrease of various current operating assets and liabilities included in the aforementioned items resulted in an aggregate increase of cash utilized by operations of approximately \$12,340,000.

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we expensed net cash of approximately \$7,119,000 in investing activities mainly for the acquisition of property and equipment and the increase in restricted cash to support the growth of our business. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we utilized approximately \$3,163,000 for investing activities, mainly for the acquisition of property and equipment to support the growth of our business.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we made new net drawdown in borrowings amounting to approximately \$12,826,000 and received approximately \$2,018,000 in advances from affiliates. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we made new net drawdown in borrowings amounting to approximately \$770,000 and provided approximately \$695,000 in advances to affiliates. The advances from/to affiliates were made from/to entities that are under common management, where Mr. Richard Man Fai Lee, the Company's Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, is the common director of the Company and the affiliates. These advances included both interest and non-interest-bearing portions depending on the nature of the advances.

GAIN ON LEGAL SETTLEMENT

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we received a cash payment of \$530,000 in settlement of a dispute with a vendor and this amount has been recorded as other income.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Current assets exceeded current liabilities at December 31, 2011 by approximately \$42,000, an increase of approximately \$713,000 from December 31, 2010. The ratio of our current assets to our current liabilities was 1 to 1 at December 31, 2011 and 0.989 to 1 at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2011, our current assets of approximately \$71,315,000 included approximately \$27,119,000 in inventory that was funded by our operating cash flow and trade finance facilities, all of which are provided by banks and may include letters of credit, invoice financing, trust receipt loans and stocking loans. Our current liabilities of approximately \$71,273,000 include non-refundable customer deposits. Given the exclusive nature and extremely limited production of Ferrari® and Maserati® cars, our customers are willing to place material deposits in advance in order to secure their new car orders. This resulted in customer deposits of approximately \$25,419,000.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

We believe that inflation rates over the last few years have not had a significant impact on revenues or profitability. We do not expect inflation to have any near-term material effects on the sale of our products and services, however, given the continued uncertainty of the global financial situation and the indicators of some inflationary trends in Mainland China, we cannot be sure there will be no such effect in the future.

SEASONALITY

Our business is modestly seasonal overall. Our operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the fourth quarter of each year due in part to manufacturers' production and delivery patterns.

EFFECT OF FLUCTUATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Information regarding the effects of the fluctuation in foreign exchange rates on our Company is included in Item 7A --- Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk below.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We have certain fixed contractual obligations and commitments that include future estimated payments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions, changing interest rates, and other factors may result in actual payments differing from the estimates. We cannot provide certainty regarding the timing and amounts of payments. We have presented below a summary of the most significant assumptions used in our determination of amounts presented in the tables, in order to assist in the review of this information within the context of our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and

cash flows.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

| CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS | PAYMENT DUE BY PERIOD | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | TOTAL | LESS THAN 1 YEAR | 1-3 YEARS | 3-5 YEARS | MORE THAN 5 YEARS |
| Short-Term Borrowings Obligations | \$ 26,995 | \$ 26,995 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Operating Lease Obligations | 19,395 | 5,142 | 9,405 | 3,758 | 1,090 |
| Total | \$ 46,390 | \$ 32,137 | \$ 9,405 | \$ 3,758 | \$ 1,090 |

Our borrowings, which are secured by pledges of vehicles and certain bank deposits, were mainly used to finance the purchase of vehicles. The interest rates are generally based on the bank's best lending rate in Hong Kong or the benchmark lending rate in Mainland China plus a certain percentage. The range of effective interest rate on the borrowings is from 2.87% to 9.15% per annum.

Our operating lease obligations include minimum lease payments under our non-cancelable operating leases for our sales and after-sale facilities. The amounts presented are consistent with contractual terms and are not expected to differ significantly, unless a substantial change, such as an increase in our employee headcount, requires us to exit an office facility early or expand our occupied space.

For a discussion of related party transactions, see Part III Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We currently do not hold or use any derivative or other financial instruments that expose us to substantial market risk and we have no foreign exchange contracts. Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables, bills payable, other current assets, other current liabilities and bank borrowings. We consider investments in highly liquid instruments purchased with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. However, in order to manage the foreign exchange risks, we may engage in hedging activities to manage our financial exposure related to currency exchange fluctuation. In these hedging activities, we might use fixed-price, forward and option contracts when feasible.

Interest Rates. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our short-term obligations; thus, fluctuations in interest rates would not have a material impact on the fair value of the Company's securities. At December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$6,854,000 in cash and cash equivalents. A hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would not have a material impact on our earnings or loss, or the fair market value or cash flows of these instruments.

Foreign Exchange Rates. While our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, to date virtually all of our revenues and costs are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and a significant portion of our assets and liabilities is denominated in Hong Kong Dollars. As a result, we are exposed to foreign exchange risk as our revenues and results of operations may be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between U.S. Dollars and Hong Kong Dollars. If the Hong Kong Dollar depreciates against the U.S. Dollar, the value of

our Hong Kong Dollar revenues and assets as expressed in our U.S. Dollar financial statements will decline. Thus, our revenues and operating results may be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations of the Hong Kong Dollar. While we may choose to do so in the future, the availability and effectiveness of any hedging transactions may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exchange rate risks. Accordingly, we may experience economic losses and negative impacts on earnings and equity as a result of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuation for the year ended December 31, 2011 was not material to us.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

(THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMENCE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE)

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng
Chartered Accountants
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong
March 30, 2012

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31,**

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 6,854,225 | \$ 8,109,615 |
| Restricted cash | 9,010,016 | 4,385,194 |
| Trade receivables, net of provision | 7,186,377 | 9,225,164 |
| Inventory, net | 27,118,613 | 16,404,070 |
| Prepayments | 1,804,203 | 956,252 |
| Other current assets | 8,600,437 | 4,014,367 |
| Amounts due from affiliates | 10,741,260 | 16,619,177 |
| Total current assets | <u>71,315,131</u> | <u>59,713,839</u> |
| Property and equipment, net | 6,692,096 | 6,047,164 |
| Goodwill | 39,634 | 39,562 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u><u>\$ 78,046,861</u></u> | <u><u>\$ 65,800,565</u></u> |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Short-term borrowings | \$ 26,994,853 | \$ 13,330,946 |
| Bills payable | - | 428,416 |
| Trade payables | 4,573,002 | 9,783,248 |
| Deposits received | 25,418,694 | 23,832,490 |
| Other current liabilities | 10,394,463 | 5,257,169 |
| Amounts due to affiliates | 3,891,848 | 7,752,111 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>71,272,860</u> | <u>60,384,380</u> |
| Long-term borrowings | - | 409,449 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u><u>\$ 71,272,860</u></u> | <u><u>\$ 60,793,829</u></u> |
| Commitments and Contingencies | | |
| Stockholders' equity | | |
| Common stock | | |
| Authorized: 100,000,000 common stock, par value \$0.005 | | |
| Issued and outstanding: 24,534,492 shares at December 31, 2011; (24,534,491 shares at December 31, 2010) | 122,672 | 122,672 |
| Additional paid-in-capital | 4,113,055 | 4,113,055 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 389,134 | 335,139 |
| Accumulated deficit | (5,916,201) | (6,414,586) |
| TOTAL CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) | <u>(1,291,340)</u> | <u>(1,843,720)</u> |
| Noncontrolling interests | 8,065,341 | 6,850,456 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | <u><u>6,774,001</u></u> | <u><u>5,006,736</u></u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | <u><u>\$ 78,046,861</u></u> | <u><u>\$ 65,800,565</u></u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,**

| | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sales: | | | |
| New and used vehicles | \$ 171,730,735 | \$ 148,052,041 | \$ 111,879,278 |
| Parts and services and others | 15,735,292 | 11,463,669 | 8,064,485 |
| Fashion apparels and accessories | - | 98 | 1,307,497 |
| Net sales | <u>187,466,027</u> | <u>159,515,808</u> | <u>121,251,260</u> |
| Cost of sales: | | | |
| New and used vehicles | (155,588,879) | (133,071,853) | (104,227,293) |
| Parts and services and others | (5,573,627) | (4,305,526) | (1,775,433) |
| Fashion apparels and accessories | - | (582) | (1,908,756) |
| Total cost of sales | <u>(161,162,506)</u> | <u>(137,377,961)</u> | <u>(107,911,482)</u> |
| Gross profit: | | | |
| New and used vehicles | 16,141,856 | 14,980,188 | 7,651,985 |
| Parts and services and others | 10,161,665 | 7,158,143 | 6,289,052 |
| Fashion apparels and accessories | - | (484) | (601,259) |
| Total gross profit | <u>26,303,521</u> | <u>22,137,847</u> | <u>13,339,778</u> |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | <u>(25,557,459)</u> | <u>(20,743,980)</u> | <u>(21,436,080)</u> |
| Operating earnings (loss) | 746,062 | 1,393,867 | (8,096,302) |
| Other income (expenses) | | | |
| Interest expenses and other finance costs | (1,579,123) | (1,022,314) | (846,734) |
| Other income | 2,735,231 | 1,854,390 | 1,003,847 |
| Total other income | <u>1,156,108</u> | <u>832,076</u> | <u>157,113</u> |
| Earnings (Loss) before noncontrolling interests and income taxes | 1,902,170 | 2,225,943 | (7,939,189) |
| Provision for income taxes | <u>(263,166)</u> | <u>(307,190)</u> | <u>(30,025)</u> |
| Net earnings (loss) before noncontrolling interests | <u>\$ 1,639,004</u> | <u>\$ 1,918,753</u> | <u>\$(7,969,214)</u> |
| Net earnings (loss) attributable to: | | | |
| China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. common stockholders | 498,385 | 13,505 | (5,732,645) |
| Noncontrolling interests | 1,140,619 | 1,905,248 | (2,236,569) |
| | <u>\$ 1,639,004</u> | <u>\$ 1,918,753</u> | <u>\$(7,969,214)</u> |
| Earnings (Loss) per common stock attributable to China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. common stockholders | | | |
| Basic | <u>\$ 0.0203</u> | <u>\$ 0.0006</u> | <u>\$ (0.2458)</u> |
| Diluted | <u>\$ 0.0203</u> | <u>\$ 0.0006</u> | <u>\$ (0.2458)</u> |
| Weighted average number of common stock outstanding | | | |
| Basic | <u>24,534,492</u> | <u>24,534,491</u> | <u>23,323,860</u> |
| Diluted | <u>24,534,492</u> | <u>24,534,491</u> | <u>23,323,860</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

| | <u>Preferred stock</u> | | <u>Common stock</u> | | <u>Additional paid-in capital</u> | <u>Accumulated deficit</u> | <u>Accumulated other comprehensive income</u> | <u>Noncontrolling interests</u> | <u>Total stockholders' equity</u> | <u>Comprehensive income (loss)</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <u>Shares</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Shares</u> | <u>Amount</u> | | | | | | |
| Balance at December 31, 2008 | - | - | 23,323,860 | 116,619 | 4,119,108 | (695,446) | 247,279 | 7,104,333 | 10,891,893 | \$ 2,129,076 |
| Net loss | - | - | - | - | - | (5,732,645) | - | (2,236,569) | (7,969,214) | (7,969,214) |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,908) | (4,350) | (7,258) | (7,258) |
| Balance at December 31, 2009 | - | - | 23,323,860 | 116,619 | 4,119,108 | (6,428,091) | 244,371 | 4,863,414 | 2,915,421 | \$ (7,976,472) |
| Issue of shares | - | - | 1,210,631 | 6,053 | (6,053) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net profit | - | - | - | - | - | 13,505 | - | 1,905,248 | 1,918,753 | 1,918,753 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90,768 | 81,794 | 172,562 | 172,562 |
| Balance at December 31, 2010 | - | - | 24,534,491 | 122,672 | 4,113,055 | (6,414,586) | 335,139 | 6,850,456 | 5,006,736 | \$ 2,091,315 |
| Issue of shares | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net profit | - | - | - | - | - | 498,385 | - | 1,140,619 | 1,639,004 | 1,639,004 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53,995 | 74,266 | 128,261 | 128,261 |
| Balance at December 31, 2011 | - | - | 24,534,492 | 122,672 | 4,113,055 | (5,916,201) | 389,134 | 8,065,341 | 6,774,001 | 1,767,265 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,**

| | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net earnings (loss) | \$ 498,385 | \$ 13,505 | \$ (5,732,645) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings/(loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities | | | |
| Noncontrolling interests | 1,140,619 | 1,905,248 | (2,236,569) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 2,000,209 | 1,538,766 | 1,216,267 |
| Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property and equipment | (92,357) | (1,443) | 291,680 |
| Provision (written back) for bad debts and bad debts written off | - | - | (35,548) |
| (Written back)/provision for inventory | (256,032) | 784,202 | 245,321 |
| Provision for income taxes | 263,166 | 307,190 | 30,025 |
| Other non-cash items | (193,311) | (164,300) | (9,173) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Trade receivables | 2,038,787 | (3,728,982) | 6,300,594 |
| Other current assets | (5,434,021) | (526,495) | 2,458,934 |
| Inventory | (10,458,511) | 935,873 | (5,698,899) |
| Trade payables | (5,210,246) | 6,070,819 | (82,767) |
| Other current liabilities | 6,723,498 | 80,518 | 1,686,294 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | <u>(8,979,814)</u> | <u>7,214,901</u> | <u>(1,566,486)</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Increase in restricted cash | (4,624,822) | 13,860 | 28,385 |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (3,407,218) | (3,178,356) | (2,650,575) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | 912,768 | 1,834 | 49,896 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | <u>(7,119,272)</u> | <u>(3,162,662)</u> | <u>(2,572,294)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Repayment from (advances to) affiliates | 2,017,654 | (694,944) | 164,094 |
| Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and bills payable | 13,235,491 | 1,293,778 | 1,196,647 |
| (Decrease)increase in long-term borrowings | (409,449) | (523,672) | 933,121 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | <u>14,843,696</u> | <u>75,162</u> | <u>2,293,862</u> |
| (Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | (1,255,390) | 4,127,401 | (1,844,918) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | 8,109,615 | 3,982,214 | 5,827,132 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | <u>\$ 6,854,225</u> | <u>\$ 8,109,615</u> | <u>\$ 3,982,214</u> |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flows information: | | | |
| Cash paid for: | | | |
| Interest | \$ 1,139,975 | \$ 1,022,314 | \$ 841,308 |
| Income taxes | \$ 637,784 | \$ 9,591 | \$ 293,059 |
| Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information: | | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | - | - | \$ 377,547 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Background

China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. was formed in the State of Nevada on April 19, 2004.

On September 5, 2006, the Company acquired 49% of Technorient Limited, a Hong Kong Corporation, (“Technorient”) through a share exchange (the “Share Exchange”), with the result that the stockholders of Technorient became the beneficial owners of approximately 49% of our stock. The terms of the transaction were determined through arms-length negotiations between the Company and Technorient. The Share Exchange was completed pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement, which was later reformed pursuant to the Reformation Agreement dated May 5, 2009, as reported by the Company in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 11, 2009.

The Share Exchange resulted in a change of control whereby the Company issued (i) an aggregate of 89,689,881 common shares in exchange for 49% of the issued and outstanding shares of Technorient, and (ii) an aggregate of 21,629,337 shares of common stock in connection with certain debt conversions. The 89,689,881 shares were issued in two tranches pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Share Exchange Agreement and the Reformation Agreement between the Company and Technorient: (i) 72,000,000 shares were issued at closing of the share exchange on September 5, 2006 and (ii) an additional 3,537,977 shares were issued on December 7, 2007 upon the effectiveness of and giving effect to the Company’s one-for-five reverse stock split (which shares would have been equal to 17,689,881 shares on a pre-reverse split basis).

The Share Exchange was accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby Technorient is the accounting acquirer and our operations now represent those of Technorient, which is physically located in Hong Kong. The Share Exchange resulted in the management of Technorient having control of the operating, investing and financing decisions of the combined enterprise after the transaction. The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the historical financial statements of Technorient, the accounting acquirer, as adjusted for the effects of the exchange of shares on its equity accounts, the inclusion of net liabilities of the accounting subsidiaries as of the date of the share exchange and the inclusion of the accounting subsidiary’s results of operations from that date.

To effect the reverse acquisition, the board of directors of the Company, by unanimous written consent, approved a change of the Registrant’s fiscal year on December 15, 2006. The new fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year, effective with the year ending December 31, 2006. The December 31 fiscal year end is also the fiscal year end of Technorient. Additionally, the Company’s board of directors authorized a name change to China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.

Background of Technorient

Technorient is a company formed in Hong Kong. It is an investment holding company. Through its subsidiaries, Technorient offers a diversified range of automotive products and services including sales of new and used vehicles, provision of vehicle maintenance and repair services, and sales of vehicle parts. Technorient’s operations are located primarily in Hong Kong.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries in which a controlling interest is maintained. Controlling interest is determined by the ownership of the majority voting interest or by the power to control. For those consolidated subsidiaries where our ownership is less than 100%, the other shareholders’ interests are shown as noncontrolling interests. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. All the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Technorient are wholly-owned.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting and functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of its subsidiaries with foreign operations is the local currency. The Company’s foreign operations results for the period are translated into the reporting currency of the Company using the average exchange rates that prevailed during the period. The balance sheet items of the Company’s foreign operations are translated into the reporting currency of the Company using period-end exchange rates. Cumulative translation adjustments relating to foreign operations are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of stockholders’ equity.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management makes its best estimate of the outcome for these items based on historical trends and other information available when the consolidated financial statements are prepared. Changes in estimates are recognized in accordance with the accounting principles for the estimate, which is typically in the period when new information becomes available to management. Management believes the most significant estimates affecting the consolidated financial statements include provision for bad debts, provision for inventory write-off, and accounting for income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all non-restricted highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. For purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, time deposits, and cash equivalents with a maturity of three months or less from the date of investment.

Restricted cash deposits

Restricted cash deposits represent pledged bank deposits to secure certain banking facilities utilized by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries.

Trade receivables and provision for bad debts

Trade receivables, net of provision for bad debts, are concentrated with the receivables from customers. The Company periodically records a provision for bad debts based on management's judgment resulting from an evaluation of the collectability of trade receivables. Among other things, management assesses customer willingness and ability to pay, repayment history, general economic conditions, and the ongoing relationship with our customers. The total amount of this provision is determined by first identifying the receivables of customers that are considered to be a higher credit risk based on their current overdue accounts, difficulties in collecting from these customers in the past and their overall financial condition. For each of these customers, the Company estimates the extent to which the customer will be able to meet its financial obligations and records a provision that reduces our trade receivables for that customer to the amount that is reasonably believed will be collected. Additional provision may be required in the future if the financial condition of our customers or general economic conditions deteriorate, thereby reducing net earnings. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2011 was \$2,685 (2010: \$5,965).

Inventory, net

Inventory consists primarily of new and used vehicles held for sale, vehicle parts and accessories and fashion apparel, and are stated at the lower of cost or market. The new and used vehicles are valued using the specific identification method and the costs include acquisition and transportation expenses. The value of the parts and accessories are valued at the first-in, first-out method and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Fashion apparel inventory is valued at the first-in, first-out method and is stated at the lower of cost or market. Write-down of potentially obsolete or slow-moving inventory is recorded based on management's analysis of inventory levels and our assessment of estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Further write-down of the value may be required in the future if there is rapid technological or structural change in the relevant industries. The provision for inventory for 2011 was \$nil (2010: \$784,002).

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value due to their high liquidity in actively quoted trading markets and their short maturities. The Company's trade receivables, amounts due from affiliates, trade payables, and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying amount of the short-term borrowings approximate fair value as these borrowings bear interest at a variable rate tied to the current market, and have terms similar to other borrowing arrangements available to the Company.

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820") defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements required under other accounting pronouncements. ASC 820-10-35, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Subsequent Measurement* ("ASC 820-10-35"), clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance. ASC 820-10-35 establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to valuation used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820-10-35 are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs in which little or no market activity exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing.

The classification of a financial asset or liability within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, approximate fair value due to their high liquidity in actively quoted trading markets and their short maturities.

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized and any minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When property and equipment is sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the balance sheet. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets at the time of disposal and is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method, except for leasehold improvements that are amortized over the estimated useful life or the respective lease term, whichever is shorter. The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Leasehold improvements | 5 years |
| Plant and machinery | 5 years |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 5 years |
| Motor vehicles | 4 years |

Depreciation for 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$2,000,209, \$1,538,766 and \$1,216,267, respectively.

The Company continually evaluates property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, to determine whether events and circumstances have occurred that may warrant revision of the estimated useful life or whether the remaining balance should be evaluated for possible impairment. The Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the property and equipment in assessing whether an asset has been impaired. The Company measures impairment losses based upon the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value. Fair values generally are estimated using prices for similar assets and/or discounted cash flows.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of an acquired business or equity interest in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for potential impairment on an annual basis, or when events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment, using a fair-value-based approach. An impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, goodwill was tested for impairment and no impairment was recognized.

Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of sales of new and used vehicles, vehicle maintenance and repair services, sales of vehicle parts and sales of fashion apparel and accessories. Revenues from the following components are recognized as follows:

- (i) Sales of new and used vehicles are recognized when a sales contract has been executed and the vehicle's title passes.
- (ii) Sales of fashion apparel and accessories are recognized when the products have been delivered and the title has passed.
- (iii) Sales of vehicle parts are recognized when the parts have been delivered and the title has passed.
- (iv) Vehicle maintenance and repair income is recognized when services are fully rendered.

Shipping and handling costs

Shipping and handling costs mainly comprise air freight and sea freight charges, freight forwarding services charges and other relevant surcharges, and are classified as general and operating expenses. We charge these costs to the consolidated statement of operations in the period in which the corresponding shipment arrived at the final destination. Total shipping and handling costs for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$374,092, \$339,803 and \$473,408, respectively.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Our Company reviews our long-lived assets at least annually for potential impairment. Long-lived assets are included in impairment evaluations when events and circumstances exist that indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. Any required impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its undiscounted cash flows and is recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the related asset and a charge to operating results. As the projection of the undiscounted cash flows are subject to estimations and assumptions made by management at the date of assessment, any future changes in our strategy and other changes in our operations subsequently could impact the projected future operating results that are inherent in estimates of fair value, resulting in impairments in the future.

Advertising and marketing

The Company expenses the cost of advertising and marketing, which included media advertising and promotion events, as incurred or when such advertising and marketing events initially take place. Advertising and marketing expenses for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$4,087,595, \$2,021,922 and \$1,575,765, respectively.

Other income recognition

Other income was comprised of management fee income, interest income and others.

Management fee income is recognized when services are rendered.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the loan to the loan's net carrying amount.

Share-based compensation

The Company has adopted Accounting Standards Codification 718 (“ASC 718”) (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*), as amended and interpreted, for its share-based compensation, which requires the Company to record compensation expense for all awards based on their fair value on the date of grant. The Company utilized the modified prospective method approach, pursuant to which the Company has recorded compensation for all awards granted based on their fair value.

Pension obligations

The Company operates numerous defined contribution plans, the assets of which are generally held in a separate trustee administered fund. The pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and/or by the relevant group companies. The Company’s contributions to the defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred. The Company’s contributions to the defined contribution plans for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were approximately \$309,555, \$255,950 and \$264,300, respectively.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provision of Accounting Standards Codification 740 (“ASC 740”) (formerly SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (“SFAS 109”) and related interpretations and guidance including FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (“Fin 48”)), resulting in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense approximates taxes to be paid or refunded for the relevant periods. Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statements carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, and are measured according to the enacted tax laws and rates applicable in the years which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A deferred tax asset is recognized if it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized. We establish a valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets if the amount of expected future taxable income is not more likely than not to allow for the use of the deduction on credit. The Company’s operations are primarily located in Hong Kong and subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net operating results for the reporting period attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net operating results for the reporting period attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents. The computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share does not assume the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents as the effect of the common stock equivalents is antidilutive. See Note 5 for the computation of earnings per share.

Segment reporting

The Company determines and classifies its operating segments in accordance with ASC 280 *Segment Reporting* (“ASC 280”) (formerly SFAS No. 131 *Disclosures About Segments Of An Enterprise And Related Information*). The Company identifies and classifies its operating segments based on the nature of

the products and services with similar economic characteristics. The Company's reportable segments are (1) motor vehicles retailing, which includes sales of new and used vehicles, provision of vehicle maintenance and repair services and sales of vehicle parts, and (2) fashion apparel retailing, which includes sales of fashion apparel and accessories.

Related party transactions

For purposes of the Company's consolidated financial statements, a related party is generally defined as (i) any person that holds 10% or more of the Company's securities and, in the case of a natural person, their immediate families, (ii) the Company's management, (iii) someone that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company, or (iv) anyone who can significantly influence the management or operating decisions of the Company. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Warranty claims, purchase discounts, rebates or sales discounts and returns

The motor vehicles and parts the Company sells have limited warranties provided by the manufacturers. Each warranty is limited in terms of number of parts and services covered by the warranty and the duration of the warranty period. The Company does not offer any purchase discount or rebate due to the unique brand of the motor vehicle the Company sells. Sales discounts would be charged to earnings in the period in which the sales discounts are incurred. The Company bears the cost of any returns of the spare parts that are not covered by the manufacturer. These costs are charged to earnings in the period which the returns are incurred. Sales discounts for 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$31,179, \$4,932 and \$76,566, respectively.

NOTE 3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2011-02 – Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring. This update to Receivables (Topic 310) clarifies the guidance for a creditor's evaluation of whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. This update clarifies, when evaluating a restructuring as a troubled debt restructuring, whether a creditor has granted a concession to a debtor and whether the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The objective of this amendment is to promote greater consistency in the application of US GAAP for debt restructurings from the creditor's perspective. The effective date of this update is for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the current year. The adoption of ASU 2011-02 does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF")), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA"), and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, which is an update to Topic 220, "Comprehensive Income". This update eliminates the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, requires consecutive presentation of the statement of net income and other comprehensive income and requires reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income to net income to be shown on the financial statements. ASU 2011-05 is effective for all interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. ASU 2011-05 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment. The guidance in ASU 2011-08 is intended to reduce complexity and costs by allowing an entity the option to make a qualitative evaluation about the likelihood of goodwill impairment to determine whether it should calculate the fair value of a reporting unit. The amendments also improve previous guidance by expanding upon the examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider between annual impairment tests in determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Also, the amendments improve the examples of events and circumstances that an entity having a reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount should consider in determining whether to measure an impairment loss, if any, under the second step of the goodwill impairment test. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if an entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued new, expanded disclosure requirements for financial instruments surrounding an entity's rights of offset and related counterparty arrangements as ASU No. 2011-11, "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities". ASU 2011-11 requires disclosure of both "gross" and "net" information for recognized financial instruments (including derivatives) that are (i) eligible for offset and presented "net" in the balance sheet or (ii) subject to enforceable master netting agreements, irrespective of whether an entity actually offsets and "net presents" such instruments in the balance sheet. ASU 2011-11 also requires disclosure of any collateral received or posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. ASU 2011-11 requires retrospective application, and is effective for the Company as of the beginning of fiscal year 2014. The application of ASU 2011-11 is not expected to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4. CONCENTRATION OF RISK

Concentration of supplier risk

The Company relies on supplies from numerous vendors. For 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company had two vendors that each accounted for more than 10% of total supply purchases. If either of the vendors terminates their relationship with the Company or if the Company's supply from these vendors is interrupted or terminated for any reason, we may not have sufficient time to replace the supply of products from the remaining vendors or other vendors to be engaged. Any such interruption would negatively impact our ability to sell and distribute our products. However, the suppliers' concentration of credit risk does not affect the concentration of credit risk with respect to trade payables as the Company makes the purchases through facilities provided by banks and financial institutions.

Concentration of risk due to geographic location

The Company's business, assets and operations are currently focused on the sales of new and used vehicles, provision of vehicle maintenance and repair services, and sales of vehicle parts in Hong Kong, and Mainland China. Accordingly, the Company's business is affected to a significant degree by economic, political and legal developments in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Among other factors, the Company's business may be affected by changes in laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittances abroad, and rates and method of taxation, among other factors.

NOTE 5. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

The computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is as follows for the years ended December 31:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> | <u>2009</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net earnings (loss) attributable to China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. common stockholders | \$ 498,385 | \$ 13,505 | \$(5,732,645) |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Weighted average common stock and dilutive potential common stock | 24,534,492 | 24,534,491 | 23,323,860 |
| Basic net earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.0203 | \$ 0.0006 | \$(0.2458) |
| Diluted net earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.0203 | \$ 0.0006 | \$(0.2458) |

NOTE 6. INVENTORY

Inventory by major categories at December 31 is summarized as follows:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| New vehicles | \$ 18,240,172 | \$ 9,485,313 |
| Used vehicles | 5,150,586 | 4,307,065 |
| Parts, accessories and other | 3,727,855 | 2,611,692 |
| | <u>\$27,118,613</u> | <u>\$ 16,404,070</u> |

Vehicles included in inventory of approximately \$13,321,561 and \$6,326,005 were pledged to secure the stocking loan and other loans outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively (See Note 11).

NOTE 7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets by major categories at December 31 are summarized as follows:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deposits | \$ 3,830,418 | \$ 1,537,787 |
| Amount due from a former associate | 324,048 | 340,487 |
| Other receivables | 4,445,971 | 2,136,093 |
| | <u>\$ 8,600,437</u> | <u>\$ 4,014,367</u> |

The deposits mainly comprise deposits paid for motor vehicles and helicopters. The other receivables are mainly comprised of rental deposits paid.

NOTE 8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net, at December 31 are summarized as follows:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Leasehold improvements | \$ 6,933,638 | \$ 5,785,345 |
| Plant and machinery | 2,250,633 | 1,965,855 |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 2,604,032 | 2,413,573 |
| Motor vehicles | 3,747,159 | 2,709,451 |
| Total | 15,535,462 | 12,874,224 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | (8,843,366) | (6,827,060) |
| | <u>\$ 6,692,096</u> | <u>\$ 6,047,164</u> |

NOTE 9. GOODWILL

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Balance, beginning of the year | \$ 39,562 | \$ 39,700 |
| Exchange difference | 72 | (138) |
| Balance, end of year | <u>\$ 39,634</u> | <u>\$ 39,562</u> |

Impairment exists when a reporting unit's carrying value of goodwill exceeds its fair value, which is determined through a two-step impairment test. Step 1 includes the determination of the carrying value of our single reporting unit, including the existing goodwill and intangible assets, and estimating the fair value of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, we are required to perform a second step to the impairment test. We determined that the fair value of our reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount. Our annual impairment analysis at December 31, 2011 and 2010 indicated that the Step 2 analysis was not necessary.

NOTE 10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets

Deferred taxation recognized represents foreign unused tax loss carryforwards from prior years. Gross deferred taxation was comprised of federal net operating loss and foreign unused tax loss carryforwards from prior years. Foreign unused tax loss carry forwards have unlimited useful lives under the local regulation where they were derived. The foreign unused tax loss carryforwards can only be utilized by the entities generating such losses.

Net deferred tax assets at December 31 consist of the following:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Tax loss carryforwards and gross deferred tax assets | \$ - | \$ 3,443,673 |
| Valuation allowance | - | (3,443,673) |
| Net deferred tax assets | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

Gross deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010 were reduced by a valuation allowance of \$3,443,673.

Income taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> | <u>2009</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Current: | | | |
| United States of America | \$ 814 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Mainland China | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 30,025 |
| Hong Kong | \$ 262,352 | \$ 307,190 | \$ - |
| Deferred: | | | |
| United States of America | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Mainland China | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Hong Kong | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |

A reconciliation of the provision for income tax calculated using the statutory federal income tax rate and state and local income tax rate to the Company's provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> | <u>2009</u> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Provision for income taxes at statutory rate of 35% | \$665,759 | \$779,080 | \$(2,778,716) |
| Foreign | (647,981) | (381,861) | 1,389,417 |
| Non-deductible expenses and non-assessable profits | 245,388 | 208,216 | (130,095) |
| Tax losses not yet recognized | - | 4,803 | 1,549,419 |
| Utilization of unrecognized tax losses | - | (303,048) | - |
| Income taxes | <u>\$ 263,166</u> | <u>\$307,190</u> | <u>30,025</u> |

Pretax earnings of a foreign subsidiary are subject to U.S. taxation when effectively repatriated to the U.S.. U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes were not provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. The Company intends to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in its foreign subsidiaries. It is not practical to determine the amount of undistributed earnings or income tax payable in the event the Company repatriated all undistributed foreign earnings.

However, if such earnings were distributed in the U.S. in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes, offset by an adjustment to foreign tax credits.

NOTE 11. BORROWINGS AND BILLS PAYABLE

The Company's borrowings at December 31 consist of the following:

| | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bank borrowings | \$ 17,285,046 | \$ 6,120,980 |
| Bank overdraft | 126,852 | - |
| Stocking loans provided by banks | 9,172,763 | 6,689,543 |
| Unsecured bank borrowings | 410,192 | 929,872 |
| | <u>26,994,853</u> | <u>13,740,395</u> |
| Borrowings due after one year – unsecured bank borrowings (Note 12) | - | (409,449) |
| Short-term borrowings | <u>\$ 26,994,853</u> | <u>\$ 13,330,946</u> |

All the Company's borrowings and stocking loans, which are mainly used to finance the purchase of

vehicles, are interest-bearing facilities provided by banks and are secured by pledged bank deposits and/or guarantees provided by fellow subsidiaries. The interest rates are generally based on the bank's best lending rate plus a certain percentage and the credit lines are normally subject to periodic review. The range of effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Company's borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2011 were from 2.87% to 9.15% per annum (2010: 2.61% to 6.25% per annum). Vehicles included in inventory of approximately \$13,321,561 and \$6,326,005 were pledged to secure the stocking loans outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively (See Note 6). The weighted average effective interest rate on the borrowings as at December 31, 2011 was 6.24% (2010: 5.5%).

Bills payable for both periods presented represent letters of credit obtained for the purchase of motor vehicles and are interest free. Once the bills payable are due, the bills payable are converted to bank borrowings.

NOTE 12. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Maturities of long-term borrowings (excluding discounts) outstanding at December 31, 2011, are summarized as follows

| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| | Unsecured bank borrowings |
| 2012 | <u>\$ -</u> |

The Company's long-term borrowings are mainly used for working capital purposes. The interest rates are generally based on the bank's best lending rate plus a certain percentage and the credit lines are normally subject to periodic review. The effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Company's borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 5.5% per annum. The weighted average effective interest rate on the long-term borrowings as at December 31, 2010 was 5.5%.

NOTE 13. DEPOSITS RECEIVED

The deposits received mainly represent the amounts received from customers to secure the purchase of new vehicles. The customer is required to make a deposit when a sales contract is executed between the customer and the Company and the amount of deposit being made is in accordance to the terms and conditions of the sales contract.

NOTE 14. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities by major categories at December 31 are summarized as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Accruals | \$ 7,609,517 | \$ 1,146,914 |
| Other payables | 2,784,946 | 4,110,255 |
| | <u>\$ 10,394,463</u> | <u>\$ 5,257,169</u> |

Other payables mainly comprised the first registration tax on motor vehicles sold. First registration tax is

applicable to new motor vehicles sold in Hong Kong and is computed on a progressive rate based on the gross selling price of the new motor vehicles.

NOTE 15. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/TO AFFILIATES

The amounts due from/to affiliates comprised the amounts due from/to entities that are under common control, where Mr. Richard Man Fai LEE is the common director of the Company and the affiliates.

Amounts due from/to affiliates are unsecured, interest free and are generally payable/repayable on demand.

Our policy for evaluating the collectability of amounts due from affiliates is similar to our other receivables. The Company periodically considers a provision for uncollectable portions of the amounts due from affiliates based on management's evaluation of the collectability of amounts due from affiliates by assessing, among other factors, the related party's willingness and ability to pay, repayment history and general economic conditions.

NOTE 16. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

General

The Company's total authorized capital at December 31, 2011, was 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.005. At December 31, 2011, 24,534,492 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding.

Background

In September 2006, the Company closed the transactions contemplated by that certain Share Exchange Agreement, dated July 15, 2006, by and among the Company, Fred De Luca, Corich Enterprises, Inc., a British Virgin Islands corporation, Herbert Adamczyk and Technorient Limited, a Hong Kong corporation (the "Share Exchange Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Share Exchange Agreement, the Company issued an aggregate of 972,728 shares (the "Exchange Shares") of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for shares of the capital stock of Technorient.

In connection with the Share Exchange Agreement and prior to its closing, the Company entered into a consulting agreement dated July 15, 2006 with Happy Emerald Ltd. ("HEL") pursuant to which the Company issued to HEL 561,245 shares (the "HEL Shares") of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for certain future services to be performed by HEL after the closing of the Share Exchange Agreement.

In December 2006, the Company authorized the delivery of 65,454 shares (the "Bern Noble Shares") of the HEL Shares to Bern Noble, Ltd. ("Bern Noble") for consulting services rendered by Bern Noble to us in connection with the Share Exchange Agreement. In March 2007, Bern Noble converted the Bern Noble Shares into 1,210,631 shares of common stock.

The following actions were also taken:

- on April 7, 2006, prior management filed an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation purporting to create a class of 100,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock

(the “Preferred Stock Amendment”):

- on August 16, 2006, prior management filed an amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation purporting to designate 2,000,000 shares of the “blank check” preferred stock as “Series A Convertible Preferred Stock” (the “Certificate of Designation”); and
- on December 18, 2006, an amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation was filed by the Company purporting to increase the number of shares of authorized common stock from 100,000,000 shares to 400,000,000 shares (the “Common Stock Amendment”).

On December 19, 2008, the Company filed an action in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (the “Federal Court Action”), for fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract and conversion against HEL, certain members of prior management, including Fred De Luca, Charles Miseroy, Robert G. Pautsch and Federico Cabo, and certain other defendants. In the Federal Court Action, the Company alleged that:

- HEL had never performed any services under the consulting agreement; and
- the defendants, including the members of prior management, had (1) fraudulently obtained certificates for 495,596 shares of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, (2) improperly attempted to transfer the shares among themselves and their affiliates, (3) improperly converted 247,798 of the shares into 4,569,619 shares of common stock, and (4) sought to have the restrictive legend removed from the resulting shares of common stock.

During the pendency of the Federal Court Action, the Company’s legal advisors discovered and advised the Company that the Preferred Stock Amendment, the Certificate of Designation and the Common Stock Amendment had not been properly authorized. Specifically:

- each of the Preferred Stock Amendment and the Common Stock Amendment was approved by the written consent of a majority of the Company’s then-stockholders, whereas the Company’s By-Laws require stockholder actions by written consent to be approved unanimously; and
- at the time of the filing of the Certificate of Designation with the Nevada Secretary of State, the Articles of Incorporation did not authorize the Board of Directors to designate the rights, preferences and privileges of any “blank check” preferred stock.

The Company was advised that the Preferred Stock Amendment, the Certificate of Designation and the Common Stock Amendment were invalid and of no force or effect. Further, the Company was advised that it had never been authorized to issue any shares of any class or series of preferred stock, including the Exchange Shares, the Bern Noble Shares and the HEL Shares, and that any shares of common stock underlying such shares would also not have been authorized. In addition, the Company was advised that it was never authorized to issue any shares of common stock in excess of 100,000,000 shares.

Upon learning of the invalidity of the Preferred Stock Amendment, the Certificate of Designation and the Common Stock Amendment:

- current management took action to correct any potential defect in the transactions contemplated to acquire the shares of Technorient under the Share Exchange Agreement. On May 5, 2009, the Company entered into a reformation (“Reformation”) of the Share Exchange Agreement pursuant to which 17,937,977 shares of common stock (on a post-Reverse Stock Split basis) underlying the Exchange Shares were agreed to have been issued in lieu of the Exchange Shares

themselves. Pursuant to the Reformation, an aggregate of 14,400,000 shares of the Company's common stock were deemed to have been issued on the closing date of the Share Exchange Agreement, and upon the effectiveness of and giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split on December 7, 2007, an aggregate of 3,537,977 additional shares of common stock were deemed to have been issued; and

- the Company amended its complaint in the Federal Court Action to allege that all of the disputed shares (the HEL Shares and, derivatively, the Bern Noble Shares), were void and subject to cancellation. Because of the uncertainty of the outcome of the Federal Court Action, however, the Company determined not to make any changes with respect to such shares on its financial statements until the pending litigation was finally resolved through a judgment in or settlement of the Federal Court Action.

On March 1, 2010, the Company settled the Federal Court Action. Under the terms of the settlement, the defendants returned to the Company for cancellation certificates representing all of the disputed shares, including 247,798 shares of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and 4,569,619 shares of common stock.

Further, in connection with the settlement, Bern Noble agreed to return to us for cancellation the 1,210,631 shares of common stock that had originally been derived from the HEL Shares. We also agreed to replace the Bern Noble Shares with an equal number of new shares of common stock in consideration of services rendered to the Company in 2006 in connection with the closing of the Share Exchange Agreement. The Company has delivered all shares due in connection with the settlement.

NOTE 17. EQUITY STOCK PLAN

On May 2005, the Company adopted an incentive equity stock plan (the "2005 Plan") that authorized the issuance of options, right to purchase common stock and stock bonuses up to 500,000 shares of our common stock. The purpose of the 2005 Plan is to provide incentive to attract, retain and motivate eligible persons whose present and potential contributions are important to the success of the Company by offering them an opportunity to participate in the Company's future performance through awards of stock options, the right to purchase common stock.

The 2005 Plan was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2, 2005 as an Exhibit to a Form S-8 Registration Statement. There have been no options granted under the 2005 Plan during the periods presented and 19,500 shares of common stock remained available for future issuance under the 2005 Plan as of December 31, 2011.

NOTE 18. INTEREST EXPENSES AND OTHER FINANCE COSTS

Interest expenses represent interest charged by banks and other financial institution on bank borrowings and stocking loans granted to the Company and are computed based on the applicable interest rates on the unpaid amounts of those bank borrowings or stocking loans. The range of effective interest rates on the Company's borrowings for 2011 was 2.87% to 9.15% per annum (2010: 2.61% to 6.25% per annum).

Other finance costs were comprised of bank and administrative charges charged by banks on the opening and drawing of letters of credit. The bank and administrative charges are computed based on a certain percentage of the amount as per each individual letter of credit.

NOTE 19. BUSINESS SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Business Segments

The Company operates in two business segments: Vehicles and Fashion Apparel. The Company's reporting segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are managed separately based on the fundamental differences in their operations.

The Vehicles segment consists primarily of the group of companies doing business as Auto Italia Limited, Dalian Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Limited and Nanjing Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Limited. The Vehicle segment includes sales of new and used vehicles, provision of vehicle maintenance and repair services, and sales of vehicle parts.

The Fashion Apparel segment consists primarily of CPMM (Asia) Limited. The Fashion Apparel segment provides wholesale and retailing of fashion apparel. Information by industry segment is set forth below for the years ended December 31:

| 2011 | Vehicles | Fashion Apparel | Corporate | Elimination | Consolidated |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Sales | | | | | |
| External sales | \$187,466,027 | \$ - | - | - | \$187,466,027 |
| Inter-segment sales | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net sales | <u>187,466,027</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>187,466,027</u> |
| Results | | | | | |
| Operating earnings/(loss) | 1,872,734 | (315) | (1,126,357) | - | 746,062 |
| Interest revenue | 45,418 | - | - | - | 45,418 |
| Interest expense | (1,579,123) | - | - | - | (1,579,123) |
| Other income | 2,159,828 | - | 529,985 | - | 2,689,813 |
| Profit before income taxes | | | | | <u>1,902,170</u> |
| Provision for income tax | (262,352) | - | (814) | - | <u>(263,166)</u> |
| Net earnings | | | | | <u><u>1,639,004</u></u> |

2010

| | Vehicles | Fashion Apparel | Corporate | Elimination | Consolidated |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sales | | | | | |
| External sales | \$159,515,710 | \$ 98 | \$ - | \$ - | \$159,515,808 |
| Inter-segment sales | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net sales | <u>159,515,710</u> | <u>98</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>159,515,808</u> |
| Results | | | | | |
| Operating earnings/(loss) | 3,212,716 | (15,795) | (1,803,054) | - | 1,393,867 |
| Interest revenue | 13,185 | - | - | - | 13,185 |
| Interest expense | (1,022,314) | - | - | - | (1,022,314) |
| Other income | 1,839,384 | 1,821 | - | - | 1,841,205 |
| Profit before income taxes | | | | | <u>2,225,943</u> |
| Provision for income tax | (307,190) | - | - | - | <u>(307,190)</u> |
| Net earnings | | | | | <u>1,918,753</u> |

2009

| | Vehicles | Fashion Apparel | Corporate | Elimination | Consolidated |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sales | | | | | |
| External sales | \$119,943,763 | \$1,307,497 | \$- | \$- | \$121,251,260 |
| Inter-segment sales | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net sales | <u>119,943,763</u> | <u>\$1,307,497</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>121,251,260</u> |
| Results | | | | | |
| Operating loss | (4,493,421) | (2,144,760) | (1,458,121) | - | (8,096,302) |
| Interest revenue | 18,721 | - | - | - | 18,721 |
| Interest expense | (827,686) | (19,048) | - | - | (846,734) |
| Other income | 946,982 | 38,144 | - | - | 985,126 |
| Loss before income taxes | | | | | <u>(7,939,189)</u> |
| Provision for income tax | (30,025) | - | - | - | <u>(30,025)</u> |
| Net loss | | | | | <u>(7,969,214)</u> |

| | Vehicles | Fashion Apparel | Corporate | Consolidated |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| <u>2011</u> | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 78,046,582 | \$ 129 | \$ 150 | \$ 78,046,861 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 2,000,209 | - | - | 2,000,209 |
| Capital expenditures | 3,407,218 | - | - | 3,407,218 |
| <u>2010</u> | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 63,215,342 | \$ 2,584,767 | \$ 456 | \$ 65,800,565 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,538,766 | - | - | 1,538,766 |
| Capital expenditures | 3,178,356 | - | - | 3,178,356 |

Geographic Information:

No segment information is provided as the Group only has one geographical segment. The Group's reportable business segments are Vehicle and Fashion Apparel, which operations are located in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau. Sales were predominately made to customers located in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau.

NOTE 20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Litigation, Claims and Assessments

This Note should be read in conjunction with Note 16.

Settlement of Federal Court Action

On December 19, 2008, the Company filed an action, styled China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. v. Happy Emerald Limited, et al., in the United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV08-1439 (the "Federal Court Action"), asserting claims for Securities Fraud, Breach of Contract, Fraud, Conversion, Unjust Enrichment, Constructive Trust, Breach of Fiduciary Duty and Declaratory Relief. The Company named Happy Emerald Ltd., a purported British Virgin Islands corporate entity ("HEL"), Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a defunct California corporation, Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a Nevada corporation, Fred De Luca, Charles Miseroy, Delia Rodriguez, Robert G. Pautsch, Richard Cabo, Federico Cabo, Bern Noble Ltd., a Nevada corporation and C&H Capital, Inc., a Georgia corporation, as defendants (collectively, the "Defendants").

Effective March 1, 2010, the Company settled the Federal Court Action. Under the terms of the settlement: (1) certain Defendants returned to the Company for cancellation 247,798 shares of purported preferred stock and 4,569,619 shares of common stock; (2) Mr. De Luca, a member of the Company's board of directors and a defendant in the action, resigned from the board of directors effective March 1, 2010; (3) the parties executed a mutual release; and (4) the Company dismissed the action with prejudice.

In December 2006, the Company had delivered 65,454 shares of purported preferred stock to Bern Noble, for consulting services rendered in connection with the Exchange. In March 2007, Bern Noble converted such shares into 1,210,631 shares of common stock. As previously disclosed in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 11, 2009, the Company later determined that it was never authorized to issue any shares of preferred stock.

In the settlement, Bern Noble agreed to return to us for cancellation the 1,210,631 shares of common

stock (which were derived from unauthorized shares of preferred stock), and the Company agreed to issue Bern Noble an equal number of new shares of common stock in consideration of the services previously rendered to the Company in 2006. The Company delivered the new shares in nine monthly installments, commencing on March 15, 2010. Delivery of all new shares is complete.

Addison-Davis Litigation

On or about December 1, 2009, we were made aware that the Company had been named as a co-defendant in a state court action, *Addison-Davis Diagnostics, Inc. v. Edward W. Withrow, III, et al.*, California Superior Court, Ventura County, Case No. 56-2009-00361702-CU-FR-VTA. Formal service was effected on April 28, 2010. In the action, the plaintiff, which is the former parent company of China Premium, alleges that the plaintiff's former chief executive officer, with the assistance of certain other third parties, engaged in multiple fraudulent transactions involving the plaintiff and the plaintiff's securities between 2004 and 2006. As a result of such alleged conduct, the plaintiff alleges that the plaintiff's former chief executive officer was able to fraudulently obtain shares of the plaintiff's common stock and certain of the plaintiff's assets. The plaintiff alleges that as a result of such alleged conduct, the plaintiff was forced to seek bankruptcy protection in September, 2006. In a hearing held May 14, 2010, the court ruled that certain parties' motions to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint were granted with leave to the plaintiff to amend its complaint within 30 days. The plaintiff filed a first amended complaint in June 2010, to which the Company brought a demurrer, which was sustained by the court with leave to amend. The plaintiff then filed a second amended complaint on November 15, 2010. In the second amended complaint, the plaintiff named the Company as a co-defendant in seven of the thirteen causes of action, including claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conversion (two claims), constructive trust, unjust enrichment and an accounting. The Company filed a demurrer challenging all claims asserted against it in the second amended complaint. Pursuant to an order dated February 7, 2011, the court sustained the Company's demurrer to the plaintiff's second amended complaint on all counts, without leave to amend. A judgment of dismissal was entered by the court on March 9, 2011. On March 10, 2011, a notice of entry of judgment was served on all parties to the action. Plaintiff had 60 days following service of the notice of entry of judgment to file a notice of appeal with the court. That deadline passed without the Company being served with a timely notice of appeal. As such, as to the Company, this action has been fully resolved in the Company's favor.

From time to time the Company may be involved in various disputes and litigation matters arising in the normal course of business. It is the Company's belief that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations, however, management cannot provide assurance that damages that result in a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations will not be imposed in these matters. The Company accounts for contingent liabilities when it is probable that future expenditures will be made and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated.

Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases its dealership facilities, service center facilities and office space under non-cancellable operating leases in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Minimum future rental payments required under non-cancellable operating leases in effect as of December 31, 2011 are as follows by year:

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 2012 | \$ 5,142,487 |
| 2013 | 3,776,635 |
| 2014 | 2,918,552 |
| 2015 | 2,709,760 |
| 2016 | 2,123,253 |
| Later years | <u>2,724,162</u> |
| | <u>\$ 19,394,849</u> |

Rent expense for 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$4,595,245, \$3,536,554 and \$4,181,364, respectively.

Employment Agreements

The Company maintains employment agreements with its executive officers which extend through 2012. The agreements provide for a base salary, annual bonus to be determined by the Board of Directors, termination payments, and other terms and conditions of employment. In addition, the Company maintains employment agreements with other key employees with similar terms and conditions. As of December 31, 2011, committed compensation to the executives and other key employees totaling approximately \$262,650 (2010: \$222,523) remain in effect.

NOTE 21. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of significant transactions among certain related parties and the Company during 2011, 2010 and 2009:

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2011</u> | <u>2010</u> | <u>2009</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sales to: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (a) | \$ 10,611 | \$ 19,929 | \$194,456 |
| Purchases from: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (a) | 186,326 | 226,529 | 977,698 |
| Interest received from: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (b) | - | - | 650,107 |
| Management fee paid to: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | 510,910 | 358,499 | 397,889 |
| Management fee received from: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | - | - | 185,775 |
| IT consultancy fee paid to: | | | | |
| - Affiliate | (c) | 28,140 | 27,592 | 24,815 |
| Rental paid to: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | - | - | 15,226 |
| Rental income received from: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | - | - | 77,406 |
| Building management fee paid to: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | - | - | 3,100 |
| Warehouse expenses paid to: | | | | |
| - Affiliates | (c) | - | - | 15,359 |

Notes:

- (a) The transactions were carried out at market price or, where no market price was available, at cost plus a percentage profit mark-up.
- (b) The loan advance to an affiliate is unsecured and interest free (2009: 5.5% per annum) and repayable on demand.
- (c) The transactions were carried out at terms agreed between both parties.

NOTE 22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated all events or transactions through the date of this filing, which is the date the financial statements were issued. During this period, other than those disclosed above, the Company did not have any material subsequent events that impact the consolidated financial statements.

End of consolidated financial statements.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2011, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e).

Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2011, such disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and in reaching a reasonable level of assurance our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting as required by Section 404A of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 . Our system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and our directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can

provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, because of changes in conditions, effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting may vary over time. Our system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the system of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our system of internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to SEC rules and Section 989G of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following tables set forth information regarding the Company's current executive officers and directors. The Board of Directors is comprised of only one class. Except as otherwise described below, all of the directors will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. Also provided herein are brief descriptions of the business experience of each director and executive officer during the past five years and an indication of directorships held by each director in other companies subject to the reporting requirements under the federal securities laws.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Director Since</u> |
|----------------------|------------|---|-----------------------|
| Richard Man Fai Lee | 55 | Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors | November 2006 |
| Herbert Adamczyk | 71 | Chief Operating Officer and Director | November 2006 |
| Joseph Tik Tung Wong | 55 | Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary | November 2006 |
| Yun Fai Leung | 55 | Independent Non-Executive Director | November 2008 |

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE DESCRIPTIONS

The business background descriptions of the executive officers and directors are as follows:

Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee has served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President since 2006. Dr. Lee is the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited, a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company and, through Corich Enterprises Inc., the controlling shareholder of Technorient. He is responsible for formulating the overall strategic planning and business development of Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited and its group companies (the "Wo Kee Hong Group"), which include the Company. Dr. Lee has 32 years' experience in marketing consumer products. He holds a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Minnesota. In September 2006, Dr. Lee was granted the title of "Commander of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity" by Hon. Romano Prodi, then Prime Minister of Italy, in recognition of his contribution in advancing Italian business and culture in Hong Kong and Mainland China. He was also elected and served for two consecutive terms as the Chairman of the Radio Association of Hong Kong, the trade association of audio visual business in Hong Kong. He has been with the Wo Kee Hong Group for 28 years. We believe that Dr. Lee is qualified to serve on the Board of Directors based on his strong leadership skills, in-depth knowledge of the consumer products industry, and long history and experience with the Wo Kee Hong Group.

Herbert Adamczyk has served as the Company's Chief Operating Officer since 2006. Mr. Adamczyk is also the Managing Director of Technorient. He has over 47 years of experience in the automotive trade in Hong Kong. Originally a semi-professional racing driver and a senior engineer with Volkswagen and Porsche in Germany, the Middle East and Hong Kong, Mr. Adamczyk has been with Technorient, a member of the Wo Kee Hong Group, for 29 years. We believe that Mr. Adamczyk is

qualified to serve on the Board of Directors based on his strong background in the automotive industry and his long history and experience with the Wo Kee Hong Group.

Joseph Tik Tung Wong, FCCA, CPA, has served as the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since 2006 and the Corporate Secretary since 2009. Mr. Wong is also an Executive Director, the Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary of Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited. He is a qualified accountant, a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is an Independent Non-executive Director of Chi Cheung Investment Company, Limited, a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company. During the past five years, Mr. Wong was an Independent Non-executive Director of China Energy Development Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company. We believe that Mr. Wong is qualified to serve on the Board of Directors based on his experience in preparing and analyzing financial statements and his other directorships of publicly traded companies in Hong Kong.

Yun Fai Leung is an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company. Mr. Leung has been a senior manager at HLM & Co, a certified public accounting firm, since June 2004. From March 2000 to June 2004, Mr. Leung was a director at High Progress Consultants Ltd. where he worked in finance and investment projects. Mr. Leung is also currently a director of G-Prop (Holdings) Ltd., a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company, and High Progress Consultants Ltd. Mr. Leung received his BBA from Newport University. We believe that Mr. Leung is qualified to serve on the Board of Directors based on his business and financial experience, as well as his directorship of a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company.

OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT

Messrs. Lee, Adamczyk and Wong, whose biographical information is set forth above, together with Mr. John Newman, constitute the senior management of the Technorient Group:

John Newman - MIMI, has been Executive Vice President of the Company since 2007. He is also the Deputy Managing Director of Auto Italia. He has 24 years of experience with blue chip sports and luxury car manufacturers and importers, and was a director of a successful motor racing team in Europe. He holds a Diploma in Business and Finance, is a qualified pilot and is a member of the Institute of the Motor Industry in the United Kingdom. He is experienced in sales, marketing, distribution, dealer development, media communications and customer relationship management.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

There are no family relationships among any of our directors or officers.

INVOLVEMENT IN CERTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Richard Lee, our Chief Executive Officer, was also a director of Forward International Singapore (Private) Limited, Wo Kee Hong (Singapore) Pte Limited and Forward Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Forward International Singapore (Private) Limited and Wo Kee Hong (Singapore) Pte Limited had been dissolved pursuant to creditors' winding-up proceedings commenced in the High Court of the Republic of Singapore based on an outstanding judgment debt on January 4, 2002 for the amount of Singapore Dollars 4,074,944.10 and Singapore Dollars 2,024,942.53, respectively. These winding-up proceedings concluded on September 8, 2005. Creditors' winding up proceedings of Forward Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. was commenced on February 13, 2008 at the High Court of Malaysia at Kuala Lumpur and was based on an outstanding judgment debt for the amount of Malaysian Ringgits

670,060.77. These proceedings were concluded on April 29, 2009 upon the issuance of a winding-up order by the High Court

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

The Company is not subject to the requirements of Section 16.

CODE OF ETHICS

On April 24, 2008, the Company adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) applicable to its employees, officers and directors. A copy of the Code was filed as an exhibit to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the SEC on March 31, 2009.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Board of Directors is currently composed of three members, two of whom are employees. All members of our Board of Directors serve in this capacity until their terms expire or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Our bylaws provide that the authorized number of directors shall be determined from time to time by a majority of our board of directors or stockholders.

Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee has been appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and is also our Chief Executive Officer. In this capacity, he is responsible for meeting with the other executive officers and the Board to review financial and operating results, agendas and minutes of board and committee meetings, and presiding at the meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors.

Board Committees and Audit Committee Financial Expert

As of the date of this Annual Report, our Board of Directors has not appointed an audit, nominating or compensation committee. However, we are not currently required to have such committees. Accordingly, we do not have an “audit committee financial expert” as such term is defined in the rules promulgated under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. The functions ordinarily handled by these committees are currently handled by our entire Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors intends, however, to review our governance structure and institute board committees, including audit, nomination and compensation committees as necessary and advisable in the future, to facilitate the management of our business.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Director Compensation

We did not have any compensation agreements or arrangements with the members of our Board of Directors for their service on the Board for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION

Set out in the following table is information we are required to disclose with respect to the compensation of our executive officers for each of the last three fiscal years. The table only includes compensation information regarding our executive officers for which disclosure is required:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

| Name and Principal Position | Year | Salary \$ | Bonus \$ | Stock Awards \$ | Option Awards \$ | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation \$ | Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings \$ | All Other Compensation \$ | Total \$ |
|--|------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| Richard Man Fai Lee, | 2011 | 144,921 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144,921 |
| Chief Executive Officer and President (1) | 2010 | 144,921 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144,921 |
| | 2009 | 148,320 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 148,320 |
| Herbert Adamczyk, | 2011 | 96,614 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 96,614 |
| Chief Operating Officer (2) | 2010 | 96,614 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 96,614 |
| | 2009 | 98,880 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98,880 |
| Joseph Tik Tung Wong, | 2011 | 60,384 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,384 |
| Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary (3) | 2010 | 60,384 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,384 |
| | 2009 | 61,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61,800 |

- (1) Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee was first appointed as Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company on November 6, 2006. Pursuant to the Employment Agreement effective November 6, 2011, Dr. Lee was re-appointed Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company.
- (2) Mr. Herbert Adamczyk was first appointed as Chief Operating Officer of the Company on November 6, 2006. Pursuant to the Employment Agreement effective November 6, 2011, Mr. Adamczyk was re-appointed Chief Operating Officer of the Company.
- (3) Mr. Joseph Tik Tung Wong was first appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company on November 6, 2006 and was appointed Secretary in October 2009. Pursuant to an Employment Agreement effective November 6, 2011, Mr. Wong was re-appointed Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of the Company.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

The following are summaries of the Company's employment agreements (collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Executive Employment Agreements") with the executive officers described above. Copies of the Executive Employment Agreements were filed as exhibits to a Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company with the SEC on March 1, 2012 and are incorporated herein by reference. The descriptions in these summaries are qualified, in their entirety, by the text of such exhibits.

The Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee on March 1, 2012, effective as of November 6, 2011. Pursuant to his new Employment Agreement, Dr. Lee was re-appointed Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and his salary is equivalent to approximately US\$126,072 per year for a term expiring December 31, 2012. Such salary is subject to an annual review and adjustment or no adjustment in the sole discretion of the Company. Dr. Lee is also eligible for a bonus for each calendar year in an amount to be determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Dr. Lee is also entitled to receive reimbursements for all reasonable and necessary business and entertainment expenses, including but not limited to expenses for business development, travel, meals and accommodations that Dr. Lee incurs in connection with the performance of his duties. Dr. Lee is also entitled to all insurance and other benefit plans and policies maintained for the Company's senior executives, as well as being entitled to coverage under the Company's indemnification policies and director and officer liability policies in amounts reasonably determined by the Company.

The Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Herbert Adamczyk on March 1, 2012, effective as of November 6, 2011. Pursuant to his new Employment Agreement, Mr. Adamczyk was re-appointed Chief Operating Officer of the Company and his salary is equivalent to approximately US\$84,048 per year for a term expiring December 31, 2012. Such salary is subject to an annual review and adjustment or no adjustment in the sole discretion of the Company. Mr. Adamczyk is also eligible for a bonus for each calendar year in an amount to be determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Adamczyk is also entitled to receive reimbursements for all reasonable and necessary business and entertainment expenses, including but not limited to expenses for business development, travel, meals and accommodations that Mr. Adamczyk incurs in connection with the performance of his duties. Mr. Adamczyk is also entitled to all insurance and other benefit plans and policies maintained for the Company's senior executives, as well as being entitled to coverage under the Company's indemnification policies and director and officer liability policies in amounts reasonably determined by the Company.

The Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Joseph Tik Tung Wong on March 1, 2012, effective as of November 6, 2011. Pursuant to his new Employment Agreement, Mr. Wong was re-appointed Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Corporate Secretary of the Company and his salary is equivalent to approximately US\$52,530 per year for a term expiring December 31, 2012. Such salary is subject to an annual review and adjustment or no adjustment in the sole discretion of the Company. Mr. Wong is also eligible for a bonus for each calendar year in an amount to be determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Wong is also entitled to receive reimbursements for all reasonable and necessary business and entertainment expenses, including but not limited to expenses for business development, travel, meals and accommodations that Mr. Wong incurs in connection with the performance of his duties. Mr. Wong is also entitled to all insurance and other benefit plans and policies maintained for the Company's senior executives, as well as being entitled to coverage under the Company's indemnification policies and director and officer liability policies in amounts reasonably determined by the Company.

All of the above-described Employment Agreements state that the executive officer's (the "Executive") employment may be terminated prior to the expiration the agreement's term upon the occurrence of the following: (a) voluntary termination of the agreement by the Executive giving two (2) months' notice in writing; (b) the Executive's death; (c) upon termination of the Executive by the Company for "cause", which is defined as any of the following: (i) the Executive is convicted of, or pleads nolo contendere to, a felony, (ii) the Executive has committed an act of fraud, bad faith or willful misconduct against the Company that is materially detrimental to the Company, or (iii) the Executive has materially breached any of the terms of this Agreement after written notice has been provided by the

Company to the Executive regarding the specific nature of such breach and the Executive fails to cure such breach within thirty (30) days; (d) upon the good faith determination of the Board that the Executive has become so physically or mentally incapacitated or disabled as to be unable to satisfactorily perform his duties hereunder for a period of one hundred twenty (120) consecutive calendar days or for one hundred eighty (180) days in any three hundred sixty (360) day period, such determination based upon a certificate as to such physical or mental disability issued by a licensed physician and/or psychiatrist (as the case may be) mutually agreed upon by the Executive and the Company; (e) upon termination of the Executive by the Company for any reason other than for "cause" as defined in (c) above; and (f) upon termination by the Executive of his/her employment for "good reason" which is defined as the occurrence of any of the following events without the express written consent of the Executive: (i) reduction in the Executive's Salary or the benefits set forth above, and (ii) the Company breaching any of the terms of the Employment Agreement.

TERMINATION OR CHANGE-IN-CONTROL

SEC regulations require us to disclose information regarding agreements, plans or arrangements that provide for payments or benefits to our executive officers in connection with any termination of employment or change in control of the Company. Under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan any unvested options will, under certain circumstances, become immediately exercisable in the event of certain mergers or similar transactions involving the Company or in the event of the dissolution or liquidation of Company. However, no options, stock bonuses or stock awards have been granted to our named executive officers as of December 31, 2011 under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan.

Pursuant to the Executive Employment Agreements with all of our Company's named executive officers that are described more fully above under the section "Narrative Disclosure To Summary Compensation Table", in the event an executive officer's voluntarily terminates his employment with the Company or such officer is terminated by the Company "for cause," (these triggering events are collectively referred to as "Trigger Events A") the Company is obligated to pay to the executive officer or his representatives on the date of termination of employment ("Termination Date"): (a) all salary compensation as is due under the Executive Employment Agreement, prorated through the Termination Date; (b) all expense reimbursements due and owed to the executive officer through the Termination Date, including reimbursements for reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred prior to the Termination Date, as long as the Executive submits a an itemized written accounting of such expenditures within forty-five (45) days of the Termination Date; and (c) all benefits due the Executive, including benefits under insurance, group health and retirement benefit plans in accordance with the Company's standard policy, if any, through the Termination Date.

Further, pursuant to these Executive Employment Agreements, in the event that an executive officer's employment is terminated without cause, terminated because of death or "physical or mental disability", or terminated by the executive officer for "good reason" (as such terms are defined and discussed more fully above under the section "Narrative Disclosure To Summary Compensation Table And Grants Of Plan-Based Awards - these triggering events are collectively referred to as "Trigger Events B") the Company is obligated to: (a) pay to the executive officer or his representatives all salary compensation that is due or will be due through the entire term of this Executive Employment Agreement; (b) pay to the executive officer or his representatives all expense reimbursements due and owing the such officer through the Termination Date, including reimbursements for reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred prior to the Termination Date, as long as the Executive submits an itemized written accounting of such expenditures within forty-five (45) days of the Termination Date; and (c) pay to the executive officer or his representatives all benefits due to such officer, including benefits, if any, under insurance, group health and retirement benefit plans in accordance with the Company's standard policy, through the Termination Date.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN

On May 20, 2005, we adopted an incentive equity stock plan (the “2005 Plan”) that authorized the issuance of options, the right to purchase common stock (“stock awards”) and stock bonuses up to 500,000 shares of common stock (as adjusted for the reverse stock split in December 2007). The purpose of the 2005 Plan is to provide incentives to attract, retain and motivate eligible persons whose present and potential contributions are important to the success of the Company by offering them an opportunity to participate in the Company’s future performance through awards of stock options, stock awards and stock bonuses.

The 2005 Plan allows for the issuance of incentive stock options (which can only be granted to employees, including officers and directors of the Company), non-qualified stock options, stock awards, or stock bonuses pursuant to Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. All other awards may be granted to employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors, and advisors of the Company, provided such consultants, independent contractors and advisors render bona-fide services not in connection with the offer and sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction or promotion of the Company’s securities.

The 2005 Plan is administered and interpreted by a committee consisting of two or more members of the Company’s Board of Directors. The 2005 Plan was filed with the SEC on June 2, 2005 as an Exhibit to a Form S-8 Registration Statement. As of December 31, 2011, there were 2,402,500 shares of common stock (before adjustment for the stock split taken place on December 7, 2007) issued and no options granted and outstanding under the 2005 Plan, and 19,500 shares of common stock (as adjusted for the reverse stock split in December 2007) were available for options, stock awards and stock bonus grants.

| Plan Category | Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights | Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights | Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans |
|--|--|--|---|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | — | — | — |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | — | — | 19,500 |
| Total | — | — | 19,500 |

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table presents certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 21, 2012 by the following persons:

- each of our directors;
- each of our executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table under “Item 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION – Summary Compensation Table”;
- each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of any class of our outstanding voting securities; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

As of March 21, 2012, there were 24,534,492 shares of common stock outstanding.

As used in the table below, the term “beneficial ownership” is defined by the SEC’s rules to mean:

- the sole or shared power to vote, or to direct the voting of, a security, or
- the sole or shared power to dispose of, or to direct the disposition of, a security.

Information contained in this table does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose, such as under any tax law. This table is based upon information derived from our stock records. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table and subject to community property laws where applicable, we believe that each of the stockholders named in this table has sole or shared voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated as beneficially owned. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner listed below is 28/F, King Palace Plaza, No. 52A Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hong Kong. Applicable percentages are based upon 24,534,492 voting shares of common stock outstanding as of March 21, 2012.

| Name of Executive Officers and Directors | Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership | Percentage of Outstanding Shares (%) |
|--|--|---|
| Richard Man Fai Lee, CEO, President and Chairman | 0 (1) | 0 |
| Herbert Adamczyk, Chief Operating Officer and Director | 3,084,665 | 12.6 |
| Joseph Tik Tung Wong, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary | 0 | 0 |
| Yun Fai Leung, Director | 0 | 0 |
| Name of Principal Stockholders (5% Beneficial Owners) | | |
| Corich Enterprises Inc. | 12,211,569 (2) | 49.8 |
| Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited | 12,211,569 (2) | 49.8 |
| Wo Kee Hong (B.V.I.) Limited | 12,211,569 (2) | 49.8 |
| Main Pacific Ltd. | 1,460,000 (3) | 6.0 |
| All directors and executive officers as a group (4 persons) | 3,084,665 | 12.6 |

* denotes holdings of less than 1%

- (1) Dr. Richard Man Fai Lee is the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited. Dr. Lee is one of the beneficiaries of a discretionary trust the trustee of which holds a 23.70% interest in Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited. Dr. Lee personally hold approximately 8.37% interest in Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited. Dr. Lee disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of the Company beneficially owned by Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited.
- (2) Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited wholly owns Wo Kee Hong (B.V.I.) Limited, an intermediate holding company that, in turn, wholly owns Corich Enterprises Inc., which, is the direct stockholder of record of these shares. All three of these entities share voting power over these shares.
- (3) Main Pacific Ltd.'s address is c/o Vision AS, L20 Far East Consortium Building, 121 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, SAR.

CHANGE IN CONTROL

We are not aware of any arrangements that may result in a change in control of our company. There are no pending or anticipated arrangements that we are aware of that may cause a change in control of our Company. We are not currently engaged in any activities or arrangements that we anticipate will result in a change in our control.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Set forth below is a summary of significant transactions among certain related parties and the Company during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited wholly owns Wo Kee Hong (B.V.I.) Limited, an intermediate holding company that, in turn, wholly owns Corich Enterprises Inc. All of these entities own beneficially 49.8% of our common stock. Corich Enterprises Inc. is the direct stockholder of record of these shares. All three of these entities share voting power over these shares.

| | Note | 2011 \$ | 2010 \$ | 2009 \$ |
|--|------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sales to: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Hong Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 186,762 |
| - Auto Sportiva Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 233 |
| - Noble Brand Investments Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 593 |
| - Wo Kee Administration Limited, Affiliate | (a) | 10,611 | 19,040 | 6,867 |
| -Keyforce Holdings Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | 889 | - |
| Purchases from: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Hong Limited, Affiliate | (a) | 172,779 | 226,529 | 389,966 |
| - Wo Kee Services Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 474 |
| - Auto Sportiva Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 570,372 |
| - Dr Richard Lee, Director | (a) | - | - | 600,000 |
| - Grow Bright Limited, Affiliate | (a) | - | - | 16,886 |
| - Binda WKH (Greater China) Limited, Affiliate | (a) | 533 | - | - |
| - Mr. Michael Adamczyk, Affiliate | (a) | 13,014 | - | - |
| Interest received from: | | | | |
| - Auto Sportiva Limited, Affiliate | (b) | - | - | 177,494 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|---------|---------|
| - Keyforce Holdings Limited, Affiliate | (b) | - | - | 317,963 |
| - Keyforce (BVI) Limited, Affiliate | (b) | - | - | 154,651 |
| - Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Limited. Affiliate | (b) | - | - | - |
| Management fee received from: | | | | |
| - Auto Sportiva Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 108,369 |
| - Keyforce Holdings Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 38,703 |
| - Noble Brand Investment Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 38,703 |
| Management fee paid to: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Administration Limited. Affiliate | (c) | 510,910 | 358,499 | 397,889 |
| Building management fee from: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Hong Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 1,966 |
| - Wo Kee Services Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 851 |
| - Wo Kee Administration Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 284 |
| IT consultancy fee paid to: | | | | |
| - Mr. Michael Adamczyk, Affiliate | (c) | 28,140 | - | - |
| Rental from: | | | | |
| - Auto Sportiva Limited. Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 77,406 |
| Rental paid to: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Services Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 4,114 |
| - Wo Kee Hong Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 9,805 |
| - Wo Kee Administration Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 1,307 |
| Warehouse expenses paid to: | | | | |
| - Wo Kee Services Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 5,554 |
| - Wo Kee Administration Limited, Affiliate | (c) | - | - | 9,806 |

Notes:

- (a) The transactions were carried out at market price or, where no market price was available, at cost plus a percentage profit mark-up.
- (b) The loan advance to an affiliate is unsecured, interest free. (2009: 5.5% per annum) and repayable on demand.
- (c) The transactions were carried out at terms agreed between both parties.

Settlement of HEL Litigation

On December 19, 2008, the Company filed an action, styled *China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. v. Happy Emerald Limited, et al.*, in the United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. SACV08-1439 (the “Federal Court Action”), asserting claims for Securities Fraud, Breach of Contract, Fraud, Conversion, Unjust Enrichment, Constructive Trust, Breach of Fiduciary Duty and Declaratory Relief. The Company named Happy Emerald Ltd., a purported British Virgin Islands

corporate entity (“HEL”), Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a defunct California corporation, Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a Nevada corporation, Fred De Luca, Charles Miseroy, Delia Rodriguez, Robert G. Pautsch, Richard Cabo, Federico Cabo, Bern Noble Ltd., a Nevada corporation (“Bern Noble”) and C&H Capital, Inc., a Georgia corporation, as defendants (collectively, the “Defendants”).

Effective March 1, 2010, we settled the Federal Court Action. Under the terms of the settlement: (1) certain Defendants returned to us for cancellation 247,798 shares of purported preferred stock and 4,569,619 shares of common stock; (2) Fred De Luca, who was a member of our Board of Directors prior to the settlement of the Federal Court Action and a defendant in the action, resigned from our Board of Directors effective March 1, 2010; (3) the parties executed a mutual release; and (4) we dismissed the action with prejudice.

In December 2006, we had delivered 65,454 shares of preferred stock to Bern Noble for consulting services rendered in connection with the Exchange. In March 2007, Bern Noble converted such shares into 1,210,631 shares of common stock. As previously disclosed in the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on May 11, 2009, the Company later determined that it was never authorized to issue any shares of preferred stock.

In connection with the settlement of the Federal Court Action, on March 1, 2010, Bern Noble agreed to return the 1,210,631 shares of common stock (which were derived from unauthorized shares of preferred stock) to the Company for cancellation and the Company agreed to issue Bern Noble an equal number of new shares of common stock in consideration of the services previously rendered to the Company in 2006. We agreed to issue the new shares in nine monthly installments, commencing on March 15, 2010. All new shares have now been issued and the matter is concluded.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

We intend to review and select additional candidates to serve on our Board of Directors. Currently, one of the directors serving on our board is “independent,” within the meaning of the applicable federal securities laws.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth fees billed to us by our auditors during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for: (i) services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our quarterly financial statements, (ii) services by our auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and that are not reported as Audit Fees, (iii) services rendered in connection with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning, and (iv) all other fees for services rendered.

| | December 31, 2011 | December 31, 2010 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Audit Fees | \$ 210,974 | \$ 765,746 |
| (ii) Audit Related Fees | - | - |
| (iii) Tax Fees | - | - |
| (iv) All Other Fees | - | - |
| Total fees | <u>\$ 210,974</u> | <u>\$ 765,746</u> |

Audit Fees. These fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company’s consolidated financial statements and review of the interim condensed consolidated

financial statements included in the Company's periodic reports, statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees. These fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's consolidated financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees." There were no Audit-Related services provided in fiscal 2011 or 2010.

Tax Fees. These fees consist of fees billed for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. There were no tax fees in fiscal 2011 or 2010.

All Other Fees. These fees consist of fees for products and services other than the services reported above. There were no management consulting services provided in fiscal years 2011 or 2010.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. The Company currently does not have a designated Audit Committee, and accordingly, the Company's Board of Directors' policy is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent auditors. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, and tax services and other services. Pre-approval is generally provided for up to one year and any pre-approval is detailed as to the particular service or category of services and is generally subject to a specific budget. The independent auditors and management are required to periodically report to the Company's Board of Directors regarding the extent of services provided by the independent auditors in accordance with this pre-approval, and the fees for the services performed to date. The Board of Directors may also pre-approve particular services on a case-by-case basis.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SCHEDULES

(a) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND EXHIBITS

(1) Financial Statements:

| | Page Number in this Annual Report |
|--|--|
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F-3 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet | F-4 |
| Consolidated Statement of Operations | F-5 |
| Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) | F-6 |
| Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows | F-7 |
| Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements | F-8 |

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

None.

(3) Exhibits

The following list of exhibits includes exhibits submitted with this Form 10-K as filed with the SEC and those incorporated by reference to other filings.

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation, dated as of April 19, 2004. (1) |
| 3.2 | By-Laws of Xact Aid Inc. (1) |
| 3.3 | Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, effective date December 27, 2006. (2) |
| 3.4 | Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, effective date December 7, 2007. (3) |
| 3.5 | Certificate of Correction, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on April 29, 2010, to Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., as originally filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on April 7, 2006. (12) |

- 3.6 Certificate of Correction, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on April 29, 2010, to Certificate of Designation to Articles of Incorporation of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., as originally filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on August 16, 2006. (12)
- 3.7 Certificate of Correction, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on April 29, 2010, to Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., as originally filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on December 18, 2006. (12)
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- 10.1 Share Exchange Agreement dated July 15, 2006 among the Company, Fred De Luca, Corich Enterprises, Inc., Herbert Adamczyk and Technorient Limited, incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on July 28, 2006. (4)
- 10.2 Consultancy Services Agreement dated July 15, 2006 by and between Xact Aid, Inc. and Happy Emerald Limited. (4)
- 10.3 Stock Purchase dated as of May 24, 2006 between Xact Aid, Inc. and Nexgen Biogroup, Inc. incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 15, 2006. (4)
- 10.4 Conversion Agreement dated as of July 26, 2006 among Xact Aid, Inc. on the one hand, and AJW Partners LLC, AJW Offshore, Ltd, AJW Qualified Partners, LLC and New Millennium Capital Partners II, LLC. (4)
- 10.5 Conversion Agreement between Xact Aid, Inc. and Edward W. Withrow, III. (4)
- 10.6 Shareholders' Agreement dated March 31, 1993, by and among Herbert Adamczyk, Klaus Jurgen Dorr, Andrew Ronald Turner, Happyland Company Limited and Corich Enterprises Inc. (4)
- 10.7 Import and distribution agreement for Hong Kong and Macau, dated January 1, 1992, by and between Ferrari S.p.A. and Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited. (4)
- 10.8 Letter of variation to "Import and Distribution Agreement" dated November 27, 2003, by and among Ferrari S.p.A., Italian Motors (Sales & Service) limited and Auto Italia Limited. (4)
- 10.9 Deed of Indemnity, dated November 27, 2003, by and among Ferrari S.p.A., Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and Auto Italia Limited. (4)
- 10.10 Letter to vary the "Import and Distribution Agreement" dated July 23, 2004, by and between Italian Motors (Sales & Service Limited) and Ferrari S.p.A. (4)

- 10.11 Import and distribution agreement for Hong Kong and the Guangdong province of the People's Republic of China, dated January 1, 1996, by and between Maserati S.p.A. and Auto Italia Limited. (4)
- 10.12 Letter to vary the agreement, dated May 25, 2005, by and between Maserati S.p.A. and Auto Italia Limited. (4)
- 10.13 Services Agreement, dated July 1, 2002, by and between Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited, Auto Italia Limited and Herbert Adamczyk. (4)
- 10.14 Equity Joint Venture Agreement relating to the establishment of Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., by and among Poly Technologies, Inc., Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and Ferrari S.p.A., dated March 23, 2004. (4)
- 10.15 Articles of Association of Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., by and among Poly Technologies, Inc., Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and Ferrari S.p.A., dated March 23, 2004. (4)
- 10.16 Services Agreement by and between Auto Italia Limited and Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., dated November 4, 2004. (4)
- 10.17 Declaration of Trust in respect of Equity Interest of Dalian F.T.Z. Italian Motors Trading Co., Ltd., by and between Ko Mei Wah and Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited, dated December 19, 2005. (4)
- 10.18 Equity Interest Transfer Agreement in respect of Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., by and between Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and Ferrari S.p.A., dated December 30, 2005. (4)
- 10.19 Side Agreement in respect of Transfer of Equity Interest of Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., by and between Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and Ferrari S.p.A., dated December 30, 2005. (4)
- 10.20 Side Agreement relating to Amended and Restated Equity Joint Venture Contract in respect of Ferrari Maserati Cars International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., by and among Poly Technologies, Inc., Ferrari S.p.A., Italian Motors (Sales & Service) Limited and CTF Luxury Goods (China) Limited, dated July 18, 2006. (4)
- 10.21 License and Supply Agreement (the schedules have been omitted. The Company hereby undertakes to furnish such schedules to the Commission supplementally upon request) by and between Akkurate Ltd., Falber Confezioni S.R.L., CPMM (Asia) Ltd. and the Company, dated January 18, 2008. (7)
- 10.22 Distributor Agreement by and between King Express Group Limited and Agusta S.p.A. dated October 30, 2007. (2)
- 10.23 Reformation, dated May 5, 2009, of Share Exchange Agreement. (8)
- 10.24 Supplemental Deed dated June 24, 2009. (9)

- 10.25 Settlement Agreement, effective March 1, 2010, by and among China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc., Fred De Luca, Federico Cabo, Robert Pautsch, Charles Miseroy, Delia Rodriguez, Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a California corporation, Global Premium Brands Co., Inc., a Nevada corporation, Bern Noble, Ltd., Edward W. Withrow, III and Kyle Withrow. (10)
- 10.26 Agreement, effective March 1, 2010, by and among China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. and Bern Noble, Ltd. (10)
- 10.27 Employment Agreement by and among Richard Man Fai Lee and the Company effective November 6, 2011. (5)
- 10.28 Employment Agreement by and among Herbert Adamczyk and the Company effective November 6, 2011. (5)
- 10.29 Employment Agreement by and among Joseph Tik Tung Wong and the Company effective November 6, 2011. (5)
- 14 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. (11)
- 21 List of Significant Subsidiaries. (*)
- 23.1 Consent of HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng. (*)
- 31.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Sarbanes Oxley Section 302. (*)
- 31.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Sarbanes Oxley Section 302. (*)
- 32.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350. (*)
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- 99.1 Letter to Shareholders, dated June 18, 2007. (6)
- 99.2 Letter of Resignation from Federico G. Cabo dated March 27, 2008. (2)

(*) Filed herewith as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

(1) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form SB-2 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004 (File No. 333-120807) and incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 10, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.

- (4) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 8, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
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- (12) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 17, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC. (Registrant)

Date: March 30, 2012

By: /s/ Richard Man Fai LEE
Richard Man Fai LEE
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

| <u>Signature</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|---|---|----------------|
| <u>/s/ Richard Man Fai LEE</u> Richard Man Fai LEE | Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board | March 30, 2012 |
| <u>/s/ Joseph Tik Tung WONG</u> Joseph Tik Tung WONG | Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary | March 30, 2012 |
| <u>/s/ Herbert ADAMCZYK</u> Herbert ADAMCZYK | Chief Operating Officer and Director | March 30, 2012 |
| <u>/s/ Yun Fai LEUNG</u> Yun Fai LEUNG | Director | March 30, 2012 |

EXHIBIT INDEX

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**SUBSIDIARIES
OF
CHINA PREMIUM LIFESTYLE ENTERPRISE, INC.**

1. Technorient Limited, a Hong Kong corporation.
2. Auto Italia Limited, a Hong Kong corporation.
3. Dalian Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Ltd, a Mainland China corporation.
4. Italian Motor (Sales & Service) Limited, a Hong Kong corporation.
5. King Express Group Limited, a Hong Kong corporation.
6. Nanjing Auto Italia Car Trading Co., Ltd, a Mainland China corporation.
7. CPMM (Asia) Limited, a Hong Kong corporation.
8. Success Master Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong corporation
9. German Motors Limited, a Hong Kong corporation
10. Success Master (Shanghai) Consultancy Limited, a Mainland China corporation

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors
China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (no. 333-125541) on Form S-8 of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. of our report dated March 30, 2012, relating to the consolidated financial statements of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, which report is included in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.

/s/ HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng
HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng
Hong Kong, S.A.R.
March 30, 2012

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Richard Man Fai LEE, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 30, 2012

/s/ Richard Man Fai LEE
Richard Man Fai LEE
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Joseph Tik Tung WONG, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 30, 2012

/s/ Joseph Tik Tung WONG
Joseph Tik Tung WONG
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(b) OR RULE 15d-14(b)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 AND 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the Annual Report of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Richard Man Fai LEE, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Richard Man Fai LEE

Richard Man Fai LEE
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 30, 2012

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(b) OR RULE 15d-14(b)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 AND 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the Annual Report of China Premium Lifestyle Enterprise, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Joseph Tik Tung WONG, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Joseph Tik Tung WONG

Joseph Tik Tung WONG
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

Dated: March 30,, 2012