

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE INC.

Form 10-Q

August 16, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

Commission File Number: 000-49687

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Florida
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

33-0961490
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

6 Xinghan Road, 19th Floor, Hanzhong City
Shaanxi Province, PRC 723000
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)

+(86) 091 - 62622612
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) ☐

Smaller reporting company ☒

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

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of August 16, 2010 is as follows:

Class of Securities	Shares Outstanding
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	45,050,000

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,830,972	\$820,783
Restricted cash	414,131	412,373
Loans to outside parties	5,328,937	1,762,022
Real estate property development completed	8,769,396	2,392,003
Real estate property under development	37,657,198	42,522,287
Other current assets	6,360	71,985
Total current assets	62,006,993	47,981,453
Property, plant and equipment, net	672,185	713,008
Total Assets	\$62,679,178	\$48,694,461
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans	\$587,492	\$672,751
Accounts payable	845,593	730,838
Other payables	962,611	1,021,147
Customer deposits	14,655,909	14,900,334
Accrued expenses	719,820	125,742
Taxes payable	3,116,628	1,380,694
Total current liabilities	20,888,053	18,831,506
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 45,050,000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, respectively	45,050	45,050
Additional paid-in capital	17,663,211	17,632,348
Statutory surplus	3,509,485	2,330,259

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Retained earnings	18,449,382	7,904,531
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,123,998	1,950,767
Total stockholders' equity	41,791,126	29,862,955
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$62,679,179	\$48,694,461

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

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months ended June 30,		Nine Months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Real estate sale, net of sales taxes of \$503,158, \$39,944, \$2,036,584 and \$650,864, respectively	\$7,677,121	\$341,972	\$31,104,335	\$10,039,544
Cost of real estate sales	4,018,218	156,254	16,954,696	5,388,836
Gross profit	3,658,903	185,718	14,149,639	4,650,708
Operating expenses				
Selling and distribution expenses	40,978	85,303	484,148	228,489
General and administrative expenses	306,113	130,182	1,366,867	395,743
Total operating expenses	347,091	215,485	1,851,015	624,232
Operating income (loss)	3,311,812	(29,767)	12,298,624	4,026,476
Other expenses (income)				
Interest expenses	13,968	27,253	41,962	95,926
Interest income			(1,412)	-
Other expenses (income)	(293)	-	(586)	309
Total other expenses	13,675	27,253	39,964	96,235
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,298,137	(57,020)	12,258,660	3,930,241
Provision for income taxes	133,107	50,329	534,583	195,674
Net income (loss)	3,165,030	(107,349)	11,724,077	3,734,567
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	166,767	(936)	173,231	27,098
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$3,331,797	\$(108,285)	\$11,897,307	\$3,761,665
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share				
Basic	\$0.07	\$(0.00)	\$0.26	\$0.10
Diluted	\$0.07	\$(0.00)	\$0.26	\$0.10
Weighted average common shares outstanding				

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Basic	45,050,000	39,000,000	45,050,000	39,000,000
Diluted	45,053,400	39,000,000	45,057,659	39,000,000

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

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine months ended June 30, 2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 11,724,077	\$ 3,734,567
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	47,720	43,905
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3,650	309
Amortization of stock -based compensation	30,863	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in -		
Restricted cash	(1)	185,167
Accounts receivable	-	(7,496)
Loans to outside parties	(3,545,569)	203,287
Real estate property development completed	(6,342,444)	5,388,836
Real estate property under development	5,026,582	(11,739,403)
Other current assets	65,675	(26,677)
Increase (decrease) in -		
Accounts payable	111,207	(372,209)
Other payables	(62,641)	1,474,814
Customer deposits	(306,694)	10,772
Accrued expenses	591,381	(38,538)
Taxes payable	1,723,326	(11,637)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,067,132	(1,154,302)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Addition of property, plant and equipment	(7,681)	(343,779)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,681)	(343,779)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of stockholder loans	-	(438,174)
Repayment of short-term loans	(87,781)	(58,423)
Capital contribution	-	438,174
Net cash used in financing activities	(87,781)	(58,423)
Effect of changes of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	38,519	2,780
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,010,189	(1,553,723)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	820,783	2,121,060

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$9,830,972	\$567,337
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$38,474	\$95,285
Income taxes paid	\$206,702	\$136,798
Non-cash financing activities:		
Capital contribution converted from dividend payable	\$-	\$5,483,508
Capital contribution converted from retained earnings	\$-	\$10,788,349
Capital contribution converted from surplus	\$-	\$799,137

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

CHINA HGS REAL ESTATE INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
For the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively

NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of the management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full years. The information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet information as of September 30, 2009 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of China HGS Real Estate Inc. (the “Company” or “China HGS”), China HGS Investment Inc. (“HGS Investment”), Shaanxi HGS Management and Consulting Co., Ltd. (“Shaanxi HGS”) and its variable interest entity (“VIE”), Shaanxi Guangsha Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd. (“Guangsha”). All inter-company transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes, and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the selection of the useful lives of property and equipment, provision necessary for contingent liabilities, fair values, revenue recognition, taxes, budgeted costs and other similar charges. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its consolidated financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. It clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date.

Level 2-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3-Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other current assets, short-term loans, accounts payable, customer deposits, other payables, accrued expenses, and taxes payable, approximate their fair value based on the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Revenue recognition

Real estate sales are reported in accordance with the ASC 360-20 “Real Estate Sales”.

Revenue from the sales of development properties is recognized by the full accrual method at the time of the closing of an individual unit sale. This occurs when title to or possession of the property is transferred to the buyer. A sale is not considered consummated until (a) the parties are bound by the terms of a contract, (b) all consideration has been exchanged, (c) any permanent financing of which the seller is responsible has been arranged, (d) all conditions precedent to closing have been performed, (e) the seller does not have substantial continuing involvement with the property, and (f) the usual risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Further, the buyer’s initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, and the buyer’s receivable, if any, is not subject to future subordination. Sales transactions not meeting all the conditions of the full accrual method are accounted for using the deposit method in which all costs are capitalized as incurred, and payments received from the buyer are recorded as a deposit liability.

Foreign currency translation

The Company’s financial information is presented in US dollars. The functional currency of the Company’s operating subsidiaries is Renminbi (“RMB”), the currency of the PRC. Transactions at the Company which are denominated in currencies other than RMB are translated into RMB at the exchange rate quoted by the People’s Bank of China prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in a currency other than that RMB are included in statements of operations as exchange gains.

The financial statements of the Company have been translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with ASC 830-30 “Translation of Financial Statements”. The financial information is first prepared in RMB and then is translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates as to assets and liabilities and average exchange rates as to revenue and expenses. Capital accounts are translated at their historical exchange rates when the capital transactions occurred. The effects of foreign currency translation adjustments are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders’ equity.

	2010	2009
Period end RMB: USD exchange rate	6.8086	6.8448
Nine months Average RMB: USD exchange rate	6.8352	6.8466

The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currency and all foreign exchange transactions must take place through authorized institutions. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US dollars at the rates used in translation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits in accounts maintained with state-owned and private banks within the PRC. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains bank accounts in the PRC. Total cash at June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009 amounted to \$9,214,964 and \$820,783, respectively, of which no deposits are covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses to date as a result of this policy.

Loans to outside parties

Loans to outside parties consist of various cash advances to unrelated companies and individuals with which the Company has good business relationships. Loans to outside parties are reviewed periodically as to whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers the assets to be impaired if the collectability of the balances becomes doubtful. As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts.

Real estate property development completed and under development

Real estate property consists of finished residential unit sites, commercial offices and residential unit sites under development. The Company leases the land for the residential unit sites under land use right leases with various terms from the government of China. Real estate property development completed and real estate property under development are stated at the lower of cost or fair value.

Expenditures for land development, including cost of land use rights, deed tax, pre-development costs, and engineering costs, exclusive of depreciation, are capitalized and allocated to development projects by the specific identification method. Costs are allocated to specific units within a project based on the ratio of the sales area of units to the estimated total sales area times the total project costs.

Costs of amenities transferred to buyers are allocated as common costs of the project that are allocated to specific units as a component of total construction costs.

In accordance to ASC 360-10, real estate property development completed and under development are subject to valuation adjustments when the carrying amount exceeds fair value. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of the assets is not recoverable and exceeds fair value. The carrying amount is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets.

Management evaluates, on a yearly basis, the impairment of the Company's real estate developments based on a community level. Each community is assessed as an individual project. The evaluation takes into account several factors including, but not limited to, physical condition, inventory holding period, management's plans for future operations, prevailing market prices for similar properties and projected cash flows. There were no impairment losses as of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, respectively.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performances, the expenditure is capitalized as an additional cost of the asset.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, less any estimated residual value. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings	39 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	8 years

Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of a fixed asset is recognized in the profit and loss account and is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the asset and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting profit or loss is reflected in income.

Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged directly to expense as incurred unless such expenditures extend the useful life or represent a betterment, in which case they are capitalized.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. No impairment loss is recorded as of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009.

Capitalized interest

Capitalized interest is accounted for in accordance with ASC 835-20 “Capitalization of Interest Cost”.

For loans to finance projects and provide for working capital, the Company charges the borrowing costs related to working capital loans to interest expense when incurred and capitalize interest costs related to project developments as a component of the project costs.

The interest to be capitalized for a project is based on the amount of borrowings related specifically to such project. Interest for any period is capitalized based on the amounts of accumulated expenditures and the interest rate of the loans. Payments received from the pre-sales of units in the project are deducted in the computation of the amount of accumulated expenditures during a period. The interest capitalization period begins when expenditures have been incurred and activities necessary to prepare the asset (including administrative activities before construction) have begun, and ends when the project is substantially completed. Interest Capitalized is limited to the amount of interest incurred.

The interest rate used in determining the amount of interest capitalized is the weighted average rate applicable to the project-specific borrowings. However, when accumulated expenditures exceed the principal amount of project-specific borrowings, the Company also capitalizes interest on borrowings that are not specifically related to the project, at a weighted average rate of such borrowings.

The Company’s significant judgments and estimates related to interest capitalization include the determination of the appropriate borrowing rates for the calculation, and the point at which capitalization is started and discontinued. Changes in the rates used or the timing of the capitalization period may affect the balance of property under development and the costs of sales recorded. There was no capitalized interest as of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009.

Customer deposits

Customer deposits consist of amounts received from customers relating to the sale of residential units in the PRC. In the PRC, customers will generally obtain permanent financing for the purchase of their residential unit prior to the completion of the project. The lending institution will provide the funding to the Company upon the completion of the financing rather than the completion of the project. The Company receives these funds and recognizes them as a current liability until the revenue can be recognized.

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounted for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic 718, which requires that share-based payment transactions be measured based on the grant-date fair value of the equity instrument issued and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period, or vesting period.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which incorporates various assumptions including volatility, expected life and interest rates to determine fair value. The Company’s expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of Company’s stock. The expected life assumption is primarily based on the simplified method of the terms of the options. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on awards expected to vest. GAAP requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods, if necessary, if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. There were no estimated forfeitures as the Company has a short history of issuing options.

Property warranty

The Company provides customers with warranties which cover major defects of building structure and certain fittings and facilities of properties sold. The warranty period varies from two years to five years, depending on different property components the warranty covers. The Company constantly estimates potential costs for materials and labor with regard to warranty-type claims expected to be incurred subsequent to the delivery of a property. Reserves are determined based on historical data and trends with respect to similar property types and geographical areas. The Company constantly monitors the warranty reserve and makes adjustments to its pre-existing warranties, if any, in order to reflect changes in trends and historical data as information becomes available. The Company may seek further recourse against its contractors or any related third parties if it can be proved that the faults are caused by them. In addition, the Company also withholds up to 2% of the contract cost from sub-contractors for periods of two to five years. These amounts are included in current liabilities, and are only paid to the extent that there has been no warranty claim against the Company relating to the work performed or materials supplied by the subcontractors. As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company had not recognized any warranty liability or incurred any warranty costs in excess of the amount retained from subcontractors.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740 "Income Taxes". Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or income tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. There are no deferred tax amounts for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

Land appreciation tax ("LAT")

LAT is prepaid on customer deposits and is expensed when the related revenue is recognized. LAT has been applicable at progressive tax rates ranging from 30% to 60% on the appreciation of land values, with an exemption provided for the sales of ordinary residential properties if the appreciation values do not exceed certain thresholds specified in the relevant tax laws.

Comprehensive income

In accordance with ASC 220-10-55, comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. The Company's only components of comprehensive income during the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were net income and the foreign currency translation adjustment.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Company computes earnings per share ("EPS") in accordance with the ASC 260, "Earnings per share", which requires companies with complex capital structures to present basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as net income divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS but presents the dilutive effect on a per share basis of potential common shares (e.g., convertible securities, options and warrants) as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. Potential common shares that have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share)

are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

Advertising expenses

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred, or the first time the advertising takes place, in accordance with ASC 340-20 “Capitalized advertising costs”. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded advertising expenses of \$34,164, \$83,007 and \$35,150, \$58,479, respectively.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivables and other receivables. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support these receivables. The Company conducts periodic reviews of its clients' financial condition and customer payment practices to minimize collection risk on accounts receivables.

Risks and uncertainties

The operations of the Company are located in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's operations are subject to special considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in North America and Western Europe. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environment and foreign currency exchange. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in the political and social conditions in the PRC, and by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion, remittances abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

The Company uses various suppliers and sells to a wide range of customers. No single supplier or customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue or project expenditures for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2010-06 Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements. This amendment clarifies existing disclosures, require new disclosures, and include conforming amendments to guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. This disclosure is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has determined the adoption of this rule will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is cash set aside for a particular use or event and is subject to withdrawal restrictions. The Company is required to maintain certain deposits, as restricted cash, with banks that provide mortgage loans to the Company's customers. These deposits are guarantees for the mortgage loans and are normally equivalent to 5% of the mortgage proceeds paid to the Company. As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the balances of restricted cash totaled \$414,131 and \$412,373, respectively. These deposits are not covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses to date as a result of this policy.

NOTE 4. LOANS TO OUTSIDE PARTIES

In order to control the development costs and maintain good relationships with suppliers, the Company makes cash advances to its long-term contractors to support their occasional short-term working capital needs. These advances bear no interest and they are due on demand. As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company had outstanding loans to outside parties in the amount of \$5,328,937 and \$1,762,022, respectively. All these loans are considered collectible based on the Company's past experiences.

NOTE 5. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPLETED AND UNDER DEVELOPMENT

The following summarizes the components of real estate property development completed and under development as of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, respectively:

	Balance as of	
	June 30, 2010 Unaudited	September 30, 2009
Development completed		
Yangzhou Pearl Garden	\$6,426,703	\$-
Mingzhu Garden	449,840	-
Central Plaza	1,892,852	2,392,003
Real Estate property development completed	\$8,769,396	\$2,392,003
Under development:		
Mingzhu Garden	\$11,575,202	\$12,988,371
Nan Dajie	9,141,065	6,641,363
Yangzhou Pearl Garden	16,940,932	22,892,553
Real Estate property under development	\$37,657,198	\$42,522,287

As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, land use rights included in the real estate property under development totaled \$11,812,124 and \$14,261,781, respectively. The management determined that no impairment was necessary for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

NOTE 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Balance as of	
	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2009
Buildings	\$351,606	\$350,115
Machinery	29,889	29,762
Office equipment	39,910	43,389
Automobiles	394,207	384,857
Total	815,612	808,123
Less: accumulated depreciation	(143,427)	(95,115)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$672,185	\$713,008

Depreciation expenses for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$16,329, \$47,720 and \$16,268, \$43,905, respectively.

NOTE 7. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Customer deposits consist of amounts received from customers for the pre-sale of residential units in the PRC. The detail of customer deposits is as follows:

	Balance as of	
	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2009

Hanzhong	\$11,695,579	\$7,473,345
Yangxian	2,960,329	7,426,989
Total	\$14,655,908	\$14,900,334

Customer deposits are typically funded up to 70%~80% by mortgage loans made by banks to the customers. Until the customer obtains legal title to the property, the banks have a right to seek reimbursement from the Company for any defaults by the customers. The Company, in turn, has a right to withhold transfer of title to the customer until outstanding amounts are fully settled.

NOTE 8. SHORT-TERM LOANS

Short term bank loans represent amounts due to a local bank and are due on the dates indicated below. These loans generally can be renewed with the bank. Short-term bank loans at June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009 consisted of the following:

	Balance as of	
	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2009
a) Loan payable to Hanzhong City Credit bank term from 12/26/2008 to 10/26/2009, at a fixed interest rate of 0.7523% per month	\$-	\$87,750
b) Loan payable to Hanzhong City Credit Bank one year term from 8/14/2009 to 8/13/2010	587,492	585,001
Total	\$587,492	\$672,751

The total of interest expense for short term loans totaled \$13,968, \$41,962 and \$27,253, \$95,926 for the three and nine months ended June 30 2010 and 2009, respectively.

A related party of the Company pledged a land use right in the amount of RMB 7,757,300 (approximately \$1.2 million) as collateral for the loan b) shown above. This loan, which would have matured on August 13, 2010 has been repaid in full on August 11, 2010.

NOTE 9. OTHER PAYABLES

Other payables represent contract deposits and bidding deposits that are to be refunded upon completion of the projects or satisfaction of claim-free warranty.

NOTE 10. STOCK OPTIONS

In January 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the issuance of stock options to three newly appointed independent directors to purchase up to 34,000 shares of the Company's common stock. These stock options will become exercisable as to 20% of the original number of shares on the grant date and 10% of the shares at the end of every quarter thereafter until 100% exercisable. The exercise price of such options is \$2.60 per share and the options expire on January 6, 2015.

Under the fair value recognition provisions of ASC Topic 718, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized on a straight-line basis as expense over the vesting period. Additionally, the Company is required to use judgment in estimating the amount of stock-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. If actual forfeitures differ significantly from the original estimate, stock-based compensation expense and the results of operations could be impacted.

The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model are as follows:

Risk-free interest rate	2.60%
Expected life of the options	5 years
Expected volatility	133%
Expected dividend yield	0%

Total stock-based compensation expense recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of income for the three and nine month period ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, was \$7,716, \$30,863 and \$-0-, respectively. As of June 30, 2010, there was approximately \$46,294 of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option awards that is expected to be recognized as expense when vested.

NOTE 11. TAXES

(A) Business sales tax

The Company is subject to 5% business sales tax on actual revenue. It is the Company's continuing practice to recognize 5% of the sales tax on estimated revenue, and file tax return based on the actual result, as the local tax authority may exercise broad discretion in applying the tax amount. As a result, the Company's accrual sales tax may differ from the actual tax clearance.

(B) Corporate income taxes ("CIT")

The Company is governed by the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China concerning the private-run enterprises, which are generally subject to income tax at a new statutory rate of 25%, effective January 1, 2008, on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments.

However, as approved by the local tax authority of Hanzhong City, the Company's CIT was assessed annually at a pre-determined fixed rate as an incentive to stimulate local economy and encourage entrepreneurship. The Company incurred \$133,107, \$534,583 and \$50,329, \$195,647 income taxes for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Although the possibility exists for reinterpretation of the application of the tax regulations by higher tax authorities in the PRC, potentially overturning the decision made by the local tax authority, the Company has not experienced any reevaluation of the income taxes for prior years. Management believes that the possibility of any reevaluation of income taxes is remote based on the fact that the Company has obtained the written tax clearance from the local tax authority. Thus, no additional taxes payable has been recorded for the difference between the taxes due based on taxable income calculated according to statutory taxable income method and the taxes due based on the fixed rate method. It is the Company's policy that if such reevaluation of income taxes becomes probable and the amount of additional taxes due can be reasonably estimated, additional taxes shall be recorded in the period which the amount can be reasonably estimated.

(C) LAT (Land Appreciation Tax)

Since January 1, 1994, LAT has been applicable at progressive tax rates ranging from 30% to 60% on the appreciation of land values, with an exemption provided for the sales of ordinary residential properties if the appreciation values do not exceed certain thresholds specified in the relevant tax laws. However, the Company's local tax authority in Hanzhong city has not imposed the regulation on real estate companies in its area of administration. Instead, the local tax authority has levied the LAT at the rate of 0.8% or 1.0% against total cash receipts from sales of real estate properties, rather than according to the progressive rates.

As of June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company has made full payment for LAT with respect to properties sold in accordance with the requirements of the local tax authorities.

(D) Tax payables consisted of the following:

	Balance as of	
	June 30,	September
	2010	30, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
CIT	\$139,930	\$-

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Business sales tax	2,271,790	1,106,713
Other taxes and fees	704,908	273,981
Total taxes payable	\$3,116,628	\$1,380,694

NOTE 12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Surplus reserves

The Company is required to make appropriations to reserve funds, comprising the statutory surplus reserve and discretionary surplus reserve, based on after-tax net income determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the PRC ("PRC GAAP"). Appropriations to the statutory surplus reserve is required to be at least 10% of after tax net income determined in accordance with PRC GAAP until the reserve is equal to 50% of the entities' registered capital. Appropriations to the discretionary surplus reserve are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The statutory surplus reserve fund is non-discretionary other than during liquidation and can be used to fund previous years' losses, if any, and may be utilized for business expansion or converted into share capital by issuing new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding or by increasing the par value of shares currently held by them, provided that the remaining statutory surplus reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital before the conversion. Pursuant to the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company has appropriated 10% of its net profits as statutory surplus reserve.

The discretionary surplus reserve may be used to acquire fixed assets or to increase working capital. The Company's Board of Directors decided not to make an appropriation to this reserve for the nine months ended June 30, 2010.

NOTE 13. WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES

In August 2009, the Company entered into a share exchange transaction which was accounted for as a reverse merger under the purchase method of accounting, since there was a change of control. The Company computes the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding in accordance with ASC 805, which states that in calculating the weighted average shares when a reverse merger takes place in the middle of the year, the number of common shares outstanding from the beginning of that period to the acquisition date shall be computed on the basis of the weighted-average number of common shares of the legal acquiree (the accounting acquirer) outstanding during the period multiplied by the exchange ratio established in the merger agreement. The number of common shares outstanding from the acquisition date to the end of that period shall be the actual number of common shares of the legal acquirer (the accounting acquiree) outstanding during that period.

NOTE 14. CONTINGENCY

As an industry practice, the Company provides guarantees to PRC banks with respect to loans procured by the purchasers of the Company's real estate properties for the total mortgage loan amount until the completion of the registration of the mortgage with the relevant mortgage registration authorities, which generally occurs within six to twelve months after the purchasers take possession of the relevant properties. The mortgage banks require the Company to maintain, as restricted cash, 5% to 10% of the mortgage proceeds as security for the Company's obligations under such guarantees. If a purchaser defaults on its payment obligations, the mortgage bank may deduct the delinquent mortgage payment from the security deposit and require the Company to pay the excess amount if the delinquent mortgage payments exceed the security deposit. The Company has made necessary reserves in its restricted cash account to cover any potential mortgage default as required by the mortgage lenders. The Company has not experienced any losses related to this guarantee and believes that such reserves are sufficient.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or this Quarterly Report, and in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. Certain of these statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding the extent and timing of future revenues and expenses and customer demand, statements regarding the deployment of our products, statements regarding our reliance on third parties and other statements using words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “should,” “would,” and words of similar import and the negatives thereof, constitute forward-looking statements. These statements are predictions based upon our current expectations about future events. Actual results could vary materially as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to, those expressed in these statements. We refer you to the “Risk Factors,” “Results of Operations,” “Disclosures About Market Risk,” and “Liquidity and Capital Resources” sections contained in this Quarterly Report, and the risks discussed in our other Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, filings, which identify important risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements.

We urge you to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to our company or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. The forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report are made only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

Overview of Our Business

Overview

We conduct substantially all of our business through Shaanxi Guangsha Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd., in Hanzhong, Shaanxi Province. All of our businesses are conducted in mainland China. We were founded by Mr. Xiaojun Zhu, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and commenced operations in 1995 in Hanzhong, a prefecture-level city of Shaanxi Province. Since the initiation of our business, we have been focused on expanding our business in certain Tier 2 cities in China which we strategically selected based on a set of criteria. Our selection criteria includes population and urbanization growth rate, general economic condition and growth rate, income and purchasing power of resident consumers, anticipated demand for private residential properties, availability of future land supply and land prices and governmental urban planning and development policies. As of June 30, 2010, we have established operations in two Tier 2 cities and one county in Hanzhong City, Shaanxi Province, comprising of downtown area and west ring road in the city of Hanzhong, city of Weinan, a municipality in Shaanxi Province, and Yang County.

We intend to continue our expansion into additional selected Tier 2 cities and counties as suitable opportunities arise. We will expand to more select targeted Tier 2 cities including cities in Sichuan Province and other Tier 2 cities in Shaanxi Province which we are surveying for expansion in the near future.

Our Current Organizational Structure

The following chart reflects our current organizational structure:

Our Markets

We currently operate in three local markets in Shaanxi Province — downtown area of Hanzhong, city of Weinan, and Yang county in Hanzhong City.

The following table sets forth our projects and the total Gross Floor Area (“GFA”) in each location indicated as of June 30, 2010:

	Yangzhou Pearl Garden	Mingzhu Qinju	Mingzhu Garden
Properties under construction	155,618	10,619	76,962
Properties under planning	25,767	N/A	N/A
Completed projects	137,562	31,857	28,072
Total number of projects	3	2	3
Total GFA (square meters) (1) (2)	318,947	42,476	105,034

(1) Calculated by square meters (1 square meter = 10.7 square feet).

(2) The amounts for “Total GFA” in this table and elsewhere in this statement are the amounts of total saleable residential GFA and are derived on the following basis:

- for properties that are sold, the stated GFA is based on the sales contracts relating to such property;
- for unsold properties that are completed or under construction, the stated GFA is calculated based on the detailed construction blueprint and the calculation method approved by the PRC government for saleable GFA, after necessary adjustments; and
- for properties that are under planning, the stated GFA is based on the land grant contract and our internal projection.

We intend to seek attractive opportunities to expand into additional Tier 2 cities and counties. Our selections are based on certain criteria, including economic growth, per capita income, population, urbanization rate as well as availability of suitable land supply and local residential property market conditions.

Suppliers

In China, the supply of land is controlled by the government. Since the early 2000s, the real estate industry in China has been transitioning from an arranged system controlled by the PRC government to a more market-oriented system. At present, although the Chinese government still owns all urban land in China, land use rights with terms up to 70 years can be granted to, and owned or leased by, private individuals and companies. Generally, there are two ways the Company usually applies to acquire land use rights.

In 2005, the Company acquired a land lease from a bankrupt company, Weinan Chemical Company, which covers an area of 80 acres. After the acquisition, the Company started the construction of the Lijing Garden Projects and finished all three projects of the Lijing Garden in June 2008.

In May 2008, the Company successfully acquired a land lease covering 236 acres through bidding on an auction held by the local Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center of Yang County. After the acquisition, the Company started the construction of Yangzhou Pearl Garden Projects on the acquired land lease, with a total construction Gross Floor Area of 318,947 square meters. As of June 30, 2010, 43.1% of the projects of Yangzhou Pearl Garden have been completed, 48.8% were still under construction and the remaining 8.1% is under planning and is expected to be completed before December 2011.

In July 2008, the Company acquired the land lease of another bankrupt company, Hanzhong Energy Company, which covers an area of 30 acres in Hanzhong City. After the acquisition, the Company started the construction of Mingzhu Qingu Garden Projects on the acquired land lease, with a total construction Gross Floor Area of 42,476 square meters. As of June 30, 2010, 75% of Mingzhu Qingu Garden was completed and expected to be delivered to buyers in September 2010. The remaining 25% of this project is expected to be completed by the end of June 2011.

In 2009, the Company successfully acquired another land lease covering 180 acres through bidding on an auction held by the local Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center of Hanzhong City. After the acquisition, the Company started the construction of Mingzhu Garden Projects (Phase Five) on the acquired land lease, and as of June 30, 2010, 26.7% of the project of Mingzhu Garden (Phase Five) has been completed and the remaining 73.3% of the project is still under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of September, 2011.

All such land transactions are required to be reported to and authorized by the Xi'an Bureau of Land and Natural Resources. As to real estate project design and construction services, the Company typically selects the lowest-cost provider based on quality ensured through an open bidding process. Such service providers are numerous in China and the Company foresees no difficulties in securing alternative sources of services as needed.

Competition

The real estate industry in China is highly competitive. In Tier 2 cities that we focus on the markets are relatively more fragmented than Tier 1 cities. We compete primarily with local and regional property developers and an increasing number of large national property developers who have also started to enter these markets. Competitive factors include the geographical location of the projects, the types of products offered, brand recognition, price, designing and quality. In the regional markets which we operate, our major competitors include Wanbang Real Estate Development Co. Ltd., and other national real estate developers who have also started their projects in the local markets.

Nationally, there are numerous companies that have real estate projects across China. There are 55 housing and land development companies listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. However, such companies usually

undertake large scale projects and are unlikely to compete with Guangsha for business as the Company targets small to medium sized projects in Tier 2 cities and counties.

In the regional market, the Company's only direct competitor with meaningful market shares in the market is Wanbang Real Estate Development Co. Ltd. This company generally undertakes medium and small scale projects and focuses on development of commercial real estate properties, such as hotels and shopping centers. By the end of December, 2009, Wanbang had developed realty of about 600 acres across Hangzhong City and other counties surrounding. As of March 31, 2010, Wanbang has completed the construction of about 200,000 square meters of commercial properties. Since April 2010 to present, Weibang is undertaking some government supported small projects such as construction of some economic and lower priced residential apartments to target certain lower income customers.

Quality Control

We emphasize quality control to ensure that our buildings and residential units meet our standards and provide high quality service. We select only experienced design and construction companies. We, through our contracts with construction contractors, provide customers with warranties covering the building structure and certain fittings and facilities of our property developments in accordance with the relevant regulations. To ensure construction quality, our construction contracts contain quality warranties and penalty provisions for poor work quality. In the event of delay or poor work quality, the contractor may be required to pay pre-agreed damages under our construction contracts. Our construction contracts do not allow our contractors to subcontract or transfer their contractual arrangements with us to third parties. We typically withhold 2% of the agreed construction fees for two to five years after completion of the construction as a deposit to guarantee quality, which provides us assurance for our contractors' work quality.

Our contractors are also subject to our quality control procedures, including examination of materials and supplies, on-site inspection and production of progress reports. We require our contractors to comply with relevant PRC laws and regulations, as well as our own standards and specifications. We set up a profile for each and every unit constructed and monitor the quality of such unit throughout its construction period until its delivery. We also employ independent surveyors to supervise the construction progress. In addition, the construction of real estate projects is regularly inspected and supervised by the PRC governmental authorities.

Environmental Matters

As a developer of property in the PRC, we are subject to various environmental laws and regulations set by the PRC national, provincial and municipal governments. These include regulations on air pollution, noise emissions, as well as water and waste discharge. We, as of June 30, 2010, have never paid any penalties associated with the breach of any such laws and regulations. Compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations has not had a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, and we do not believe it will have such an impact in the future.

Our projects are normally required to undergo an environmental impact assessment by government-appointed third parties, and a report of such assessment needs to be submitted to the relevant environmental authorities in order to obtain their approval before commencing construction.

Upon completion of each project, the relevant environmental authorities inspect the site to ensure the applicable environmental standards have been complied with, and the resulting report is presented together with other specified documents to the relevant construction administration authorities for their approval and record. Approval from the environmental authorities on such report is required before we can deliver our completed work to our customers. As of June 30, 2010, we have not experienced any difficulties in obtaining those approvals for commencement of construction and delivery of completed projects.

Employees

We currently have 87 full-time staff and employees.

Department	
Management	15
Accounting staff	5
Sales and marketing staff	60
Administrative	7
Total	87

Marketing and Distribution Channel

As of June 30, 2010, we maintain a marketing and sales force for our development projects with 60 personnel specializing in marketing and sales. We also train and use outside real estate agents to market and increase the public awareness of our products, and spread the acceptance and influence of our brand. However, we still majorly let our own sales force represent our brand and project rather than rely on third party brokers or agents, for the reason that we believe our own dedicated sales representatives are better motivated to serve our customers and to control our property pricing and selling expenses.

Our marketing and sales teams work closely with each other in order to determine the appropriate advertising and selling plans for a particular project. We develop public awareness through our marketing and advertising efforts and also referrals from our satisfied customers. We utilize our customer relationship management system to track customer profiles to forecast future individual requirements and general demand for our products. This allows us to have real-time information on the status of individual customer transactions and the vacancy of product types for each project, and to anticipate the product preferences of current and future customers. We mainly develop customer awareness through advertising.

As for advertisement, we use various advertising media to market our property developments, including newspapers, magazines, television, radio, e-marketing and outdoor billboards. We also participate in real estate exhibitions to enhance our brand name and promote our property developments.

The majority of our customers purchase our properties using mortgage financing. Under current PRC laws, the minimum down payment is 30% of the total purchase price for the purchase of the first self-use residential unit with total GFA of 90 square meters or more on all existing units and those yet to be completed, and a down payment of 20% on the first residential units for self use with total GFA of under 90 square meters. The loan-to-value of the mortgage loan is also subject to change according to the economic policies of the central and local governments and banks in China of where the applicants apply for the mortgage loan.

A typical sales transaction usually consists of three steps. First, the customer pays a deposit to us. Within seven days after paying the deposit, the customer will sign a purchase contract with us and make down payment to us in cash. After making the down payment, the customer arranges for a mortgage loan for the balance of the purchase price. Once the loan is approved, the mortgage loan proceeds are paid to us directly by the bank. Finally, we deliver the property to the customer. Legal title, as evidenced by a property ownership certificate issued by local land and construction bureaus, will be delivered to the customer in 12 months from the property delivery date.

As is customary in the property industry in China, we provide guarantees to mortgagee banks in respect of the mortgage loans provided to the purchasers of our properties up until completion of the registration of the mortgage with the relevant mortgage registration authorities. Guarantees for mortgages on residential properties are typically discharged when the individual property ownership certificates are issued. In our experience, the issuance of the individual property ownership certificates typically takes six to twelve months, so our mortgage guarantees typically remain outstanding for up to twelve months after we deliver the underlying property.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATING RESULTS

The results of our operation for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the prior comparative periods are as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

The following table sets forth key components of our results of operations for the periods indicated.

	Three Months ended June 30, (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009
Real estate sale, net of sales taxes of \$503,158 and \$39,944, respectively	\$7,677,121	\$341,972
Cost of real estate sales	4,018,218	156,254
Gross profit	3,658,903	185,718
Operating expenses		
Selling and distribution expenses	40,978	85,303
General and administrative expenses	306,113	130,182
Total operating expenses	347,091	215,485
Operating income (loss)	3,311,812	(29,767)
Other expenses (income)		
Interest expenses	13,968	27,253
Interest income		
Other expenses income	(293)	-
Total other expenses	13,675	27,253
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,298,137	(57,020)
Provision for income taxes	133,107	50,329
Net income (loss)	3,165,030	(107,349)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	166,767	(936)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$3,331,797	\$(108,285)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share		
Basic	\$0.07	\$0.00
Diluted	\$0.07	\$0.00

Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	45,050,000	39,000,000
Diluted	45,053,400	39,000,000

Revenues, Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Revenues

In line with FASB ASC 360-20 “Real Estate Sales”, we recognize revenue from the sale by the full accrual method at the time of the closing of each individual unit sale. This occurs when title to or possession of the property is transferred to the buyer.

The following table summarizes our revenue generated by different projects for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively:

Project	2010		For the three months ended June 30, (Unaudited) 2009		Percentage
	Revenue	Percentage	Project Revenue	Percentage	
Mingzhu Garden	\$ 1,228,219	16.00	Mingzhu Garden	\$ 341,972	100.00 %
Hanzhong Mingpin	1,087,960	14.17	%		
Yangzhou Pearl Garden	5,360,942	69.83	%		
Total	\$7,677,121	100.00	% Total	\$ 341,972	100.00 %

Our revenues are all derived from our sale of real estate. Real estate sales represent revenues from the sales of properties we developed. Sales tax is a one-time tariff which consists of a business tax at the rate of 5% on actual revenue. Our continuing practice is to recognize the sales tax on estimated revenue, and file tax return based on the actual result, as the local tax authority may exercise broad discretion in applying the tax amount. As a result, our accrual sales tax may differ from the actual tax clearance.

Total sales tax amounted to \$503,158 and \$39,944 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, representing an increase of 1,159.6% from year to year, mainly because of the large increase of our revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 than in prior comparative period. Revenues increased by 2,144.9% to approximately \$7.67 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from approximately \$0.34 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The \$7.33 million increase was mainly attributable to several reasons, including (1) the Company strengthened its advertising and sales promotion activities during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 than in prior comparative period; (2) the Company’s enhanced brand name and high quality product has won consumers’ confidence and trust; (3) the increase in local residents’ disposal income has stimulated the great market demand for new residential units in China’s Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, where the Company is competing and focusing; (4) the Company has developed several new projects and sold to a wider variety of customers during the quarter, which has broadened the sales touch point with the buyers and exposed the Company to more sales opportunities. Among these new projects, sales of residential units in Yangzhou Pearl Garden continued to climb as this community became mature. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, total of 189 units of residential apartments, commercial shop-fronts as well as car parks from Yangzhou Pearl Garden were sold, generating 69.83% of the total revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. In addition, 68 units of commercial shop-fronts, car parks as well as residential apartments from Mingzhu Garden phase V has been sold which contributed 16% of the total sales revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. Also, 31 units of car parks and commercial shop-fronts from Hanzhong Mingpin Project have been sold, which accounted for more than 14% of the total sales revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2010; and (5) Revenue was much lower for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. This was because only 14 units of residential property in Mingzhu Garden phase IV were sold to customers at lower price (at approximately \$221/per square meter). However, for the three months ended June 30, 2010, there were total of 288 units of residential and commercial property as well

as car parks from Yangzhou Pearl Garden, Mingzhu Garden phase V and Hanzhong Mingpin Project sold to customers at higher sales price (at approximately \$448/per square meter for residential apartment and \$593/per square meter for commercial shop-front). Accordingly, sales revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was much higher than prior comparative period.

Cost of Sales

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our cost of revenues for the periods indicated.

	Three months ended June 30, (Unaudited)					
	2010			2009		
	USD	Percentage		USD	Percentage	
Land use right	\$1,124,417	27.98	%	\$24,000	15.36	%
Construction costs	2,893,801	72.02	%	132,254	84.64	%
Total	\$4,018,218	100.00	%	\$156,254	100.00	%

Our cost of real estate sales consists primarily of the cost of land use rights and construction costs. Costs of real estate sales are capitalized and allocated to development projects using the specific identification method. Costs are recorded based on the ratio of the sales value of the relevant units completed and sold to the estimated total project sales value, multiplied by the total project costs.

Cost of sales was approximately \$4.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$0.15 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The \$3.86 million increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to the increased sales of our real estate property, especially the costs associated with the increased sales in Yangzhou Pearl Garden, Mingzhu Garden phase V and Hanzhong Mingpin Project. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, costs of sales was allocated based on sales of 288 residential or commercial units. Cost of sales was much lower in the prior period due to much lower revenue recognized for the period because only 14 residential apartments were sold, and accordingly lower amount of costs has been allocated.

Land use rights costs

Land use rights costs include the premium we pay to acquire land use rights for our property development sites, plus taxes. Our land use rights costs vary for different projects according to the size and location of the site and the minimum land premium set for the site, all of which are influenced by government policies, as well as prevailing market conditions. Our land use rights costs for the three months ended June 30, 2010 are \$1,124,417, representing an increase of \$1.1 million or 4,585% compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our land use rights costs was primarily because we allocated more of such costs to our cost of sales account based on our large increase of sales revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, we reported sales revenue from three projects, i.e. Yangzhou Pearl Garden, Mingzhu Garden Phase V, and Hanzhong Mingpin Project. However, for the same period in 2009, our revenue only came from the sales of 14 residential apartment at Mingzhu Garden Phase IV. Our land use rights costs was much lower in the three months ended June 30, 2009 because our sales revenue was lower for that period. For the past several years, our land use rights costs have been steadily increasing due to rising property prices in Hanzhong City and increased competition from other bidders at government land auctions. In order to control our costs and maintain our competitive advantage, we have been trying to acquire land use leases at favorable prices and keep as much the land reserve as we can whenever such opportunities emerge.

Construction costs

We outsource the construction of all of our projects to third party contractors, whom we select through a competitive tender process. Our construction contracts provide a fixed payment which covers substantially all labor, materials, equipment costs, subject to adjustments for some types of excess, such as design changes during construction or changes in government-suggested steel prices. Our construction costs consist primarily of the payments to our third-party contractors, which are paid over the construction period based on specified milestones. In addition, we purchase and supply a limited range of fittings and equipment, including elevators, window frames and door frames. Our construction costs for the three months ended June 30, 2010 were \$2.89 million, representing an increase of \$2.76 million or 2,088.1% compared to that of the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our construction costs for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily due to our increased sales revenue as well as increased raw material prices and direct labor costs as compared to the same period in 2009.

As a result of the above factors, the total cost of real estate sales increased by 2,471.6% or \$3,861,964 to \$4,018,218 for the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$156,254 of the three months ended June 30, 2009. The total cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 basically remains within a normal stable range as compared to that of the prior comparative period.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was approximately \$3.65 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$0.18 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, an increase of \$3.86 million attributed to our increased sales revenue. Our overall gross profit as a percentage of revenues decreased to 47.65% in the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 54.31% in the comparable period in prior year mainly due to our higher cost of sales incurred in line with the climbing revenue. The gross margin of our projects is normally in the range of 40% to 55%.

The following table sets forth the gross margin of each of our Projects for the indicated period:

Project	For the three months ended June 30 2010			Project	2009		
	Gross Profit	Gross Margin			Gross Profit	Gross Margin	
Yangzhou Pearl Garden	2,259,556	29.43	%	Yangzhou Pearl Garden	-	-	
Mingzhu Garden	826,290	10.76	%	Mingzhu Garden	185,718	54.31	%
Hanzhong Mingpin	573,057	7.46	%	-	-	-	
Total gross profit margin	3,658,903	47.66	%	Total gross profit margin	185,718	54.31	%
Total Revenue	7,677,121	47.66	%	Total Revenue	341,972	54.31	%

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased to approximately \$0.34 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$0.21 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. As a percentage of revenues, operating expenses decreased to 4.52% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 63.01% for the three months ended June 30, 2009, this was because we have better managed our business operation which led to work efficiency and better cost control.

The \$0.13 million increase in total operating expenses was due to several reasons: (1) increased consulting, legal and accounting expenses related to our up-listing goal and efforts during the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to prior comparative period; (2) the increase in salaries expenses paid to administrative staff in line with our expanded business operations and real estate project development; (3) We recognized stock-based compensation expenses of \$7,716 because we granted stock options to three independent directors since January 2010, and the \$7,716 represent expenses incurred for current quarter; and (4) We were required to pay more deputy food fund and

flood control fund to relevant government authorities based on our increased sales revenue. These funds are controlled and managed by local government authorities and legally levied based on sales revenue level and will be used to stabilize the value of Chinese deputy food market and anti natural disasters. For the same period a year ago, we paid lower amount of such expenses due to our limited sales revenue reported.

These changes are summarized below:

	Three months ended June 30, (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009
General and administrative expenses	\$306,113	\$130,182
Selling and distribution expenses	40,978	85,303
Total operating expenses	\$347,091	\$215,485

Selling and Distribution Expenses

Selling and distribution expenses decreased by \$44,325, or 51.96%, to \$40,978 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$85,303 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in selling and distribution expenses was attributable to our decreased advertising expenses incurred for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 because we have successfully established our brand name awareness among customers and many of our sales transactions were completed based on our old customers' referral, especially on our Yangzhou Pearl Garden and Mingzhu Garden Phase V. The decrease in our selling and distribution expenses was also affected by our decreased salary, sales commissions incurred because our brand name awareness among customers helped us to reduce our employment of sales and marketing promotion activities. In addition, we have also taken advantage of outsourced marketing efforts to introduce our properties located in Yang County and Hanzhong City, in an effort to broaden the local awareness of our brand and to gain more public acceptance in the regions. The price of using outsourced marketing efforts is much lower than solely relying on our own sales forces. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, we relied mainly on our own sales force which led to relatively higher advertising and promotion expenditures.

Our selling and distribution expenses include:

- (1) Advertising and promotion expenses, such as billboard and other physical advertising cost, and costs associated with our showrooms and model apartments;
- (2) Staff costs, which primarily consist of salaries and sales commissions as well as annual bonuses; and
- (3) Other related expenses.

As of June 30, 2010 we employed more than 60 full time sales and marketing personnel including 45 representing our properties in the city of Hanzhong, 10 representing properties in Yang County and 5 representing properties in Weinan. We expect our selling and marketing expense to increase in the near future as we increase our sales efforts, launch more projects and target new markets to expand our operations.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, our general and administrative expenses were \$306,113, representing an increase of \$175,931 or 135.1%, as compared to the general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase is primarily due to the increased office expenses incurred in order to better manage our expanded business operation, as well as salary expenses incurred in support of our increased sales activities during the quarter ended June 30, 2010. The increase in our general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was also affected by our up-listing efforts in the Nasdaq Capital Market, which led to increased consulting, legal and accounting expenses. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, we were still a private Company and there were no such expenses incurred. In addition, we were required to pay more deputy food fund and flood control fund to relevant government authorities based on our increased sales revenue. These funds are controlled and managed by

local government authorities and legally levied based on sales revenue level and will be used to stabilize the value of Chinese deputy food market and anti natural disasters. For the same period a year ago, we paid lower amount of such expenses due to our limited sales revenue reported.

Our General and administrative expenses principally include:

- (1) Staff salaries and benefits;
- (2) Traveling and entertainment expenses;
- (3) Professional fees, such as audit and legal fees, and
- (4) Other associated fees.

We expect that general and administrative expenses will increase as we expand our business and operations, especially when we launch more development projects and expand our business into nearby areas. In addition, as a result of our shares of common stock being quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, we will need to enhance our management's skills and levels to adapt to the complex business environment because our Company will be subject to the rules and regulations of the United States securities laws, corporate governance and internal controls compliance requirements. We believe that we will need to hire more personnel as our business continues to grow, and we believe that we will need to incur additional general and administrative costs in the near future.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense was \$13,968 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$27,253 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 48.7% decrease. The decrease of net interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was because we have repaid portion of our short-term loans back to the bank during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 which reduced our outstanding bank loan balance. Accordingly, our interest expenses have been lowered.

Income Taxes

The Company is governed by the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China concerning the private-run enterprises, which are generally subject to tax at a new statutory rate of 25% on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments. However, as approved by the local tax authority of Hanzhong City, the Company's corporate income tax was assessed annually at a predetermined fixed rate as an incentive to stimulate local economy and encourage entrepreneurship. Currently, our income taxes are assessed at only 3.7% on our taxable income, instead of statutory rate of 25%. As a result, income tax expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$133,107, representing a 164.5% increase as compared to \$50,329 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The lower income taxes expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was because we were only required to pay such taxes based on assessed amount granted by our local tax authority. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, we accrued the income tax expenses based on 4% of our taxable income. Therefore, the increase was a result of our higher realized taxable income.

Although the possibility exists for reinterpretation of the application of the tax regulations by higher tax authorities in the PRC, potentially overturning the decision made by the local tax authority, the Company has not experienced any reevaluation of the income taxes for prior years. Management believes that the possibility of any reevaluation of income taxes is remote based on the fact that the Company has obtained the written tax clearance from the local tax authority. Thus, no additional taxes payable has been recorded for the difference between the taxes due based on taxable income calculated according to statutory taxable income method and the taxes due based on the fixed rate method. It is the Company's policy that if such reevaluation of income taxes becomes probable and the amount of additional taxes due can be reasonably estimated, additional taxes shall be recorded in which period the amount can be reasonably estimated and shall not be charged retroactively to an earlier period.

Net Income (loss)

We realized \$3,165,030 in net income for the three months ended June 30, 2010, a \$3,272,379 increase as compared to net loss of \$107,349 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our net income was primarily due to our increased sales revenue and effective cost management for the respective periods. We expect to experience the ongoing positive trend in our financial performance to continue through fiscal year 2010.

Other Comprehensive Income (loss)

We operate primarily in the PRC and the functional currency of our operating subsidiary is the Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"). The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currency and all foreign exchange transactions must take place through authorized institutions. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into USD at the rates used in translation. Translation adjustments resulting from this process amounted to gain of \$166,767 and a loss of \$936 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at June 30, 2010 were translated at 6.8086 RMB to 1.00 USD as compared to 6.8448 RMB to 1.00 USD at June 30, 2009. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to the income statements accounts for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 6.8335 RMB and 6.8399 RMB, respectively.

Nine Months Ended June 30, 2010 compared to nine Months Ended June 30, 2009

The following table sets forth key components of our results of operations for the periods indicated.

	Nine Months ended June 30, (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009
Real estate sale, net of sales taxes of \$2,036,584 and \$650,864, respectively	\$31,104,335	\$10,039,544
Cost of real estate sales	16,954,696	5,388,836
Gross profit	14,149,639	4,650,708
Operating expenses		
Selling and distribution expenses	484,148	228,489
General and administrative expenses	1,366,867	395,743
Total operating expenses	1,851,015	624,232
Operating income	12,298,624	4,026,476
Other expenses (income)		
Interest expenses	41,962	95,926
Interest income	(1,412)	-
Other expenses (income)	(586)	309
Total other expenses	39,964	96,235
Income before income taxes	12,258,660	3,930,241
Provision for income taxes	534,583	195,674
Net income	11,724,077	3,734,567
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	173,231	27,098
Comprehensive income	\$11,897,308	\$3,761,665
Basic and diluted income per common share		
Basic	\$0.26	\$0.10
Diluted	\$0.26	\$0.10
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	45,050,000	39,000,000
Diluted	45,057,659	39,000,000

Revenues, Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Revenues

In line with the provisions of FASB guidance “Accounting for Sales of Real Estate,” we recognize revenue from the sale by the full accrual method at the time of the closing of each individual unit sale. This occurs when title to or possession of the property is transferred to the buyer.

The following table summarizes our revenue generated by different projects for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively:

For the nine months ended June 30, (Unaudited)					
2010			2009		
Project	Revenue	Percentage	Project	Revenue	Percentage
Mingzhu			Mingzhu		
Garden	\$7,946,427	25.55	% Garden	\$3,426,149	34.13
Yangzhou Pearl			Yangzhou		
Garden	22,070,145	70.96	% Pearl Garden		
			Weinan Lijing		
Mingpin Project	1,087,762	3.50	% Garden	6,169,000	61.45
			Central Plaza	444,395	4.43
Total	\$31,104,334	100.00	%	\$10,039,544	100.00

Total sales tax amounted to \$2,036,584 and \$650,864 for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, representing an increase of 212.9% from year to year, mainly because of the increase in our revenue. Revenues increased by 209.8% to approximately \$31.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 from approximately \$10 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The \$20 million increase was mainly attributable to several reasons, including (1) the Company strengthened its advertising and sales promotion activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2010 (2) the Company’s enhanced brand name and high quality product has won consumers’ confidence and trust; (3) the increase in local residents’ disposal income has stimulated the great market demand for new residential units in China’s Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, where the Company is competing and focusing; (4) the Company has developed several new projects and sold to a wider variety of customers during the nine months ended June 30, 2010, which has broadened the sales touch point with the buyers and exposed the Company to more sales opportunities and (5) Revenue was much lower for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. Among the Company's new projects, sales of residential units in Yangzhou Pearl Garden continued to climb as this community became mature and more attractive. For the nine months ended June 30, 2010, sales from Yangzhou Pearl Garden accounted for 70.96% of the total sales revenue reported. In addition, Mingzhu Garden phase V has been brought to the market for sale in the second quarter of fiscal year 2010, which generated approximately 25.55% of the total sales revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2010. In the third quarter ended June 30, 2010, Hanzhong Mingpin Project has also been sold to customers, which accounted for approximately a 3.5% increase in the total sales revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2010. Revenue in the nine months ended June 30, 2009 was lower because a smaller number of residential or commercial property units were developed by the Company and brought to the market for sale. A total of 1,087 residential and commercial units from Mingzhu Garden Phase IV, Weinan Lijing Garden as well as Central Plaza were sold during the nine months ended June 30, 2009. However, for the nine months ended June 30, 2010, there were 1,017 units of residential and commercial units as well as car parks from Yangzhou Pearl Garden, Mingzhu Garden phase V and Hanzhong Mingpin Project sold to customers at much higher prices. As a result, sales revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 was much higher than the prior comparative period.

Cost of Sales

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our cost of revenues for the periods indicated.

	Nine months ended June 30, (Unaudited)					
	2010			2009		
	USD	Percentage		USD	Percentage	
Land use right	\$2,954,521	17.43	%	\$1,306,549	24.25	%
Construction costs	14,000,175	82.57	%	4,082,287	75.75	%
Total	\$16,954,696	100.00	%	\$5,388,836	100.00	%

Cost of sales was approximately \$16.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$5.38 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The \$11.5 million increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to the increased sales of our real estate property, especially the costs associated with the increased sales in Yangzhou Pearl Garden and Mingzhu Garden phase V. Over the past two years as the Chinese real estate market becomes more and more competitive, costs for land use leases as well as construction labor, materials, equipment costs, etc. have been rising.

Land use lease costs

Land use lease costs include the land premium we pay to acquire land use rights for our property development sites, plus taxes. Our land use rights costs vary for different projects according to the size and location of the site and the minimum land premium set for the site, all of which are influenced by government policies, as well as prevailing market conditions. Our land use rights costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 are \$2,954,521, representing an increase of \$1,647,972 or 126.1% compared to that of the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our land use rights costs was primarily because we acquired land use leases at higher prices through the auction bid process than we did for the prior comparative period. In addition, we have more real estate projects for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 than in the prior comparative period, which led to more land use costs being recognized and allocated to properties sold. For the past several years, our land use rights costs have been steadily increasing due to rising property prices in Hanzhong City and increased competition from other bidders at government land auctions. In order to control our costs and maintain competitive advantages, we have been trying to acquire land use leases at favorable prices and keep as much the land reserve as we can whenever such opportunities emerge.

Construction costs

We outsource the construction of all of our projects to third party contractors, whom we select through a competitive tender process. Our construction contracts provide a fixed payment which covers substantially all labor, materials, equipment costs, subject to adjustments for some types of excess, such as design changes during construction or changes in government-suggested steel prices. Our construction costs consist primarily of the payments to our third-party contractors, which are paid over the construction period based on specified milestones. In addition, we purchase and supply a limited range of fittings and equipment, including elevators, window frames and door frames. Our construction costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 were \$14,000,175, representing an increase of \$9,917,888 or 242.9% compared to that of the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our construction costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily due to increased development projects, increased raw material prices and direct labor costs as compared to the same period in 2009.

As a result of the above factors, our total cost of real estate sales increased by 214.6% or \$11,565,860 to \$16,954,696 for the nine months ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$5,388,836 of the nine months ended June 30, 2009. However,

the total cost of sales as a percentage of revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 basically remains stable compared to that of the prior year.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was approximately \$14.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$4.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2009, an increase of \$9.4 million attributed to our increased sales revenue. Our overall gross profit as a percentage of revenues decreased to 45.49% in the nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 46.32% in the comparable period in prior year mainly due to our higher cost of sales incurred. The gross margin of our projects is normally in the range of 40% to 55%.

The following table sets forth the gross margin of each of our Projects for the indicated period:

For the nine months ended June 30, (Unaudited)							
Project	2010			Project	2009		
	Revenue	Percentage			Revenue	Percentage	
Mingzhu Garden	\$7,946,427	25.55	%	Yangzhou Pearl Garden	\$3,426,149	34.13	%
Yangzhou Pearl Garden	22,070,145	70.96	%	Mingzhu Garden	-	-	
Mingpin Project	1,087,762	3.5	%	Weinan Lijing Garden	6,169,000	61.45	%
				Central Plaza	444,395	4.43	%
Total	\$31,104,334	100	%	Total Revenue	\$10,039,544	100	%

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses increased to approximately \$1.85 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 from \$0.62 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. As a percentage of revenues, operating expenses decreased to 5.95% for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 6.22% for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The \$1.22 million increase in total operating expenses was due to several reasons: (1) increased advertising expenses to raise our brand awareness among customers, especially related to advertising expenses incurred in Yangzhou Mingzhu Project and Hanzhong Mingpin Project to stimulate customer's purchase; (2) the increase in administrative expenses primarily related to the Company's public listing as well as up-listing efforts in the U.S., including travel expenses, consulting fees, audit and accounting fees, legal fees, as well as increased office expenses in order to better manage our business operations; (3) we recognized stock-based compensation expenses of \$30,863 because we granted stock options to three independent directors starting from January 2010; (4) the increase in salaries expenses due to the accrued annual bonus for employees to encourage and motivate them for more endeavors and salaries expenses paid to more sales representatives to promote the sales of our development in Yangzhou Pearl Garden as well as Mingzhu Garden phase V, which was in line with our increased sales revenue; and (5) we were required to continue more to the deputy food and flood control fund established by relevant government authorities based on our increased sales revenue. These funds are controlled and managed by local government authorities and legally levied based on sales revenue level and will be used to stabilize the food prices during a natural disaster. For the same period a year ago, we paid lower amount of such expenses due to our limited sales revenue reported.

These changes are summarized below:

	Nine months ended June 30, (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009
General and administrative expenses	\$1,366,867	\$395,743
Selling and distribution expenses	484,148	228,489
Total operating expenses	\$1,851,015	\$624,232

Selling and Distribution Expenses

Selling and distribution expenses increased by \$255,659, or 111.9%, to \$484,148 for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 from \$228,489 for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in selling and distribution expenses was attributable to our increased advertising expenses incurred for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 to enhance our brand name image and promote our sales of residential units in Yangzhou Pearl Garden, Mingzhu Garden Phase V and Hanzhong Mingpin Project. The increase in our selling and distribution expenses was also affected by our increased salary, sales commissions and annual bonus expenses incurred in line with our increased sales volume. Our selling and distribution expenses were lower in the prior comparative period because we relied mainly on our own sales force which allowed us to effectively manage our marketing expenses level and we granted fewer bonuses to our employees in that period. During the nine months ended June 30, 2010, in addition to using our own marketing force, we have also taken advantage of outsourced marketing efforts to introduce our properties located in Yang County and Hanzhong City, in an effort to broaden the local awareness of our brand and to gain more public acceptance in the region.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the nine months ended June 30, 2010, our general and administrative expenses were \$1,366,867 representing an increase of \$971,124 or 245.4%, as compared to the general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The increase is primarily due to the increased office expenses incurred in order to better manage the business operation, the increased expenses incurred in connection with our company's going public and up-listing efforts, and related consulting, legal, accounting services, as well as salary and annual bonus expenses incurred in support of our increased sales activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2010. In addition, we were required to pay more deputy food fund and flood control fund to relevant government authorities based on our increased sales revenue. These funds are controlled and managed by local government authorities and legally levied based on sales revenue level and will be used to stabilize the value of Chinese deputy food market and anti natural disasters. For the same period a year ago, we paid lower amount of such expenses due to our limited sales revenue reported.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense was \$41,962 for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$95,926 for the nine months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 56.25% decrease. The decrease of net interest expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 was because the Company repaid portion of its short-term loans back to the bank during the first quarter of fiscal year 2010 which reduced our outstanding bank loan balance. However, our outstanding balance of bank loan was much higher in the prior comparative period.

Income Taxes

The Company is governed by the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China concerning the private-run enterprises, which are generally subject to tax at a new statutory rate of 25% on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments. However, as approved by the local tax authority of Hanzhong City, the Company's corporate income tax was assessed annually at a predetermined fixed rate as an incentive to stimulate local economy and encourage entrepreneurship. Currently, our income taxes are assessed at only 3.7% on our taxable income, instead of statutory rate of 25%. As a result, income tax expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 was \$534,583, representing a 173.2% increase as compared to \$195,674 for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The lower income taxes expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2009 was because we were only required to pay such taxes based on assessed amount granted by our local tax authority. For the nine months ended June 30, 2010, we accrued the income tax expenses based on 4.% to 4.5% of our taxable income. Therefore, the increase was a result of our higher realized taxable income.

Although the possibility exists for reinterpretation of the application of the tax regulations by higher tax authorities in the PRC, potentially overturning the decision made by the local tax authority, the Company has not experienced any reevaluation of the income taxes for prior years. Management believes that the possibility of any reevaluation of income taxes is remote based on the fact that the Company has obtained the written tax clearance from the local tax authority. Thus, no additional taxes payable has been recorded for the difference between the taxes due based on taxable income calculated according to statutory taxable income method and the taxes due based on the fixed rate method. It is the Company's policy that if such reevaluation of income taxes becomes probable and the amount of additional taxes due can be reasonably estimated, additional taxes shall be recorded in which period the amount can be reasonably estimated and shall not be charged retroactively to an earlier period.

Net Income

We realized \$11,724,077 in net income for the nine months ended June 30, 2010, a 213.9% or \$7,989,510 increase as compared to \$3,734,567 for the nine months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in our net income was primarily due to our increased sales revenue and effective cost management for the respective periods. We expect to experience the ongoing positive trend in our financial performance to continue through fiscal year 2010.

Other Comprehensive Income

We operate primarily in the PRC and the functional currency of our operating subsidiary is the Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"). The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currency and all foreign exchange transactions must take place through authorized institutions. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into USD at the rates used in translation. Translation adjustments resulting from this process amounted to \$173,231 and \$27,098 for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at June 30, 2010 were translated at 6.8086 RMB to 1.00 USD as compared to 6.8448 RMB to 1.00 USD at June 30, 2009. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to the income statements accounts for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 6.8352 RMB and 6.8466 RMB, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from operations, and borrowings from banks are limited.

Total current assets increased to approximately \$62 million as of June 30, 2010 from \$48 million as of September 30, 2009. The primary changes in our current assets during this period were from changes in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, loans to outside parties, real estate property development completed and real estate property under development. The increase of cash and cash equivalents from \$820,783 at September 30, 2009 to the amount of \$9,830,972 as of June 30, 2010 was due to our increased sales revenue causing a rapid collection of cash which increased the cash on hand and bank deposit. The increase of loans to outside parties from \$1,762,022 at September 30, 2009 to \$5,328,937 as of June 30, 2010 was attributable to our financial support to strengthen the relationship with our construction material suppliers. Management believes that these cash advance primarily made to one of our long-term partnered material suppliers was temporary in nature and collectible. Real estate property completed increased from \$2,392,003 at September 30, 2009 to \$8,769,396 as of June 30, 2010, a 266.6% increase, attributable to our several construction projects being completed as scheduled by relevant contracts at the same time which increased our residential units inventory for future sales. On the other hand, because of our rapid expansion into multiple projects in different areas, our real estate property under development at June 30, 2010 decreased by \$4,865,089 to \$37,657,198, an 11.4% decrease as compared to the amount as of September 30, 2009. The decrease in our real estate property under development was because several of our construction projects have been completed and accordingly been transferred into real estate property completed account as inventory for future sales.

Our total current liabilities as of June 30, 2010 amounted to \$20.8 million, representing a 10.29% increase as compared to \$18.83 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. The increase in our current liabilities was affected by the increase in accrued expenses from \$125,742 at September 30, 2009 to \$719,820 as of June 30, 2010. The increase in our accrued expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 was because we accrued the annual bonus which is an award to be paid to our employees as an incentive to motivate them for greater endeavors in the fiscal year 2010 and beyond. The increase in our current liabilities was also due to an increase in our tax payable from \$1,380,694 at September 30, 2009 to \$3,116,628 at June 30, 2010, a 125.73% increase, because we accrued more tax

liability based on our increased amount of taxable income. The increase in our current liabilities was also affected by an increase in our accounts payable from \$730,838 at September 30, 2009 to \$845,593 at June 30, 2010. This was because we purchased some construction-related materials on account from several outside vendors. In addition to the above factors, our current liabilities were affected by a decrease in our customer deposits by \$244,425 as well. This was because these amounts have been transferred into sales revenue when conditions of revenue recognition have been met.

Based on our current operating plan, we believe that existing cash and cash equivalents balances, as well as cash forecast by management to be generated by operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital requirements for our current operations.

Cash Flow

Comparison of cash flows results for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 to the nine months ended June 30, 2009, is summarized as follows:

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,067,132	(1,154,303)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,681)	(343,779)
Net cash used in financing activities	(87,781)	(58,423)
Effect of change of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent	38,519	2,782
Net cash increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	9,010,189	(1,553,723)
Cash and cash equivalent, beginning of year	820,783	2,121,060
Cash and cash equivalent, end of period	\$9,830,972	\$567,337

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2010 amounted to \$9,067,132, which consists of our net income of \$11,724,077, adds back noncash adjustments of \$82,233 and offset by net changes in operating assets and liabilities due to our expanded operating activities, including increase in our restricted cash of \$(1) affected by increased sales and required by banks that provided mortgage loans to our customers, increase in our loans to outside parties of \$3,545,569 in order to maintain good relationship with these material suppliers, increase of our real estate property completed of \$6,342,444 due to several of our construction projects have been completed as scheduled, decrease of our real estate property under development of \$5,026,582 because several of our projects have been completed as of June 30, 2010 and accordingly have been transferred into inventory account, decrease of advance from customers in the amount of \$306,694 which was attributable to increased sales resulted in recognition of the related amounts as revenues after meeting all conditions of revenue recognition method, and increase of tax payable of \$1,723,326 because we accrued more taxes in line with our increased sales revenue and taxable income.

Net cash used in operations during the nine months ended June 30, 2009 totaled \$1,154,303, which consists of our net income of \$3,734,567, adds back noncash adjustments of \$44,214 and offset by net changes in operating assets and liabilities due to our expanded operating activities, including decrease in our restricted cash of \$185,167, decrease in our loans to outside parties of \$203,287 because we collected back some advances previously made to our material suppliers aiming at maintaining good relationship with them, decrease of our real estate property completed of \$5,388,836 because our increased sales during this period reduced our inventory balance, increase of our real estate property under development of \$11,739,403 because several of our new construction projects have been launched during this period of time which increased our expenditures in land costs and relevant construction costs, and a decrease of advance from customers in the amount of \$10,772 which was attributable to recognition of the related amounts as revenues after meeting all conditions of revenue recognition method. Net cash provided by operating activities at June 30, 2010 increased by \$10,221,435 or 885.51% compared to the same period of 2009.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in the nine months ended June 30, 2010 amounted to \$7,681 which represented purchase of fixed assets and addition of property and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to \$343,779 during the nine months ended June 30, 2009, representing the addition of property and equipment of

\$343,779 into the Company's fixed assets as the Company's headquarter office.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities amounted to \$87,781 in the nine months ended June 30, 2010, which consist of repayment of our short-term bank loan by \$87,781. Cash flows used in financing activities amounted to \$58,423 in the nine months ended June 30, 2009, which consist of repayment of shareholder loan of \$438,174 and shareholder's capital contribution in the amount of \$438,174 as well as a repayment of bank loan in the amount of \$58,423. Cash flows used in financing activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 increased by \$29,358 or 50.3% compared to the same period in 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of the date of this report, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors. The term “off-balance sheet arrangement” generally means any transaction, agreement or other contractual arrangement to which an entity unconsolidated with us is a party, under which we have: (i) any obligation arising under a guarantee contract, derivative instrument or variable interest; or (ii) a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to such entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support for such assets.

Critical Accounting Policies

See “Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in “Item 1. Financial Statements” herein for a discussion of the critical accounting pronouncements adopted in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2010-06 Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements. This amendment clarifies existing disclosures, require new disclosures, and include conforming amendments to guidance on employers’ disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. This disclosure is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has determined the adoption of this rule will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the “Evaluation Date”). The evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures included a review of our processes and the effect on the information generated for use in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In the course of this evaluation, we sought to identify any material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures and to confirm that any necessary corrective action, including process improvements, was taken. The purpose of this evaluation is to determine if, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were operating effectively such that the information, required to be disclosed in our Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reports (i) was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) was accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of June 30, 2010, Mr. Xiaojun Zhu, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has concluded that, as of that date, the Company's controls and procedures were not effective due to some significant deficiencies (as defined in Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Standard No. 2) in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. This is due to the fact that the Company lacks sufficient personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience and training in the application of US generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") standards, especially related to complicated accounting issues. This could cause the Company to be unable to fully identify and resolve certain accounting and disclosure issues that could lead to a failure to maintain effective controls over preparation, review and approval of certain significant account reconciliation from Chinese GAAP to US GAAP and necessary journal entries.

The Company has relatively small number of professionals employed by the Company in bookkeeping and accounting functions, which prevents the Company from appropriately segregating duties within its internal control systems. The inadequate segregation of duties is a weakness because it could lead to the untimely identification and resolution of accounting and disclosure matters or could lead to a failure to perform timely and effective reviews.

Based on the control deficiency identified above, we have designed and plan to implement, or in some cases have already implemented, the specific remediation initiatives described below:

- 1 We are evaluating the roles of our existing accounting personnel in an effort to realign the reporting structure of our internal auditing staff in China that will test and monitor the implementation of our accounting and internal control procedures.
- 1 We are in the process of completing a review and revision of the documentation of the Company's internal control procedures and policies.
- 1 We will soon begin implementation an initiative and training in China to ensure the importance of internal controls and compliance with established policies and procedures are fully understood throughout the organization and will provide additional U.S. GAAP training to all employees involved with the performance of or compliance with those procedures and policies.
- 1 We will implement a formal financial reporting process that includes review by our Chief Executive Officer and the full Board of Directors of financial statements prior to filing with the SEC.
- 1 We will increase our accounting and financing personnel resources, by retaining more U.S. GAAP knowledgeable financial professionals.

The remedial measures being undertaken may not be fully effectuated or may be insufficient to address the significant deficiencies we identified, and there can be no assurance that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified or occur in the future. If additional significant deficiencies (or if material weaknesses) in our internal controls are discovered or occur in the future, among other similar or related effects: (i) the Company may fail to meet future reporting obligations on a timely basis, (ii) the Company's consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements, and (iii) the Company's business and operating results may be harmed.

Based on this evaluation, Mr. Xiaojun Zhu, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not operating effectively.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting for the nine months ended June 30, 2010 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We may be subject to, from time to time, various legal proceedings relating to claims arising out of our operations in the ordinary course of our business. We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, or results of operations of the Company.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide information required by this item.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULT ON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K of the Company filed with the SEC on May 5, 2006)
3.2*	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation as filed with the Florida Secretary of State on October 8, 2009
10.1*	Independent Director Agreement dated January 6, 2010 between the Company and Gordon H. Silver
10.2*	Independent Director Agreement dated January 6, 2010 between the Company and H. David Sherman
10.3*	Independent Director Agreement dated January 6, 2010 between the Company and Yuankai Wen

10.4*	Indemnification Agreement dated January 6, 2010 between the Company and Gordon H. Silver
10.5*	Indemnification Agreement dated January 6, 2010 between the Company and H. David Sherman
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
32.1*	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
32.2*	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

*Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

China HGS Real Estate Inc.

August 16, 2010

By:

/s/ Xiaojun Zhu

Xiaojun Zhu

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)

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