

CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC.
Form 424B3
August 15, 2007

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PROSPECTUS

4,695,365 Shares

CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to shares of common stock of China Fire & Security Group, Inc. that may be offered for sale for the account of the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. The selling stockholders may offer and sell from time to time up to 4,695,365 shares of our common stock, which amount includes shares to be issued to the selling stockholders only if and when they exercise warrants held by them.

The selling stockholders may sell all or any portion of their shares of common stock in one or more transactions on the over the counter stock market or in private, negotiated transactions. Each selling stockholder will determine the prices at which it sells its shares. Although we will incur expenses in connection with the registration of the common stock, we will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders. We will receive gross proceeds of up to \$4,765,231 from the exercise of the warrants, if and when they are exercised.

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market and traded under the symbol "CFSG." On July 16, 2007, the closing price of the common stock quoted on the NASDAQ was \$8.95 per share.

We may amend or supplement this prospectus from time to time by filing amendments or supplements as required. You should read this entire prospectus and any amendments or supplements carefully before you make your investment decision.

The shares of common stock offered under this prospectus involve a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning at page 3.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is August 9, 2007

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We have not authorized any person to give you any supplemental information or to make any representations for us. You should not rely upon any information about our company that is not contained in this prospectus or in one of our public reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and incorporated into this prospectus. Information contained in this prospectus or in our public reports may become stale. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or the documents incorporated by reference are accurate as of any date other than their respective dates, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of the shares. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. The selling stockholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted.

In this prospectus, “CFSG” the “company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Chine Fire & Security Group, Inc., a Florida corporation and its subsidiaries.

SUMMARY

You should read this summary in conjunction with the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Except as expressly stated otherwise, all financial information contained in this prospectus represent the results of operations and financial of our recently acquired subsidiary China Fire Protection Group Inc. (“CFPG”). All of the sales and expenses of CFPG are denominated in Renminbi (“RMB”), the national currency of the People’s Republic of China. For the convenience of the reader, the financial information of CFPG contained in this prospectus has been converted into United States dollars at the approximate exchange rates prevailing as of the stated date and during the stated periods, as the case may be.

All share information contained in this prospectus gives effect to a 1 for 5 reverse split of our common stock effected in September, 2006.

Our Company

We are engaged in the business of owning and operating an industrial fire safety company and its subsidiaries in the People’s Republic of China. We are the largest manufacturer and contractor of industrial fire safety products and systems in China. We provide total solutions in the industrial fire safety market. We have developed a proprietary product line that encompasses all aspects of industrial fire safety including fire detection, fire system control and fire extinguishing. We manufacture high-end products using our self-developed proprietary technologies for use in our contract services. We sell most of our own products by incorporating them into the industrial fire safety systems we design and install for our customers. We market our industrial fire safety products and systems to major companies in the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries. We are developing our business in the transportation, nuclear energy, and public space markets. We also engage in contract manufacturing for some major international companies.

Our offices are located at South Banbidian Industrial Park, Liqiao Township, Shunyi District, Beijing 101304, People’s Republic of China, (86-10) 8416 3816.

The Offering

This offering relates to the offer and sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. The selling stockholders will determine when they will sell their shares, and in all cases will sell their shares at the current market price or at negotiated prices at the time of the sale. Although we have agreed to pay the expenses related to the registration of the shares being offered, we will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

Summary Financial Information

The following summary financial data are derived from our consolidated financial statements of our recently acquired subsidiary, CFPG. This information is only a summary and does not provide all of the information contained in the financial statements of CFPG and related notes. You should read the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation” beginning on page 15 of this prospectus and our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Statement of Operations Data:

	Year ended December 31,	Three Months Ended March 31,
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		2005	2006	2006	2007
Net revenue	\$	21,178,476	32,455,036	6,654,350	9,499,460
Net Income (Loss)		7,272,134	6,969,641	2,185,041	4,130,116

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Balance Sheet Data:

	December 31, 2006
Working capital	\$ 23,029,305
Total assets	\$ 48,308,828
Total liabilities	\$ 23,330,153
Shareholders' equity	\$ 24,978,675

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information in this Prospectus before purchasing any of our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties may also adversely impair our business operations. If any of the events described in the risk factors below actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer significantly. In such case, the value of your investment could decline and you may lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

Risks Related To Our Business

Our products and services have relied on a few industries. We may not be able to increase the market for our products and services in other industries. Presently, our products and services are mainly sold to the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries. Our products and services, therefore, depend heavily on a limited number of industries. Our growth potential may be limited if we cannot expand the market for our products and services. Although we have increased our research and development to expand the range of application of our products and services, there is no assurance that we will succeed in our effort.

The price increase of raw materials such as copper and steel could increase the cost of our products and reduce our profit margin. Copper is the major material for our linear heat detectors and stainless steel is the major materials for our fire extinguishing nozzles. In the last two years, the prices of copper and steel have fluctuated substantially as have other raw materials due to the increasing demand in China resulting from the rapid economic development. Although we have managed to minimize the impact of such fluctuation in the past, there is no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future. If the price for copper and steel increases more significantly, our profit margin could decrease considerably.

Historical financial results do not include significant amounts of compensation. Historically, we have not compensated our executives with salaries and bonuses at fair market levels. Historical financial results do not include significant amounts of compensation. Although the lack of fair salaries and bonuses was appropriate for a private Chinese company, in the future, we will compensate our executives at market levels of compensation as determined by the board of directors and as a result our expenses will be increased in the future.

We may not be able to secure financing needed for future operating needs on acceptable terms, or on any terms at all. From time to time, we may seek additional financing to provide the capital required to maintain or expand our design and production facilities, research and development initiatives and equipment and/or working capital, as well as repay outstanding loans if cash flow from operations is insufficient to do so. We cannot predict with certainty the timing or amount of any such capital requirements. If such financing is not available on satisfactory terms, we may be unable to expand our business or to develop new business as the rate desired, and our operating results may suffer. If we are able to incur debt, we may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by the terms of the debt and the repayment of such debt may limit our cash flow and our ability to grow. If we are unable to incur debt, we may be forced to issue additional equity, which could have a dilutive effect of the then current holders of equity.

Our strategic alliances may not achieve their objectives. Currently, we have an agreement with a multinational company to supply our linear heat detectors. We are negotiating with another company to enter into a similar agreement. The strategic alliances are intended to enhance or complement our technology or work in conjunction with our technology, increase our manufacturing capacity, provide additional components or materials, and develop, introduce and distribute products using our technology and know-how. If these alliances do not achieve their objectives or parties to our strategic alliances do not perform as contemplated, our growth may be adversely affected.

Expansion of our business may put added pressure on our management and operational infrastructure impeding our ability to meet any increased demand for our products and services and possibly hurting our operating results.

Our business plan is to significantly grow our operations to meet anticipated growth in demand for our products and services products. Our planned growth includes the increase of our line of products and expansion of sales in our exiting markets as well as new markets over the next few years. Growth in our business may place a significant strain on our personnel, management, financial systems and other resources. The evolution of our business also presents numerous risks and challenges, including:

- the continued acceptance of our products and services by the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries;
- our ability to successfully and rapidly expand sales to potential customers in response to potentially increasing demand;
- the costs associated with such growth, which are difficult to quantify, but could be significant;
- rapid technological change; and
- the highly competitive nature of the industrial fire safety industry.

If we are successful in obtaining rapid market growth of our products and service, we will be required to deliver large volumes of quality products and services to customers on a timely basis at a reasonable cost to those customers. Meeting any such increased demands will require us to expand our manufacturing facilities, to increase our ability to purchase raw materials, to increase the size of our work force, to expand our quality control capabilities and to increase the scale upon which we provide our products and services. Such demands would require more capital and working capital than we currently have available and we maybe unable to meet the needs of our customers.

Our business depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property effectively. If any of our patents is not protected, or any of our trade secrets are divulged, we may lose our competitive edge. The success of our business depends in substantial measure on the legal protection of the patents and other proprietary rights in technology we hold. We hold issued patents and pending patent applications in China related to technologies important to our business. Monitoring infringement of intellectual property rights is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property and know-how in China where the laws may be difficult to enforce to protect our proprietary rights as fully as the laws of the United States. The validity and breadth of claims in patents and trade secrets involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, the extent of their enforceability and protection is highly uncertain. Issued patents or patents based on pending patent applications or any future patent applications or trade secrets may not exclude competitors or may not provide a competitive advantage to us. In addition, patents issued or licensed to us may not be held valid if subsequently challenged and others may claim rights in or ownership of such patents. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our competitors have not developed or will not develop similar products, will not duplicate our products, or will not design around any patents issued to or licensed by us.

We claim proprietary rights in various unpatented technologies, know-how, trade secrets and trademarks relating to products and manufacturing processes. We protect our proprietary rights in our products and operations through contractual obligations, including nondisclosure agreements. If these contractual measures fail to protect our proprietary rights, any advantage those proprietary rights provided to us would be negated. Some of our products are based on formulas. The formulas are maintained as trade secrets and are revealed only to a small number of technical and management personnel. The trade secrets provide us a competitive edge in the linear heat technology and no other manufacturers have successfully developed such technology. If any of the trade secrets are divulged, we could lose our competitive edge in the linear heat technology and others.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues from a small number of customers. Our business will be harmed if our customers reduce their orders from us. A significant amount of our revenues are derived from only a small number of customers mainly in the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries. Although no customer individually accounted for more than 15% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 in the aggregate, our five largest customers in total solutions and products businesses accounted for approximately 38% and 50% of our revenues from these segments in fiscal 2006, respectively and 51% and 35% of our revenues in fiscal year 2005 respectively. Dependence on a few customers could make it difficult to negotiate attractive prices for our products and could expose us to the risk of substantial losses if a single dominant customer stops purchasing our products. If we lose any customers and are unable to replace them with other customers that purchase a similar amount of our products and services, our revenues and net income would decline considerably.

We extend relatively long payment terms for accounts receivable. If any of our customers fails to pay us, our revenues may be affected as a result. Our standard practice is to charge our customers 10%-30% of the contract amount upfront and collect the balance according a schedule based on the progress of a project. However, many of our customers are state-owned enterprises and may be slow in their payment process. As a result of the size of many of our contracts, their delayed payments adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to fund our operations out of our operating cash flow. In addition, although we attempt to establish appropriate reserves for our receivables, those reserves may not prove to be adequate in view of actual levels of bad debts. The failure of our customers to pay us in a timely manner could negatively affect our working capital, which could in turn adversely affect our cash flow. Although no customer has failed to pay us even though their payments were delayed, there is no assurance that they will be able to pay in the future.

Risks Related To Our Industry

Our market will open to foreign companies. China's commitments under the WTO (World Trade Organization) may intensify competition. In connection with its accession to the WTO, China made many commitments including opening its markets to foreign products and services, allowing foreign companies to conduct distribution business and reducing customs duties. As a result, foreign manufacturers may ship more industrial fire safety products into China or they may establish manufacturing facilities and service centers in China. Competition from foreign companies may squeeze our profit margins and hence our business results will suffer.

The services market is fragmented and susceptible to consolidation, which could adversely affect us. We engage in providing services which consist of the design and installation of fire safety systems. The market is fragmented in the sense that there are many suppliers and they are typically small. The market may be subject to consolidation and if so, we may not be a major player. If so, our services business could suffer and that business is a major source of sales of our own products and profitability.

Our customers will decrease their capital expenditure if China's economy slows down. Such a slowdown may affect our growth. Our industry is cyclic in nature and highly dependent on economic conditions. Over the last three decades, China's economy has been growing at an average annual rate of 9-10%. There can be no assurance that China's economy will continue to grow at such pace in the future. If the economy slows down, our customers will cut their capital expenditure and hence order less of our products and services. Our growth may suffer as a result.

High margins for the industrial fire safety business will attract more businesses to enter this field. Our business could suffer as a result of more competition. Our business has enjoyed relatively high profit margins so far due to the fact that we have concentrated in industrial fire safety. Such high margins will attract more businesses to enter into this field. As a result, competition may intensify and our profits may drop significantly.

If we cannot compete successfully for market share against other industrial fire safety products companies, we may not achieve sufficient product revenues, and our business will suffer. The market for our products and services is characterized by intense competition and rapid technological advances. Our products and services compete with a multitude of products and services developed, manufactured and marketed by others and we expect competition from new market entrants in the future, including as a result of the WTO. Existing or future competing products may provide better quality and technology, greater utility or lower cost or other benefits from their intended uses than our products, or may offer comparable performance at lower cost. If our products fail to capture and maintain market share, we may not achieve sufficient product revenues, and our business could suffer.

Risks Related To Doing Business in China

Changes in China's political or economic situation could harm us and our operational results. Economic reforms adopted by the Chinese government have had a positive effect on the economic development of the country, but the government could change these economic reforms or any of the legal systems at any time. This could either benefit or damage our operations and profitability. Some of the things that could have this effect are:

- level of government involvement in the economy;
- control of foreign exchange;
- methods of allocating resources;
- balance of payments position;
- international trade restrictions;
- international conflict; and
- Tax policy.

The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, in many ways. The economic reforms in China have been conducted under a tight grip of the Chinese government. As a result of these differences, we may not develop in the same way or at the same rate as might be expected if the Chinese economy were similar to those of the OECD member countries.

Our business is largely subject to the uncertain legal environment in China and your legal protection could be limited. The Chinese legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which precedents set in earlier legal cases are not generally used. The overall effect of legislation enacted over the past 20 years has been to enhance the protections afforded to foreign invested enterprises in China. However, these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent and are evolving rapidly, and their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties. These uncertainties could limit the legal protections available to foreign shareholders, such as the right of foreign invested enterprises to hold licenses and permits such as requisite business licenses. In addition, all of our executive officers and our directors are residents of China and not of the U.S., and substantially all the assets of these persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it could be difficult for shareholders to effect service of process in the U.S., or to enforce a judgment obtained in the U.S. against us or any of these persons.

The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities. China only recently has permitted provincial and local economic autonomy and private economic activities. Chinese government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. We believe that our operations in China are in material compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. However, the central or local governments of these jurisdictions may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof, and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties.

Future inflation in China may inhibit our activity to conduct business in China. In recent years, the Chinese economy has experienced periods of rapid expansion and high rates of inflation. During the past ten years, the rate of inflation in China has been as high as 20.7% and as low as -2.2%. These factors have led to the adoption by Chinese government, from time to time, of various corrective measures designed to restrict the availability of credit or regulate growth and contain inflation. While inflation has been more moderate since 1995, high inflation may in the future cause Chinese government to impose controls on credit and/or prices, or to take other action, which could inhibit economic activity in China, and thereby harm the market for our products.

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

Cessation of the income tax reduction and exemption for our subsidiaries may have an adverse impact on our net profits. Under Chinese income tax law, a company would ordinarily be subject the PRC state and local income tax rates of 30% and 3%, respectively. However, the law also provides tax exemption or reduction for high-tech businesses and foreign invested enterprises (“FIE”). As a result, some of our subsidiaries are currently enjoying a tax reduction of and/or exemption from state and local income tax. For details, please see the income taxes section of “Management Discussion and Analysis.” If the Chinese government could change its tax law, our revenues and profit could suffer.

A new Chinese law may impact our ability to make acquisitions of Chinese businesses. On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies namely, the PRC Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (“SASAC”), the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”), and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”), jointly adopted the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors (the “New M&A Rule”), which became effective on September 8, 2006. The New M&A Rule purports, among other things, to require offshore Special Purpose Ventures, or SPVs, formed after the effective date, for overseas listing purposes, through acquisitions of PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC companies or individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange.

The Company intends to make acquisitions of Chinese businesses in the future. There are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations, including the NEW M&A Rule and there uncertainties could make it difficult or impossible to make acquisitions of Chinese businesses in the future.

Foreign Investment Policy Change

On March 16, 2007, China's parliament, the National People's Congress, adopted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, which will take effect on January 1, 2008. The new income tax law sets unified income tax rate for domestic and foreign companies at 25 percent and abolishes the favorable policy for foreign invested enterprises. After this law takes effect, newly established foreign invested enterprises will not enjoy favorable tax treatment as in effect under current tax laws. Some of our subsidiaries are benefiting from the preferred tax rates for foreign companies and will follow the new tax rate when their respective term of preferred tax rates expires. Our net income margin may be affected by that time.

If the government changes its policies on value added tax rebate, our revenues and profit could be adversely affected. Under Chinese tax law, businesses should pay a value added tax at a 17% rate. To support the development of the software industry, the Chinese government has instituted policies to rebate value added tax charged for software certified by the government up to 14%. As a result, our subsidiary Hua An Limited, is paying its value added tax at an effective rate of 3% for the software they sell. However, the Chinese government changes its policies from time to time. If the Chinese government changes the policies currently in place for value added tax rebate, our revenues and our profit could suffer.

The value of our securities will be affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and Renminbi. The value of our Common Stock will be affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and Renminbi, and between those currencies and other currencies in which our sales may be denominated. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operational needs and should the Renminbi appreciate against the U.S. dollar at that time, our financial position, the business of the company, and the price of our Common Stock may be harmed. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of declaring dividends on our Common Stock or for other business purposes and the U.S. dollar appreciates against the Renminbi, the U.S. dollar equivalent of our earnings from our subsidiaries in China would be reduced.

Risks Related to the Market For Our Stock

The market for our Common Stock is limited. Our common stock had been traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. On July 16, 2007, it commenced trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market. But the trading volume has been low. A viable public trading market may not develop for our shares or may take a period of time to develop. Such a market, if it does develop, could be subject to extreme price and volume fluctuations. In the absence of an active trading market:

- Shareholders may have difficulty buying and selling or obtaining market quotations;
- market visibility for our Common Stock may be limited; and
- a lack of visibility for our Common Stock may have a depressive effect on the market price for our Common Stock.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. federal courts may be limited, we are incorporated in non-U.S. jurisdictions, we conduct substantially all of our operations in China, and all of our officers reside outside the United States. We conduct substantially all of our operations in China through our wholly owned subsidiaries in China. All of our officers reside outside the United States and some or all of the assets of those persons are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in China in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the PRC may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers. As a result of all of the above, our public stockholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against our management, directors or major stockholders than would stockholders of a corporation doing business entirely within the United States.

The trading prices of many companies that have business operations only in China have been volatile which may result in large fluctuations in the price of our Common Stock and losses for shareholders. The stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the trading prices of equity securities of many companies that have business operations only in China. These fluctuations have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of many of these companies. Any negative change in the public's perception of these companies could depress our stock price regardless of our operating results. The market price of our Common Stock has been and may continue to be volatile. We expect our stock price to be subject to fluctuations as a result of a variety of factors, including factors beyond our control. These factors include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products or services by us or our competitors;
- announcements relating to strategic relationships or acquisitions;
- additions or terminations of coverage of our Common Stock by securities analysts;
- statements by securities analysts regarding us or our industry;
- conditions or trends in the our industry; and
- changes in the economic performance and/or market valuations of other industrial fire safety companies.

The prices at which our Common Stock trades will affect our ability to raise capital, which may have an adverse affect on our ability to fund our operations.

Our Common Stock may be considered to be a “penny stock” and, as such, the market for our Common Stock may be further limited by certain SEC rules applicable to penny stocks. To the extent the price of our common stock remains below \$5.00 per share, we have net tangible assets of \$2,000,000 or less, or if we fall below certain other thresholds, our common shares will be subject to certain “penny stock” rules promulgated by the SEC. Those rules impose certain sales practice requirements on brokers who sell penny stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000). For transactions covered by the penny stock rules, the broker must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. Furthermore, the penny stock rules generally require, among other things, that brokers engaged in secondary trading of penny stocks provide customers with written disclosure documents, monthly statements of the market value of penny stocks, disclosure of the bid and asked prices and disclosure of the compensation to the brokerage firm and disclosure of the sales person working for the brokerage firm. These rules and regulations adversely affect the ability of brokers to sell our common shares and limit the liquidity of our securities.

We may seek to make acquisitions that prove unsuccessful or strain or divert our resources. We may seek to expand our business through the acquisition of related businesses and assets. We may not be able to complete any acquisitions on favorable terms or at all. Acquisitions present risks that could materially and adversely affect our business and financial performance, including:

- the diversion of our management’s attention from our everyday business activities;

- the contingent and latent risks associated with the past operations of, and other unanticipated problems arising in, the acquired business; and
- the need to expand management, administration, and operational systems.

If we make such acquisitions we cannot predict whether:

- we will be able to successfully integrate the operations and personnel of any new businesses into our business;
- we will realize any anticipated benefits of completed acquisitions; or
- there will be substantial unanticipated costs associated with acquisitions, including potential costs associated with environmental liabilities undiscovered at the time of acquisition.

In addition, future acquisitions by us may result in:

- potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities;
- the incurrence of additional debt;
- restructuring charges; and
- the recognition of significant charges for depreciation and amortization related to intangible assets.

We do not intend to pay any dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all future earnings, if any, to finance our current and proposed business activities and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. We may also incur indebtedness in the future that may prohibit or effectively restrict the payment of cash dividends on our Common Stock.

We are not currently compliant with certain Sarbanes-Oxley Act standards. The enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in July 2002 created a significant number of new corporate governance and internal control requirements. Although we expect to implement the requisite changes to become compliant with existing requirements, and new requirements when they do apply to us, we may not be able to do so, or to do so in a timely manner.

Certain stockholders can exert control over the Company and may not make decisions that further the best interests of all stockholders. Our officers, directors and principal stockholders (greater than 5% stockholders) together will own an aggregate of approximately 49.5% of our outstanding Common Stock on a fully diluted basis. Consequently, these stockholders, if they act individually or together, may exert a significant degree of influence over our management and affairs and over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. In addition, this concentration of ownership may delay or prevent a change of control of us and might affect the market price of our Common Stock, even when a change of control may be in the best interest of all stockholders. Furthermore, the interests of this concentration of ownership may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of other stockholders, and accordingly, they could cause us to enter into transactions or agreements which we would not otherwise consider.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus and the documents to which we refer you and incorporate into this prospectus by reference contain forward-looking statements. In addition, from time to time, we or our representatives may make forward-looking statements orally or in writing. We base these forward-looking statements on our expectations and projections about future events, which we derive from the information currently available to us. Such forward-looking statements relate to future events or our future performance. You can identify forward-looking statements by those that are not historical in nature, particularly those that use terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “contemplates,” “estimates,” “believes,” “plans,” “projected,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these or similar terms. In evaluating these forward-looking statements, you should consider various factors, including those described in this prospectus under the heading “Risk Factors” beginning on page 3. These and other factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are only predictions. The forward-looking events discussed in this prospectus, the documents to which we refer you and other statements made from time to time by us or our representatives, may not occur, and actual events and results may differ materially and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus.

We originally received gross proceeds of \$8,000,464 for the sales of the shares of Common Stock and Class A and Class B Warrants to Investors on October 27 and December 5, 2006. The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

If the Class A and Class B and Placement Agent Warrants are exercised, we will receive gross proceeds of \$4,771,058. We plan to use proceeds, if any, for general corporate purposes.

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDENDS ON REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Shares of our Common Stock are listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol CFSG. On July 16, 2007, the closing price of our common stock was \$8.95 per share.

Prior to NASDAQ listing, our common stock was traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board (“OTCBB”). Transactions in our Common Stock were sporadic on the OTCBB and did not constitute an active market. From the date, November 2, 2006, that we filed an 8-K after acquired CPFG on October 27, 2006 to December 13, 2006, only about 20,000 shares have traded and on more than half of the trading days no shares have traded. During the period from November 2, 2006 to July 13, 2007 the high sale price was \$7.95 and the low sale price was \$3.10. Prior to the acquisition of CPFG, we were a publicly traded shell and the transactions in our stock while we were a shell are not relevant.

The Company has granted options to purchase 750,000 shares of Common Stock to its management personnel in 2006. The options have an exercise price of \$1.25. The Company intends to register the issuance of such shares on Form S-8.

There are Series A warrants to purchase 492,340 shares Common Stock at \$3.58 per share and Series B warrants to purchase 492,340 shares at \$4.88 per share. The warrants were issued to investors on October 27, 2006 and

December 4, 2006, respectively. The warrants expire in 2011. There are also warrants to purchase 184,626 shares of Common Stock at \$3.25 per share, which were issued to the Placement Agent in the Offering. The Placement Agent warrants expire in 2009.

The Company has registered the resale of 4,695,375 shares issued and issuable on exercise of the warrants to the investors and issuable on exercise of warrants to H.C. Wainwright and its employees in the offering and approximately 1,064,352 shares held by certain shareholders of the Company before the acquisition of CFPG who may not use Rule 144.

As of July 15, 2007, there are approximately 620 record holders of our Common Stock.

Prior to the acquisition of CFPG, the Company did not pay dividends. Prior to the Share Exchange, CFPG and its predecessors paid dividends of \$6,293,000 in 2005, and \$7,836,040 in 2006. We have no current plans to pay dividends. **There are no restrictions at the current time on the payment of dividends.**

The Company

The following table sets forth information with respect to the Company as it existed prior to the Share Exchange. The information is as of October 31, 2005.

	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Warrants, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available or Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	\$ —	941,238
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	—	\$ —	941,238

Description of Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Shareholders

Prior to the Share Exchange, the Company had one equity compensation plan which is the Unipro Financial Services, Inc. 2003 Equity Incentive Plan. (the "2003 Stock Plan"). The 2003 Stock Plan was adopted and approved by shareholders in 2003. Pursuant to the 2003 Stock Plan, we reserved 1,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance of which 941,238 remain available for future grants. To date we have issued 58,762 common shares under the plan. No shares are currently subject to options. The Plan will be terminated.

The 2003 Stock Plan allows our board of directors, or a committee established by our board, to award stock and stock options from time to time to our employees, officers, directors and consultants. The board has the power to determine at the time an option is granted whether the option will be an incentive stock option, which is an option which qualifies under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or an option which is not an incentive stock option. Incentive stock options may only be granted to persons who are our employees. Vesting provisions are determined by our board at the time options are granted. Options may be exercisable by the payment of cash or by other means as authorized by the committee or our board of directors.

In June, 2004, a registration statement covering the issuance of shares under the 2003 Stock Plan was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company had no equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006, the end of its last fiscal year. It intends to institute such plans in the near future.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

General

We did not conduct any operations during periods up through October 27, 2006. However, we have included elsewhere in this prospectus the historical consolidated financial statements of China Fire Protection Group Inc., our recently acquired subsidiary engaged in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of fire protection products and services for large industrial consumers in China.

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations relates to the operations and financial condition reported in the financial statements of China Fire Protection Group Inc. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of China Fire Protection Group Inc. for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and audited consolidated financial statements of China Fire Protection Group Inc. for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and their respectively related notes included in this information statement.

Overview

We are engaged in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of fire protection products and services for large industrial consumers in China. We have developed a proprietary product line that addresses all aspects of industrial fire safety from fire detection to fire system control and extinguishing. The Company is the first in China to leverage high technology for fire protection and safety to clients such as iron and steel companies, power plants, petrochemical plants, as well as, special purpose construction in China.

Reorganization

We were organized as a Florida corporation on June 17, 2003.

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a share exchange agreement, pursuant to which we acquired all of the outstanding capital shares of China Fire Protection Group Inc. in exchange for a controlling interest in our common shares. The transaction was completed on Oct 27, 2006.

China Fire Protection Group was organized on June 2, 2006 for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital shares of Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited (Sureland Industrial), a Chinese corporation, and, Sureland Industrial Fire Equipment Co., Ltd. (Sureland Equipment), a Chinese corporation, which collectively engage in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of fire protection products and services for large industrial consumers in China. As a result of the transactions described above, both Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited and Sureland Industrial Fire Equipment Co., Ltd became wholly-owned subsidiaries of China Fire Protection Group Limited, and China Fire Protection Group Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Unipro.

On February 9, 2007, Unipro changed its name to China Fire & Security Group, Inc. (CFSG) and started trading on OTC Bulletin Board under its new ticker symbol CFSG. On July 16, the Company commenced trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

CFSG owns, through its wholly owned subsidiary China Fire Protection Group, Inc., Sureland Industrial and Sureland Equipment (jointly "Sureland"). Sureland is engaged primarily in the design, development, manufacture and sale in China of a variety of fire safety products for the industrial fire safety market and of design and installation of industrial fire safety systems in which it uses its own fire safety products. To a minor extent, it provides maintenance services for customers of its industrial fire safety systems. Its business is primarily in China, but it has recently begun contract manufacturing products for the export market and it has begun to provide a fire safety system for a Chinese

company operating abroad.

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Sureland markets its industrial fire safety products and systems primarily to major companies in the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries in China. It has also completed projects for highway and railway tunnels, wine distilleries, tobacco warehouses and a nuclear reactor. It is developing its business in the transportation, wine and tobacco, vessels, nuclear energy, and public space markets. Its products can be readily adapted for use on vessels and in exhibition halls and theatres. It plans to expand its marketing efforts to secure business in these industries.

Sureland has internal research and development facilities engaged primarily in furthering fire safety technologies. It believes that its technologies allow it to offer cost-effective and high-quality fire safety products and systems. It has developed products for industrial fire detecting and extinguishing. It believes that it is the only manufacturer in China which has successfully developed a comprehensive line of linear heat detectors.

Sureland operates sales and liaison offices in more than 20 cities in China.

Sureland has been ranked as the leading Chinese industrial fire safety company two times by the China Association for Fire Prevention based on six major factors including total revenue, growth rate, net profit, return on assets, investment in research and development and intellectual property. Its key products include linear heat detectors and water mist extinguishers, whose sales volumes are the largest in China. Its products have been used by its customers in more than 20 provinces throughout China.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements appearing at the end of this form, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company as follows:

1. Revenue from Total Solution projects comprises the agreed contract amount and appropriate amounts from variation orders, claims and incentive payments. Contract costs incurred comprise direct material, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed construction overheads. When the outcome of a system contracting project can be estimated reliably, revenue from the contract is recognized on the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total cost of the relevant contract.
2. Revenue from product sales is recognized when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Product sales revenue represents the invoiced value of goods, net of a value-added tax (VAT). All of the Company's products that are sold in the PRC are subject to a Chinese value-added tax at a rate of 17 percent of the gross sales price. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing their finished product.
3. Revenue from the rendering of Maintenance Services is recognized when such services are provided.
4. Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

5. Dividend income is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established.
6. Provision is made for foreseeable losses as soon as they are anticipated by management.

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7. Where contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is treated as an amount due from contract consumers. Where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses, the surplus is treated as an amount due to contract customers.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the US dollar. The Company uses their local currency, Renminbi (RMB), as their functional currency. Results of operations and cash flow are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at the unified exchange rate as quoted by the People’s Bank of China at the end of the period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders’ equity. Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations as incurred. Historically, the Company has not entered any currency trading or hedging, although there is no assurance that the Company will not enter into such activities in the future.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets with 5 percent residual value.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Useful Life

Buildings and improvement	40 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Machinery	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture	5 years

Construction in progress represents the costs incurred in connection with the construction of buildings or new additions to the Company’s plant facilities. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress until such time as the assets are completed and are placed into service.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statements of operations. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged directly to expenses as incurred. Major additions and betterment to buildings and equipment are capitalized.

Long-term assets of the Company are reviewed annually as to whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations. The Company also re-evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether subsequent events and

circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives.

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Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain of the Company's accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. These include the recognition of revenue and earnings from system contracting projects under the percentage of completion method and the allowance of doubtful accounts. Management evaluates all of its estimates and judgments on an on-going basis.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the weighted average method. Inventories consist of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and consumables. Raw materials consist primarily of materials used in production. Finished goods consist primarily of equipment used in project contracts. The cost of finished goods included direct costs of raw materials as well as direct labor used in production. Indirect production costs such as utilities and indirect labor related to production such as assembling, shipping and handling costs are also included in the cost of inventory. The Company reviews its inventory annually for possible obsolete goods or to determine if any reserves are necessary for potential obsolescence.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represents the products sales, maintenance services and system contracting projects with its customers that were on credit. The credit term is generally for a period of three months for major customers. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Company seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management.

Results of Operations

The following is a schedule showing results of our business. All references to the results of operations and financial condition are those of China Fire Protection Group.

Comparison of the three months Ended on March 31, 2007 and 2006:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 9,499,460	\$ 6,654,350
Cost of revenues	4,483,555	3,138,374
Operating expenses	1,739,232	1,397,490
Other income(expense)	853,443	99,101
Income taxes	—	13,656
Minority interest	—	18,890
Net profit (Loss)	4,130,116	2,185,041
Foreign Exchange adjustment	295,559	87,684
Comprehensive income	4,425,675	2,272,725
weighted average number of shares-basic	26,461,678	24,000,000
weighted average number of shares-diluted	27,001,528	24,000,000
earning per share-basic	0.16	0.09

earning per share-diluted

0.15

0.09

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Total revenues were approximately \$9.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to approximately \$6.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an increase of approximately \$2.8 million or 42.8 percent. This increase was a result of improving sales execution and further penetration of the Company's customer base in the iron and steel industries, and delivering more of our products and total solutions to our industrial customers during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Cost of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was approximately \$4.5 million or 47.2 percent of revenues as compared to \$3.1 million or 47.2 percent of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The cost of our own products are primarily composed of the costs of direct raw material (mainly copper wires, steel, and electronic devices), direct labor, depreciation and amortization of manufacturing equipment and facilities, and other overhead. The costs of projects include the cost of our products, the products from third party vendors and the cost of outsourcing of most of the labor intensive installations. We tend to have higher margin on our own products and have lower margin on projects which includes high percentage of products from third parties.

Operating expenses were approximately \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to approximately \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an increase of approximately \$0.3 million or 24.5 percent. We have successfully controlled our expenses during the period. The increase was mainly due to expenses related to being listed as a public company in the United States.

Other Income was \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to approximately \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an increase of approximately \$0.8 million or 761.2% percent. The increase was due to the change in fair value of derivatives related to the warrants associated with the October 2006 private placement.

Our net income was approximately \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to approximately \$2.2 million net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an increase of \$1.9 million or 89.0 percent. Excluding the \$0.8 million increase from Other Income, the increase in the net income was mainly due to the increase in revenues from new customers in several industries and our continuous efforts in monitoring expenses.

Currency translation adjustments resulting from this process amounted to \$295,559 and \$87,684 as of the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at March 31, 2007 were translated at 7.72 RMB to 1.00 USD as compared to 7.80 RMB at December 31, 2006. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to income statement accounts for the three months ended March 31, 2007, and 2006 were 7.75 RMB and 8.05 RMB, respectively.

The comprehensive income, which adds the currency adjustment to the net income, were approximately \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to approximately \$2.3 million comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2006, a increase of \$2.2 million or 94.7 percent. Excluding the \$0.8 million from the change in fair value of derivatives, the comprehensive income was \$3.6 million, or 58.0% increase from the same period of 2006.

Comparison of the Year Ended on December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 32,455,036	\$ 21,178,476
Cost of Revenues	16,226,307	8,642,234
Gross Profit	16,228,729	12,536,242
SGA Expenses	8,250,285	5,495,578
Income From Operations	7,978,444	7,040,664
Other Income (Expenses)	643,978	577,673
Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instruments	(1,570,575)	—
Total Other Income (Expenses)	(926,597)	577,673
Income Before Taxes and Minority Interest	7,051,847	7,618,337
Provision For Income Taxes	82,206	202,920
Net Income Before Minority Interest	6,969,641	7,415,417
Minority Interest	—	143,283
Net Income	6,969,641	7,272,134
Foreign Exchange adjustment	581,932	483,590
Comprehensive income	\$ 7,551,573	\$ 7,755,724
Weighted Average Number of Shares - basic	24,340,196	24,000,000
Weighted Average Number of Shares - diluted	24,539,414	24,000,000
Earnings Per Share - Basic	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30
Earnings Per Share - Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30

The Year Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Total revenues were approximately \$32.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$21.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of approximately \$11.3 million or 53.2%. The increase in revenues is a result of our focused sales efforts and also demonstrates continuous demand for our products and solutions from our industrial customers, including iron and steel companies, power plants and petrochemical plants during the year ended December 31, 2006.

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately \$16.2 million or 50.0% of revenues as compared to \$8.6 million or 40.8% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005. The cost of our own products are primarily composed of the costs of direct raw material (mainly copper wires, steel, and electronic devices), direct labor, depreciation and amortization of manufacturing equipment and facilities, and other overhead. The costs of projects include the cost of our products, the products from third party vendors and the cost of outsourcing of most of the labor intensive installations. We tend to have higher margin on our own products and have lower margin on projects which includes high percentage of products from third parties. During the year ended 2006, our projects has higher percentage of costs coming from third parties which led to the higher cost of revenues in comparison to those projects in 2005.

Operating expenses were approximately \$8.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of approximately \$2.8 million or 50.1%. We have incurred a normal increase in sales which resulted in an increase of our sales force, sales related marketing activities and support staff. Selling expenses primarily consist of promotional and other sales and marketing expenses, salaries, commissions, and benefits for our sales and marketing personnel. We expect that our selling expenses will increase in absolute terms in the near term as we increase our sales efforts, hire additional sales personnel, set up additional branch offices and initiate additional marketing programs. We also had \$0.6 million non-cash charge for management stock option plan and we had incurred additional general and administrative expenses as a result of being listed as a public company in the United States.

Income from operations was \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of approximately \$0.9 million or 13.3%.

We have incurred a \$1.6 million non-cash charge for the change in fair value of derivatives related to the warrants associated with the October 2006 private placement for the year ended December 31, 2006. There were no such charges for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net income was approximately \$7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, a slight decrease of \$0.3 million or 4.1%. The decrease was mainly due to aforementioned non cash charge of \$2.2 million. Our net income had an increase of \$1.9 million or 26.3% without regard to these \$2.2 million non cash expenses.

Currency translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and amounted to \$1,065,522 and \$483,590 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at December 31, 2006 were translated at 7.80 RMB to \$1.00 USD as compared to 8.06 RMB at December 31, 2005. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to income statement accounts for the years ended December 31, 2006, and 2005 were 7.96 RMB and 8.18 RMB, respectively.

The comprehensive income, which adds the currency adjustment to the net income, were approximately \$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of \$0.2 million or 2.6%. Our comprehensive income had an increase of \$2.0million or 25.9% without regard to the non cash expenses.

Income Taxes

We are not subject to any income taxes in the United States or the British Virgin Islands. Under the Income Tax Laws of PRC, a company is generally subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33% (30% state income taxes plus 3% local income taxes) on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments with the following “tax holidays”:

1. If the enterprise is located in a specially designated region (New Technology Enterprise Development Zone), it enjoys a three-year income tax exemption and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years.
2. If the enterprise is a manufacturing related joint venture with a foreign enterprises or a wholly owned subsidiary of a foreign enterprise, it enjoys a two-year income tax exemption from the year that it is profitable and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years.

Sureland Industrial has been a domestic limited liability company since November 2000 and has been subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33%. However, since July 19, 2006, Sureland Industrial becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of China Fire Protection Group Limited, a foreign enterprise, and will start enjoying the special income tax rate of 24% from 2006, and tax exemption from 2007 to 2008, and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24% which is a rate of 12% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011. Sureland Equipment started enjoying the special income tax rate of 24% from 2006 and was granted income tax exempt in the period between April 2006 and December 31, 2007 and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24% which is a rate of 12% from January 2008 to December 31, 2010.

The following subsidiaries of Sureland Industrial were established and registered in the New Technology Enterprise Development Zone, Beijing, PRC and are subject to the rate of 15% and have been certified by the relevant PRC authorities high technology enterprises. However pursuant to approval documents issued by the relevant tax bureau, all the subsidiaries have obtained the following additional tax benefits:

- Beijing Zhong Xiao was exempt from income taxes during the period between March 18, 2003 and December 31, 2005.
- Beijing HuaAn was granted income tax exempt in the period between January 2006 and December 31, 2008 and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 15% which is a rate of 7.5% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011.

The provision for income taxes for the period ended December 31 consisted of the following:

	2006	2005
Provision for China Income Tax	\$ 74,733	\$ 184,473
Provision for China Local Tax	7,473	18,447
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 82,206	\$ 202,920

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

As of March 31, 2007, we had working capital totaling \$26.6 million including cash and cash equivalents of \$9.9 million

Net cash used in operating activities totaled \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. In this quarter, due to the Chinese New Year in mid February through March, we have not received cash advances from some of our signed contracts. This has led to our negative cash flow from the operations. This is a temporary and will be resolved in the second quarter. Net cash provided by operating activities approximately \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2007 totaled \$0.2 million for the purchase of cars and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 totaled \$0.1 million for the purchase of equipment. We have not made any significant investments in first quarter of 2006 and 2007.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2007 totaled \$0.9 million. Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$4.9 million.

As a result of the total cash activities, net cash increased \$0.5 million from December 31, 2006 to March 31, 2007. We believe that our currently available working capital of \$26.6 million including cash and cash equivalents of \$9.9 million, should be adequate to sustain our operations at our current levels and our anticipated expansion through at least the next twelve months.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

As of December 31, 2006, we had working capital totaling \$23.0 million including cash and cash equivalents of \$9.4 million

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled approximately \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to approximately \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$10.9 million was mainly for the purchase of shares of Sureland Industrial by CFPG, a minor equity interest in Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment, and a build-out of a new fire testing center. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$0.5 million for the purchase of equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$8.9 million. Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$7.1 million.

As a result of the total cash activities, net cash increased \$7.1 million from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006. The increase was due to the issuance of common stock occurred and positive cash flow from operations in 2006.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

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BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

Overview

We are the result of a share exchange completed on October 27, 2006 between Unipro Financial Services, Inc., a Florida corporation (“Unipro”) and the shareholders of China Fire Protection Group, Inc., a limited liability company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“CFPG”). The share exchange resulted in the change of control of Unipro, with the former shareholders of CFPG owning approximately 80.5% of the company on a fully diluted basis after the share exchange. The directors and officers of CFPG became our directors and officers in conjunction with the share exchange. Effective as of January 31, 2007 we changed our name to China Fire & Security Group, Inc.

We are engaged primarily in the design, development, manufacture and sale in China of a variety of fire safety products for the industrial fire safety market and of design and installation of industrial fire safety systems in which we use our own fire safety products. To a minor extent, we provide maintenance services for customers of our industrial fire safety systems. Our business is primarily in China, but we have recently begun contract manufacturing products for the export market and we have begun to provide a fire safety system for a Chinese company operating abroad.

We market our industrial fire safety products and systems primarily to major companies in the iron and steel, power and petrochemical industries in China. We have also completed projects for highway and railway tunnels, wine distilleries, tobacco warehouses and a nuclear reactor. We are developing our business in the transportation, wine and tobacco, vessels, nuclear energy, and public space markets. Our products can be readily adapted for use on vessels and in exhibition halls and theatres. We plan to expand our marketing efforts to secure business in these industries.

We have internal research and development facilities engaged primarily in furthering fire safety technologies. We believe that our technologies allow us to offer cost-effective and high-quality fire safety products and systems. We have developed products for industrial fire detecting and extinguishing. We believe that we are the leading manufacturer in China which has successfully developed a comprehensive line of linear heat detectors.

We operate sales and liaison offices in more than 20 cities in China.

We have been ranked as the leading Chinese industrial fire safety company two times by the China Association for Fire Prevention based on six major factors including total revenue, growth rate, net profit, return on assets, investment in research and development and intellectual property. Our key products include linear heat detectors and water mist extinguishers, whose sales volumes are the largest for that type of product in China. Our products have been used by our customers in more than 20 provinces throughout China.

Our Industry

The Industrial Fire Safety Industry

The fire safety industry can be generally divided into three major segments: residential, commercial and industrial. The industrial fire safety business requires more technical expertise than the residential or commercial fire safety businesses due to the rugged and hazardous conditions of the industrial environment. Designers must consider myriad and complex technologies, safety factors, as well as, unique fire hazard risks associated with various areas of production. Designers must also contend with adverse environmental problems such as humidity, dust and electro-magnetic interference to develop solutions to analyze and mitigate the spread of fire and chain reactions which we more likely to occur in the automated industrial production environment.

Along with China's modernization drive, its economy has witnessed significant growth in the past three decades, which brought about a rapid growth in its manufacturing capacity. Moreover, due to its investment environment and cheap labor, China has attracted many manufacturers from the developed countries. The increasing industrial capacity of China has caused, and is anticipated to cause, a high level of demand for industrial fire safety products and services. According to a study published by China's Building Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Magazine, China's total revenues from industrial fire safety products and services in 2005 was approximately US\$900 million and the annual growth rate for the next five years is expected to be more than 11%.

The Chinese government began to attach increasing importance to industrial fire safety in the 1990's due to the increased loss of lives and properties as a result of fires. The government enacted various laws and issued regulations on fire safety of which the most important include the Fire Safety Law of 1998 and the Safe Production Law of 2002. These laws, while expressing the government's increased emphasis on fire safety, can be vague and are not themselves responsible for the increase in demand. More important to the demand for products and services are various industry standards for fire safety systems design and products that have recently been adopted.

The products used by the fire safety industry have historically been foreign products, which have been superior in technology and quality. In recent years, Chinese products have improved in terms of technology and quality and are being increasingly accepted. The price of Chinese products has also become a competitive advantage.

The industry for the design and installation of fire safety systems is fragmented with no major players. We believe that there is an opportunity for consolidation and expansion so that major players can emerge.

Our Leadership Position in the Industry

We began in 1995 as the first Chinese company specializing in industrial fire. We believe that we have established ourselves as the recognized leader in the industrial fire safety business in China as evidenced by the following:

- Our officers are on a number of drafting committees on industry standards such as "Design of Fire Safety Standards for Metallurgy, Iron and Steel Enterprises" and "Standardization for Fire Safety Designs in Thermal Power Generating Plants and Transformer Stations;"
- We have penetrated the iron and steel, power and petrochemical markets. Our customers consist of leading companies in those industries, including Anshan Steel, Wuhan Steel, PetroChina, Sinopec, and China Changjiang SanXia ("Three-Gorges Project"), and
- We have developed proprietary technologies for industrial fire safety products which have been embodied in a series of patents covering fire detecting devices, fire alarm control and fire extinguishing devices and numerous copyrights for software that controls fire detecting and alarm devices. These technologies have enabled us to become the leader in technologies among Chinese industrial fire safety companies and to compete head to head with foreign industrial fire safety companies which market and sell industrial fire safety products in China. Our linear heat detectors are more advanced technologically and are our best selling product in the China market. These technologies also enable us to manufacture a wide range of industrial fire safety products including fire detecting, fire alarm and fire extinguishing devices. We manufacture most of the high-end products we use in our projects and source other products

that have lower margins.

Our Products and Services

Our major customers are in the iron and steel (approximately 63% of revenues), power (approximately 27%) and petrochemical (approximately 7%) industries. Our revenues are mainly from three sources: Total Solutions, Product sales, and Maintenance Services. In 2006, revenues from the total solutions accounted for 74% of total revenues and the sale of products integrated by us accounted for 23% of total revenues, while maintenance services accounted for 3% of total revenues.

Total Solutions

We design and install fire protection systems which are provided as total solutions for our clients. A fire protection system consists of three major components: fire detection, fire alarm control, and sprinkler systems. In most cases, we design and install all three components, but in other cases, only one or two components. The price of systems varies with the size and complexity of the installation, ranging from \$30,000 to \$13 million. In 2006, we designed and installed more than 100 systems. The design and installation of a system can take one month to three years. Most of the systems (about 70%) take less than six months to complete, while 20% of the systems require more than one year. Revenues from systems typically can be broken down as follows: 50-65% from products manufactured by us; 25-40% from products manufactured by third parties; and about 10% from services (the design and installation). The price of our own products incorporated into the systems we design and install is similar to that sold directly to our customers. The markup for third party products is approximately 20-30%.

We have long-term relationships with most of our customers. Our main customers for systems, based on sales revenue and the percentage that each contributed to our 2006 revenues were as follows (the amounts and percentages include sales of our products as part of the systems):

Name	Industry	Amount of Sale (\$1,000)	Percentage of Total Revenue
Maanshan Iron & Steel	Iron and Steel	2,371	10%
Wuhan Iron & Steel	Iron and Steel	2,362	10%
Taiyuan Iron & Steel	Iron and Steel	1,655	7%
Anshan Iron & Steel	Iron and Steel	1,442	6%
China Changjiang SanXia	Power	1,292	5%
Total			38%

Products

We provide integrated fire protection products for our clients. Depending on the requirements of clients, we sell products we manufacture and we integrate our products with products from third parties and provide a complete system for our clients. Such revenues do not include the sale of our products in connection with our Total Solution business, the design and installation of fire protection systems. We manufacture the following products, which can be divided into the three categories according their function:

- Fire Detecting Products. The products include:
 - Linear heat detectors—mainly used in various industrial settings
 - Infrared flame detectors—mainly used in the petrochemical industry
 - Combustible and inert gas detectors—mainly used in the petrochemical and coal industries
 - Optical heat detectors- mainly used in various industrial settings
- Fire Alarm Control Device
- Water Mist/Sprinkler Systems

We focus on the production of high-quality and low-cost products and on increasing our sales volume of our self-developed products, which have a gross margin higher than products sourced from third parties.

Although we have focused our efforts on the iron and steel, power, and petrochemical industries, we have developed new products for other industries, including infrared detectors and inert gas extinguishers. Infrared detectors are mainly used for the petrochemical industry and inert gas extinguishers are particularly suitable for electronic and telecom equipment. We have completed some testing for computer labs and telecom switch boards and routers and received some positive results. Our business plan is to increase the sale of high-end products for such markets.

We have established quality assurance systems throughout the company and achieved ISO9001:2000 certification since 2001. ISO9001:2000 refers to a quality management system which demonstrates its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable regulatory requirements and aims to enhance customer satisfaction. We believe that these certifications are recognitions of our commitment to and efforts in implementing and maintaining a quality management system in the design, manufacturing and sales of our fire safety products.

The following sets forth customers that in 2006 accounted for more than 5% of sales of our products. The amounts and percentages do not include sales of our products as part of systems:

Major Customers of Our Fire Safety Products

Name	Industry	Sales in USD (\$1,000)	Percentage of Total Revenue
Zouxian Power Plant	Power	1,270	17%
PetroChina Xiqidongshu Subsidiary	Petrochemical	750	10%
Xian System Sensor Electronics	Others	644	9%
Shenzhen eastern Power Plant	Power	588	8%
PetroChina Talimu Subsidiary	Petrochemical	507	7%
Total			51%

Our Intellectual Property

We have developed our own technologies for our products and services. We own 39 patents and have three pending applications in China. These patents are related to fire detecting, system control, and fire extinguishing technologies as shown below.

Product	Patents Issued	Patents Pending
Linear detectors	23	1
Infrared flame detector	1	
Water/mist nozzles	12	1
Remote system control device		1
Fire alarm control device	1	
Foam fire extinguishing device	1	
Fire prevention pillow	1	

We own six copyrights for software used for detecting assemblies and control modules. We have developed proprietary software to provide localized and network-based fire detection and monitoring solutions. We believe that we are the first in the industry in China to provide customers with remote system monitoring services based on our network-based solutions. From our centralized monitoring center, we can see any status change (major alarm, critical alarm, fire alarm, etc.) of major components of each system, upload information, and take appropriate actions if needed. We have been granted copyrights for such software by China's State Bureau of Copyrights.

We have thirteen registered trademarks, approved by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China, for our products and services.

We currently own two internet domain names “www.sureland.com.cn” and “www.sureland.com.”

Our Research and Development Efforts

We currently have approximately 30 members on our R&D team. Most of our R&D staff have been working in the field of fire safety products for more than five years. Research and development costs were \$1,277,312 and \$1,462,302 during the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Our R&D activities involve improving existing products, developing new products, designing better and more efficient fire safety systems, and developing new applications for such products and systems. Currently, we are developing new technologies for detecting gases and for extinguishing fire with inert gas. We plan to conduct R&D to develop fire prevention material and paints in the future. Our R&D activities also involve further developing and improving our core manufacturing technologies so that we can expand our product lines and reduce overall costs. We have entered into joint research and development agreements and other arrangements with China Mineralogy University and Xi’an Jiaotong University to develop technologies. Under the agreement with Xi’an Jiaotong University, we have exclusive ownership to any technology developed. Under the agreement with China Mineralogy University, we jointly provide research training for the graduate students but with an exclusive right to use any technologies developed. These efforts have led to the successful development of numerous peripheral products for our fire safety systems. To enhance our R&D capability, we completed the construction of a new R&D center in 2006 which consists of a new 1,800 square meter building with new R&D equipment. The total spending for the construction and equipment was around \$1 million. More funds will be allocated for purchasing additional equipment. The center is devoted to our research and development efforts and for the formation from these developments of integrated manufacturing practice and processes. The center will be a base for training research and technical personnel and for developing additional proprietary technologies.

We project that the number of R&D staff will increase by 50% in two years.

Our Marketing Efforts

Currently, we have established our position as the leading Chinese supplier of fire safety products and services for the iron and steel, power, and petrochemical industries. We have installed 70% of the large systems in the steel industry. Our business plan is to maintain our lead and expand our market share in the iron and steel, power and petrochemical markets, while targeting several new market segments we believe offer growth opportunities for us, including transportation (highways, subways and railways), wine (distilleries and breweries), tobacco (cigarette factories), and nuclear energy, ship, non-ferrous metal plants, and public space (exhibition halls, stadiums and theaters). We designed and installed a fire safety system for China’s Nuclear Energy Institute and we have installed fire safety systems for the warehouses of distilleries and cigarette factories.

Our marketing efforts have made us one of the leading suppliers of fire safety products and services in China. All of our products and services are marketed and sold through our relationship with government agencies which are responsible for certain industries and the research and design institutes under those agencies which design and plan new manufacturing facilities in several industries. Under the Chinese law and regulations, a company which plans to install fire safety systems must apply to the relevant government agency for the approval of the project. Due to our relationship with these agencies, we are able to receive early information about projects under consideration and prepare for the bidding on a timely basis. Our relationship with the research and design institutes under those agencies better position us for receiving subcontract assignments for fire safety systems when they design a new plant or facility. We also market and sell our products and services directly to manufacturers in local markets. Our main method of selling our products is direct marketing supplemented with indirect marketing. About 80% of our contracts are procured through an open bidding or invitation only bidding process while approximately 20% of our contracts are secured without bidding. Usually contracts secured without bidding provide us with higher margins.

Our linear heat detectors and water/mist extinguishers have received the UL certification. We have entered into an agreement with Xian System Sensor Electronics Co., Ltd., a China subsidiary of Honeywell, for OEM manufacturing of linear heat detectors for Honeywell. We are also negotiating with other multinational companies for similar arrangements.

We are actively expanding our marketing network into other parts of China. We have established sales offices and liaison offices in more than 20 locations. We project that we will double the number of sales and liaison offices in three years mainly through internal growth.

Our sales team has approximately 70 members. To expand distribution channels and increase our market share, we regularly attend industrial exhibitions organized by local and national industrial associations. We run advertisements in major industry journals, magazines and catalogues. We also run advertisements on industry websites including www.china-fire.com and www.fire.hc360.com.

Material and Parts Supply

We only manufacture products that provide high margins while, in our service business, subcontracting those products with low margins. Given the importance to our business of key materials and parts, their purchasing and management are key activities for us. We carefully manage our purchasing efforts and have established company policies involving materials and parts procurement. The cost of materials for our own products is around 90% of the total production cost.

Supplier Management System

We have adopted measures to reduce risks in materials and parts supply, including 1) obtaining better services and higher quality, 2) diversifying suppliers and supply sources, and 3) seeking long-term contracts with suppliers.

Purchasing Procedures

Our production department work with our quality and procurement departments to produce a list of qualified suppliers based quality, price, technical competency and capacity. Purchasing transactions are sometimes conducted in accordance with a procedure for bidding invitations. Potential suppliers are evaluated on their proposed terms technical specifications, price, payment terms and timing for delivery. After validation of the various suppliers' service and capabilities for stable supply, we acquire the needed materials and parts from the supplier offering the best terms. Our procurement department establishes an oversight process by appointing individuals to conduct periodic market research of key price points. There is a standard procedure for conducting such bidding process and accepting the bids to insure that the all purchasing procedures are being strictly adhered to. We enter into long-term contracts with some

suppliers to lock in prices and send purchase orders for each delivery when necessary.

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Major Suppliers

The tables below list our top five suppliers as of December 31, 2006.

Major Suppliers of Materials and Parts for Our Own Products

Item	Suppliers	Amount Purchased of Total Purchase in	
		2006 (\$1,000)	2006
Stainless Steel pipe and brass bar	Beijing Sifang Yede	241	9.0%
Circuit board and electronic components	Beijing Hong'er Technology Ltd.	231	8.7%
Sprinklers, Valves	Wuzhi Changjiang non-ferrous metals	228	8.6%
Sensors and control panel	Xi'an System Sensor	162	6.1%
Cabinets	Hebei Qingxian Fangzheng	158	6.0%
Total			38.4%

Major Suppliers for Third Party Products of Our Fire Safety Systems

Item	Suppliers	Amount Purchased of Total Purchase in	
		2006 (\$1,000)	2006
Cables	Beijing Kexun Cable	771	6.6%
Gas Fire Extinguishing Equipment	Hangzhou Xinjiyuan Fire Safety Technology	690	5.9%
Fire Extinguishing Equipment	Tianjin Fire Safety	607	5.2%
Steel products	Taiyuan Huayiweiye Stainless	605	5.1%
Fire detecting devices	Xi'an System Sensor Electronics	522	4.4%
Total			27.2%

Our Competition

We compete primarily in the fire safety products market and the services market (design and installation of fire safety systems).

Products

The principal competitors in the products market are foreign competitors. Foreign-made products have historically had an advantage over Chinese-made products because of superior technology and quality. We believe that the demand for foreign products has begun to decline because of improvements in Chinese technology and as the technology and quality gaps narrow, the price advantage that Chinese-made products typically have has increased demand for Chinese-made products. The principal foreign-based competitors are:

Competitor	Products	Market share in the detector market
Kidde	Analogue linear detectors and a small amount of water/mist extinguishers	25%
ProtectoWire	Digital linear detectors	15%

Our market share for the linear heat detector segment is approximately 30% which we believe is larger than that for either Kidde or ProtectoWire. We do not compete in the alarm control or the fire extinguishing segments because these products tend to have lower margins. We only manufacture alarm control and fire extinguishing products for use in the systems we design and install for our customers. Our effective market share for alarm control and fire extinguishing products is less than 10%. Foreign products are usually priced higher than Chinese made products mainly due to their higher labor cost abroad and greater name recognition because these products have been sold in China for a long time. However, we have managed to increase our market share to approximately 30% of the linear heat detector sector segment mainly due to our improved and advance technologies, a broader range of products and our expertise and knowledge of the industry in China. Moreover, our position on the standard setting bodies has provided us with an additional competitive advantage. All our products meet or exceed both the China and US standards.

The principal Chinese-based competitors are:

Competitor	Products	Market share in the detector market
Wuxi		
Tianyou	Digital linear detector	2%
Shenyang		
Tongshida	Digital linear detector	4%

Our China-based competitors tend to focus on low-end and technologically less sophisticated products which have lower quality and are not suitable for large projects. Although currently we successfully compete with foreign-based industrial fire safety companies, there is no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so in the future. Foreign competitors could establish manufacturing facilities in China and narrow their price gap to better compete with us. However, we believe we will be able to maintain or even increase our market share due to our technological lead over our competitors, our track record in, and knowledge of, the industry. Moreover, foreign-based companies may find it difficult to catch up with the industry standards and technical guidelines which we assist in drafting.

Total Solutions

The market for the design and installation of fire safety systems is served by numerous small competitors, of which we have been recognized as the largest two times in a row by the China Association of Fire Prevention based on numerous significant factors including total revenue and profit. These rankings are done every two years by this association.

Competitor	Market Focus
Nanjing Fire Safety Products Co.	Residential and Commercial
Zhongan Fire Safety Engineering	Commercial
Minimax	Industrial

We believe that our leading position in the industry has enabled us to win a high percentage of our bids, which is around 60-70% of bids in the iron and steel industry. We compete on price, quality of products, expertise and capability to complete the job in time. These factors play a less significant role in bidding for smaller jobs. We believe that the fact that we use our own products adds to our competitive strengths because our customers have quality concerns over third party products used for the systems we design and install.

We plan to acquire other industrial fire safety companies in order to expand our product base and increase our revenue stream. Moreover, we anticipate these potential acquisitions will broaden our customer base. Due to their disadvantage in labor costs, foreign competitors do not engage in system integration.

Regulation of Products and Services

In China, fire safety products and systems must meet certain quality standards and must be certified by the Chinese government. All of our products have been certified. In addition, contractors and designers of fire safety systems must be certified by China Ministry of Construction. We have received such certification.

Chinese regulations require that an enterprise procure a Production Safety License from the Ministry of Construction before it can provide engineering services in construction projects and plant construction. This certification ensures that an enterprise follow proper production safety procedures in its own manufacturing and in its engineering services to clients. We have been granted a Production Safety License from Beijing Municipal Construction Commission.

Chinese regulations also require that a company have an Engineering Certification from the Ministry of Public Safety before it can provide fire safety related engineering and installation services. Companies which have obtained a Class A Engineering Certification can provide nationwide fire safety related engineering and installation services whereas companies with a lower class certification can only provide services in the province where they are located. There are only a few companies in China’s industrial fire protection industry that has both Class A certifications. We have been granted a Class A Engineering Certification from the Ministry of Public Safety. Although there are a few other companies that have been granted a Class A Certification, they mainly focus on residential and/or commercial market segments.

Our Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed around 320 full-time employees. Approximately 10% of the employees are management personnel, 10% are R&D staff members and 22% are sales staff members. Approximately 67.5% of our employees hold a college degree or above.

Under Chinese law, our employees have formed trade unions which protect employees' rights, aim to assist in the fulfillment of our economic objectives, encourage employee participation in management decisions and assist in mediating disputes between us and union members. We believe that we maintain a satisfactory working relationship with our employees and we have not experienced any significant labor disputes or any difficulty in recruiting staff for our operations.

As required by applicable Chinese law, we have entered into employment contracts with all of our employees. We have also entered into a confidentiality agreement with all of our employees under which such employees are prohibited from disclosing confidential information of the Company or using it for other purposes than the benefit of the Company. Directors, officers, mid-level managers and some key employees in sales and R&D are required to sign a non-compete agreement which prohibits them from competing with the Company while they are employees of the Company and within two years after their employment with the Company is terminated.

Our employees in China participate in a state pension arrangement organized by Chinese municipal and provincial governments. We are required to contribute to the arrangement at the rate of 20% of the average monthly salary. In addition, we are required by Chinese law to cover employees in China with other types of social insurances. Our total contribution may amount to 30% of the average monthly salary. We have purchased social insurances for all of our employees. The expense related to the social insurance was approximately \$77,989 for the fiscal year 2006. In the event that any current employee, or former employee, files a complaint with the Chinese government, not only will we be required to purchase insurance for such employee, we may be subject to administrative fines. We believe that such fines, if imposed, are immaterial.

Our Facilities

All land in China is owned by the State. Individuals and companies are permitted to acquire rights to use land or land use rights for specific purposes. In the case of land used for industrial purposes, the land use rights are generally granted for a period of 50 years. This period may be renewed at the expiration of the initial and any subsequent terms. Granted land use rights are transferable and may be used as security for borrowings and other obligations. We currently own land use rights to approximately 23,700 square meters of land consisting of R&D center, manufacturing facilities, employee quarters, warehouses and office buildings in Beijing, China. We currently lease an office space of more than 1,000 square meters in Zhongguancun High-Tech Park, Beijing, China, which houses our marketing and technical support staff. We also lease an office space of 150 square meters in downtown Beijing, which serves as a corporate liaison office.

The main equipment and machinery of our business include line detector manufacturing assembly lines, machine tools for metal parts, equipment for electronics products, etc.

We believe that all our properties and equipment have been adequately maintained, are generally in good condition, and are suitable and adequate for our business. We plan to purchase additional equipment this year to increase capacity.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to lawsuits that typically accompany our business. No lawsuit that is currently pending or threatened that is other than routine litigation that is incidental to the business. No pending lawsuit is material to our business and no suit has been threatened that, if filed, would be material.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Officers and Directors

The following individuals are our officers, executive directors and non-employee directors. Our officers and executive directors were appointed upon the completion of the share exchange between CFPG and Unipro. Our four independent non-executive directors were appointed on April 12, 2007. The officers and directors below were not affiliated with Unipro prior to the Share Exchange.

Name	Age	Position
Gangjin Li	44	Chairman of the Board
Brian Lin	41	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Tieying Guo	49	President, Sureland Industrial Fire Safety, Co. Ltd
Gene Michael Bennett	59	Director
Qihong Wu	74	Director
Guoyou Zhang	57	Director
Yushen Liu	63	Director

Mr. Gangjin Li, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Li has served as our Chairman of the Board of the Directors since October 2006. Mr. Li is the founder of Sureland Industrial and its subsidiaries, and has served as its director and General Manager since its formation in 1995 and Chairman of the Board since 2000. Prior to founding Sureland in 1995, he was a Director of Engineering in the 20th Metallurgic Construction Company of the Ministry of Metallurgy. Mr. Li was a pioneer in the industrial fire safety industry in China with over 15 years experience in the industry. Mr. Li is an executive director of China Fire Protection Association (CFPA), and vice-chairman of “Electrical Fire Prevention Committee of CFPA”. Mr. Li is also a member of the US-based “National Fire Protection Association”. In recognition of his leadership in bringing Sureland to be the No. 1 company in China’s industrial fire safety industry, Mr. Li was awarded by City of Beijing an “Beijing Outstanding entrepreneur—Beijing 5th Torch of Science” in 2002. Mr. Li holds a bachelor’s degree from Wuhan University of Science and Technology and a Master degree in management science from Beijing University.

Mr. Brian Lin, Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Lin has served as a director since October, 2006 and as our Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer since October 2006. Mr. Lin served as Vice President of Sureland since January 2006. Mr. Lin is an early stage investor and co-founder of Sureland and has been providing strategic guidance to Sureland since its inception. Prior to joining the company, from 2001 to 2005, Mr. Lin served as CEO of Beijing Linkhead Technologies, a company that he co-founded in 1994 and was sold to PacificNet Inc. (Nasdaq “PACT”) in December 2003. Prior to Linkhead, Mr. Lin was Director of R&D, Value-added Services Division of UTStarcom (Nasdaq “UTSI”) and held various management and technical positions with Nortel Networks, Motorola and Tandem Telecom in the US. Mr. Lin received a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology and a Master’s degree in Electrical Engineering from University of Toronto, Canada in 1989.

Ms. Tieying Guo, President, Sureland. Ms. Guo has served as a director since October, 2006 and as President of Sureland since July 2006. Ms. Guo has over twenty years experience in China’s Fire Protection Industry where she worked for the Ministry of Public Security. Prior to joining Sureland, from January 2004 to July 2006, Ms. Guo was Executive Vice President of China Fire Group, a fire protection equipment and engineering company in China and has been listed in Hong Kong Stock Exchange since 2003. Ms. Guo provided key strategic guidance in all the M&A activities for China Fire Group in China. From 2000 to 2004, Ms. Guo held management positions with China Huandao Group, the largest state-owned group which owned almost all the largest state-owned fire protection

companies in China.

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Mr. Qihong Wu, Director. Mr. Wu has served as a director since October 2006. Mr. Wu served as director of Sureland from April 2002 to September 2006. From 1993 to present, Mr. Wu has served as a committee member of China Fire Prevention Association, and vice chairman of Asia-Australian Fire Hazard Science and Technology Club. Mr. Wu was the Chief Engineer of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security and a supervisor at the Academic Committee of China Fire Prevention Association. Mr. Wu Qi Hong graduated from Tongji University in 1955 with a bachelor's degree.

Mr. Gene Michael Bennett, Director. Mr. Bennett is currently a Partner with Nexis Investment Consulting Corporation in Beijing. From 2000 to 2004, Mr. Bennett was a partner with ProCFO, a California based firm providing contract CFO services for high tech firms in the US. Mr. Bennett also served as CFO of Argonaut Computers and National Automobile Club. Mr. Bennett received a law degree from University of Michigan, and bachelor's degree in Accounting and an MBA degree both from Michigan State University

Mr. Guoyou Zhang, Director. Mr. Zhang is currently Vice President of Beijing University and director of the Institute of International Business Management, Beijing University. Professor Zhang has extensive experience in teaching economics and business management and has written and/or edited many published articles and books over the past 20 years. Professor Zhang has been teaching in Beijing University since 1976. Professor Zhang received his Ph.D. degree in Economics from Beijing University in 1991.

Mr. Yushen Liu, Director. Mr. Liu is currently chairman of Fire Expert Committee of PetroChina and is a national safe production expert recognized by State Council. He has authored 3 national standards and drafted and reviewed various chapters of China Fire Codes. Mr. Liu is a renowned technical expert with PetroChina's Safe Production Standards Committee and has been involved with extinguishing more than 3000 fires, of which 400 were classified as severe fire hazards. Mr. Liu has over 40 years of experience in the petrochemical fire protection industry and was the Fire Chief of Daqing Oil Stock Company, a subsidiary of PetroChina. Mr. Liu received his bachelor's degree in fire protection engineering from Chinese People's Armed Police Forces Academy in 1988.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by us to our chief executive officer and to all other executive officers of CFPG for services rendered during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006. Gangjin Li was appointed as Chairman of the Board and Brian Lin as Chief Executive Officer on October 27, 2006. The compensation amounts paid to Mr. Li, Mr. Lin and Ms. Guo reflect compensation paid to them by the operating subsidiaries of China Fire Protection Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries during the reported periods.

Summary Compensation Table

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Brian Lin CEO, CFO	2006	12,000			128,800				140,800
Gangjin Li Chairman	2006	12,000			257,600				269,600
	2006	5,250			17,173				22,423

Tieying
Guo
President
of
Sureland
**

John Vogel *	President	2006	0	0	0
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* John Vogel was the President of Unipro Financial Services from January 2006 to October 27, 2006 prior to the merger.

** Ms. Guo joined Sureland on July 1, 2006.

Retirement, Post-Termination and Change in Control Descriptions

The Company currently does not have retirement, post-termination and change in control arrangements for its officers.

Employment Agreements

We plan to enter into employment agreements at market rates as determined by the board of directors and confidentiality agreements with officers in the near future.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table

The following table provides information concerning unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity incentive plan awards for our named executive officers outstanding as of December 31, 2006.

Name (a)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable (c)	Option Awards Equity Incentive Plan Awards:		Option Exercise Price (\$) (e)	Option Expiration Date (f)
			Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (d)	Unearned Options (#)		
Brian Lin	112,500	37,500			1.25	June 30,2016
Gangjin Li	225,000	75,000			1.25	June 30,2016
Tieying Guo	15,000	5,000			1.25	June 30,2016

Director Compensation

The following table provides information concerning compensation paid by us to our directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in		Option Awards (\$) (d)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (e)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (f)	All Other Compensation (\$) (g)	Total (\$) (h)
	Cash (\$) (b)	Stock Awards (\$) (c)					
Qihong Wu	4,500						4,500

We have not adopted a formal director compensation program. We made cash payment to one director in 2006. Non-employee directors will receive compensation for their service on the board. The Company is in the process of

setting up a formal compensation program.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

Prior to the share exchange with CFPG the Company had one equity compensation plan which is the Unipro Financial Services, Inc. 2003 Equity Incentive Plan. (the “2003 Stock Plan”). The 2003 Stock Plan was adopted and approved by shareholders in 2003. Pursuant to the 2003 Stock Plan, we reserved 1,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance of which 941,238 remain available for future grants. To date we have issued 58,762 common shares under the plan. No shares are currently subject to options. The Plan will be terminated and replaced by a new plan to be adopted in the near future.

The 2003 Stock Plan allows our board of directors, or a committee established by our board, to award stock and stock options from time to time to our employees, officers, directors and consultants. The board has the power to determine at the time an option is granted whether the option will be an incentive stock option, which is an option which qualifies under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or an option which is not an incentive stock option. Incentive stock options may only be granted to persons who are our employees. Vesting provisions are determined by our board at the time options are granted. Options may be exercisable by the payment of cash or by other means as authorized by the committee or our board of directors.

The Company intends to replace the 2003 Stock Plan with a new employee incentive stock option plan. The company plans to set up the new employee stock option plan in 2007.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics (as defined in Item 406 of Regulation S-B) that applies to our principal executive, financial and accounting officers. China Fire & Security Group, Inc. will provide a copy of its code of ethics, without charge, to any person that requests it. Requests should be addressed in writing to Mr. Brian Lin, Chief Executive Officer, South Banbidian Industrial Park, Liqiao Township, Shunyi District, Beijing 101304, People’s Republic of China.

Board Composition and Committees

Our Board has seven (7) members, of which four are independent directors. We have recently established an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Audit Committee has established as a separately-designated standing committee in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The Audit Committee has at least one member, Mr. Gene Michael Bennett, who meets the definition of an “audit committee financial expert” under SEC rules and whom the Board has determined to be “independent”.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is currently comprised of Gene Michael Bennett, Guoyou Zhang and Qihong Wu, with Gene Michael Bennett as the chairman, each of whom are “independent” as that term is defined by SEC rules and under the NASDAQ listing standards. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, retention, compensation and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm employed by the Company (including resolution of disagreements between management and the accounting firm regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work or performing other audit, review or other services. Any such registered public accounting firm must report directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has the ultimate authority and responsibility to evaluate and, where appropriate, replace the registered public accounting firm.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee is responsible for the administration of all salary, bonus and incentive compensation plans for our officers and key employees. The members of the Compensation Committee are Guoyou Zhang, Qihong Wu and Yushen Liu,, with Guoyou Zhang as the chairman, all of whom are “independent”

directors.

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Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for preparing a list of candidates to fill the expiring terms of directors on our Board of Directors. The committee submits the list of candidates to the Board of Directors who determines which candidates will be nominated to serve on the Board of Directors. The nominees are then submitted for election at the annual meeting of stockholders. The committee also submits to the entire Board of Directors, a list of candidates to fill any interim vacancies on the Board of Directors resulting from the departure of a member of the Board of Directors for any reason prior to the expiration of his term. In recommending candidates for the Board of Directors, the committee keeps in mind the functions of this body.

The committee considers various criteria, including the ability of the individual to meet SEC and NASDAQ “independence” requirements, general business experience, general financial experience, knowledge of the company’s industry (including past industry experience), education, and demonstrated character and judgment. The committee will consider director candidates recommended by a stockholder if the stockholder mails timely notice to the secretary of the Company at its principal offices, which notice includes (i) the name, age and business address of such nominee, (ii) the principal occupation of such nominee, (iii) a brief statement as to such nominee’s qualifications, (iv) a statement that such nominee consents to his or her nomination and will serve as a director if elected, (v) whether such nominee meets the definition of an “independent” director under the SEC rules and under NASDAQ listing standards and (vi) the name, address, class and number of shares of company stock held by the nominating stockholder.

Any person nominated by a stockholder for election to the Board of Directors will be evaluated based on the same criteria as all other nominees. The committee also oversees our adherence to our corporate governance standards. The members of the committee are Guoyou Zhang, Qihong Wu, and Yushen Liu., with Qihong Wu as the chairman.

Limitation of Liability of Directors and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Certificate of Incorporation provides that the “Corporation may indemnify any Officer or Director, or any former Officer or Director, the full extent permitted by law.”

Section 607.0850 of the Florida Business Corporation Act provides:

(1) A corporation shall have power to indemnify any person who was or is a party to any proceeding (other than an action by, or in the right of, the corporation), by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise against liability incurred in connection with such proceeding, including any appeal thereof, if he or she acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, or conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation or, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

(2) A corporation shall have power to indemnify any person, who was or is a party to any proceeding by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, against expenses and amounts paid in settlement not exceeding, in the judgment of the board of directors, the estimated expense of litigating the proceeding to conclusion, actually and reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such proceeding, including any appeal thereof. Such indemnification shall be authorized if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation, except

that no indemnification shall be made under this subsection in respect of any claim, issue, or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable unless, and only to the extent that, the court in which such proceeding was brought, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

(3) To the extent that a director, officer, employee, or agent of a corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any proceeding referred to in subsection (1) or subsection (2), or in defense of any claim, issue, or matter therein, he or she shall be indemnified against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection therewith.

(4) Any indemnification under subsection (1) or subsection (2), unless pursuant to a determination by a court, shall be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee, or agent is proper in the circumstances because he or she has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in subsection (1) or subsection (2). Such determination shall be made:

(a) By the board of directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to such proceeding;

(b) If such a quorum is not obtainable or, even if obtainable, by majority vote of a committee duly designated by the board of directors (in which directors who are parties may participate) consisting solely of two or more directors not at the time parties to the proceeding;

(c) By independent legal counsel:

1. Selected by the board of directors prescribed in paragraph (a) or the committee prescribed in paragraph (b); or

2. If a quorum of the directors cannot be obtained for paragraph (a) and the committee cannot be designated under paragraph (b), selected by majority vote of the full board of directors (in which directors who are parties may participate); or

(d) By the shareholders by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of shareholders who were not parties to such proceeding or, if no such quorum is obtainable, by a majority vote of shareholders who were not parties to such proceeding.

(5) Evaluation of the reasonableness of expenses and authorization of indemnification shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible. However, if the determination of permissibility is made by independent legal counsel, persons specified by paragraph (4)(c) shall evaluate the reasonableness of expenses and may authorize indemnification.

(6) Expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending a civil or criminal proceeding may be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition of such proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount if he or she is ultimately found not to be entitled to indemnification by the corporation pursuant to this section. Expenses incurred by other employees and agents may be paid in advance upon such terms or conditions that the board of directors deems appropriate.

(7) The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided pursuant to this section are not exclusive, and a corporation may make any other or further indemnification or advancement of expenses of any of its directors, officers, employees, or agents, under any bylaw, agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office. However, indemnification or advancement of expenses shall not be made to or on behalf of any director, officer, employee, or agent if a judgment or other final adjudication establishes that his or her actions, or omissions to act, were material to the cause of action so adjudicated and constitute:

(a) A violation of the criminal law, unless the director, officer, employee, or agent had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful;

(b) A transaction from which the director, officer, employee, or agent derived an improper personal benefit;

(c) In the case of a director, a circumstance under which the liability provisions of s. 607.0834 are applicable; or

(d) Willful misconduct or a conscious disregard for the best interests of the corporation in a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor or in a proceeding by or in the right of a shareholder.

(8) Indemnification and advancement of expenses as provided in this section shall continue as, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified, to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee, or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, and administrators of such a person, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified.

(9) Unless the corporation's articles of incorporation provide otherwise, notwithstanding the failure of a corporation to provide indemnification, and despite any contrary determination of the board or of the shareholders in the specific case, a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation who is or was a party to a proceeding may apply for indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, to the court conducting the proceeding, to the circuit court, or to another court of competent jurisdiction. On receipt of an application, the court, after giving any notice that it considers necessary, may order indemnification and advancement of expenses, including expenses incurred in seeking court-ordered indemnification or advancement of expenses, if it determines that:

(a) The director, officer, employee, or agent is entitled to mandatory indemnification under subsection (3), in which case the court shall also order the corporation to pay the director reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining court-ordered indemnification or advancement of expenses;

(b) The director, officer, employee, or agent is entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, by virtue of the exercise by the corporation of its power pursuant to subsection (7); or

(c) The director, officer, employee, or agent is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, in view of all the relevant circumstances, regardless of whether such person met the standard of conduct set forth in subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (7).

(10) For purposes of this section, the term "corporation" includes, in addition to the resulting corporation, any constituent corporation (including any constituent of a constituent) absorbed in a consolidation or merger, so that any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of a constituent corporation, or is or was serving at the request of a constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, is in the same position under this section with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as he or she would have with respect to such constituent corporation if its separate existence had continued.

(11) For purposes of this section:

(a) The term "other enterprises" includes employee benefit plans;

(b) The term "expenses" includes counsel fees, including those for appeal;

(c) The term "liability" includes obligations to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine (including an excise tax assessed with respect to any employee benefit plan), and expenses actually and reasonably incurred with respect to a

proceeding;

(d) The term “proceeding” includes any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or other type of proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal;

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(e) The term “agent” includes a volunteer;

(f) The term “serving at the request of the corporation” includes any service as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation that imposes duties on such persons, including duties relating to an employee benefit plan and its participants or beneficiaries; and

(g) The term “not opposed to the best interest of the corporation” describes the actions of a person who acts in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan.

(12) A corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise against any liability asserted against the person and incurred by him or her in any such capacity or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against such liability under the provisions of this section.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock on July 15, 2007, including 26,506,636 shares of Common Stock, 1,081,994 warrants, and 487,500 stock options that are exercisable by the management team within 60 days from July 1 2007:

each person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent (5%) of our issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock;

each of our directors, executive officers and nominees to become directors;
and

all directors and executive officers as a group.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner*	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class
Common	Li Brothers Holding Inc.	12,768,000 (1)	45.7%
Common	Vyle Investment Inc.	2,622,000 (2)	9.4%
Common	China Honor Investment Limited	2,667,600 (3)	9.5%
Common	Worldtime Investment Advisors Limited	2,576,400	9.2%
Common	Gangjin Li	12,993,000 (4)	46.5%
Common	Brian Lin	899,100 (5)	3.2%
Common	Tieying Guo	15,000 (6)	0.1%
Common	Qihong Wu	0	0.0%
Common	Gene Michael Bennett	0	0.0%
Common	Guoyou Zhang	0	0.0%
Common	Yushen Liu	0	0.0%
Common	Directors and executive officers as a group (7) persons	13,907,100	49.8%

* The address for the officers and directors is South Banbidian Industrial Park,
Liqiao Township, Shunyi District, Beijing 101304, People's Republic of China,
(86-10) 8416 3816.

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- (1) Li Brothers Holding Inc is a BVI company of which Mr. Gangjin Li is the sole shareholder.
- (2) Vyle Investment Inc. is a BVI company of which Mr. Brian Lin owns 30%
- (3) China Honor Investment Inc. is a BVI company of which Mr. Ang Li is the sole shareholder. Mr. Ang Li is the son of Mr. Gangjin Li, who disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (4) Represents the number of shares of Common Stock plus options to purchase 225,000 shares of Common Stock that is exercisable within 60 days from July 1, 2007.
- (5) Represents the number of shares of Common Stock plus options to purchase 112,500 shares of Common Stock that is exercisable within 60 days from July 1, 2007.
- (5) Represents the number of shares of options to purchase 1,500 shares of Common Stock that is exercisable within 60 days from July 1, 2007.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

This prospectus relates to the offering and sale, from time to time, of up to 4,695,365 shares of our common stock held by the stockholders named in the table below, which amount includes common shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders may exercise their warrants at any time in their sole discretion. All of the selling stockholders named below acquired their shares of our common stock and warrants directly from us in private transactions.

Set forth below is information, to the extent known to us, setting forth the name of each Selling Shareholder and the amount and percentage of Common Stock owned by each (including shares that can be acquired on the exercise of outstanding warrants) prior to the offering, the shares to be sold in the offering, and the amount and percentage of Common Stock to be owned by each (including shares that can be acquired on the exercise of outstanding warrants) after the offering assuming all shares are sold. The percentages are calculated assuming the conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which will occur prior to the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The footnotes provide information about persons who have investment voting power for the Selling Shareholders and about material transactions between the Selling Shareholders and the Company.

The selling stockholders may sell all or some of the shares of common stock they are offering, and may sell shares of our common stock otherwise than pursuant to this prospectus. The table below assumes that each selling stockholder exercises all of its warrants and sells all of the shares issued upon exercise thereof, and that each selling stockholder sells all of the shares offered by it in offerings pursuant to this prospectus, and does not acquire any additional shares. We are unable to determine the exact number of shares that will actually be sold or when or if these sales will occur.

Under the terms of the warrants, a selling stockholder may not exercise the warrants to the extent such exercise would cause such selling stockholder, together with its affiliates, to beneficially own a number of shares of common stock which would exceed 4.99% of our then outstanding shares of common stock following such exercise, excluding for purposes of such determination shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants which have not been exercised. The number of shares in the first and third columns and the percentage in the second column do not reflect this limitation. The selling stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See "Plan of Distribution."

Selling Shareholders	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to the Offering(1)		Shares to be Sold	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering(1)	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Peter Rapaport (1)(2)	86,155	*	86,155	0	*
Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd.(1)(2)(3)(7)(25)	2,701,281	9.9%	1,938,464	762,817	7.3%
QVT Financial(1)(2)(3)(8)	646,165	2.4	646,165	0	*
Great Gain International Trading Limited(1)(2)(9)	387,874	1.5	387,874	0	*
WhiteBox Intermarket Partners, L.P.(1)(2)(10)	215,387	*	215,387	0	*
Goldie Greif(1)(2)	86,155	*	86,155	0	*
Nite Capital LP(1)(2)(11)	64,616	*	64,616	0	*
Anthony J. Sarkis(1)(2)(4)	61,539	*	61,539	0	*
Ari Fuchs(1)(4)	1,000	*	1,000	0	*
H. C. Wainwright & Co.(1)(4)(12)	81,702	*	81,702	0	*
Jason Stein(1)(4)	19,316	*	19,316	0	*
Christine Harrison(1)(4)	3,700	*	3,700	0	*
John Clarke(1)(4)	2,500	*	2,500	0	*
Xiao Nan Li(1)(4)	25,798	*	25,798	0	*
Jaybelle, Inc.(5)(13)	410,000	1.5	410,000	0	*
SJ Investments Company(5)(14)	160,000	*	160,000	0	*
Castle Bison, Inc.(5)(15)	156,000	*	156,000	0	*
Mr. Jack Kleinert(5)	40,000	*	40,000	0	*
Fink Family Trust(5)(16)	40,000	*	40,000	0	*
Raul Silvestre, Sr.(5)	34,000	*	34,000	0	*
Scott Finnegan(5)	6,000	*	6,000	0	*
Richardson & Patell / RP Capital(17)	32,388	*	32,388	0	*
Helen Kohn(5)	20,000	*	20,000	0	*
Ronit Sucoff(5)	20,000	*	20,000	0	*
Mark Chasen Profit Sharing Plan(5)(18)	8,000	*	8,000	0	*
Vincent Finnegan(5)	4,000	*	4,000	0	*
John Vogel(5)	4,000	*	4,000	0	*
Menlo Venture Partners(5)(19)	20,000	*	20,000	0	*
Oceanus Value Fund, L.P.(6)(20)	25,000	*	25,000	0	*
Robert Scherne(5)	17,000	*	17,000	0	*
Irv Edwards, Employee Retirement Trust(5)(21)	8,000	*	8,000	0	*
Law Offices of Raul Silvestre, APLC(5)(22)	8,665	*	8,665	0	*
Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP(5)(23)	4,000	*	4,000	0	*
John Lasala & Company(5)(24)	10,000	*	10,000	0	*
Allen Weinstein(5)	10,000	*	10,000	0	*
Lawrence Chimere	27,329	*	27,329	0	*

* denotes less than 1%

(1) Includes shares that may be acquired on the exercise of presently exercisable warrants.

(2) On October 27, 2006, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 27, 2006 ("SPA"), the Company issued 1,538,599 units at \$3.25 per share consisting of 1,538,599, Class A warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$3.58 per share and Class B warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$4.88 per share. The terms of the warrants prohibit exercise of the warrants to the extent that exercise of the warrants would result in the holder, together with its affiliates, beneficially owning in excess of 4.999% of our outstanding shares of common stock.

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- (3) On December 5, 2006, under the SPA, the Company issued 923,078 units at \$3.25 per share consisting of 923,078, Class A warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,615 shares at \$3.58 per share and Class B warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,615 shares at \$4.88 per share. The terms of the warrants prohibit exercise of the warrants to the extent that exercise of the warrants would result in the holder, together with its affiliates, beneficially owning in excess of 4.999% of our outstanding shares of common stock.
- (4) In connection with the SPA, the Company issued warrants to acquire a total of a total of 184,626 shares at \$3.25 per share. Warrants to acquire 115,395 shares were expire on October 27, 2011 and warrants to acquire 69,231 shares expire of December 4, 2011. The warrants issued to H.C. Wainwright and the employees and officers of H.C. Wainwright have been deemed compensation by the NASD and are therefore subject to a 180-day lock-up from the date of this prospectus pursuant to Rule 2710(g)(1) of the NASD Conduct Rules. Additionally, the warrants may not be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged or hypothecated for a period of 180 days following the date of this prospectus. However, the warrants may be transferred to any underwriter and selected dealer participating in the offering and their bona fide officers or partners. Thereafter, the warrants will be transferable provided such transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act.
- (5) Acquired shares in connection with the acquisition of the controlling interests of the Company in September, 2005
- (6) Acquired shares in connection with the conversion of a note issued by the Company
- (7) Adam Benowitz has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (8) Daniel Gold, Lars Beder, Tracy Fu, and Nicholas Brumm has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (9) Zhonglin Dai has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (10) Andrew Redleaf has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (11) Keith Goodman has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (12) Michael Messinger has dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale. The firm is a registered broker-dealer.
- (13) Martin Sumichrast has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (14) John Scardino has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (15) Raul Silvestre, Jr. has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (16) Marvin Fink has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (17) Eric Richardson has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (18) Mark Chasen has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (19) Ariel Coro has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (20) John C. Tausche has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (21) Irv Edwards has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (22) Raul Silvestre, Jr. has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (23) Richard Freidman has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (24) John LaSala has sole dispositive powers with respect to the securities to be offered for resale
- (25) Although the Series A warrants and Series B warrants include a 4.999% blocker provision, Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd. provided a written waiver of such provision. Such warrants now have a 9.999% blocker provision in effect.

Except as otherwise indicated above or in the footnotes to the table, the selling stockholders have not held any position or office or had any material relationship with our company or any of its subsidiaries within the past three years the selling stockholders possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown, and no selling stockholder is a broker-dealer, or an affiliate of a broker-dealer.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, which as used herein includes donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares of common stock or interests in shares of common stock received after the date of this prospectus from a selling stockholder as a gift, pledge, partnership distribution or other transfer, may, from time to time, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of common stock or interests in shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices.

The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when disposing of shares or interests therein:

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent, but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales effected after the date the registration statement of which this Prospectus is a part is declared effective by the SEC;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise;
- broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share; and
- a combination of any such methods of sale.

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock, from time to time, under this prospectus, or under an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

In connection with the sale of our common stock or interests therein, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of the common

stock in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The selling stockholders may also sell shares of our common stock short and deliver these securities to close out their short positions, or loan or pledge the common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The selling stockholders may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares offered by this prospectus, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction).

The aggregate proceeds to the selling stockholders from the sale of the common stock offered by them will be the purchase price of the common stock less discounts or commissions, if any. Each of the selling stockholders reserves the right to accept and, together with their agents from time to time, to reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of common stock to be made directly or through agents. We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering. Upon any exercise of the warrants by payment of cash, however, we will receive the exercise price of the warrants.

The selling stockholders also may resell all or a portion of the shares in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, provided that they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of that rule.

The selling stockholders and any underwriters, broker-dealers or agents that participate in the sale of the common stock or interests therein may be "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act. Any discounts, commissions, concessions or profit they earn on any resale of the shares may be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Selling stockholders who are "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

To the extent required, the shares of our common stock to be sold, the names of the selling stockholders, the respective purchase prices and public offering prices, the names of any agents, dealer or underwriter, any applicable commissions or discounts with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or, if appropriate, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

In order to comply with the securities laws of some states, if applicable, the common stock may be sold in these jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the common stock may not be sold unless it has been registered or qualified for sale or an exemption from registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

We have advised the selling stockholders that the anti-manipulation rules of Regulation M under the Exchange Act may apply to sales of shares in the market and to the activities of the selling stockholders and their affiliates. In addition, to the extent applicable we will make copies of this prospectus (as it may be supplemented or amended from time to time) available to the selling stockholders for the purpose of satisfying the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. The selling stockholders may indemnify any broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving the sale of the shares against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders against liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act and state securities laws, relating to the registration of the shares offered by this prospectus.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part effective until the earlier of (1) such time as all of the shares covered by this prospectus have been disposed of pursuant to and in accordance with the registration statement or (2) the date on which the shares may be sold pursuant to Rule 144(k) of the Securities Act.

H.C. Wainwright acted as our placement agent in our private placement of our common stock and warrants in October and December 2006. In addition to cash compensation and fees and expenses paid to our placement agent, we issued H.C. Wainwright and certain of its officers warrants for the purchase of up to 184,626 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$3.25 per share.

We have also granted H.C. Wainwright a right of first refusal until January 2008 to act as lead underwriter or placement agent for any and all future public and private equity and debt offerings.

Pursuant to a requirement by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or NASD, the maximum commission or discount to be received by any NASD member or independent broker/dealer may not be greater than 8.0% of the gross proceeds received by us for the sale of any securities being registered pursuant to SEC Rule 415.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

On October 27, 2006, we consummated the transactions contemplated by a share exchange agreement signed on September 1, 2006 among Unipro and the owners of the issued and outstanding capital stock of CFPG., including Gangjin Li, our current Chairman of the Board and controlling stockholder, and certain of our other officers and directors. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of CFPG in exchange for shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock which has been converted into 22,800,000 shares of our Common Stock. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Li is the owner of 49.4% percent of our outstanding common shares on a fully diluted basis.

On June 19, 2006, CFPG entered a sales and purchase agreement with the existing five shareholders (“Original Shareholders”) of Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited. (“Sureland Industrial”) who agreed to transfer their 100% ownership in Sureland Industrial. The total purchase consideration was \$10,087,527 which was determined based upon the net asset value of Sureland Industrial as of December 31, 2005. On July 18, 2006, this transfer was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”) was completed on July 18, 2006. As a result of this transfer, CFPG became the 100% shareholder of Sureland Industrial as of July 19, 2006. Mr. Gangjin Li, our current Chairman of the Board and controlling stockholder, was a controlling shareholder of Sureland Industrial.

On June 22, 2006, CFPG signed a sales and purchase agreement with the existing two shareholders, Sureland Industrial and Vyle Investment Inc., to become 100% shareholder of Sureland Equipment. The purchase price was based on the registered capital (US\$660,000) of Sureland Equipment. On August 4, 2006, this transaction was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”) was completed on August 15, 2006. Mr. Gangjin Li, our current Chairman of the Board and controlling stockholder, was a controlling shareholder of Sureland Equipment.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

There are currently 70,000,000 authorized shares, of which 65,000,000 are common stock, \$.001 per value, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock of which 3,000,000 shares are Series I Convertible Preferred Stock and 2,000,000 shares are Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Common Stock

On July 15, 2007, there are 26,506,636 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

There are Series A warrants to acquire 492,340 shares of Common Stock at \$3.58 per share that expire in 2011; Series B warrants to acquire 492,340 shares of Common Stock at \$4.88 per share that expire in 2011; warrants to purchase 184,626 shares of Common Stock at \$3.25 per share at issued to H.C. Wainwright and its employees; and options to purchase 750,000 shares of Common Stock issued to employees at \$1.25 per share.

The Series A and Series B warrants are subject to the following call provision: In the event (i) the Common Stock is traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market, The American Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange or the OTC Bulletin Board, (ii) the closing bid price per share of Common Stock equals or exceeds one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the then-current Warrant Price for any twenty (20) consecutive trading days commencing after the Registration Statement (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) has been declared effective (the “Trading Period”) and (iii) the average daily trading volume during the Trading Period equals or exceeds seventy-five thousand (75,000) shares, the Company, upon ten (10) trading days prior written notice (the “Notice Period”) given to the Warrantholder within one (1) business day immediately following the end of the Trading Period, may call this Warrant, in whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to \$0.05 per share of Common Stock then purchasable pursuant to this Warrant; provided that (x) the Company simultaneously calls all Company Warrants (as defined below) on the same terms, (y) all of the shares of Common Stock issuable hereunder either (A) are registered pursuant to an effective Registration Statement which is not suspended and for which no stop order is in effect, and pursuant to which the Warrantholder is able to sell such shares of Common Stock at all times during the Notice Period or (B) no longer constitute Registrable Securities (as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement) and (z) the Warrant is fully exercisable for the full amount of Warrant Shares covered hereby.

The Company has agreed to certain financial obligations in the event the registration statement that is subject to the Registration Rights Agreement is not made effective in a timely fashion.

The Company has agreed with the Investors that in the event the registration statement is not effective within 150 days after December 5, 2006, the Company will make pro rata payments to each Investor, in an amount equal to 2.0% of the aggregate amount invested by such Investor (based upon the number of Registrable Securities then owned by such Investor) and an amount equal to 1.0% of the aggregate amount invested by such Investor (based upon the number of Registrable Securities then owned by such Investor) for each 30-day period or pro rata for any portion thereof following the date by which such Registration Statement should have been effective (the "Blackout Period"), up to a maximum of 24%. The amount invested by the Investors is \$12,165,633.

The Company has agreed with shareholders who were shareholders of the Company before the Share Exchange to purchase up to shares at \$3.25 per share if the Registration Statement is not effective before October 27, 2007. The maximum amount of the repurchase obligation is \$3,459,242.

The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record in the election of directors and in all other matters to be voted on by the stockholders. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the election of directors. As a result, the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of directors can elect all of the directors. Holders of Common Stock are entitled:

- to receive any dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available for such purpose after payment of accrued dividends on the outstanding shares of preferred stock; and
- in the event of the Company's liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and after provisions have been made for each class of stock having preference over the Common Stock.

All of the outstanding shares of Common Stock are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of Common Stock have no preemptive right to subscribe for or purchase additional shares of any class of the Company's capital stock.

Preferred Stock

We are authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, of which 3,000,000 shares are designated as Series 1 and 2,000,000 shares are Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The Series 1 preferred shares are convertible into 3 shares our Common Stock. No Series 1 preferred shares have been issued none of our preferred shares have been issued. The terms of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock are as follows.

Dividends. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be treated pari passu with Common Stock except that the dividend on each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be equal to the amount of the dividend declared and paid on each share of Common Stock multiplied by the Conversion Rate.

Liquidation, Dissolution, or Winding Up. Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be treated pari passu with Common Stock except that the payment on each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be equal to the amount of the payment on each share of Common Stock multiplied by the Conversion Rate.

Voting. The shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall vote on all matters as a class with the holders of Common Stock and each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be entitled to the number of votes per share equal to the Conversion Rate.

Conversion Rate. The Conversion Rate shall be 32.5 shares of Common Stock (subject to customary adjustments) for each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The outstanding shares are convertible into 22,800,000 shares of common stock.

Mandatory Conversion. Upon the effective date of an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation amending Article 4 increasing the total number of authorized shares to 70,000,000 and increasing the number of authorized shares of Common Stock to 65,000,000 (the “Mandatory Conversion Date”), (i) all outstanding shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be automatically converted into shares of Common Stock, at the Conversion Rate, (ii) such shares may not be reissued by the Corporation as shares of such series and (iii) all outstanding options and warrants to acquire Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be automatically converted into options and warrants to acquire shares of Common Stock, at the then effective Conversion Rate and the price per Share of Common Stock will be equal to product of \$105.625 and the fraction in which the numerator is 1 and the denominator is the Conversion Rate.

Dividends

We do not anticipate the payment of cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent for our common stock is Transfer Online, Inc., 317 SW Alder Street, 2nd Floor Portland, OR 97204.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the shares of common stock offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Preston Gates Ellis, LLP, Seattle, Washington.

EXPERTS

Moore Stephens Wurth Frazer and Torbet, LLP, have audited, as set forth in their report appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, the consolidated financial statements of China Fire Protection Group Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. We have included the consolidated financial statements of China Fire Protection Group in the prospectus in reliance on Moore Stephens’ report, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

On December 15, 2006, we dismissed Berkovits, Lago & Company, LLP as our principal independent accountant. Berkovits, Lago & Company, LLP’s report on our financial statements for the past three years did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was it modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. The report for the year ended October 31, 2005 contained a “going-concern” modification. There were no disagreements with Berkovits, Lago & Company, LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Berkovits, Lago & Company, LLP, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement(s) in connection with its report. Berkovits, Lago & Company has furnished to us a letter addressed to the SEC, which we have filed with the SEC, stating that it agrees with the foregoing statements.

On December 15, 2006, we retained Moore Stephens Wurth Frazer and Torbet, LLP to serve as our principal independent accountant. Our board of directors approved the decision to dismiss Berkovits, Lago & Company, LLP as our principal independent accountant and to retain Moore Stephens Wurth Frazer and Torbet, LLP to serve as our principal independent accountant.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our reports, proxy statements and other information filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material can also be obtained from the Public Reference Room of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a Web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's Web site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form SB-2 under the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to the common stock offered hereby. As permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC, this prospectus, which is part of the registration statement, omits certain information, exhibits, schedules and undertakings set forth in the registration statement. Copies of the registration statement and the exhibits are on file with the SEC and may be obtained from the SEC's Web site or upon payment of the fee prescribed by the SEC, or may be examined, without charge, at the offices of the SEC set forth above. For further information, reference is made to the registration statement and its exhibits.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
China Fire & Security Group, Inc. and subsidiaries
(Formerly Known As Unipro Financial Services, Inc.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Fire & Security Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Fire & Security Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Moore Stephens Wurth Frazer and Torbet, LLP

Walnut, California
March 28, 2007

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

<u>ASSETS</u>	2006	2005
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 9,426,091	\$ 2,357,399
Restricted cash	1,622,833	1,535,088
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,252,947 and \$529,300 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	13,262,040	7,687,260
Accounts receivable - related party	333,056	-
Notes receivable	903,425	1,246,200
Other receivables	785,111	726,484
Other receivables - related party	90,008	-
Inventories	4,190,830	2,410,020
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	9,020,122	5,638,578
Employee advances	1,648,560	1,325,035
Prepayments and deferred expenses	2,396,571	1,704,219
Total current assets	43,678,647	24,630,283
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	3,529,808	3,615,374
OTHER ASSETS:		
Deferred expenses - non current	40,830	59,238
Investment in Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment Co. Ltd.	501,288	-
Intangible assets - land use right, net of accumulated amortization	558,255	539,468
Total other assets	1,100,373	598,706
Total assets	\$ 48,308,828	\$ 28,844,363
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,796,979	\$ 3,950,144
Accounts payable - related party	320,754	-
Customer deposits	2,713,451	1,707,220
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	8,867,624	3,012,526
Other payables	388,434	260,874
Other payables - related party	50,523	-
Investment payable	-	10,087,527
Accrued liabilities	1,891,628	365,131
Dividend payable	-	8,779,200

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Taxes payable	619,949	604,011
Total current liabilities	20,649,342	28,766,633
DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENT LIABILITIES	2,680,811	-
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
MINORITY INTEREST	-	77,730
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 65,000,000 shares authorized, 26,461,678 and 24,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	26,462	24,000
Additional paid-in-capital	13,393,171	6,056,058
Statutory reserves	3,728,127	3,458,325
Retained earnings	6,765,393	65,554
Owner contribution receivable	-	(10,087,527)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,065,522	483,590
Total shareholders' equity	24,978,675	-
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 48,308,828	\$ 28,844,363

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

	2006	2005
REVENUES	\$ 32,455,036	\$ 21,178,476
COST OF REVENUES	16,226,307	8,642,234
GROSS PROFIT	16,228,729	12,536,242
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	8,250,285	5,495,578
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	7,978,444	7,040,664
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(1,570,575)	-
Other incomes, net of other expenses	643,978	577,673
Total other income (expenses)	(926,597)	577,673
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST	7,051,847	7,618,337
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	82,206	202,920
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	6,969,641	7,415,417
MINORITY INTEREST	-	143,283
NET INCOME	6,969,641	7,272,134
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	581,932	483,590
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 7,551,573	\$ 7,755,724
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES - BASIC	24,340,196	24,000,000
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES - DILUTED	24,539,414	24,000,000
EARNING PER SHARE - BASIC	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30
EARNING PER SHARE - DILUTED	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30

See report of independent registered public accounting firm. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005**

	Common Shares	Stock Par value	Additional paid-in- capital	Statutory reserves	Retained earnings	Owner contribution receivable	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Totals
BALANCE, December 31, 2004	24,000,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,056,058	\$ 2,546,088	\$ 7,097,657	\$ (10,087,527)	\$ -	\$ 5,636,276
Net income					7,272,134			7,272,134
Adjustment to statutory reserves				912,237	(912,237)			-
Dividend declared					(13,392,000)			(13,392,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustment							483,590	483,590
BALANCE, December 31, 2005	24,000,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,056,058	\$ 3,458,325	\$ 65,554	\$ (10,087,527)	\$ 483,590	\$ -
Net income					6,969,641			6,969,641
Adjustment to statutory reserves				269,802	(269,802)			
Collection of contribution receivable			4,973			10,087,527		10,092,500
Cash proceeds from investment in Sureland Equipment Co., Ltd			660,000					660,000
Issuance of common stock	2,461,678	2,462	6,028,140					6,030,602

Options issued to employees		644,000						644,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment						581,932		581,932
BALANCE, December 31, 2006	26,461,678	\$ 26,462	\$ 13,393,171	\$ 3,728,127	\$ 6,765,393	\$ -	\$ 1,065,522	\$ 24,978,675

See report of independent registered public accounting firm.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 6,969,641	\$ 7,272,134
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Minority Interest	-	143,283
Depreciation	526,240	521,348
Amortization	13,041	12,691
Provision for doubtful accounts	691,242	-
Loss on disposal of equipment	23,635	6,660
Compensation expense for options issued to employees	644,000	-
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	1,570,575	-
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(5,896,623)	(1,861,887)
Accounts receivable - related party	(326,223)	-
Notes receivable	377,087	(1,228,110)
Other receivables	73,653	(301,398)
Other receivables - related party	(4,260)	-
Inventories	(1,664,322)	(1,183,653)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(3,125,106)	(1,961,946)
Employee advances	(272,928)	(775,873)
Prepayments and deferred expenses	(621,609)	(1,401,928)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	1,701,128	1,563,670
Accounts payable - related party	314,174	-
Customer deposits	928,949	790,575
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	5,635,038	2,778,767
Other payables	(151,434)	(148,537)
Other payables - related party	50,523	-
Accrued liabilities	1,483,068	25,658
Taxes payable	(4,428)	(145,459)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,935,061	4,105,995
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash payments for investment in Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment Co. Ltd.	(301,996)	-
Purchase of equipment	(583,208)	(360,936)
Additions to construction in progress	-	(144,245)
Cash proceeds from sale of equipment	22,979	9,776
Acquisition of Sureland Industrial assets	(10,087,527)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,949,752)	(495,405)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in restricted cash	(35,017)	(768,061)
Dividend distributions to shareholders	(8,538,760)	(6,293,000)

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Dividend distributions to minority interest shareholder	(348,040)	-
Cash proceeds from note payables	2,496,000	-
Cash payments on note payables	(2,532,000)	-
Cash proceeds from issuance of common stock	7,140,838	-
Cash proceeds from increase in paid-in capital	660,000	-
Cash proceeds from original shareholders	10,092,500	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	8,935,521	(7,061,061)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE IN CASH	147,862	181,372
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	7,068,692	(3,269,099)
CASH, beginning of year	2,357,399	5,626,498
CASH, end of year	\$ 9,426,091	\$ 2,357,399

See report of independent registered public accounting firm.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICE, INC.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

Note 1 - Background

China Fire & Security Group Inc. (the “Company”, formerly known as Unipro Financial Services, Inc. “Unipro”), a Florida corporation that owns 100% interests in firms specializing in fire protection products and services in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The Company, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the design, development, manufacturing and sales of fire protection products and services for industrial customers in China.

On September 1, 2006, the Company signed a Securities Exchange Agreement (the “Agreement”) with China Fire Protection Group, Inc. (“CFPG”). Based on the agreement, each CFPG Shareholder agreed to sell, assign, transfer and deliver to Unipro all of the CFPG’s ordinary shares of capital stock, par value US \$0.01 each (the “CFPG Shares”), in exchange for the issuance by Unipro to each such CFPG Shareholder a pro rata share of 701,538.46 Unipro shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, no par value (“Unipro Preferred”). Each CFPG Shareholder’s pro rata share of the Unipro Preferred was determined by multiplying 701,538.46 Unipro Preferred by a fraction, the numerator equaled the total number of CFPG Shares owned by the CFPG Shareholder at the Closing and the denominator was is the total number of CFPG Shares issued and outstanding at the Closing. The transaction was completed on October 27, 2006.

Prior to closing, CFPG had outstanding options to purchase CFPG shares. The options were converted into 750,000 options to purchase Unipro Common Stock, \$0.001 par value (“Common Stock”) on the same terms and conditions as the outstanding options. Fractional shares of Unipro Preferred were issued as necessary. For accounting purpose this transaction will be treated as a recapitalization of the CFPG where the CFPG is considered the accounting acquirer.

As a result of the reverse acquisition and recapitalization under common control. CFPG’s financial statements are presented as the continuing accounting entity. Thus, the historical financial statements of CFPG were recapitalized with the historical equity shares of the Company.

China Fire Protection Group, Inc. (“CFPG”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands as a limited liability company on June 2, 2006. On June 19, 2006, CFPG entered a sales and purchase agreement with the existing five shareholders (“Original Shareholders”) of Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited (“Sureland Industrial”) which agreed to transfer their 100% ownership in Sureland Industrial to the CFPG. The total purchase consideration was \$10,087,527 which was determined based upon the net asset value of Sureland Industrial as of December 31, 2005. On July 18, 2006, this transfer was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration was completed with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”). As a result of this transfer, CFPG became the 100% shareholder of Sureland Industrial. In accordance with laws governing foreign acquisitions of a Chinese registered company, the transfer of \$10,087,527 is required to be made within 1 year from the date of issuance of the business license and the transfer were completed in December 2006.

During June and July 2006, the CFPG issued 33,500 shares of common stock to the Original Shareholders in consideration of a promissory note receivable totaling \$10,087,527 and the total number of shares outstanding in the Company is 33,500. As a result of this transaction, the Original Shareholders exercised control over the Company.

CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICE, INC.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

The purchase of Sureland Industrial and the issuance of CFPG's common stock has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization under common control. The assets and liabilities transferred have been accounted for at historical cost. The consolidated financial statements have been presented as if the acquisition of the subsidiary occurred at the beginning of 2004.

On September 1, 2006, CFPG signed a Securities Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Unipro. Based on the agreement, each CFPG's Shareholder agreed to sell, assign, transfer and deliver to Unipro all of the shares of the CFPG's ordinary shares of capital stock, par value US \$0.01 each (the "CFPG Shares"), in exchange for the issuance by Unipro to each such CFPG Shareholders a pro rata share of 701,538.46 Unipro shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, no par value ("Unipro Preferred"). Each CFPG Shareholder's pro rata share of the Unipro Preferred was determined by multiplying 701,538.46 Unipro Preferred by a fraction, the numerator equaled the total number of CFPG Shares owned by the CFPG Shareholder at the closing and the denominator was is the total number of CFPG Shares issued and outstanding at the closing. The transaction was completed on October 27, 2006.

Prior to closing, CFPG had outstanding options to purchase CFPG shares. The options were converted into 750,000 options to purchase Unipro Common Stock, \$0.001 par value ("Common Stock") on the same terms and conditions as the outstanding options. For accounting purpose this transaction will be treated as a recapitalization of the CFPG where the CFPG is considered the accounting acquirer.

As a result of the reverse acquisition, CFPG's financial statements presented as the continuing accounting entity of Unipro. Thus, the historical financial statements of CFPG retroactively reflect the historical financial statements of Unipro and the pro forma financial information of Unipro will not be presented in this statement.

Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited ("Sureland Industrial") was established as a Sino-foreign equity joint venture in Beijing, PRC on February 22, 1995. Sureland Industrial and its subsidiaries in China principally engage in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of fire protection products and services for industrial customers in China.

On June 12, 2006, the Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce approved the conversion of Sureland Industrial into a limited liability company with registered capital at RMB 50,000,000.

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Beijing Zhong Xiao Fire Safety Technology Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Zhong Xiao”) was a subsidiary of Sureland Industrial established in the PRC as a limited liability company on March 18, 2003. Upon its establishment, 80% and 20% of its registered capital were contributed by Sureland Industrial, partly in cash and partly in equipment and Sureland Creation in cash, respectively. The equipment contributed by Sureland Industrial consisted of certain machinery and office equipment with aggregate amount of approximately \$145,200 (RMB1.2 million), being then the total carrying values of such assets in Sureland Industrial’s books. On October 8, 2006, Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation agreed to transfer the 20% ownership in Beijing Zhong Xiao from Sureland Creation to Sureland Industrial. As of December 31, 2006, Sureland Industrial owns 100% of Beijing Zhong Xiao.

Beijing Hua An Times Fire Safety Technology Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Hua An”) was a subsidiary of Sureland Industrial established in the PRC as a limited liability company on September 22, 2005 upon its establishment, 80% and 20% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation, respectively. On October 8, 2006, Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation agreed to transfer the 20% ownership in Beijing Hua An from Sureland Creation to Sureland Industrial. As of December 31, 2006, Sureland Industrial owns 100% of Beijing Hua An.

Sureland Industrial Fire Equipment Co., Ltd. (“Sureland Equipment”) was established as a Sino-foreign equity joint venture in Beijing, the People’s Republic of China (the PRC) on April 12, 2006 with a registered capital \$660,000. Upon its establishment, 75% and 25% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Vyle Investment Inc., respectively.

On June 22, 2006, CFPG signed a sales and purchase agreement with the existing two shareholders, Sureland Industrial and Vyle Investment Inc., to become 100% shareholder of Sureland Equipment. The purchase price was based on the registered capital of Sureland Equipment. On August 4, 2006, this transaction was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”) was completed on August 15, 2006.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements of China Fire & Security Group Inc. and subsidiaries (referred to as the Company) reflect of 100% owned subsidiary Sureland Industrial, 100% owned subsidiary Beijing Zhong Xiao, 100% owned subsidiary Beijing Hua An, and 100% owned subsidiary Sureland Equipment. The consolidated financial statements have been presented as if the acquisition of the subsidiaries occurred at the beginning of 2004 due to the common management and ownership. The consolidated financial statements generally reflect the activities of all four subsidiaries at their historical cost.

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Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of China Fire & Security Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (referred to as the "Company"). All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Balance sheet classifications

The Company includes in current assets accounts receivable under system contracting projects (principally retentions) that may extend beyond one year. A one-year time period is used as the basis for classifying all other current assets and liabilities.

Shipping and handling

Costs related to shipping and handling are included in cost of revenue.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company as follows:

1. Revenue from system contracting projects comprises the agreed contract amount and appropriate amounts from change orders, claims and incentive payments. Contract costs incurred comprise direct material, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed construction overhead. When the outcome of a project can be estimated reliably, revenue from the contract is recognized on the percentage of completion method, which is based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date compared to the estimated total cost of the relevant contract. Where contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is treated as an amount due from contract consumers. Where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses, the surplus is treated as an amount due to contract customers.
2. Revenue from product sales is recognized when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Product sales revenue are presented net of a value-added tax (VAT). All of the Company's products that are sold in the PRC are subject to a Chinese value-added tax at a rate of 17% of the gross sales price. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing their finished product.
3. Revenue from the rendering of Maintenance Services is recognized over the period services are provided.

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For the year ended December 31, 2006 revenue from system contracting projects and other, and revenue from product sales was \$24,869,403 and \$7,585,633, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, revenue from system contracting projects and other, and revenue from product sales was \$11,607,913 and \$9,570,563, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the US dollar. The Company uses their local currency, Renminbi (RMB), as their functional currency. Results of operations and cash flow are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at the unified exchange rate as quoted by the People's Bank of China at the end of the period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity.

Translation adjustments amounted to \$1,065,522 and \$483,590 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at December 31, 2006 were translated at 7.80 RMB to \$1.00 USD as compared to 8.06 RMB at December 31, 2005. The equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to income statements accounts for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were 7.96 RMB and 8.18 RMB, respectively.

Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations as incurred. Historically, the Company has not entered any currency trading or hedging transactions, although there is no assurance that the Company will not enter into such transactions in the future.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets with 5% residual value. The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$526,240 and \$521,348 respectively.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	40 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Machinery	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture	5 years

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Construction in progress represents the costs incurred in connection with the construction of buildings or additions to the Company's plant facilities. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress until such time as the assets are completed and placed into service.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statement of income. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged directly to expenses as incurred. Major additions and betterment to buildings and equipment are capitalized.

Long-term assets of the Company are reviewed annually or more often if circumstances dictate, to determine whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations. The Company evaluates the periods of depreciation and amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives. As of December 31, 2006, the Company expects these assets to be fully recoverable.

Plant and equipment consist of the following at:

	2006	2005
Buildings and improvement	\$ 2,393,171	\$ 1,872,866
Transportation equipment	1,678,678	1,925,755
Machinery	579,708	559,150
Office equipment	968,213	863,334
Furniture	33,637	58,099
Construction in progress	-	146,370
Totals	5,653,407	5,425,574
Less accumulated depreciation	2,123,599	1,810,200
Totals	\$ 3,529,808	\$ 3,615,374

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain of the Company's accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. These include the recognition of revenue and earnings from system contracting projects under the percentage of completion method and the allowance of doubtful accounts. Management evaluates all of its estimates and judgments on an on-going basis.

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Cash and concentration of risk

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits in accounts maintained with state owned banks within the People's Republic of China. Total cash (including restricted cash balances) in these banks at December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounted to \$11,037,830 and \$3,874,629, respectively of which no deposits are covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any risks on its cash in bank accounts.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash represents cash required to be deposited to banks that is subject to withdrawal restrictions by its system contracting projects and product sales customers to guarantee its contracts will be performed. The deposit cannot be drawn or transferred by the Company until the restriction period has expired. The amounts are \$1,622,833 and \$1,535,088 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Product sales	\$ 1,210,727	\$ 1,121,591
System contracting projects	412,106	413,497
Totals	\$ 1,622,833	\$ 1,535,088

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using a weighted average cost method. Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 150,546	\$ 376,795
Finished goods	3,770,626	1,943,152
Work in progress	269,658	79,965
Consumables	-	10,108
Totals	\$ 4,190,830	\$ 2,410,020

Raw materials consist primarily of materials used in production. Finished goods consist primarily of equipment used in project contracts. The costs of finished goods include direct costs of raw materials as well as direct labor used in production. Indirect production costs such as utilities and indirect labor related to production such as assembling, shipping and handling costs are also included in the cost of inventory. The Company reviews its inventory periodically for possible obsolete goods or to determine if any reserves are necessary for potential obsolescence. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company determined that no reserves are necessary.

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Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represents amounts due from customers for product sales, maintenance services and system contracting projects. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. Reserves are recorded when collection of amounts due are in doubt.

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Product sales	\$ 6,149,185	\$ 4,724,947
Maintenance services	781,902	358,392
System contracting projects	7,583,900	3,133,221
Totals	14,514,987	8,216,560
Allowance for bad debts	(1,252,947)	(529,300)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 13,262,040	\$ 7,687,260

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Contracts costs incurred plus recognized profits less recognized losses to date	\$ 25,378,764	\$ 15,393,229
Less progress billings	16,358,642	9,754,651
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	\$ 9,020,122	\$ 5,638,578

Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Progress billings	\$ 23,129,942	\$ 7,562,211
Contracts costs incurred plus recognized profits less recognized losses to date	14,262,318	4,549,685
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	\$ 8,867,624	\$ 3,012,526

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, retentions held by customers of system contracting projects included in the Company's accounts receivable amounted to \$2,519,128 and \$656,057, respectively. These balances represent portions of billings made by the Company but held for payment by the customer pending satisfactory completion of the project. Retention payments are generally collected within one year of the completion of the project.

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Research and development

Research and development expenses include salaries, consultant fees, supplies and materials, as well as costs related to other overhead such as depreciation, facilities, utilities and other departmental expenses. The costs we incur with respect to internally developed technology and engineering services are included in research and development expenses as incurred as they do not directly relate to any particular licensee, license agreement or licenses fee.

Research and development costs are recorded in selling and general and administrative expenses. Research and development costs were \$1,277,312 and \$1,462,302 during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Financial instruments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 (SFAS 107), "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments held by the Company. SFAS 107 defines the fair value of financial instruments as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The Company considers the carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other payables to approximate their fair values because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and their current market rate of interest. Derivative instruments are carried at fair value, estimated using the Black-Scholes option model.

Intangible assets

All land in the People's Republic of China is owned by the government and cannot be sold to any individual or company. However, the government grants the user "land use rights" to use the land. The Company acquired land use rights in 2001 for a total amount of \$635,757. The land use rights expire in 2051. The costs of these rights are being amortized over fifty years using the straight-line method. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, accumulated amortization amounted to \$115,332 and \$96,289, respectively.

Intangible assets of the Company are reviewed annually to determine whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations. The Company also evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives. As of December 31, 2006, the Company expects these assets to be fully recoverable. Total amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$13,041 and \$12,691, respectively.

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Income taxes

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109). SFAS 109 requires the recognition of deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between income tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Provision for income taxes consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. There are no deferred tax amounts at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items, which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probably that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it is related to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Value Added Tax

Enterprises or individuals who sell commodities, engage in repair and maintenance or import and export goods in the PRC are subject to a value added tax in accordance with Chinese laws. The value added tax standard rate is 17% of the gross sales price. A credit is available whereby VAT paid on the purchases of semi-finished products or raw materials used in the contract and production of the Company's finished products can be used to offset the VAT due on sales of the finished product.

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Stock based compensation

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), which defines a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock based employee compensation and transactions in which an entity issues its equity instruments to acquire goods and services from non-employees. Stock compensation for stock granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with SFAS 123R and the Emerging Issues Task Force consensus in Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services" ("EITF 96-18"), as the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measured.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments" ("FAS 155"), which amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133") and SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" ("FAS 140"). FAS 155 provides guidance to simplify the accounting for certain hybrid instruments by permitting fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative, as well as, clarifies that beneficial interests in securitized financial assets are subject to FAS 133. In addition, FAS 155 eliminates a restriction on the passive derivative instruments that a qualifying special-purpose entity may hold under FAS 140. FAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a new basis occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 155 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("FAS 156"), which amends SFAS No. 140. FAS 156 specifically provides guidance addressing the recognition and measurement of separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities, common with mortgage securitization activities, and provides an approach to simplify efforts to obtain hedge accounting treatment. FAS 156 is effective for all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, with early adoption being permitted. The adoption of SFAS No. 156 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with FAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The requirements of FIN 48 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. The adoption of this interpretation is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," which addresses the measurement of fair value by companies when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. SFAS No. 157 provides a common definition of fair value to be used throughout GAAP which is intended to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable and improve disclosures about those measures. SFAS No. 157 will be effective for an entity's financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the effect SFAS No. 157 will have on its consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income of a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. The standard also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. An employer with publicly traded equity securities is required to initially recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. An employer without publicly traded equity securities is required to recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after June 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation and there is no effect on net income.

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Note 3 - Earnings per share

The Company reports earnings per share in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." SFAS No. 128 requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share in conjunction with the disclosure of the methodology used in computing such earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share takes into account the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock.

The following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Net income for basic earnings per share	\$ 6,969,641	\$ 7,272,134
Weighted average shares used in basic computation	24,340,196	24,000,000
Diluted effect of stock options and warrants	199,218	-
Weighted average shares used in diluted computation	24,539,414	24,000,000
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30

At December 31, 2006, 1,169,306 warrants were excluded from the calculation because of their antidilutive nature.

The weighted average number of shares used to calculate EPS has been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse acquisition and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

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Note 4 - Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

The following summarizes the supplemental disclosure of cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Interest paid	\$ 79,025	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ 147,822	\$ 148,874
Non-cash transactions investing and financing activities:		
Investment acquired through other payable	\$ 189,008	\$ -
Minority interest shares exchanged for other payable	\$ 78,714	\$ -
Accounts payable exchanged for equipment	\$ 23,230	\$ -
Other receivables exchanged for equipment	\$ 106,976	\$ -
Related party receivables exchanged for equipment	\$ 83,902	\$ -

Note 5 - Notes receivable

Notes receivable represents trade accounts receivable due from various customers where the customers' bank has guaranteed the payment of the receivable. This amount is non-interest bearing and is normally paid within three to six months. The Company has the ability to submit their request for payment to the customer's bank earlier than the scheduled payment date. However, the Company will incur an interest charge and a processing fee when they submit the payment request early. The Company's notes receivable amounted to \$903,425 and \$1,246,200 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Note 6 - Prepayments and deferred expenses

Prepayments and deferred expenses are monies deposited with or advanced to subcontractors to perform services on System Contracting Projects. Some subcontractors require a certain amount of money to be deposited as a guarantee payment in order for them start performing the services. Prepayments and deferred expenses also include monies deposited or advanced to vendors on future inventory purchases. Some of the Company's vendors require a certain amount of money to be deposited with them as a guarantee that the Company will receive their purchases on a timely basis. The total outstanding amount was \$2,396,571 and \$1,704,219 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Note 7 - Customer deposits

Customer deposits represent amounts advanced by customers on product orders, maintenance services deposits and system contracting projects deposits. The product or service normally is shipped or performed within six months after receipt of the advance payment and the related sale is recognized in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, customer deposits amounted to \$2,713,451 and \$1,707,220, respectively.

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Note 8 - Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities represent subcontractors' expenses incurred as of year end for system contracting projects. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, accrued liabilities amounted to \$1,891,628 and \$365,131, respectively.

Note 9 - Income taxes

Under the Income Tax Laws of PRC, Chinese companies are generally subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33% (30% state income taxes plus 3% local income taxes) on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments, unless the enterprise is located in a specially designated region where it allows enterprises a three-year income tax exemption and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years or the enterprise is a manufacturing related joint venture with a foreign enterprise or a wholly owned subsidiary of a foreign enterprise, where it allows enterprises a two-year income tax exemption and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years.

In November 2000, with the foreign shareholder transferring all of its ownership in Sureland Industrial to certain PRC nationals and upon the approval of the Beijing Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, Sureland Industrial was converted from a Sino-foreign equity joint venture into a domestic limited liability company. Sureland Industrial itself had been subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33%.

Under the Income Tax Laws of Beijing State Administration Taxation of PRC, enterprise who is in the manufacturing operation in the City of Beijing and is a wholly owned subsidiary of a foreign enterprise and is subject to an income tax rate of 24%.

On July 19, 2006, Sureland Industrial became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and will start enjoying the special income tax rate of 24% from October 2006. The Company was granted income tax exempt from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008, and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24% which is a rate of 12% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011.

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On August 4, 2006, Sureland Equipment became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, a foreign enterprise, will start enjoying the special income tax rate of 24% from 2006, the company was granted income tax exempt in the period between April 2006 and December 31, 2007 and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24% which is a rate of 12% from January 2008 to December 31, 2010

The Company's subsidiaries, Beijing Zhong Xiao, and Beijing Hua An, were established and registered in the New Technology Enterprise Development Zone, Beijing, PRC and are subject to the rate of 15% and have been certified by the relevant PRC authorities high technology enterprises. However pursuant to approval documents issued by the relevant tax bureau, all the subsidiaries have obtained the following additional tax benefits:

Beijing Zhong Xiao was exempt from income taxes during the period between March 18, 2003 and December 31, 2005.

Beijing Hua An was exempt from income taxes during the period between January 2006 and December 31, 2008 and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 15% which is a rate of 7.5% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011.

The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

	2006	2005
Provision for China Income Tax	\$ 74,733	\$ 184,473
Provision for China Local Tax	7,473	18,447
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 82,206	\$ 202,920

The following table reconciles the U.S. statutory rates to the Company's effective tax rate for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005
U.S. Statutory rates	34.0%	34.0%
Foreign income not recognized in USA	(34.0)	(34.0)
China income taxes	33.0	33.0
China income tax exemption	(32.0)	(30.3)
Total provision for income taxes	1.0%	2.7%

The estimated tax savings for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$3,206,276 and \$1,977,235, respectively. The net effect on basic earnings per share if the income tax had been applied would decrease basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 by \$0.13 and \$0.08, respectively.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICE, INC.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

Taxes payable

Taxes payable as of December 31 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
VAT taxes payable (credit)	\$ 47,211	\$ (25,025)
Income taxes payable	(13,317)	121,301
Sales taxes	541,486	445,889
Other taxes payable	44,569	61,846
Total	\$ 619,949	\$ 604,011

Note 10 - Related party transactions and contingencies

In June 2006, the Company entered a sales and purchase agreement with the existing five shareholders who agreed to transfer their 100% ownership in Sureland Industrial to the Company. The total purchase consideration was \$10,087,527 which was determined based upon the net asset value of Sureland Industrial as of December 31, 2005. See Note 1 for detail information. As a result of this transaction, the Original Shareholders exercised control over the Company. In accordance with laws governing foreign acquisitions of a Chinese registered company, the total transfer consideration of \$10,087,527 is required to be made within 1 year from July 19, 2006, the date of issuance of the Company's business license and the transfer were made in December 2006.

In 2006, the Company invested \$501,288 into Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Fire"), for a 19% ownership in Tianjin Fire. In 2006, Tianjin Fire purchased a total of \$362,725 of equipment, raw materials, and finished goods from the Company's subsidiary, Sureland Equipment. As of December 31, 2006, the accounts receivable and other receivable due from Tianjin Fire was \$333,056 and \$90,008 respectively. The Company's subsidiary, Sureland Industrial, purchased a total of \$533,492 of raw materials from Tianjin Fire. As of December 31, 2006, the accounts payable due to Tianjin Fire was \$320,754.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the other payable due to related parties amounted to \$50,523 and \$0, respectively. Those amounts were generated from making cash advances by the shareholders for ordinary business expenses. These amounts are unsecured, non interest bearing, and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Note 11 - Current vulnerability due to certain concentrations

The Company's operations are carried out in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environments in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC's economy.

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

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Note 12 - Major customers and suppliers

The Company has five major customers which represent approximately 28% and 35% of the Company's total sales for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These five customers represent 2% of the Company's total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2006.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company purchases approximately 17% and 19%, respectively, of their raw materials from five major suppliers. These five suppliers represent 13% of the Company's total accounts payable as of December 31, 2006.

Note 13 - Minority interest

At December 31, 2005, minority interest represents the outside shareholders' 5% interest in Sureland Creation, 1% interest in Beijing Zhong Xiao, 2% interest in Beijing Ju An and 2% interest in Beijing Hua An. The Company acquired the minority interest during 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the Company owns 100% of all its' subsidiaries.

Note 14 - Other income, net of other expenses

Other income and expense for the years ended December 31 2006 and 2005 included valued-added tax and sales tax refunds from the local tax authority in PRC China totaling \$739,892 and \$531,507, respectively.

Note 15 - Retirement plan

The Company and its subsidiaries which operate in the PRC are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. The Company is required to contribute 12% of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme in 2006 and 2005 and has no further obligations for post-retirement benefits. The contributions are charged to the income statement of the Company as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

The aggregate contributions of the Company to retirement benefit schemes amounted to \$37,444 and \$55,880 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Note 16 - Intercompany and minority interest distributions

On December 31, 2005, the board of directors of Sureland Creation approved and declared dividends of \$2,728,000 (RMB 22,000,000).

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On December 31, 2005, the board of directors of Beijing Zhong Xiao approved and declared dividends of \$2,480,000 (RMB 20,000,000).

On December 31, 2005, the board of directors of Beijing Ju An approved and declared dividends of \$1,984,000 (RMB 16,000,000).

The following table summarizes the dividend distributions in direct proportion to their ownership percentages:

Date	INTER- COMPANY	MINORITY SHAREHOLDER	TOTALS
December 31, 2004 Balance	\$ 7,973,813	\$ 205,700	\$ 8,179,513
Year Ended December 31, 2005			
Amount declared	7,055,600	136,400	7,192,000
Amount paid	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	197,698	5,100	202,798
December 31, 2005 Balance	15,227,111	347,200	15,574,311
Year Ended December 31, 2006			
Amount declared	-	-	-
Amount paid	(15,419,906)	(348,040)	(15,767,946)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	192,795	840	193,635
December 31, 2006 Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The intercompany dividend payable at December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$0 and \$15,227,111, respectively, and has been eliminated in the consolidation.

Note 17 - Dividends and statutory reserves

On December 21, 2005 and December 31, 2005, the board of directors of Sureland Industrial approved and declared dividends of \$12,400,000 (RMB 100,000,000) and \$992,000 (RMB 8,000,000), respectively.

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The dividends paid or declared by the Company to its Original Shareholders in respect of each of the relevant periods were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2006	2005
Dividend payable to original shareholders, beginning	\$ 8,399,750	\$ 1,300,750
Dividend declared to original shareholders	-	13,392,000
Dividend paid to original shareholders	(8,538,760)	(6,293,000)
Dividend payable to original shareholders, ending	(139,010)	8,399,750
Dividend payable to minority interest shareholders, ending	-	347,200
Foreign currency translation adjustment	139,010	32,250
Total dividend payable	\$ -	\$ 8,779,200

The payment of future dividends will be determined and proposed by the Company's board of directors. The payment of dividends will depend upon, among other things, the future earnings, capital requirements and financial condition and general business conditions of the Company.

The laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China require that before an enterprise distributes profits to its partners, it must first satisfy all tax liabilities, provide for losses in previous years, and make allocations, in proportions determined at the discretion of the board of directors, after the statutory reserve. The statutory reserves include surplus reserve fund, common welfare fund, and the enterprise fund.

Surplus reserve fund

The Company is required to transfer 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the PRC accounting rules and regulations, to a statutory surplus reserve fund until such reserve balance reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of any dividend to shareholders. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 the Company transferred \$269,802 and \$608,158, respectively, representing 10% of the year's net income determined in accordance with PRC accounting rules and regulations, to this reserve. The surplus reserve fund is non-distributable 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 the shares currently held by them, provided that the remaining reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

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Common welfare fund

Through 2005, the Company was required to transfer 5% to 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the PRC accounting rules and regulations, to the statutory common welfare fund. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company transferred \$0 and \$304,079 respectively, representing 5% of the year's net income determined in accordance with PRC accounting rules and regulations, to this reserve. Starting on January 1, 2006, the PRC accounting rules and regulations no longer required the company to transfer 5% to 10% of its net income to the statutory common welfare fund. The balance in the common welfare fund at December 31, 2005 was transferred to surplus reserve fund.

Enterprise fund

The enterprise fund may be used to acquire plant and equipment or to increase the working capital to expend on production and operation of the business. No minimum contribution is required and the company did not make any contribution to this fund during 2006.

Note 18 - Commitments

Operating lease commitments

The Company's office lease is under a three year term expiring in January 2008. It is cancelable with three months prior notice. At December 31, 2006, total future minimum lease payments under an operating lease were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amount
2007	191,983
2008	13,547
Thereafter	-

Total rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$158,096 and \$129,939, respectively.

Note 19 - Shareholders' equity

On October 27, 2006, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 27, 2006 ("SPA"), the Company issued 1,538,600 units of common stock at \$3.25 per share, Series A warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$3.58 per share and Series B warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$4.88 per share.

On December 5, 2006, under the SPA, the Company issued 923,078 units of common stock at \$3.25 per share, Series A warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,617 shares at \$3.58 per share and Series B warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,617 shares at \$4.88 per share.

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Warrants

In order for the warrants to be accounted for as equity, the warrants must comply with FAS 133 and EITF 00-19. The Series A and Series B warrant agreements permit the warrant holders under certain circumstances, at their option, to elect to receive an amount in cash equal to the value of the warrant calculated in accordance with the Black-Scholes formula. Thus, the warrant holders have rights to a cash payment that are not available to other common stockholders, which fail the test in paragraph 27 of EITF 00-19. The failure of this test therefore results in classification of the warrants to be accounted for as derivative instrument liabilities, rather than as equity instruments. The Company allocates the proceeds received between the issuance of common stock and warrants based upon the fair values on the dates the proceeds were received. The value of the warrants was determined using the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model using the following assumptions: volatility 75%; risk free interest rate 4.64%; dividend yield of 0% and expected term of 5 years. Net proceeds were allocated as the following:

Derivative instrument liabilities	\$ 1,110,236
Paid-in capital	6,030,602
Total Net Proceeds	\$ 7,140,838

Subsequent to the initial recording, the change in the fair value of the warrants, determined under the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model, at each reporting date will result in either an increase or decrease the amount recorded as liability, based on the fluctuations with the Company's stock price with a corresponding adjustment to other income (or expense). At December 31, 2006, a loss of \$1,570,575 was recognized in the accompanying income statement based on the increase in fair value since issuance. At December 31, 2006, the fair value of the derivative instrument totaled \$2,680,811.

Note 20 - Options issued to employees

On July 1, 2006, CFPG issued 750,000 options to the employees of Sureland Industrial. Fifty percent of the options vest immediately, with the balance vesting evenly each quarter over the next two years.

The Company has used the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model to value the Warrants and the Additional Investment Rights, at the time they were issued, based on the stated exercise prices and expiration dates of the instruments and using a risk-free rate of return appropriate to the contractual life of the instruments. The risk-free rates used are based on Treasury Constant Maturity rates, published by the U.S. Federal Reserve, applicable to the expected life of the Warrants and other instruments. Those valuations are included in a separate spreadsheet.

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DECEMBER 31, 2006

In valuing the various securities that were issued to the investors, there are two subjective elements that affect the valuations -

1. The estimated volatility of the Company's common stock, and
2. The estimate of what percentage of the escrowed shares, if any, the investors will receive.

Because the Company does not have a history of employee stock options, the estimated life is based on one half of the sum of the vesting period and the contractual life of the option. This is the same as assuming that the options are exercised at the mid-point between the vesting date and expiration date.

Absent any significant change in the business between July and October 2006, the fair value used to value the employee options should be comparable to that determined as of October 27. Based on an assumed fair value for the October 27 transaction of \$2.26 and a discount of 30%, the employee options were valued based on an estimated market price of \$1.58. At that market price, the 750,000 employee options had a fair value of approximately \$834,000.

Because 50% of the options vested immediately, the related compensation expense was recognized as the options vest, rather than on a straight-line basis over the total vesting period, as the amount recognized at any point in time must be at least equal to the portion vested. Based on assumed total compensation expense of \$834,000, the expense recognized for the period ended December 31, 2006 was \$644,000.

Note 21 - Restructuring of subsidiaries

During 2006, the Company evaluated the operations of its subsidiaries, Beijing Ju An Construction Fire Safety Technology Co., Ltd., ("Beijing Ju An") and Beijing Sureland Creation Fire Prevention Technology Co., Ltd ("Sureland Creation"), and noted efficiency would be obtained by consolidating the operations of Beijing Ju An and Sureland Creation into Beijing Hua An.

Beijing Ju An was a subsidiary of Sureland Industrial established in the PRC as a limited liability company on May 22, 2003. Upon its establishment, 60% and 40% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation, respectively. On October 8, 2006, Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation agreed to transfer the 60% ownership in Beijing Ju An from Sureland Industrial to Sureland Creation. After the transaction occurred, Sureland Creation owns 100% of Beijing Ju An.

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Sureland Creation was a subsidiary established in the PRC as a limited liability company on July 12, 2002. Upon the establishment of Sureland Creation, 95% and 5% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Mr. Zhao Shuang Rui, a non-executive director of Sureland Industrial, respectively. On November 29, 2002, Mr. Zhao Shuang Rui transferred all his equity interests in Sureland Creation to Beijing Xin Da Bei Technology Company Limited. On May 22, 2006, Beijing Xin Da Bei Technology Company Limited transferred all the equity interest in Sureland Creation to Sureland Industrial. From May 22, 2006 onwards, Sureland Industrial owns 100% of equity in Sureland Creation and all subsidiaries of Sureland Industrial. On October 30, 2006, Sureland Industrial signed an agreement to transfer 100% ownership in Sureland Creation to Zhao Rei Ding, a Chinese individual. Per agreement, Zhao Rei Ding will pay \$22,979 to Sureland Industrial as consideration and received 100% ownership of Sureland Creation.

After the restructuring of Beijing Ju An and Sureland Creation, the Company still has significant continuing involvement in the historical operations of the design and development of fire protection software through Beijing Hua An, which fail the test in paragraph 42 of FAS 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". The failure of this test therefore does not requires the classification of the restructuring of Beijing Ju An and Sureland Creation as discontinued operations.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2007 AND DECEMBER 31, 2006

ASSETS

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 9,921,357	\$ 9,426,091
Restricted cash	733,079	1,622,833
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,372,329 and \$1,252,947 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	14,679,031	13,262,040
Accounts receivable - related party	336,433	333,056
Notes receivable	984,200	903,425
Other receivables	1,338,849	785,111
Other receivables - related party	90,920	90,008
Inventories	3,549,366	4,190,830
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	9,846,489	9,020,122
Employee advances	1,999,290	1,648,560
Prepayments and deferred expenses	2,931,053	2,396,571
Total current assets	46,410,067	43,678,647
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	3,669,210	3,529,808
OTHER ASSETS:		
Deferred expenses - non current	-	40,830
Investment in Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment Co. Ltd.	506,371	501,288
Intangible assets - land use right, net of accumulated amortization	560,554	558,255
Total other assets	1,066,925	1,100,373
Total assets	\$ 51,146,202	\$ 48,308,828

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	\$ 4,830,955	\$ 5,796,979
Accounts payable - related party	-	320,754
Customer deposits	5,193,027	2,713,451
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	6,886,639	8,867,624
Other payables	620,901	388,434
Other payables - related party	523	50,523
Accrued liabilities	2,139,075	1,891,628
Taxes payable	159,084	619,949
Total current liabilities	19,830,204	20,649,342

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENT LIABILITIES	1,846,648	2,680,811
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 65,000,000 shares authorized, 26,461,678 shares issued and outstanding	26,462	26,462
Additional paid-in-capital	13,458,171	13,393,171
Statutory reserves	3,728,127	3,728,127
Retained earnings	10,895,509	6,765,393
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,361,081	1,065,522
Total shareholders' equity	29,469,350	24,978,675
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 51,146,202	\$ 48,308,828

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2007 AND 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	2006
REVENUES	\$ 9,499,460	\$ 6,654,350
COST OF REVENUES	4,483,555	3,138,374
GROSS PROFIT	5,015,905	3,515,976
OPERATING EXPENSE		
Selling and marketing	551,410	581,900
General and administrative	1,011,044	501,729
Depreciation and amortization	126,483	136,889
Research and development	50,295	176,972
Total operating expense	1,739,232	1,397,490
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	3,276,673	2,118,486
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	834,163	-
Other income, net of other expense	19,280	99,101
Total other income (expense)	853,443	99,101
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST	4,130,116	2,217,587
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	-	13,656
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	4,130,116	2,203,931
MINORITY INTEREST	-	18,890
NET INCOME	4,130,116	2,185,041
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	295,559	87,684
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 4,425,675	\$ 2,272,725
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES - BASIC	26,461,678	24,000,000
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES - DILUTED	27,001,528	24,000,000
EARNING PER SHARE - BASIC	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.09

EARNING PER SHARE - DILUTED	\$	0.15	\$	0.09
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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	Common Shares	Stock Par value	Additional paid-in- capital	Retained Earnings Statutory reserves	Earnings Unrestricted	Owner contribution receivable	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Totals
BALANCE, December 31, 2005	24,000,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,056,058	\$ 3,458,325	\$ 65,554	\$ (10,087,527)	\$ 483,590	\$ -
Net income					2,185,041			2,185,041
Foreign currency translation adjustment							87,684	87,684
BALANCE, March 31, 2006 (Unaudited)	24,000,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,056,058	\$ 3,458,325	\$ 2,250,595	\$ (10,087,527)	\$ 571,274	\$ 2,272,725
Net income					4,784,600			4,784,600
Adjustment to statutory reserves				269,802	(269,802)			
Collection of contribution receivable			4,973			10,087,527		10,092,500
Cash proceeds from investment in Sureland Equipment Co., Ltd			660,000					660,000
Issuance of common stock	2,461,678	2,462	6,028,140					6,030,602
Options issued to employees			644,000					644,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment							494,248	494,248
BALANCE, December	26,461,678	\$ 26,462	\$ 13,393,171	\$ 3,728,127	\$ 6,765,393	\$ -	\$ 1,065,522	\$ 24,978,675

31, 2006

Net income		4,130,116	4,130,116
Options issued to employees	65,000		65,000
Foreign currency translation adjustment		295,559	295,559

BALANCE,
March 31,
2007

(Unaudited)	26,461,678	\$ 26,462	\$ 13,458,171	\$ 3,728,127	\$ 10,895,509	\$	-	\$ 1,361,081	\$ 29,469,350
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIPRO FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2007 AND 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,130,116	\$ 2,185,041
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Minority Interest	-	18,890
Depreciation	123,134	133,663
Amortization	3,349	3,226
Provision for doubtful accounts	119,382	2,834
Compensation expense for options issued to employees	65,000	-
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(834,163)	-
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(1,397,038)	(1,018,360)
Notes receivable	(71,343)	(55,926)
Other receivables	(543,711)	(421,680)
Inventories	681,373	431,731
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(732,119)	(872,424)
Employee advances	(332,749)	(7,505)
Prepayments and deferred expenses	(467,161)	(522,521)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(1,020,929)	160,198
Accounts payable - related party	(322,781)	-
Customer deposits	2,442,783	2,848,467
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	(2,063,070)	(344,407)
Other payables	227,663	64,223
Other payables - related party	(50,321)	-
Accrued liabilities	227,401	462,243
Taxes payable	(465,384)	23,304
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(280,568)	3,090,997
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	(226,350)	(136,634)
Net cash used in investing activities	(226,350)	(136,634)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease in restricted cash	902,781	458,758
Dividend distributions to shareholders	-	(7,414,545)
Dividend distributions to minority interest shareholder	-	(390,239)
Cash proceeds from note payables	-	2,485,600
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	902,781	(4,860,426)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE IN CASH	99,403	7,234

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	495,266	(1,898,829)
CASH, beginning of period	9,426,091	2,357,399
CASH, end of period	\$ 9,921,357	\$ 458,570

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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CHINA FIRE & SECURITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2007

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Background

China Fire & Security Group Inc. (the “Company”, formerly known as Unipro Financial Services, Inc. “Unipro”), is a Florida corporation. The Company, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the design, development, manufacturing and sales of fire protection products and services for industrial customers in China.

On September 1, 2006, the Company signed a Securities Exchange Agreement (the “Agreement”) with China Fire Protection Group, Inc. (“CFPG”). Based on the agreement, each CFPG Shareholder agreed to sell, assign, transfer and deliver to Unipro all of the CFPG’s ordinary shares of capital stock, par value US \$0.01 each (the “CFPG Shares”), in exchange for the issuance by Unipro to each such CFPG Shareholder a pro rata share of 701,538.46 Unipro shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, no par value (“Unipro Preferred”). Each CFPG Shareholder’s pro rata share of the Unipro Preferred was determined by multiplying 701,538.46 Unipro Preferred by a fraction, the numerator equaled the total number of CFPG Shares owned by the CFPG Shareholder at the Closing and the denominator was is the total number of CFPG Shares issued and outstanding at the closing. The transaction was completed on October 27, 2006. Prior to closing, CFPG had outstanding options to purchase CFPG shares. The options were converted into 750,000 options to purchase Unipro Common Stock, \$0.001 par value (“Common Stock”) on the same terms and conditions as the outstanding options. Fractional shares of Unipro Preferred were issued as necessary.

For accounting purpose this transaction was treated as a recapitalization of the CFPG where the CFPG is considered the accounting acquirer. As a result of the reverse acquisition and recapitalization under common control. CFPG’s financial statements are presented as the continuing accounting entity. Thus, the historical financial statements of CFPG were recapitalized with the historical equity shares of the Company.

China Fire Protection Group, Inc. (“CFPG”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands as a limited liability company on June 2, 2006. On June 19, 2006, CFPG entered a sales and purchase agreement with the existing five shareholders (“Original Shareholders”) of Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited (“Sureland Industrial”) who agreed to transfer their 100% ownership in Sureland Industrial to the CFPG. The total purchase consideration was \$10,087,527 which was determined based upon the net asset value of Sureland Industrial as of December 31, 2005. On July 18, 2006, this transfer was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration was completed with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”). As a result of this transfer, CFPG became the 100% shareholder of Sureland Industrial.

In accordance with laws governing foreign acquisitions of a Chinese registered company, the transfer of \$10,087,527 is required to be made within 1 year from the date of issuance of the business license and the transfer were completed in December 2006.

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During June and July 2006, the CFPG issued 33,500 shares of common stock to the Original Shareholders in consideration of a promissory note receivable totaling \$10,087,527 and the total number of shares outstanding in the Company is 33,500. As a result of this transaction, the Original Shareholders exercised control over the Company.

The purchase of Sureland Industrial and the issuance of CFPG's common stock has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization under common control. The assets and liabilities transferred have been accounted for at historical cost. The consolidated financial statements have been presented as if the acquisition of the subsidiary occurred at the beginning of 2006.

Sureland Industrial Fire Safety Limited ("Sureland Industrial") was established as a Sino-foreign equity joint venture in Beijing, PRC on February 22, 1995. Sureland Industrial and its subsidiaries in China principally engage in the design, development, manufacturing and sale of fire protection products and services for industrial customers in China.

On June 12, 2006, the Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce approved the conversion of Sureland Industrial into a limited liability company with registered capital at RMB 50,000,000.

Beijing Zhong Xiao Fire Safety Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Zhong Xiao") is a subsidiary of Sureland Industrial established in the PRC as a limited liability company on March 18, 2003. Upon its establishment, 80% and 20% of its registered capital were contributed by Sureland Industrial, partly in cash and partly in equipment and Beijing Sureland Creation Fire Prevention Technology Co., Ltd. ("Sureland Creation") in cash, respectively. The equipment contributed by Sureland Industrial consisted of certain machinery and office equipment with aggregate amount of approximately \$145,200 (RMB1.2 million), being then the total carrying values of such assets in Sureland Industrial's books. On October 8, 2006, Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation agreed to transfer the 20% ownership in Beijing Zhong Xiao from Sureland Creation to Sureland Industrial, and Sureland Industrial became 100% shareholder of Beijing Zhong Xiao.

Beijing Hua An Times Fire Safety Technology Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Hua An") is a subsidiary of Sureland Industrial established in the PRC as a limited liability company on September 22, 2005 upon its establishment, 80% and 20% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation, respectively. On October 8, 2006, Sureland Industrial and Sureland Creation agreed to transfer the 20% ownership in Beijing Hua An from Sureland Creation to Sureland Industrial, and Sureland Industrial became 100% shareholder of Beijing Hua An.

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Sureland Industrial Fire Equipment Co., Ltd. (“Sureland Equipment”) was established as a Sino-foreign equity joint venture in Beijing, the People’s Republic of China (the PRC) on April 12, 2006 with a registered capital \$660,000. Upon its establishment, 75% and 25% of its registered capital were contributed, in cash, by Sureland Industrial and Vyle Investment Inc., respectively. On June 22, 2006, CFPG signed a sales and purchase agreement with the existing two shareholders, Sureland Industrial and Vyle Investment Inc., to become 100% shareholder of Sureland Equipment. The purchase price was based on the registered capital of Sureland Equipment. On August 4, 2006, this transaction was approved by the Beijing Bureau of Commerce, and the registration with the Beijing State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, (“PRC”) was completed on August 15, 2006.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements of China Fire & Security Group Inc. and subsidiaries reflect its wholly-owned subsidiaries CFPG, Sureland Industrial, Beijing Zhong Xiao, Beijing Hua An, and Sureland Equipment.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Balance sheet classifications

The Company includes in current assets accounts receivable under system contracting projects (principally retentions) that may extend beyond one year. A one-year time period is used as the basis for classifying all other current assets and liabilities.

Shipping and handling

Costs related to shipping and handling are included in cost of revenue.

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Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company as follows:

1. Revenue from system contracting projects comprises the agreed contract amount and appropriate amounts from change orders, claims and incentive payments. Contract costs incurred comprise direct material, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed construction overhead. When the outcome of a project can be estimated reliably, revenue from the contract is recognized on the percentage of completion method, which is based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date compared to the estimated total cost of the relevant contract. Where contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is treated as an amount due from contract consumers. Where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses, the surplus is treated as an amount due to contract customers.
2. Revenue from product sales is recognized when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Product sales revenue are presented net of a value-added tax (VAT). All of the Company's products that are sold in the PRC are subject to a Chinese value-added tax at a rate of 17% of the gross sales price. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing their finished product.
3. Revenue from the rendering of Maintenance Services is recognized over the service period on a straight line basis.

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, revenue from system contracting projects and other, and revenue from product sales was \$7,397,705 and \$2,101,755, respectively.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, revenue from system contracting projects and other, and revenue from product sales was \$4,285,118 and \$2,369,232, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the US dollar. The Company uses their local currency, Renminbi (RMB), as their functional currency. Results of operations and cash flow are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at the unified exchange rate as quoted by the People's Bank of China at the end of the period. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity.

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Translation adjustments amounted to \$1,361,081 and \$1,065,522 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Asset and liability accounts at March 31, 2007 were translated at 7.72 RMB to \$1.00 USD as compared to 7.80 RMB at December 31, 2006. Equity accounts were stated at their historical rate. The average translation rates applied to income statements accounts for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were 7.75 RMB and 8.05 RMB, respectively. Cash flows are also translated at average translation rates for the period, therefore, amounts reported on the statement of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheet.

Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations as incurred. Historically, the Company has not entered any currency trading or hedging transactions, although there is no assurance that the Company will not enter into such transactions in the future.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets with 5% residual value. The depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$123,134 and \$133,663 respectively.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful Life
Buildings and improvement	40 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Machinery	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture	5 years

Construction in progress represents the costs incurred in connection with the construction of buildings or additions to the Company's plant facilities. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress until such time as the assets are completed and placed into service.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statements of income. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged directly to expense as incurred. Major additions and betterment to buildings and equipment are capitalized.

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Long-term assets of the Company are reviewed annually or more often if circumstances dictate, to determine whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations. The Company evaluates the periods of depreciation and amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives. As of March 31, 2007, the Company expects these assets to be fully recoverable.

Plant and equipment consist of the following at:

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
Buildings and improvement	\$ 2,417,439	\$ 2,393,171
Transportation equipment	2,043,975	1,678,678
Machinery	585,586	579,708
Office equipment	994,232	968,213
Furniture	33,978	33,637
Totals	6,075,210	5,653,407
Less accumulated depreciation	2,406,000	2,123,599
Totals	\$ 3,669,210	\$ 3,529,808

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain of the Company's accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. These include the recognition of revenue and earnings from system contracting projects under the percentage of completion method and the allowance of doubtful accounts. Management evaluates all of its estimates and judgments on an on-going basis.

Cash and concentration of risk

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits in accounts maintained with state owned banks within the People's Republic of China. Total cash (including restricted cash balances) in these banks at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, amounted to \$10,691,187 and \$11,037,830, respectively of which no deposits are covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any risks on its cash in bank accounts.

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Restricted cash

Restricted cash represents cash required to be deposited in a separate bank account subject to withdrawal restrictions by its system contracting projects and product sales customers to guarantee its contracts will be performed. The deposit cannot be drawn or transferred by the Company until the restriction period has expired. The amounts are \$733,079 and \$1,622,833 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006	
Restricted Cash			
Product sales	\$ 544,087	\$ 1,210,727	
System contracting projects	188,992	412,106	
Total Restricted Cash	\$ 733,079	\$ 1,622,833	

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using weighted average method. Inventories consisted of the followings at:

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
Raw materials	\$ 215,204	\$ 150,546
Finished goods	3,008,037	3,770,626
Work in progress	326,125	269,658
Totals	\$ 3,549,366	\$ 4,190,830

Raw materials consist primarily of materials used in production. Finished goods consist primarily of equipment used in project contracts. The costs of finished goods include direct costs of raw materials as well as direct labor used in production. Indirect production costs such as utilities and indirect labor related to production such as assembling, shipping and handling costs are also included in the cost of inventory. The Company reviews its inventories periodically for possible obsolete goods and to determine if any reserves are necessary for potential obsolescence. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company determined that no reserves are necessary.

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Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represents amounts due from customers for product sales, maintenance services and system contracting projects. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. Reserves are recorded when collection of amounts due are in doubt.

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
Accounts receivable:		
Product sales	\$ 6,441,477	\$ 6,149,185
Maintenance services	625,859	781,902
System contracting projects	8,984,024	7,583,900
Total accounts receivable	16,051,360	14,514,987
Allowance for bad debts	(1,372,329)	(1,252,947)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 14,679,031	\$ 13,262,040

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
Contracts costs incurred plus recognized profits less recognized losses to date	\$ 37,293,837	\$ 25,378,764
Less progress billings	27,447,348	16,358,642
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	\$ 9,846,489	\$ 9,020,122

Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
Progress billings	\$ 17,303,728	\$ 23,129,942
Contracts costs incurred plus recognized profits less recognized losses to date	10,417,089	14,262,318
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	\$ 6,886,639	\$ 8,867,624

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At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, retentions held by customers of system contracting projects included in the Company's accounts receivable amounted to \$1,567,255 and \$2,519,128, respectively. These balances represent portions of billings made by the Company but held for payment by the customer pending satisfactory completion of the project. Retention payments are generally collected within one year of the completion of the project.

Research and development

Research and development expenses include salaries, consultant fees, supplies and materials, as well as costs related to other overhead such as depreciation, facilities, utilities and other departmental expenses. The costs we incur with respect to internally developed technology and engineering services are included in research and development expenses as incurred as they do not directly relate to any particular licensee, license agreement or licenses fee.

Financial instruments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 (SFAS 107), "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments held by the Company. SFAS 107 defines the fair value of financial instruments as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The Company considers the carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other payables to approximate their fair values because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and their current market rate of interest. Derivative instruments are carried at fair value, estimated using the Black-Scholes option model.

Intangible assets

All land in the People's Republic of China is owned by the government and cannot be sold to any individual or company. However, the government grants the user "land use rights" to use the land. The Company acquired land use rights in 1999 for a total amount of \$635,757. The land use rights expire in 2049. The costs of these rights are being amortized over fifty years using the straight-line method. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, accumulated amortization amounted to \$119,864 and \$115,332, respectively.

Intangible assets of the Company are reviewed annually to determine whether their carrying value has become impaired. The Company considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the future projected cash flows from related operations. The Company also evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether subsequent events and circumstances warrant revised estimates of useful lives. As of March 31, 2007, the Company expects these assets to be fully recoverable.

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Total amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$3,349 and \$3,226, respectively.

Income taxes

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109). SFAS 109 requires the recognition of deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between income tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Provision for income taxes consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. There are no deferred tax amounts at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items, which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probably that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it is related to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), as of January 1, 2007. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The adoption had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

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Value Added Tax

Enterprises or individuals who sell products, engage in repair and maintenance or import and export goods in the PRC are subject to a value added tax in accordance with Chinese laws. The value added tax standard rate is 17% of the gross sales price. A credit is available whereby VAT paid on the purchases of semi-finished products or raw materials used in the contract and production of the Company's finished products can be used to offset the VAT due on sales of the finished product.

VAT on sales and VAT on purchases amounted to \$1,333,888 and \$1,027,078 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and \$735,930 and \$557,743 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, respectively. Sales and purchases are recorded net of VAT collected and paid as the Company acts as an agent for the government. VAT taxes are not impacted by the income tax holiday.

Stock based compensation

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123R"), which defines a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock based employee compensation and transactions in which an entity issues its equity instruments to acquire goods and services from non-employees. Stock compensation for stock granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with SFAS 123R and the Emerging Issues Task Force consensus Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services" ("EITF 96-18"), as the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measured.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In June 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on EITF No. 06-3, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (EITF No. 06-3). EITF No. 06-3 permits that such taxes may be presented on either a gross basis or a net basis as long as that presentation is used consistently. The adoption of EITF No. 06-3 on January 1, 2007 did not impact our consolidated financial statements. We present the taxes within the scope of EITF No. 06-3 on a net basis.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). The Company adopted Interpretation No. 48 on January 1, 2007. (See Note 2)

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In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," which addresses the measurement of fair value by companies when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. SFAS No. 157 provides a common definition of fair value to be used throughout GAAP which is intended to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable and improve disclosures about those measures. SFAS No. 157 will be effective for an entity's financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the effect SFAS No. 157 will have on its consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. The objective of SFAS 159 is to provide opportunities to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 will be effective in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact that this statement will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 - Earnings per share

The Company reports earnings per share in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." SFAS No. 128 requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share in conjunction with the disclosure of the methodology used in computing such earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share takes into account the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock.

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The following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007 Unaudited	2006 Unaudited
Net income for earnings per share	\$ 4,130,116	\$ 2,185,041
Weighted average shares used in basic computation	26,461,678	24,000,000
Diluted effect of stock options and warrants	539,850	-
Weighted average shares used in diluted computation	27,001,528	24,000,000
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.09
Diluted	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.09

At March 31, 2007, 492,340 warrants were excluded from the calculation because of their antidilutive nature.

Note 4 - Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

The Company paid \$47,978 and \$106,048 for income tax for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. No interest was paid for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

Note 5 - Notes receivable

Notes receivable represents trade accounts receivable due from various customers where the customers' bank has guaranteed the payment of the receivable. This amount is non-interest bearing and is normally paid within three to six months. The Company has the ability to submit their request for payment to the customer's bank earlier than the scheduled payment date. However, the Company will incur an interest charge and a processing fee when they submit the payment request early. The Company's notes receivable totaled \$984,200 and \$903,425 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Note 6 - Prepayments and deferred expenses

Prepayments and deferred expenses are monies deposited with or advanced to subcontractors to perform services on System Contracting Projects. Some subcontractors require a certain amount of money to be deposited as a guarantee payment in order for them start performing the services. Prepayments and deferred expenses also include monies deposited or advanced to vendors on future inventory purchases to ensure timely delivery. The total outstanding amount was \$2,931,053 and \$2,396,571 as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

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Note 7 - Customer deposits

Customer deposits represent amounts advanced by customers on product orders, maintenance services deposits and system contracting projects deposits. The product or service normally is shipped or performed within six months after receipt of the advance payment and the related sale is recognized in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, customer deposits amounted to \$5,193,027 and \$2,713,451, respectively.

Note 8 - Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities represent subcontractors' expenses incurred as of period end for system contracting projects. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, accrued liabilities amounted to \$2,139,075 and \$1,891,628, respectively.

Note 9 - Income taxes

Under the Income Tax Laws of PRC, the Company's subsidiaries are generally subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33% (30% state income taxes plus 3% local income taxes) on income reported in the statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments, unless the enterprise is located in a specially designated region where it allows enterprises a three-year income tax exemption and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years or the enterprise is a manufacturing related joint venture with a foreign enterprise or a wholly owned subsidiary of a foreign enterprise, where it allows enterprises a two-year income tax exemption and a 50% income tax reduction for the following three years.

In November 2000, with the foreign shareholder transferring all of its ownership in Sureland Industrial to certain PRC nationals and upon the approval of the Beijing Foreign Economic and Trade Commission, Sureland Industrial was converted from a Sino-foreign equity joint venture into a domestic limited liability company. Sureland Industrial itself had been subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33%.

Under the Income Tax Laws of Beijing State Administration Taxation of PRC, any enterprise with manufacturing operations in the City of Beijing who is a wholly owned subsidiary of a foreign enterprise is subject to income tax rate of 24%.

On July 19, 2006, Sureland Industrial became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, a foreign enterprise, and will start enjoying the exemption from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008, and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24%, which is a rate of 12% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011.

On August 4, 2006, Sureland Equipment became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, a foreign enterprise, and was granted income tax exemption from April 2006 to December 31, 2007, and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 24%, which is a rate of 12% from January 2008 to December 31, 2010.

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The Company's subsidiaries, Beijing Zhong Xiao, and Beijing Hua An, were established and registered in the New Technology Enterprise Development Zone, Beijing, PRC and are subject to the rate of 15% and have been certified by the relevant PRC authorities high technology enterprises. However pursuant to approval documents issued by the relevant tax bureau, all the subsidiaries have obtained the following additional tax benefits:

Beijing Zhong Xiao was exempt from income taxes during the period between March 18, 2003 and December 31, 2005.

Beijing Hua An is exempt from income taxes from January 2006 to December 31, 2008 and is entitled to a 50% deduction of the special income tax rate of 15% which is a rate of 7.5% from January 2009 to December 31, 2011.

Beginning January 1, 2008, the new Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") law will replace the existing laws for Domestic Enterprises ("DES") and Foreign Invested Enterprises ("FIEs").

The key changes are:

- a. The new standard EIT rate of 25% will replace the 33% rate currently applicable to both DES and FIEs, except for High Tech companies who pays a reduced rate of 15%;
- b. Companies established before March 16, 2007 will continue to enjoy tax holiday treatment approved by local government for a grace period of the next 5 years or until the tax holiday term is completed, whichever is sooner. These companies will pay the standard tax rate as defined in point a above during the grace period.

The company and its subsidiaries were established before March 16, 2007 and therefore are qualified to continue enjoying the reduced tax rate as described above. Since the detailed guidelines of the new tax law is not publicized yet, the Company can not determined what the new tax rate (15% or 25%) will be applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries after the end of their respective tax holiday terms.

The provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31 consisted of the following:

	2007 Unaudited	2006 Unaudited
Provision for China Income Tax	\$ -	\$ 12,415
Provision for China Local Tax	-	1,241
Total provision for income taxes	\$ -	\$ 13,656

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The following table reconciles the U.S. statutory rates to the Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31:

	2007 Unaudited	2006 Unaudited
U.S. Statutory rates	34.0%	34.0%
Foreign income not recognized in USA	(34.0)	(34.0)
China income taxes	33.0	33.0
China income tax exemption	(33.0)	(32.0)
Total provision for income taxes	-%	1.0%

The estimated tax savings for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$1,185,465 and \$735,569, respectively. The net effect on basic earnings per share if the income tax had been applied would decrease basic earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 by \$0.04 and \$0.03, respectively.

Taxes payable

Taxes payable as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2007 Unaudited	December 31, 2006
VAT taxes payable (credit)	\$ (464,243)	\$ 47,211
Income taxes payable (refund)	(47,816)	(13,317)
Sales taxes	633,686	541,486
Other taxes payable	37,457	44,569
Total	\$ 159,084	\$ 619,949

Note 10 - Related party transactions and contingencies

The Company owes \$10,087,527 to Sureland Industrial's original shareholders. The amount was paid in December 2006. (See Note 1)

In 2006, the Company invested \$501,288 into Tianjin Fire Safety Equipment Co., Ltd. ("Tianjin Fire"), for a 19% ownership in Tianjin Fire. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, Tianjin Fire did not purchase any equipment, raw materials, and finished goods from the Company's subsidiary, Sureland Equipment. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the accounts receivable due from Tianjin Fire was \$336,433 and \$333,056 respectively, and other receivable due from Tianjin Fire was \$90,920 and \$90,008, respectively.

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The Company's subsidiary, Sureland Industrial, purchased a total of \$452,722 and \$0 of raw materials from Tianjin Fire for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the accounts payable due to Tianjin Fire was \$0 and \$320,754, respectively. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the other payable due to related parties amounted to \$523 and \$50,523, respectively. Those amounts were generated from making cash advances by the shareholders for ordinary business expenses. These amounts are unsecured, non interest bearing, and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Note 11 - Current vulnerability due to certain concentrations

The Company's operations are carried out in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environments in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC's economy. The Company's operations in the PRC are subject to specific considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in the North America and Western Europe. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environments and foreign currency exchange. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

The Company has three major customers which represent approximately 51% and 35% of the Company's sales for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These three customers represent 4% of the Company's accounts receivable as of March 31, 2007.

For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company purchased approximately 45% and 27%, respectively, of their raw materials from four suppliers. These four suppliers represent 12% of the Company's total accounts payable as of March 31, 2007.

Note 12 - Retirement plan

The Company and its subsidiaries are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. The Company is required to contribute 20% of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme in 2006 and 2005. The contributions are charged to the income statement of the Company as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The aggregate contributions of the Company to retirement benefit schemes amounted to \$36,996 and \$17,594 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Note 13 - Statutory reserves

The laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China require that before an enterprise distributes profits to its partners, it must first satisfy all tax liabilities, provide for losses in previous years, and make allocations, in proportions determined at the discretion of the board of directors, after the statutory reserve. The statutory reserves include surplus reserve fund and the enterprise fund. These statutory reserves represent restricted retained earnings.

Surplus reserve fund

The Company is required to transfer 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the PRC accounting rules and regulations, to a statutory surplus reserve fund until such reserve balance reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital.

The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of any dividend to shareholders. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 the Company did not transfer any fund to this reserve. The surplus reserve fund is non-distributable 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 the shares currently held by them, provided that the remaining reserve balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

Enterprise fund

The enterprise fund may be used to acquire plant and equipment or to increase the working capital to expend on production and operation of the business. No minimum contribution is required and the company did not make any contribution to this fund for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Note 14 - Commitments and contingencies

The Company's office lease is under a one year term expiring in November 2007. It is cancelable with three months prior notice. At March 31, 2007, total future minimum lease payments under an operating lease were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amount
2007	\$ 26,418
Thereafter	-

Total rent expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$28,901 and \$43,587, respectively.

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Note 15 - Shareholders' equity

On October 27, 2006, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 27, 2006 ("SPA"), the Company issued 1,538,600 units of common stock at \$3.25 per share, Series A warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$3.58 per share and Series B warrants expiring on October 27, 2011 to acquire 307,723 shares at \$4.88 per share.

On December 5, 2006, under the SPA, the Company issued 923,078 units of common stock at \$3.25 per share, Series A warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,617 shares at \$3.58 per share and Series B warrants expiring on December 5, 2011 to acquire 184,617 shares at \$4.88 per share.

Warrants

In order for the warrants to be accounted for as equity, the warrants must comply with FAS 133 and EITF 00-19. The Series A and Series B warrant agreements permit the warrant holders under certain circumstances, at their option, to elect to receive an amount in cash equal to the fair value of the warrant calculated in accordance with the Black-Scholes formula. Thus, the warrant holders have rights to a cash payment that are not available to other common stockholders, which fails the test in paragraph 27 of EITF 00-19. The failure of this test therefore results in classification of the warrants to be accounted for as derivative instrument liabilities, rather than as equity instruments. The Company allocates the proceeds received between the issuance of common stock and warrants based upon the fair values on the dates the proceeds were received. The value of the warrants was determined using the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model using the following assumptions: volatility 75%; risk free interest rate 4.64%; dividend yield of 0% and expected term of 5 years. Net proceeds were allocated as the follows:

Warrants	\$	1,110,236
Common stock		6,030,602
Total Net Proceeds	\$	7,140,838

Subsequent to the initial recording, the change in the fair value of the warrants, determined under the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model, at each reporting date will result in either an increase or decrease the amount recorded as liability, based on the fluctuations with the Company's stock price with a corresponding adjustment to other income (or expense). As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of the derivative instrument totaled \$2,680,811. At March 31, 2007, the Company determined the fair value of the warrants was \$1,846,648 using the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model with the following assumptions: volatility 25%; risk free interest rate 4.54%; dividend yield of 0% and expected term of 4.6 years. A gain of \$834,163 was recognized in the accompanying income statement based on the decrease in fair value since prior period ended December 31, 2006.

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Note 16 - Options issued to employees

On July 1, 2006, CFPG issued 750,000 options to the employees of Sureland Industrial. Fifty percent of the options vest immediately, with the balance vesting evenly each quarter over the following two years.

The Company used the Cox-Ross-Rubinstein binomial model to value the options at the time they were issued, based on the stated exercise prices and expiration dates of the instruments and using a risk-free rate of 5.11%. Because the Company does not have a history of employee stock options, the estimated life is based on one half of the sum of the vesting period and the contractual life of the option. This is the same as assuming that the options are exercised at the mid-point between the vesting date and expiration date.

The Company's stock was not traded when the options were granted. Therefore, the Company had to estimate the market value of its shares. There was no significant change in the business between July and October 2006, therefore, the company used the fair value from the October 27 transaction (discussed in Note 15) of \$2.26 and took a discount of 30%, to estimate a market price of \$1.58. At that market price, the 750,000 employee options had a fair value of approximately \$834,000. Because 50% of the options vested immediately, the related compensation expense was recognized as the options vest, rather than on a straight-line basis over the total vesting period, as the amount recognized at any point in time must be at least equal to the portion vested. The expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$65,000.

Note 17 - Subsequent event

On April 2, 2007, the board of directors of Sureland Industrial had a board meeting which approved the following resolutions:

1. In order to expand the regional presence in Hubei province, Sureland Industrial will set up a joint venture with Hubei Sanhe Technology Limited. The joint venture, Hubei Sureland Yangtse River Fire Safety Technology Limited, is 55.5% owned by Sureland Industrial with an investment of US\$431,900 and 44.5% owned by Hubei Sanhe with an investment of US\$344,300. Hubei Sanhe and its shareholders are not related to any officers or shareholders of the Company and its subsidiaries.
2. In order to further expand our fire extinguishing product lines, Sureland Industrial has set up a wholly owned subsidiary, Tianjin Tianxiao Fire Safety Equipment Limited (Tianjin Tianxiao), in the city of Tianjin.
3. Sureland Industrial will dispose its 19% ownership of Tianjin Fire to Shiji Huazhong (Beijing) Technology Limited for \$507,153, the same price that Sureland Industrial paid for in July 2006. Shiji Huazhong and its shareholders are not related to any officers or shareholders of the Company and its subsidiaries.
4. Sureland Industrial will restructure its wholly owned subsidiary, Beijing Zhongxiao, and transfer 100% ownership for US\$1,380,069 to an unrelated party. The restructuring has no impact on the business of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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On May 3, 2007, the Company amended its Series A Warrants and Series B Warrants issued to certain investors on October 27, 2006 pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement in connection with a private placement (the "Amendment"). The Amendment eliminates the right of the warrant holders to be paid in cash in the event of a merger or other types of reorganization. The warrants no longer need to be accounted for as derivative instrument liabilities. The fair value of the warrants should be transferred to equity on the signing date and no further accounting (i.e., no mark-to-market) is required going forward.

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