

賬目附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

截至2012年12月31日止年度

For the year ended 31 December 2012

1. 一般資料

康師傅控股有限公司(「本公司」)為開曼群島註冊成立有限責任公司及股票於香港聯合交易所有限公司之主板上市。其主要營運地址為中國天津經濟技術開發區第3大街15號。

本公司為一家投資控股公司及從事機械備件及原材料銷售。本公司及其附屬公司(統稱為「本集團」)主要從事生產及銷售方便麵、飲品及方便食品。其附屬公司經營之主要業務載於附註43。

2. 編製基準

本財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)，此統稱已包括所有適用個別的香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋、香港普遍接納之會計原則及香港公司條例之披露規定而編製。本財務報表同時亦符合香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則之適用披露規定。

除詳載於附註4，於年內生效的新訂或經修訂之香港財務報告準則外，本綜合財務報表採用之會計政策與2011年度的綜合財務報表是一致的。本集團所採用之主要會計政策概要載於附註3。

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Tingyi (Cayman Islands) Holding Corp. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The address of its principal place of business is No. 15, The 3rd Street, Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area, Tianjin, PRC.

The Company is an investment holding company and engaged in trading of spare parts of machineries and raw materials. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") are principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of instant noodles, beverages and instant food products. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 43.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("Listing Rules").

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2011 financial statements except for the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs effective from the current year that are relevant to the Group as detailed in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. 編製基準(續)

在編製財務報表時，於結算日，基於本集團流動負債較流動資產超出826,079,000美元(2011年：淨流動負債991,942,000美元)，因此董事已審慎評估本集團在可見未來之營運資金及融資需求。

董事基於本集團現有可動用之銀行信貸與業務持續錄得溢利的情況下，認為本集團在可見將來有充份資源完全兌現其財務承擔。故此，財務報表以持續經營之準則編製。

3. 主要會計政策

(a) 編製基準

編製財務報表時以原值作為衡量標準，除按公允價值列賬之可出售金融資產，在損益賬處理的金融資產及衍生金融工具乃以公允價值計量。詳情載於下列之會計政策。

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the directors have carefully assessed the working capital and financing requirements of the Group in the foreseeable future, as the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$826,079,000 (2011: *net current liabilities of US\$991,942,000*) at the end of the reporting period.

Taking into account the existing banking facilities of the Group and continuing profitable operations, the directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient resources to meet in full its financial obligations as they fall due in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is historical cost, except for available-for-sale financial assets at fair value, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及各附屬公司截至每年12月31日之財務報表。編製子公司財務報表的呈報年度與本公司相同，會計政策亦貫徹一致。

本集團內部各公司之間進行交易所致的所有結餘、交易、收支及損益均全數抵銷。附屬公司的業績自本集團取得控制權之日期起合併，並繼續合併附屬公司直至控制權終止日期。

少數股東權益獨立呈列於綜合全面收益表內及於綜合財務狀況表之權益內，與本公司股東應佔權益分開呈列。屬現時購買方擁有且於清盤時令持有人有權按比例分佔企業資產淨值之少數股東權益，可初始按公允價值或少數股東權益所佔被購方可確認的比例確認於被購買方之任何少數股東權益。計量基準根據逐項收購而作出選擇。

分配全面收益總額

本年度盈虧及全面收益的各項目均由本公司股東及少數股東權益分佔。全面收益總額歸於本公司股東權益及少數股東權益，即使此舉會導致少數股東權益有虧損結餘。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Company using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balance, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceased.

Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company. The non-controlling interests in the acquiree, that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in event of liquidation, is measured initially either at fair value or at the present ownership interests' proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. This choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

Allocation of total comprehensive income

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the Company and the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 綜合基準(續)

擁有權變動

不導致失去於附屬公司控制權之本集團擁有權變動，按權益交易入賬。股東及少數股東權益之面值乃經調整以反映其於附屬公司相關權益之變動。少數股東權益之調整金額與已付或已收代價公允值之差額，直接於權益內之與少數股東權益交易儲備確認，並由本公司股東分佔。

倘本集團失去於附屬公司之控制權，出售損益根據下列兩項之差額計算：(i) 已收代價之公允值與於控制權失去當日所釐定任何保留權益之公允值之總額與(ii) 於控制權失去當日附屬公司之資產(包括商譽)及負債以及任何非控股權益之賬面值。倘本公司股東直接出售相關資產或負債，先前於其他全面收益表就所售附屬公司確認之金額則須按相同基準確認。由控制權失去當日起，於前附屬公司保留之任何投資及欠收或欠付前附屬公司之任何金額入賬為財務資產、聯營公司、合營公司或其他公司。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Changes in ownership interests

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in transactions with non-controlling interests reserve within in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest determined at the date when control is lost and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests at the date when control is lost. The amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the disposed subsidiary is recognised on the same basis as would be required if the owners of the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary and any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary is accounted for as a financial asset, associate, jointly controlled entity or others as appropriate from the date when control is lost.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 物業、機器及設備

除在建工程以外之物業、機器及設備以原值減累計折舊及累計減值虧損入賬。物業、機器及設備之成本包括其購買價及任何使資產達致可使用狀態及現存地點作原定用途所產生之直接應佔成本。維修及保養於產生之年度內在損益賬中扣除。

當出售時或當繼續使用資產預期但不會產生任何未來經濟利益時，物業、廠房及設備項目撇除確認。當物業、機器及設備出售或棄用時所得之盈虧，按其出售所得淨額與資產賬面值間之差額用以評定，並認列於損益賬內。

除在建工程外，物業、機器及設備之折舊是根據全面投入運作之日期起按其可使用年限及預計殘值後以直線法計提折舊。當物業、機器及設備項目之不同部分有不同使用年期時，項目之成本或估值在不同部分之間按合理基準分配，每個部份分開計算折舊。

樓宇	10至30年
機器及設備：	
－方便麵	12年
－飲品	10至12年
－方便食品及其他	5至10年
電器及設備	5年
雜項設備	3至10年

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the year in which the item is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, over their estimated useful lives as set out below from the date on which they are available for use and after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the costs or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis and depreciated separately.

Buildings	10 to 30 years
Machinery and equipment:	
－ Instant noodles	12 years
－ Beverages	10 to 12 years
－ Instant food and Others	5 to 10 years
Electrical appliances and equipment	5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 to 10 years

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 在建工程

在建工程包括生產建設過程中或供自用建設過程中之物業、機器及設備，乃按成本減任何已確認之減值虧損列賬。在建工程以原值扣除累計減值虧損列賬，其中包括所有建造費用及其他直接成本，包括與該項目有關之利息成本。已完成工程之成本會撥入相關之資產類別。在建工程在完成及投入運作前不計提折舊。

(e) 無形資產

特許經營權

業務合併中取得之特許經營權於收購日以公允價值確認。特許經營權具有有限期的使用年期，並以成本金額減去累計攤銷及減值虧損認列。攤銷是根據其預計使用年期以直線法計提。使用年期及攤銷方法均每年進行評估。

(f) 土地租約溢價

土地租約溢價為以營運租約形式購入承租人佔用之物業基於固定條款之權益之預付款項。溢價乃以成本列賬，並於租期內以直線法攤銷計入損益賬中。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Construction in progress

Construction in progress includes property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production or for its own use purposes. Construction in progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all construction expenditure and other direct costs, including interest costs, attributable to such projects. Costs on completed construction works are transferred to the appropriate asset category. No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress until it is completed and ready for its intended use.

(e) Intangible assets

Concession right

Concession right acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Concession right has definite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. Both the period and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

(f) Prepaid lease payments

Prepaid lease payments are up-front payments to acquire fixed term interests in lessee-occupied land that are classified as operating leases. The premiums are stated at cost and are amortised over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis to the profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 附屬公司

附屬公司乃本集團有權規管其財務及營運政策之實體，以從其業務中獲取利益。

在本公司財務狀況表內，附屬公司權益以成本減累積減值虧損列值。附屬公司權益之賬面值會個別撇減至其可收回金額。附屬公司業績由本公司按已收及應收股息基準入賬。

(h) 聯營公司

聯營公司乃本集團有重大影響之實體，但不包括附屬公司或合作企業。

本集團之聯營公司權益按權益法認列。綜合收益表包括本年度集團收購聯營公司後所佔的股份。綜合財務狀況表包括集團應佔聯營公司及其商譽的淨資產。當本集團應佔聯營公司之虧損相等於或超過聯營公司權益的賬面金額，當中包括任何物質形式上的長期利益，本集團會終止認列應佔虧損。

本集團與聯營公司進行交易產生之任何未實現利潤及虧損，均以本集團於有關聯營公司之權益為限進行撇銷，惟倘未變現虧損顯示所轉讓資產出現減值之證據，在該情況下，有關虧損即時在損益表確認。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an interest in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment loss. The carrying amount of the interest in a subsidiary is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

(h) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

The Group's interest in associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The consolidated income statement includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition results of the associate for the year. The consolidated statement of financial position includes the Group's share of the net assets of the associate and also goodwill. The Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses when the Group's share of losses of the associate equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the associate, which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net interest in the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 合作企業

合作企業是指兩個或以上當事人受合約規管進行的經濟活動，而該活動受雙方共同控制，各參與方沒有單方面的控制權。

合營公司

本集團之合營公司權益按權益法認列。綜合收益表包括本集團應佔收購後合營公司年度業績。綜合財務狀況表包括本集團應佔合營公司及其商譽的淨資產。

本集團與合營公司進行交易產生之任何未實現利潤及虧損，均以本集團於有關合營公司之權益為限進行撇銷，惟尚未變現虧損顯示所轉讓資產出現減值之證據，在該情況下，有關虧損即時在損益表確認。

(j) 收購議價

收購議價在收購附屬公司時出現，是指所收購的可識別資產及所承擔的負債總和在收購日總值之金額超過所轉讓代價。如有任何收購方先前持有被收購方的少數股東權益股權的公允價值，經重新評估後，會即時被確認為利潤或虧損。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Joint venture

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity which is subject to joint control and none of the participating parties has unilateral control over the economic activity.

Jointly controlled entities

The Group's interest in jointly controlled entity is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The consolidated income statement includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition results of the jointly controlled entity for the year. The consolidated statement of financial position includes the Group's share of the net assets of the jointly controlled entity and also goodwill.

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

(j) Bargain purchase

Bargain purchase arising on an acquisition of a subsidiary is measured at the excess of the acquisition date amounts of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquired subsidiary over the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree, if any, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 金融工具

確認及終止確認

金融資產及金融負債乃按交易日之基準及於本集團成為該工具合約條文之其中一方時確認。

當(i)本集團從金融資產收取未來現金流量的合約權利到期或(ii)本集團實質上轉讓了與該金融資產擁有權相關的幾乎全部風險和回報時，會終止確認該項金融資產。當於有關合約上列明之債務償清、被解除或取消或已到期時，則終止確認該金融負債。

分類及計量

金融資產或金融負債起初按公允價值列賬。若金融資產或金融負債非按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理，則加上其直接相關之交易費用列賬。

按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的金融資產

按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理之金融資產包括持有作為交易之金融資產，以及原先指定為按公允價值入收益表者。有關工具按公允價值計量，公允價值之變動乃入賬於損益賬內。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when (i) the Group's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Group transfers the financial asset and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognised only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets or financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are direct attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. They are carried at fair value, with any resultant gain and loss recognised in the profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 金融工具(續)

貸款及應收賬款

貸款及應收款項(包括應收賬款及其他應收款項)指並無於活躍市場報價且並非為買賣而持有之具有固定或可釐定付款金額之非衍生金融資產，該等貸款及應收賬款以實際利率方法計算攤銷成本。若貸款及應收賬款為免息貸款及無固定還款期或其折現影響並不重大，貸款及應收款項按成本扣除減值虧損入賬。攤銷成本已計算在到期年內任何收購折讓或溢價。因取消確認、減值或攤銷所產生之盈虧計入該年度的損益賬。

可供出售金融資產

可供出售金融資產乃指定為此類別或不能歸類於其他金融資產類別之非衍生工具。彼等均按公允值(而列賬於其他全面收益中的價值變動確認為權益之單獨部份)計量，直至該等投資被出售、收取或另行處置為止，或直至該等資產被釐定將予減值為止，於此時，先前於其他全面收益中呈報之累積損益應以重分類調整重分類至損益賬中。

在活躍的交易市場上，若可供出售金融資產並無公開報價，並且其公允價值不能可靠計量，則以成本減累計減值虧損列賬。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables including trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are not held for trading. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where receivables are interest-free loans and without any fixed repayment term or the effect of discounting would be insignificant. In such case, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition over the period to maturity. Gains and losses arising from derecognition, impairment or through the amortisation process are recognised in the profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives financial assets that are either designated at this category or not classified in any of the other categories of financial assets. They are measured at fair value with changes in value recognised as other comprehensive income and separate component of equity until the assets are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the assets are determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Available-for-sale financial assets that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less impairment loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 金融工具(續)

金融資產減值

於各結算日，本集團均會評估是否有客觀證據證明金融資產（按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的金融資產除外）出現減值現象。金融資產之減值虧損按攤銷成本列賬，並以資產之賬面值與其按金融資產之原有實際利率折算之預期未來現金流之現值間之差異計算。金融資產的減值虧損於損益賬中確認。倘資產之可收回金額於日後增加而可客觀地與確認減值後發生的事件有關連，則於往後期間在損益賬中撥回減值虧損，惟資產於減值日期撥回之賬面值不得超過並無確認減值時之攤銷成本。

如果可供出售金融資產發生減值，則該資產的初始取得成本（扣除已收回本金和已攤銷金額）與當前公允價值之間的累計損失，減去所有先前已確認之減值虧損後，乃由權益轉撥入收益或虧損作為重分類調整。可供出售股本工具認列於損益賬中之減值虧損不會通過損益中撥回。倘若可供出售金融資產已提減值虧損，其公允值於日後增加，有關增加則會轉撥入權益內。若可供出售債務工具之公允值回升可以客觀地歸因於其減值虧損於損益賬中確認後才發生之事項，則可供出售債務工具之減值虧損可以通過損益中轉回。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are impaired. The impairment loss of financial assets carried at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Such impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods through profit or loss when an increase in the asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to a restriction that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had determined the impairment not been recognised.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, a cumulative loss comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any previously recognised impairment loss in profit or loss, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in respect of available-for-sale equity instrument are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in fair value of available-for-sale equity instrument after recognition of impairment loss is recognised in equity. Reversal of impairment loss of available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss, if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 金融工具(續)

金融資產減值(續)

以成本價列賬之持作出售金融資產，減值虧損以其賬面值與及以同類金融資產之現時市場回報率估計該金融資產相關的未來現金流折算所得出的現值兩者之差額計算。此減值虧損不得轉回。

金融負債

本集團之金融負債包括應付賬項及其他應付款項、有息借貸以及其他非流動應付款項。所有金融負債初始按其公允值確認，後續採用實際利率法按攤餘成本計量，除非折現的影響不重大，這種情況下，它們按成本計量。

財務擔保合約

財務擔保合約是指當某一指定債務人不能根據債務工具的條款支付到期債務，而擔保發行人須向債權人償付有關款項。本公司之財務擔保合約皆為發行予其下附屬公司之信貸安排。基於此等信貸工具涉及關聯關係，對於此等財務擔保之公允價值評估並沒有意義及不可行，故此沒有認列其價值於財務狀況表內。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

For an available-for-sale financial asset that is carried at cost, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss shall not be reversed.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing borrowings and other non-current liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer of the contract to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The financial guarantee contracts of the Company represent the financial guarantees in respect of credit facilities issued to its subsidiaries. The fair values of the financial guarantees have not been recognised in the statement of financial position of the Company, as the estimation of the fair values of the financial guarantees would not be meaningful and practicable due to related party nature of the instruments.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 金融工具(續)

衍生金融工具

不符合對沖會計條件的衍生金融工具被視作以公允價值計算的金融資產或持作買賣金融負債。衍生金融工具初始以衍生合約簽訂當日的公允價值確認，其後按公允價值進行重新計量。除非衍生金融工具符合對沖會計，否則公允價值變動之損益會被確認為收益或虧損。

向少數股東授出認沽期權所產生之責任

授出予少數股東的認沽期權，除以固定金額轉換附屬公司之固定數目股份，會被視作衍生工具，並在初始確認時按公允價值確認。往後期間的公允價值變動將會確認於收益或虧損。

當出現回購附屬公司股份的合同責任出現時，認沽期權之金融負債會被確認，即使其責任要有條件下行使其權利以出售股份予本集團。該負債之股份贖回金額會被初始認列於非股東權益的借方，並以估計回購價之現值進行計量。在隨後的期間，估計總負債項下之授出予少數股東的認沽期權的現值會被重新計量，並確認為損益。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are deemed as financial assets or liabilities held for trading and measured at fair value. The derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The gain or loss on change in fair values is recognised in profit or loss unless the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting.

Obligations arising from put options on shares of subsidiaries written to non-controlling shareholders

Put option written to non-controlling shareholders, which will be settled other than by exchange of fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of shares in a subsidiary is treated as derivative and is recognised at fair value upon initial recognition. Any changes of fair value in subsequent reporting dates are recognised in profit or loss.

The gross financial liability arising from the put option is recognised when contractual obligation to repurchase the shares in a subsidiary is established even if the obligation is conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to sell back the shares to the Group. The liability for the share redemption amount is initially recognised and measured at present value of the estimated repurchase price with the corresponding debit to the non-controlling interests. In subsequent periods, the remeasurement of the present value of the estimated gross obligation under the written put option to the non-controlling shareholders is recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(l) 現金等值物

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金等值物是指短期和流通率極高的投資，扣除銀行透支(如有)。此等投資可隨時轉換為既定金額的現金。其價值變動風險有限。

(m) 收益之確認

收益是在本集團能獲得有關經濟效益，並且於入賬時該收益及成本(如適用)能可靠地計算。

出售貨品所得收益於貨品之擁有權所涉及之風險及回報轉交買家，通常亦即貨物付運時入賬。

利息收入以時間為基準參照未償還本金及適用之實際利率法確認入賬。

股利收入在本集團收取款項的權利確立時確認。

(n) 外幣換算

本集團各實體包括本公司、附屬公司、聯營公司及共同控制公司之賬目所列項目，乃按該實體經營所在之主要經濟環境貨幣(「功能貨幣」)計量。本公司之功能貨幣為美元，而其大部份附屬公司之功能貨幣為人民幣。本綜合財務報表按本公司之功能及呈報貨幣美元呈列。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdraft, if any.

(m) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods is recognised on transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered and title has been passed.

Interest income from financial asset is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's rights to receive payment have been established.

(n) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The Company's functional currency is United States Dollars ("US\$") and majority of its subsidiaries have Renminbi ("RMB") as their functional currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US\$, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 外幣換算(續)

外幣交易均按交易當日之現行匯率換算為功能貨幣。因上述交易結算及按結算日之匯率兌換以外幣計值之貨幣資產及負債而產生之匯兌損益，均於損益賬中確認。

在綜合賬目時，所有集團實體的業績及財務狀況的功能貨幣如有別於呈報貨幣，均按以下方式換算為呈報貨幣：

- (a) 於各財務狀況表呈列的資產及負債乃按有關結算日的收市匯率換算；
- (b) 於綜合收益表中呈列的各項收支乃按年度加權平均匯率換算；
- (c) 所有從上述換算產生的匯兌差異及組成本集團海外業務投資淨額一部分的貨幣項目所產生的匯兌差異，乃確認為權益中的獨立部分。

在出售本集團於附屬公司的權益時，包括出售本集團於海外業務之所有或部分權益而不會導致喪失該附屬公司的控制權。按比例應佔之海外業務權益中的獨立部分所遞延的匯兌差異之累計款項會被重新分配為少數股東權益，而不會被確認為損益。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(n) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- (b) income and expenses for each income statement presented are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year;
- (c) all resulting exchange differences arising from the above translation and exchange differences arising from a monetary item that forms part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On disposal or partial disposal of the Group's interest in a subsidiary that includes operation which does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in the separate component of equity is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation and are not recognised in profit or loss.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 存貨

存貨以成本或可變現淨值兩者之較低者列賬。成本包括所有採購成本，加工成本(如適用)及其他將存貨達至現存地點及狀況之成本，並且採用加權平均成本法計算。可變現淨值指在日常業務中之估計售價減去估計達成銷售所需之成本。

(p) 非金融資產的減值

本集團於每個結算日檢討內部及外間資訊，以確認其物業、機器及設備、無形資產、聯營公司權益、合營公司權益及土地租約之溢價是否可能已經出現減值現象，或之前所確認之減值虧損是否已不再存在或可能已經減少。若出現任何以上的現象，本集團將需評估資產的可收回價值。據此，資產之可收回價值乃其公允值減去出售成本及使用價值之較高者。如個別資產未能在大致獨立於其他資產下賺取現金流量，則就能獨立賺取現金流量之最小組別資產(即賺取現金單位)釐訂可收回價值。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost, which comprises all costs of purchase and, where applicable, costs of conversion and other costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews internal and external sources of information to assess whether there is any indication that its property, plant and equipment, intangible asset, interest in associates, interest in jointly controlled entities and prepaid lease payments may be impaired or impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may be reduced. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 非金融資產的減值(續)

倘本集團估計某項資產或即賺取現金單位之可收回金額低於其賬面值，則該項資產之賬面值須減低至其可收回價值。減值虧損將即時確認為開支。

倘若某項減值虧損期後撤回，則該項資產或即賺取現金單位之賬面值須增加至重新估計之可收回價值，惟增加後之賬面值不得超過在以往年度並無減值虧損而釐定之賬面值。若減值虧損撤回時將即時確認為收益。

(q) 借貸成本

收購、建造或生產合資格資產(即需要一段頗長時間始能達至其擬定用途或出售之資產)之直接應佔借貸成本，在扣除特定借貸之暫時性投資收益後，均作資本化並作為此等資產成本之一部份。當此等資產大體上可作其擬定用途或出售時，該等借貸成本將會停止資本化。所有其他借貸成本均列為發生期間之費用。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversal of impairment losses is recognised as income in profit or loss immediately.

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred, net of any investment income on the temporary investment of the specific borrowings, that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(r) 營運租賃

資產之絕大部份回報及風險由出租公司保留之租賃，皆作為營運租賃列賬。營運租賃之租金支出在有關租賃之租賃期內以直線法於損益賬確認。營運租賃協議所涉及的租賃回贈均在損益賬中確認為資產租賃淨付款總額的組成部份。或有租金則於發生之會計期間以費用入賬。

(s) 政府補助

政府補助乃鼓勵本集團在各有關開發區經營及發展業務而從中國有關部門收取之津貼。

政府補助是在可合理地確定將取得該資助並將可符合所有附帶條件時按公允價值入賬。當該資助涉及開支項目，則以有系統方式將資助在有關年份內呈列並確認為收益，以抵銷擬作補償的成本。當該資助與資產有關時，公允價值乃記錄於遞延收入中，並以相等金額於每年分期按有關資產的預計使用年期於損益賬中確認為收入。與資產無關的資助乃確認為損益賬中的其他收入，以有系統地與有關成本配合。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Operating leases

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term of the relevant lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit or loss as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(s) Government grants

Government grants represent incentive grants from the relevant PRC authorities in respect of the running of business by the Group in certain development zones and to encourage the furtherance of such business.

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the years necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(t) 員工福利

短期僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假、定額供款退休金計劃之供款及非貨幣福利之成本均在僱員提供相關服務之年度內累計。倘延遲付款或清繳款項可能構成重大影響，則有關金額按現值列賬。

界定供款計劃

界定退休供款計劃的供款責任於產生時在損益賬中確認為開支，並扣除僱員於未完成供款計劃而離職所發生的供款部份。該計劃的資產與本集團的資產分開並由獨立管理基金持有。

界定福利計劃

經考慮獨立精算師以精算方式的預計單位成本法所作出的供款建議，僱主及僱員共同作出界定福利計劃的供款。本集團之界定福利計劃的責任為就各項計劃獨立估計僱員於本年度及過往年度提供服務所賺取的未來利益金額，該利益乃折現至其現值，再減去有關計劃資產的公允價值。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Defined contribution plans

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement scheme are recognised as expenses in profit or loss as incurred and are reduced by contributions forfeited by those employees who leave the scheme prior the contributions are vested fully in those employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans are generally funded by payments from employees and the Group, taking into account of the recommendations of the independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The Group's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods, which is discounted to the present value and reduced by the fair value of any plan assets.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(t) 員工福利(續)

於財務狀況表中確認的退休福利義務，相當於界定利益責任的現有價值(經未確認精算利潤及虧損及未確認過去服務成本作調整，並減去計劃資產的公允價值)(如有)。因這項計算所產生的任何資產，其金額限於累計未確認精算虧損淨額和過去服務成本，加上可從該計劃獲得的退款並減去計劃的未來供款金額的現有價值的總額。倘若經濟利益現值沒有變更或減少，本期之淨精算盈虧及過往服務成本即時認列於收益賬。

精算盈虧超出界定福利責任之現值與計劃資產之公允價值兩者中較高者之10%部份，需按僱員的預計平均尚餘服務年期攤銷。倘利益即時歸屬予僱員，過往服務成本則即時確認；否則過往服務成本按平均期間以直線法攤銷，直至僱員享有該等利益為止。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Employee benefits (Continued)

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service cost, and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the net total of any cumulative unrecognised net actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. If there is no change or a decrease in the present value of the economic benefits, the entire net actuarial gains or losses with the past service cost of the current period is recognised immediately.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, which exceed 10% of the greater of the present value of the Group's defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets are amortised over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 以股份為支付基礎之交易

權益結算股份支付之款項

本集團僱員(包括董事)乃根據以股份為支付基礎之交易方式收取酬金，據此，彼等提供服務以換取股份或享有股份之權利。該等與僱員交易之成本乃參考權益工具於授出日期之公允價值計量。授予僱員之購股權公允價值乃確認為僱員成本，而權益內之以股份為支付基礎之儲備亦會相應增加。公允價值乃以二項式模式釐定，並計及該等交易之條款及條件，惟不包括與本公司股份價格相連之條件。

股權結算交易之成本會(連同權益之相應增幅)於達成歸屬條件之年度內確認，直至相關僱員完全獲授應得之購股權當日(「歸屬期」)為止。於歸屬期內，預期最終會歸屬之購股權數目會予以審閱。過往年度所確認之累計公允價值之任何調整會於審閱年度之損益表內扣除/計入，並於權益內之儲備中作相應調整。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled transactions

The Group's employees, including directors, receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby the employees rendered services in exchange for shares or rights over shares. The cost of such transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognised as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in a share-based payment reserve within equity. The fair value is determined using the binomial model taking into account the terms and conditions of the transactions, other than conditions linked to the price of shares of the Company.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the year(s) in which the vesting conditions are to be fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("vesting date"). During the vesting period, the number of share options that is expected to vest ultimately is reviewed. Any adjustment to the cumulative fair value recognised in prior years is charged/credited to profit or loss for the year of the review, with a corresponding adjustment to the reserve within equity.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 以股份為支付基礎之交易(續)

權益結算股份支付之款項(續)

當行使購股權時，過往於購股權儲備認列之金額將轉撥至股份溢價。當購股權於歸屬日後被沒收或於屆滿日期仍未行使，則過往於購股權儲備認列之金額將轉撥至保留溢利。

本公司以股份為支付基礎的購股權授予其下附屬公司僱員所涉及之交易會於本公司的財務狀況表內認列為於附屬公司之投資之增加；並且會於編製綜合賬目時以增加權益內之儲備作抵銷。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) Share-based payment transactions (Continued)

Equity-settled transactions (Continued)

When the share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share-based payment reserve will be transferred to share premium account. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share-based payment reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

Share-based payment transactions in which the Company grants share options to subsidiaries' employees are accounted for as an increase in value of interest in subsidiaries in the Company's statement of financial position which is eliminated on consolidation, with a corresponding credit to the share-based payment reserve within equity.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(v) 稅項

稅項支出乃根據本年度業績就免課稅或不可扣減項目作調整並按於結算日已制定或實際會制定之稅率作出計算。

遞延稅項乃採用負債法，就資產與負債之稅項計算準則與其於綜合財務報表之賬面值兩者不同引致之短暫時差作出撥備。然而，倘若任何遞延稅項乃自商譽的初始認列；或自進行交易時不影響會計或應課稅溢利的資產或負債的初始確認（如屬業務合併的一部份則除外），則不會計入遞延稅項。

當資產被變現或負債被清還時，遞延稅項負債及資產以該期間預期之適用稅率衡量，根據於結算日已制定或實際會制定之稅率及稅務法例計算。

遞延稅項資產乃根據有可能獲得之未來應課稅溢利與短暫時差可互相抵銷之程度而予以確認。

遞延稅項是就附屬公司，聯營公司及合營公司之權益所產生之應課稅暫時差額而確認，惟於本集團可控制暫時差額之撥回及暫時差額可能在可見將來不會撥回則除外。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(v) Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, any deferred tax arises from initial recognition of goodwill; or other asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.

The deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, tax losses and credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on interest in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 有關聯人士

有關聯人士為與本集團有關聯之個人或實體。

- (a) 倘屬以下人士，即該人士或該人士之近親與本集團有關聯：
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響；或
 - (iii) 為本公司之主要管理層成員。
- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即實體與本集團有關聯：
 - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司(即各母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此間有關聯)。
 - (ii) 實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或另一實體為成員公司之集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業)。
 - (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方之合營企業。
 - (iv) 實體為第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 有關聯人士(續)

- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即實體與本集團有關聯：
(續)
- (v) 實體為本集團或與本集團有關聯之實體就僱員利益設立之離職福利計劃。倘本集團本身便是該計劃，提供資助之僱主亦與本集團有關聯。
- (vi) 實體受(a)所識別人士控制或受共同控制。
- (vii) 於(a)(i)所識別人士對實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體的母公司)主要管理層成員。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Related parties (Continued)

- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies: (Continued)
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Group.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 有關聯人士(續)

與該人士關係密切的家庭成員是指他們在與實體進行交易時，預期可能會影響該人士或受該人士影響的家庭成員並包括：

- (a) 該名人士之子女及配偶或同居伴侶；
- (b) 該名人士之配偶或同居伴侶的子女；及
- (c) 該名人士或該名人士之配偶或同居伴侶的依靠者。

(x) 分部報告

營運分部之報告方式與主要營運決策者獲提供的內部報告之方式一致。本公司負責分配資源並評核營運分部表現的執行董事已被確立為制訂策略決定的主要營運決策者。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Related parties (Continued)

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

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

(x) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Company's executive directors, who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the chief operating decision-makers that make strategic decisions.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(y) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動

於本綜合財務報表授權日，本集團並未提早採用下列香港會計師公會已頒佈於本年度尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則及詮釋。

香港會計準則 財務報表的呈
 第1號之 報—其他
 修訂本 全面收益
 項目之
 呈列^[1]

香港會計準則 僱員福利^[2]
 第19號
 (2011年)

香港會計準則 獨立財務
 第27號 報表^[2]
 (2011年)

香港會計準則 於聯營公司
 第28號 及合作企業
 (2011年) 之投資^[2]

香港財務報告 綜合財務
 準則第10號 報表^[2]

香港財務報告 聯合安排^[2]
 準則第11號

香港財務報告 披露於其他實
 準則第12號 體之權益^[2]

香港財務報告 綜合財務
 準則第10號 報表、聯合
 、香港財務 安排及披露
 報告準則 於其他實體
 第11號及 之權益之
 香港財務報告 過渡指引^[2]
 準則第12號

之修訂本

香港財務報告 公平值之
 準則第13號 計量^[2]

香港財務報告 首次採納香港
 準則第1號 財務匯報
 之修定本 準則^[2]

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Future changes in HKFRS

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following new/ revised standards and amendments to HKFRS that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Group has not early adopted.

Amendments to *Presentation of Items of*
 HKAS 1 *Other Comprehensive Income* ^[1]

HKAS 19 (2011) *Employee Benefits* ^[2]

HKAS 27 (2011) *Separate Financial Statements* ^[2]

HKAS 28 (2011) *Investments in Associates and*
Joint Ventures ^[2]

HKFRS 10 *Consolidated financial statements* ^[2]

HKFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* ^[2]

HKFRS 12 *Disclosures of Interests with*
Other Entities ^[2]

Amendments to *Additional transition*
 HKFRS 10, *relief - Consolidated*
 HKFRS 11, *financial statements, Joint*
 HKFRS 12 *Arrangements, Disclosures of*
Interests with Other Entities ^[2]

HKFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* ^[2]

Amendments to *First-time Adoption of*
 HKFRS 1 *Hong Kong Financial*
Reporting Standards ^[2]

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(y) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動 (續)

香港國際財務 報告詮釋委員 會－詮釋 第20號	露天礦場生產 階段的剝 採成本 ^[2]
各項香港財務 報告準則	2009年-2011 年週期年度 改善項目 ^[2]
香港財務報告 準則第7號之 修定本	披露－抵銷金 融資產及 金融負債 ^[2]
香港財務報告 準則第32號 之修定本	呈列－抵銷金 融資產及 金融負債 ^[2]
香港會計準則 第27號 (2011年)、 香港財務報告 準則第10號 及香港財務報 告準則第12 號之修訂本	獨立財務報 表、綜合財 務報表及披 露於其他實 體之權益之 修定 ^[3]
香港財務報告 準則第9號	金融工具 ^[4]
香港財務報告準 則第9號及香 港財務報告準 則第7號之 修訂本	香港財務報告 準則第9號 之強制生效 日期、金融 工具及過 渡披露 ^[4]

- ^[1] 於2012年7月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ^[2] 於2013年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ^[3] 於2014年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ^[4] 於2015年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Future changes in HKFRS (Continued)

HK (IFRIC) - Int 20	<i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i> ^[2]
Various HKFRSs	<i>Annual Improvements Project - 2009-2011 Cycle</i> ^[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 7	<i>Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> ^[2]
Amendments to HKAS 32	<i>Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> ^[3]
Amendments to HKAS 27 (2011), HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12	<i>Investment Entities - Amendments to Separate Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements, Disclosures of Interests with Other Entities</i> ^[3]
HKFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> ^[4]
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments, and Transition Disclosure</i> ^[4]

- ^[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012
- ^[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
- ^[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
- ^[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(y) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動 (續)

於2014年1月1日或2015年1月1日或之後開始年度期間生效的新推出及修訂之準則，本集團董事現正對將來採納該等新推出及修訂之準則之潛在影響進行評估，故此，暫不能在此進行對本集團綜合財務報表的影響作出合理估計。

對於2012年7月1日及2013年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效的新推出及修訂之準則，除了香港會計準則第19號(2011年)，董事並不預期通過這些新的香港財務報告準則對本集團業績造成任何重大影響。香港會計準則第19號(2011年)引入了多項僱員福利之會計政策修訂。其中，香港會計準則第19號(2011年)取消了「緩衝區法」，「緩衝區法」指界定福利計劃之精算利潤和損失可按員工的預計平均剩餘服務年期被延遲和確認為利潤或虧損。根據修訂後的標準，所有精算收益及虧損會被即時確認為其他全面收益。香港會計準則第19號(2011年)的應用將改變本集團對現已實行的界定福利計劃之會計政策。修訂後的香港會計準則第19號(2011年)從2013年1月1日起生效，並追溯採納。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Future changes in HKFRS (Continued)

For the new/revised standards and amendments effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and 1 January 2015, the directors are in the process of assessing the possible impact of the future adoption of these new/revised HKFRSs, but are not yet in a position to reasonably estimate their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

For the new/revised standards and amendments effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 and 1 January 2013, the directors do not anticipate that the adoption of these new HKFRSs will have any material impact on the results of the Group, except for HKAS19 (2011). HKAS 19 (2011) introduces a number of amendments to the accounting for employee benefits. Among them, HKAS 19 (2011) eliminates the "corridor method" under which the recognition of actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit schemes could be deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the expected average remaining service lives of employees. Under the revised standard, all actuarial gains and losses are required to be recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The application of HKAS19 (2011) will change the Group's accounting for defined benefit plans under which the corridor method is currently applied. The revised HKAS19 (2011) is effective as from 1 January 2013, and retrospective adoption is required.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(y) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動 (續)

本集團非流動負債中的員工福利責任之預期會計政策追溯影響分別在2012年1月1日上升19,666,000美元以及2012年12月31日上升8,060,000美元。股東權益之預期會計政策追溯影響分別在2012年1月1日下降19,666,000美元以及2012年12月31日下降8,060,000美元。截至2012年12月31日，行政費用及年度收益之預期會計政策追溯影響分別下降及上升2,617,000美元。

在本公司的財務狀況表中，本公司非流動負債中的員工福利責任之預期會計政策追溯影響分別在2012年1月1日上升9,876,000美元以及2012年12月31日上升3,390,000美元。股東權益之預期會計政策追溯影響分別在2012年1月1日下降9,876,000美元以及2012年12月31日下降3,390,000美元。

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(y) Future changes in HKFRS (Continued)

The expected retrospective effect of this change in accounting policy on the employee benefit obligations under the non-current liabilities of the Group will be increased by US\$19,666,000 and US\$8,060,000 as at 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 respectively. The expected retrospective effect of this change in accounting policy on the equity will be decreased by US\$19,666,000 and US\$8,060,000 as at 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 respectively. The expected retrospective effect of this change in accounting policy on the administrative expenses and profit for the year will be decreased by and increased by US\$2,617,000 respectively for the year ended 31 December 2012.

In the Company's statement of financial position, the expected retrospective effect of this change in accounting policy on the employee benefit obligations under the non-current liabilities of the Company will be increased by US\$9,876,000 and US\$3,390,000 as at 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 respectively. The expected retrospective effect of this change in accounting policy on the equity will be decreased by US\$9,876,000 and US\$3,390,000 as at 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 respectively.

4. 採納新增／經修訂之香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會頒布多項香港財務報告準則修訂，於本集團及本公司當前會計年度首次生效。其中與本集團的財務報表有關之修定準則詳情如下：

香港會計準則 第12號之修訂本	遞延稅項：收 回相關資產
香港財務報告準則 第7號之修訂本	披露－金融資 產之轉移

採納以上香港財務報告準則之修訂對本集團及本公司當前及過往年度業績及財務狀況並沒有顯著影響。

5. 關鍵會計估計及判斷

有關未來之估計及假設以及判斷乃由管理層在編製綜合財務報表時作出。這些估計、假設及判斷會對本集團之會計政策應用、資產、負債、收入及開支之申報金額以及所作出之披露構成影響，並會持續根據經驗及相關因素(包括日後出現在有關情況下相信屬合理之事件)評估。於適當時，會計估計之修訂會於修訂期間及於未來期間(倘修訂亦影響日後期間)確認。

4. ADOPTION OF NEW/REVISED HKFRS

The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRS that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group and the Company. Of these, the changes in accounting policy relevant to the Group's financial statements are as follows:

Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 7	<i>Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets</i>

The adoption of these amendments to HKFRS has no significant effect on the results and financial positions of the Group and the Company for the current and prior years.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made by the management in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Where appropriate, revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of revision and future periods, in case the revision also affects future periods.

5. 關鍵會計估計及判斷(續)

使用年限及物業、機器及設備及土地租約溢價之減值

董事每年透過預計用量、對資產使用之損耗及技術過時之潛在性進行謹慎研究，以評估物業、機器及設備及土地租約溢價之殘值，可用年期及折舊／攤銷方法。

為了判斷資產是否減值及有跡象顯示減值虧損不再存在，董事須判斷資產減值，尤其是評估：(1)是否已發生可能影響資產價值之事件或其事件影響資產價值不再存在；(2)按持續使用資產之業務而估計未來之現金流量經折算後之淨現值能否支持該項資產之賬面值；以及(3)使用適當的主要假設於預計現金流量，包括是否應用適當折現率於該等現金流量預測。倘改變管理層用以確定減值程度之假設，包括現金流量預測中採用之折現率或增長率假設，足以對減值測試中使用的淨現值產生重大影響。

遞延稅項資產

於結算日，合併財務狀況表並沒有源於稅務虧損之未確認之遞延稅項資產。遞延稅項資產之確認主要根據將來有否足夠之收益或應課稅短暫時差。如將來實際發生之收益與原本預估有差異，經採用了之前未確認之稅務虧損後，重大的遞延稅項資產確認便可能發生。而當預估收益發生變化時，此遞延稅項資產將會被確認為得益或損失。

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Useful lives and impairment of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments

The directors review the residual value, useful lives and depreciation/amortisation method of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments at the end of each reporting period, through careful consideration with regards to expected usage, wear-and-tear and potential technical obsolescence to usage of the assets.

In determining whether an asset is impaired or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists, the directors have to exercise judgement in the area of asset impairment, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset or derecognition; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment, including the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment test.

Deferred tax assets

As at the end of the reporting period, no deferred tax asset in relation to unused tax losses has been recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The recognition of the deferred tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future. In cases where the actual future profits generated are different from the original estimate, a material recognition of deferred tax assets may arise, after taking into account the utilization of previously unrecognised tax losses, which would be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which such estimate is changed.

5. 關鍵會計估計及判斷(續)

轉讓代價，所收購的可識別資產及承擔的負債之公允價值評估

根據2011年11月4日訂立的戰略聯盟安排下，於2012年3月31日，本集團收購China Bottlers (Hong Kong) Limited(「CBL」)全部權益，有關詳情載列於綜合財務報表附註38。根據本集團的會計政策，轉讓代價和在CBL的可識別資產淨值按公允價值於收購日認列。

CBL於收購日的轉讓代價、所收購的可識別資產及承擔的負債之公允價值由獨立合資格專業估值師釐定。在釐定公允價值時，估值師利用一定的方法估值，其中涉及若干假設及估計，並對公允價值的主要估值假設作出判斷。

6. 營業額

本集團之營業額指向客戶售貨之發票值，扣除退貨、折扣及增值稅之收益。

7. 分部資料

執行董事已確立為本集團主要營運決策者。經營分部已被確立，而分部資料已按內部慣常呈報給本公司之執行董事之財務資料製作，依據該等資料作出經營分部資源分配決定及評估其表現。基於本集團超過99%以上之集團銷售是在內地進行，故本公司之執行董事主要以產品觀點評定本集團之業務。可報告之經營分部確立為方便麵、飲品、方便食品及其他業務包括投資控股、物流及支援功能業務。

執行董事以本年度經營分部之已扣除財務費用之業績作出經營分部資源分配決定及評估其表現。

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Fair value estimation of the consideration transferred, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

On 31 March 2012, the Group acquired the entire interest of China Bottlers (Hong Kong) Limited ("CBL") in accordance with the Strategic Alliance Arrangements entered on 4 November 2011, details are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with the accounting policy of the Group, the consideration transferred and net identifiable assets acquired in the CBL are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition.

The fair value of consideration transferred, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed of CBL at the acquisition date are determined by an independent qualified professional valuer. In determining the fair value, the valuer has utilised certain methods of valuation which involves certain assumptions and estimates. Judgement is required to determine the principal valuation assumptions in arriving the fair values.

6. TURNOVER

The Group's turnover represents revenue arising from the sale of goods at invoiced value to customers, net of returns, discounts and Value Added Tax.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The executive directors have been identified as the chief operating decision-maker of the Group. The Group has identified its operating segments and prepared segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the Company's executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and review of these components' performance. The Company's executive directors consider the business principally from a product perspective as over 99% of the Group's sales and business are conducted in the PRC. Business reportable operating segments identified are instant noodles, beverages, instant food and others. The segment of others includes investment holding, logistics and supportive functions.

For the purposes of assessing the performance of the operating segments and allocating resources between segments, the executive directors assess segment result after finance costs for the year which is consistent with that in the financial statements.

7. 分部資料(續)

分部資產包括除可供出售金融資產，按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的金融資產、聯營公司權益及合營公司權益外的所有資產。分部負債包括除員工福利責任之相關負債外的所有負債。

投資成本和集團內餘額以往列入分部資產和負債項下已全部沖銷。為了較好表達及更精準的向執行董事報告分部資訊，投資費用和集團內的餘額已不包括在分部資產和負債的「其他」。分部資產之比較數據下「其他」和「內部沖銷」已被重新認列為175,570,000美元和608,544,000美元。分部負債之比較數據下「其他」和「內部沖銷」已被重新認列為626,444,000美元和759,956,000美元。

分部之間的銷售是以成本加邊際利潤作定價。可呈報分部之會計政策與本集團於「主要會計政策」附註3所述本集團的會計政策一致。

客戶地區位置乃按貨品付運地點劃分。本集團多於99%來自外部客戶之收益均源於本集團各經營實體所在地中國的顧客。同時，本集團多於99%的非流動資產(可供出售金融資產除外)均位於中國。

並無來自單一外部客戶的收入佔本集團收入10%或以上。

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment assets include all assets with the exception of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, interest in associates and jointly controlled entities. Segment liabilities include all liabilities with the exception of employee benefit obligations.

The investment costs and intra-group balances were previously included in segment assets and liabilities and were eliminated in full. Due to the better presentation and more accurate segment information to be reported to the executive directors, the investment costs and intra-group balances are not included in segment assets and liabilities of "Others". The comparative figures of segment assets of Others and inter-segment elimination have been restated to US\$175,570,000 and US\$608,544,000 respectively; and the comparative figures of segment liabilities of Others and inter-segment elimination have been restated to US\$626,444,000 and US\$759,956,000 respectively.

Inter-segment sales are priced at cost plus profit margin. The accounting policies of the reporting segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies as described in note 3.

The geographical location of the Group's customers is based on the location at which the goods are delivered. Over 99% of the revenues from external customers of the Group are attributable to customers located in the PRC, the place of domicile of the Group's operating entities. Meanwhile, over 99% of the Group's non-current assets other than available-for-sale financial assets are located in the PRC.

No revenue from a single external customer amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue.

7. 分部資料(續)

於2012年及2011年12月31日之分
部資料如下：

業務分部分析

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The segment information for the years ended 31 December 2012
and 2011 are as follows:

Business segment analysis

		2012					
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	內部沖銷	合計
		Instant	Beverages	Instant	Others	Inter-	Total
		noodles		food		segment	
		千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
營業額	Turnover						
外來客戶收益	Revenue from external customers	3,959,782	4,930,961	234,044	87,065	—	9,211,852
分部間之收益	Inter-segment revenue	874	1,410	84	96,168	(98,536)	—
分部營業額	Segment revenue	3,960,656	4,932,371	234,128	183,233	(98,536)	9,211,852
分部業績(已扣除財務費用)	Segment result after finance costs	464,268	166,534	7,032	1,902	(5,669)	634,067
應佔聯營公司及 合營公司業績	Share of results of associates and jointly controlled entities	—	3,966	—	—	—	3,966
收購議價收益(已扣除 收購直接相關費用)	Gain on bargain purchases, net of expenses related to acquisition	—	189,859	—	—	—	189,859
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	464,268	360,359	7,032	1,902	(5,669)	827,892
稅項	Taxation	(140,866)	(75,713)	(3,481)	(7,703)	—	(227,763)
本年度之溢利(損失)	Profit (loss) for the year	323,402	284,646	3,551	(5,801)	(5,669)	600,129

7. 分部資料(續)

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

業務分部分析(續)

Business segment analysis (Continued)

		2012					
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	內部沖銷	合計
		Instant	Beverages	Instant	Others	Inter-	Total
		noodles		food		segment	
		千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
資產	Assets						
分部資產	Segment assets	2,916,279	4,328,382	188,739	573,601	(673,848)	7,333,153
合營公司權益	Interest in associates	—	21,324	—	—	—	21,324
聯營公司權益	Interest in jointly controlled entities	—	49,404	13,710	—	—	63,114
未分配資產	Unallocated assets						55,672
資產總值	Total assets						7,473,263
負債	Liabilities						
分部負債	Segment liabilities	968,816	3,032,460	82,951	927,777	(1,054,046)	3,957,958
未分配負債	Unallocated liabilities						18,060
負債總額	Total liabilities						3,976,018
其他資料	Other information						
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	78,889	294,925	6,152	7,791	—	387,757
資本開支	Capital expenditures	337,123	519,012	20,026	5,361	—	881,522

7. 分部資料(續)

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

業務分部分析(續)

Business segment analysis (Continued)

		2011					
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	內部沖銷	
		Instant	Beverages	Instant food	Others	Inter-	合計
		noodles				segment	Total
		千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元	千美元
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
營業額	Turnover						
外來客戶收益	Revenue from external customers	3,592,270	3,998,702	201,432	74,176	—	7,866,580
分部間之收益	Inter-segment revenue	119	1,804	67	82,766	(84,756)	—
分部營業額	Segment revenue	3,592,389	4,000,506	201,499	156,942	(84,756)	7,866,580
分部業績	Segment result after finance costs and						
(已扣除財務費用)及除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	418,044	208,460	5,862	35,459	(4,849)	662,976
稅項	Taxation	(112,220)	(49,252)	330	(2,130)	—	(163,272)
本年度之溢利	Profit for the year	305,824	159,208	6,192	33,329	(4,849)	499,704
資產	Assets						
分部資產	Segment assets	2,520,574	3,442,346	173,846	175,570	(608,544)	5,703,792
未分配資產	Unallocated assets						104,982
資產總值	Total assets						5,808,774
負債	Liabilities						
分部負債	Segment liabilities	888,017	2,279,707	74,232	626,444	(759,956)	3,108,444
未分配負債	Unallocated liabilities						14,064
負債總額	Total liabilities						3,122,508
其他資料	Other information						
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	53,915	254,387	4,519	8,420	—	321,241
資本開支	Capital expenditures	291,835	1,119,616	17,388	6,120	—	1,434,959

8. 其他收益及其他淨收入

8. OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME

		2012 千美元 US\$'000	2011 千美元 US\$'000
其他收益	Other revenue		
利息收入	Interest income	48,405	38,564
股利收入	Dividend income	1,595	1,573
		50,000	40,137
其他淨收入	Other net income		
匯兌收益淨額	Exchange gains, net	6,269	15,811
出售廢品之收益	Gain on sales of scrapped materials	26,722	23,282
政府補助	Government grants	35,978	28,521
出售一家非全資持有 之附屬公司及一家 聯營公司(以前被分類 為持作出售資產)之收益	Gain on disposal of a non-wholly owned subsidiary and an associate previously classified as assets held for sale	—	39,175
收購議價收益(已扣除 收購直接相關費用) (附註38)	Gain on bargain purchase, net of expenses related to acquisition (note 38)	189,859	—
其他	Others	35,939	22,979
		294,767	129,768
		344,767	169,905