

# 財務報表附註

## Notes to the Financial Statements

截至2014年12月31日止年度  
For the year ended 31 December 2014

### 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上海市閔行區吳中路1688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財務報表附註45。

### 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,以及香港普遍接納之會計原則。本財務報表亦按照載於香港公司條例(第622章)附表11第76至87條,香港公司條例(第622章)第9部「帳目及審計」的過渡和保留條文,本財政年度和比較期間的綜合財務報表已根據前身公司條例(第32章)的適用規定編製。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。

除詳載於財務報表附註4,於年內生效的新訂或經修訂之香港財務報告準則外,本財務報表採用之會計政策與2013年度的財務報表是一致的。本集團所採用之主要會計政策概要載於財務報表附註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. 1688, Wuzhong Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, the 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 45 to the financial statements.

### 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 ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance which concern the preparation of financial statements, which for this financial year and the comparative period continue to be those of the predecessor Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), in accordance with transitional and saving arrangements for Part 9 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), "Accounts and Audit", which are set out in sections 76 to 87 of Schedule 11 to that 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 2013 financial statements except for the adoption of the new/revised HKFRSs that are relevant to the Group and effective from the current year as detailed in note 4 to the financial statements. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in note 3 to the financial statements.

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## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION *(Continued)*

In preparing these 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\$1,293,211,000 (2013: US\$1,215,366,000) at the end of the reporting period.

Taking into account the existing banking facilities of the Group, 月猿ヲ恊系 韜鞍臺

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**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。

少數股東權益獨立並與本公司股東應佔權益分開呈列於綜合收益表，綜合全面收益表內及於綜合財務狀況表之權益內。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。除非香港財務報告準則要求以另一個測量依據，否則其他類型的非控股權益最初仍以公允價值來衡量。

**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. 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 balances, 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 ceases.

Non-controlling interests ("NCI") are presented, separately from owners of the Company, in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. 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, are 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. Other types of non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value unless another measurement basis is required by HKFRSs.

**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.

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### 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任何保留權益之公允值之總額與(ii) 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。倘本集團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金融資產或負債、聯營公司權益、合營公司權益或其他公司。

### 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 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 and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. The amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the disposed subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group 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 are accounted for as a financial asset or liability, interest in associate, interest in joint venture or others as appropriate from the date when control is lost.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (c) 物業、機器及設備

永久業權土地不計提任何折舊，以原值減累計減值虧損入賬。除在建工程以外之其他物業、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。

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

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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (c) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is not depreciated and stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. All other 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 profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

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 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

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.

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### 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。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。溢價乃以成本扣除累計攤銷和累計減值損失列賬，並於租期內以直線法攤銷。

### 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 asset

##### Concession right

Concession right acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Concession right has finite 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 less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses and are amortised over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (g) 附屬公司

附屬公司乃本集團控制之實體。本集團在參與該實體業務時有權力得到可變回報及有能力透過其權力影響這些回報時視為控制該實體。倘有事實及情況顯示對上述一項或多項控制因素出現變化，本集團將重新評估其是否控制被投資方。

在本公司財務狀況表內，附屬公司權益以成本減去減值虧損列值。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) 聯營公司和合營公司

聯營公司乃本集團有重大影響之實體。重大影響是指對被投資方的財務和經營政策有參與決策的權利，但並不構成控制或共同控制。

合營公司為一項合營安排，據此對安排擁有共同控制權的各方對該安排的淨資產享有權利。合營安排是由兩方或多方擁有共同控制之安排。共同控制是指按照合約約定作分享控制的安排，共同控制僅在當相關活動要求共同享有控制權的各方作出一致決定時出現。倘有事實及情況出現變化，本集團將重新評估其是否有共同控制此安排，以及其涉及的合營安排之類型是否改變。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (g) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

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, if it is higher than the recoverable amount. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

#### (h) Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is a contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Group reassesses whether it has joint control of an arrangement and whether the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved has changed, if facts and circumstances change.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (h) 聯營公司和合營公司(續)

本集團於聯營公司或合營公司之權益按權益法認列，惟倘該投資或其部分被分類為持作出售除外。根據權益法，投資最初以成本入賬，然後就本集團應佔被投資公司淨資產在收購後的變動及有關投資的任何減值虧損作出調整。除本集團已產生法定或推定責任或替該被投資公司作出付款時外，當本集團應佔被投資公司之虧損相等於或超出其於該被投資公司之賬面金額，當中包括任何實質的長期權益，本集團會中止認列應佔虧損。

本集團與聯營公司和合營公司進行交易產生之任何未實現利潤及虧損，均以本集團於有關投資方之權益為限進行抵銷，惟倘未實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)

#### (h) Associates and joint ventures (Continued)

The Group's interest in associate or joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, except when the investment or a portion thereof is classified as held for sale. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment. Except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses when the Group's share of losses of the investee equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the investee, which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the investee.

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



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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 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只有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)本集團轉讓了該金融資產並且(a)本集團在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，或(b)本集團既未轉讓亦未保留該金融資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報，但不保留金融資產的控制權時，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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (i) Financial instruments

##### *Recognition and derecognition*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when and only 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 and only 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 either (a) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when and 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 directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 金融工具(續)

*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。

*貸款及應收賬款*

貸款及應收賬款(包括銀行餘額和現金，已質押的銀行存款和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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (i) Financial instruments (Continued)

*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 profit or loss.

*Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables including bank balances and cash, pledged bank deposits and 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 profit or loss.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 金融工具(續)

##### 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(而估值變更認列於權益內之投資重估值儲備)計量,直至該等投資與投資重估值儲備被出售、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)

#### (i) Financial instruments (Continued)

##### 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 investment revaluation reserve within 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 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轉回。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (i) 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 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. Impairment loss of available-for-sale debt instruments is 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 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。除衍生金融工具外，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)

#### (i) 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 except for derivatives 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (i) 金融工具(續)

##### 衍生金融工具

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)

#### (i) Financial instruments (Continued)

##### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (j) 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。

#### (k) 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)能可靠地計算和根據以下原則：

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。

#### (l) 外幣換算

本集團各實體之賬目所列項目，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)

#### (j) 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.

#### (k) 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 and on the following bases:

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.

#### (l) 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 Dollar ("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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (I) 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列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，所有海外業務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) 資產及負債乃按有關結算日的收市匯率換算；
- (b) 各項收支乃按加權平均匯率換算；
- (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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (I) 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 profit or loss.

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

- (a) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- (b) Income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rates;
- (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;



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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (l) 外幣換算(續)

- (d) 出售海外業務時，包括出售本集團於海外業務的全部權益，部份出售涉及失去對擁有海外業務的附屬公司的控制權，或部分出售擁有海外業務的合營安排或聯營公司的權益使得保留權益不再按權益法入賬。有關該海外業務於其他綜合收益以及累計在權益內的獨立項內的累計匯兌差額則在列賬出售損益時重新分類至損益。

#### (m) 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出售價減去估計達成銷售所需之成本。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (l) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

- (d) On the disposal of a foreign operation, which includes a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a partial disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest is no longer equity-accounted for, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to the foreign operation that is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.

#### (m) 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (n) 其他資產的減值

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。

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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (n) Impairment of other 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 joint ventures 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).

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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (o) 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。

#### (p) 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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (o) 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.

#### (p) 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 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (q) 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。

#### (r) 撥備及或有負債

倘若本集團或本公司須就已發生之事件承擔法律或推定責任，而履行該責任預期導致含有經濟利益之外流，並可作出可靠之估計，便會就該時間或數額之不確定性確認為其他負債。如果貨幣之時間價值重大，則按預計履行責任所需支出之現值計列準備。

倘若含有經濟利益之外流之可能性較低，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠之估計，便會將該責任披露為或有負債；但假如這類資源外流之可能性極低則除外。須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生才能確定存在與否之潛在責任，亦會披露為或有負債；但假如這類資源外流之可能性極低則除外。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (q) 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 profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

#### (r) Provision and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for other liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (s) 員工福利

##### 短期僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假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

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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (s) Employee benefits

##### Short term employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave 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. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

##### Defined benefit plans

The Group's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the ultimate cost of benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods, which is discounted to determine the present value of those benefits.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (s) 員工福利(續)

##### 界定福利計劃(續)

界定福利計劃的責任的計算乃考慮獨立精算師每年以精算方式的預計單位成本法所作出的供款建議。有關界定福利計劃責任的服務成本及利息成本均在損益中確認。服務成本包括當期服務成本及過去服務成本。當期服務成本為員工當期服務產生的界定福利責任的現值之增加。過去服務成本為計劃修訂或縮減導致界定福利責任現值的變動並認列於損益。期內利息費用是採用期初用作計算界定福利責任的折現率。該折現率為於結算日與本集團所承擔責任期限接近的中國政府債券收益率。

結算損益是由a)所支付的界定福利責任的現值，與b)本集團在結算時付款額間的差異所計算。此損益會在結算時中列賬。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (s) Employee benefits (Continued)

##### Defined benefit plans (Continued)

The calculation of the obligation is based on the recommendations of the independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method annually. Service cost and interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in profit or loss. Service cost includes both current service cost and past service cost. Current services cost is measured as the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period. Past service cost is measured as the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulted from a plan amendment or curtailment and is recognised in profit or loss. Interest expense for the period is determined by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the reporting period to the defined benefit liability. The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds of the PRC that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations.

Gain or loss on settlement is measured as the difference between a) the present value of the defined benefit obligation being settled and b) any payments made by the Group in connection with the settlement. It is recognised when the settlement occurs.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (s) 員工福利(續)

##### 界定福利計劃(續)

界定退休福利計劃之重估值在其他全面收益中認列並即時反映在權益內。重估值包括精算盈虧，計劃資產之收益(不包括計入界定福利負債(資產)的淨利息款項)，以及資產上限變化的任何影響(不包括計入界定福利負債(資產)的淨利息款項)。

##### 合約終止補償

合約終止補償是確認於當本集團不再能退出該授予福利或當本集團確認支付涉及重組成本之合約終止補償較早發生的時間。

#### (t) 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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (s) Employee benefits (Continued)

##### Defined benefit plans (Continued)

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit retirement plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and are reflected in equity immediately. Remeasurements comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

##### Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises restructuring costs involving the payment of termination benefits.

#### (t) 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 a staff 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (t) 以股份為支付基礎之交易(續)

##### 權益結算股份支付之款項(續)

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。

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)

#### (t) Share-based payment transactions (Continued)

##### Equity-settled transactions (Continued)

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.

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.



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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (u) 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，於結算日就資產與負債之稅項計算準則與其於財務報表之賬面值兩者不同引致之暫時差異作出撥備。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暫時差異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異而確認，惟於本集團可控制暫時差異之撥回及暫時差異可能在可見將來不會撥回則除外。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (u) 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 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 joint ventures, 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (v) 有關聯人士

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)

#### (v) 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.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (v) 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。

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。

有關聯人士的定義中，聯營公司包括該聯營公司之附屬公司，合營公司包括該合營公司之附屬公司。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (v) 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).

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.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (w) 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。

#### (x) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動

於本財務報表授權日，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。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (w) 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.

#### (x) Future changes in HKFRSs

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

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3. 主要會計政策(續)

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(x) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動  
(續)

(x) Future changes in HKFRSs (Continued)

香港會計準則 第19號 之修訂本 (2011)	界定福利 計劃 - 員工 供款 <sup>[1]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS 19 (2011)	Defined Benefit Plans – Employee Contributions <sup>[1]</sup>
香港財務 報告準則	2010年至 2012年週期 之年度改進 <sup>[2]</sup>	Various HKFRSs	Annual Improvements Project – 2010-2012 Cycle <sup>[2]</sup>
香港財務 報告準則	2011年至 2013年週期 之年度改進 <sup>[2]</sup>	Various HKFRSs	Annual Improvements Project – 2011-2013 Cycle <sup>[2]</sup>
香港會計準則 第16號及香港 會計準則第 38號之修訂本	澄清折舊及攤銷 的可接納方法 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation <sup>[3]</sup>
香港會計準則 第1號之修訂本	主動披露 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS1	Disclosure Initiative <sup>[3]</sup>
香港會計準則 第16號及香港 會計準則 第41號之修訂本	農業：結果實 的植物 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants <sup>[3]</sup>
香港會計準則 第27號之 修訂本(2011)	獨立財務報表 的權益法 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS 27 (2011)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements <sup>[3]</sup>
香港會計準則 第28號(2011) 及香港財務 報告準則 第10號之修訂本	投資者與其聯營 公司或合營公司 之間的營銷或 資產注資 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKAS 28 (2011) and HKFRS 10	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture <sup>[3]</sup>
香港財務報告 準則第11號 之修訂本	收購合營業務 權益的會計 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations <sup>[3]</sup>
香港財務報告 準則第10號， 香港財務報告 準則第12號及 香港會計準則 第28號之修訂本	投資實體：應用 編製綜合報表 之例外情況 <sup>[3]</sup>	Amendments to HKFRS10, HKFRS12 and HKAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception <sup>[3]</sup>

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### 3. 主要會計政策(續)

#### (x) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動 (續)

香港財務報告 準則第14號	規管遞延 賬戶 <sup>[3]</sup>
香港財務報告準則	2012年至2014年 週期之年度 改進 <sup>[4]</sup>
香港財務報告 準則第15號	與客戶合約 帶來的收益 <sup>[5]</sup>
香港財務報告 準則第9號 (2014)	金融工具 <sup>[6]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> 於2014年7月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效

<sup>[2]</sup> 於2014年7月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效，含有限例外

<sup>[3]</sup> 於2016年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效

<sup>[4]</sup> 於2016年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效，含有限例外

<sup>[5]</sup> 於2017年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效

<sup>[6]</sup> 於2018年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效

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及修訂，故此，暫不能在此進行對財務報表的影響作出合理估計。

### 3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (x) Future changes in HKFRSs (Continued)

HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts <sup>[3]</sup>
Various HKFRSs	Annual Improvements Project – 2012-2014 Cycle <sup>[4]</sup>
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers <sup>[5]</sup>
HKFRS 9 (2014)	Financial Instruments <sup>[6]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

<sup>[2]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with limited exceptions

<sup>[3]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016

<sup>[4]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with limited exceptions

<sup>[5]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017

<sup>[6]</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

The directors are in the process of assessing the possible impact of the future adoption of these new / revised HKFRSs and amendments, but are not yet in a position to reasonably estimate their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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#### 4. 採納新推出 修訂之香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會已頒佈多項相關修訂，並首次於本集團及本公司此會計期間生效。當中，下列修改與本集團財務報表有關：

香港財務報告準則第10號、第12號及香港會計準則第27號的修訂「投資實體」

對於符合香港財務報告準則第10號的修訂所定義之可視為一個投資實體的母公司，可以豁免合併財務報表。該投資實體需按公允價值計量該等附屬公司及在損益賬列賬。該修訂並無對本財務報表構成影響，因為本公司並不符合投資實體的定義。

香港會計準則第36號之修訂本：非金融資產可收回金額的披露

《香港會計準則》第36號的修訂對已減值若干非金融資產之披露要求作出修訂。其中的修訂擴大對基於公允價值減出售成本來確定可收回金額的減值資產之披露要求。這些修訂對本集團財務報表不會構成重大影響。

香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）解釋公告21：徵稅

該解釋公告指出如何及何時會導致報告主體需要承擔政府徵收的所得稅外的徵稅負債。該解釋不會對確認金額產生重大影響。

#### 4. ADOPTION OF NEW/REVISED HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued a number of new/revised HKFRSs 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 HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27: Investment Entities**

The amendments provide consolidation relief to those parents which qualify to be an investment entity as defined in the amended HKFRS 10. Investment entities are required to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments also set out the relevant disclosure requirements for investment entities. These amendments do not have an impact on these financial statements as the Company does not qualify to be an investment entity.

##### **Amendments to HKAS 36: Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets**

The amendments to HKAS 36 modify the disclosure requirements for impaired non-financial assets. Among them, additional information is required to be disclosed when the recoverable amount of assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The application of the amendments does not have an impact on the amount recognised.

##### **HK(IFRIC) 21: Levies**

The interpretation addresses how and when an entity should account for liabilities to pay levies imposed by governments, other than income taxes. The application of this interpretation does not have any material impact on the amounts recognised.

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## 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。

### (i) 主要估計不確定性的來源

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，董事須評估是否已發生可能影響資產價值之事件或該影響資產價值之事件不再存在。倘出現減值跡象，則會參考使用價值及售價淨額釐定該等資產的可收回金額。使用價值以折現現金流量法釐定。鑑於未來現金流量及售價淨額的時間及數額估計涉及固有風險，故該等資產的估計可收回金額或會與實際可收回金額有所不同，而此估計的準確度可能對損益造成影響。

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made by the management in the preparation of the 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.

### (i) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

**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 assess whether an event has occurred that may affect the asset value or such event affecting the asset value has not been in existence. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the asset would be determined by reference to value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is determined using the discounted cash flow method. Owing to inherent risk associated with estimations in the timing and magnitude of the future cash flows and fair value less costs to sell, the estimated recoverable amount of the asset may be different from its actual recoverable amount and profit or loss could be affected by accuracy of the estimations.



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## 5. 關鍵會計估計及判斷(續)

### (i) 主要估計不確定性的來源(續)

#### 遞延稅項資產

於結算日，綜合財務狀況表內有4,000,000美元(2013：無)的遞延稅項資產源於未使用稅務虧損已被確認。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暫時差異。如將來實際發生之收益與原本預估有差異，經扣除了之前未確認之稅務虧損後，重大的遞延稅項資產確認或回沖稅項資產便可能發生。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。

#### 遞延稅項負債

本集團基於在中國的若干實體的利潤並不會在可見將來中分配，故並未對這些未分配利潤作出預提稅之遞延稅項撥備。有關遞延稅項負債之詳情載於財務報表附註34。

## 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。

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

### (i) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

#### Deferred tax assets

As at the end of the reporting period, deferred tax asset of US\$4,000,000 (2013: US\$Nil). 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 or reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, after taking into account the utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses, which would be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which such estimate is changed.

#### Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities have not been provided for the withholding tax that would be payable on the undistributed earnings of certain entities of the Group in the PRC as those earnings are not expected to be distributable in the foreseeable future. Details of deferred tax liabilities are disclosed in note 34 to the financial statements.

## 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.

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## 7. 分部資料

本公司之執行董事已確立為本集團主要營運決策者。經營分部之確立及分部資料之編製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本年度之溢利及扣除稅項應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績及未分配之淨支出前的溢利(虧損)作出經營分部資源分配決定及評估其表現。

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

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財務報表附註3「主要會計政策」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。

## 7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's 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 the performance of reportable segments based on the net profit for the year and the profit (loss) before taxation, share of results of associates and joint ventures and unallocated expenses, net, which is consistent with that in the financial statements.

Segment assets include all assets with the exception of interest in associates and joint ventures and unallocated assets which includes available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Segment liabilities include all liabilities with the exception of employee benefit obligations.

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 to the financial statements.

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.

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## 7. 分部資料(續)

並無來自單一外部客戶的收入佔本集團收入10%或以上。

於2014年及2013年12月31日之分部資料如下：

業務分部分析

## 7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

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

The segment information for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

Business segment analysis

		2014					
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	內部沖銷	合計
		Instant noodles	Beverages	Instant food	Others	Inter-segment elimination	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	<b>Turnover</b>						
外來客戶收益	Revenue from external customers	4,137,685	5,800,419	178,596	121,282	—	10,237,982
分部間之收益	Inter-segment revenue	51	586	133	90,287	(91,057)	—
分部營業額	Segment revenue	4,137,736	5,801,005	178,729	211,569	(91,057)	10,237,982
分部業績(已扣除財務費用)	<b>Segment result after finance costs</b>	484,203	220,538	(7,540)	(8,221)	(2,118)	686,862
應佔聯營公司及合營公司業績	Share of results of associates and joint ventures	—	17,930	(10,661)	—	—	7,269
未分配之淨支出	Unallocated expenses, net	—	—	—	(562)	—	(562)
除稅前溢利(虧損)	<b>Profit (loss) before taxation</b>	484,203	238,468	(18,201)	(8,783)	(2,118)	693,569
稅項	Taxation	(123,815)	(84,516)	752	(1,241)	—	(208,820)
本年度之溢利(虧損)	<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>	360,388	153,952	(17,449)	(10,024)	(2,118)	(484,749)
資產	<b>Assets</b>						
分部資產	Segment assets	3,446,274	5,227,348	160,291	1,340,036	(1,155,422)	9,018,527
聯營公司權益	Interest in associates	—	30,646	1,327	—	—	31,973
合營公司權益	Interest in joint ventures	—	58,346	15,807	—	—	74,153
未分配資產	Unallocated assets						81,404
總資產	Total assets						9,206,057
負債	<b>Liabilities</b>						
分部負債	Segment liabilities	1,041,013	3,311,438	62,817	1,766,568	(1,100,145)	5,081,691
未分配負債	Unallocated liabilities						28,702
總負債	Total liabilities						5,110,393

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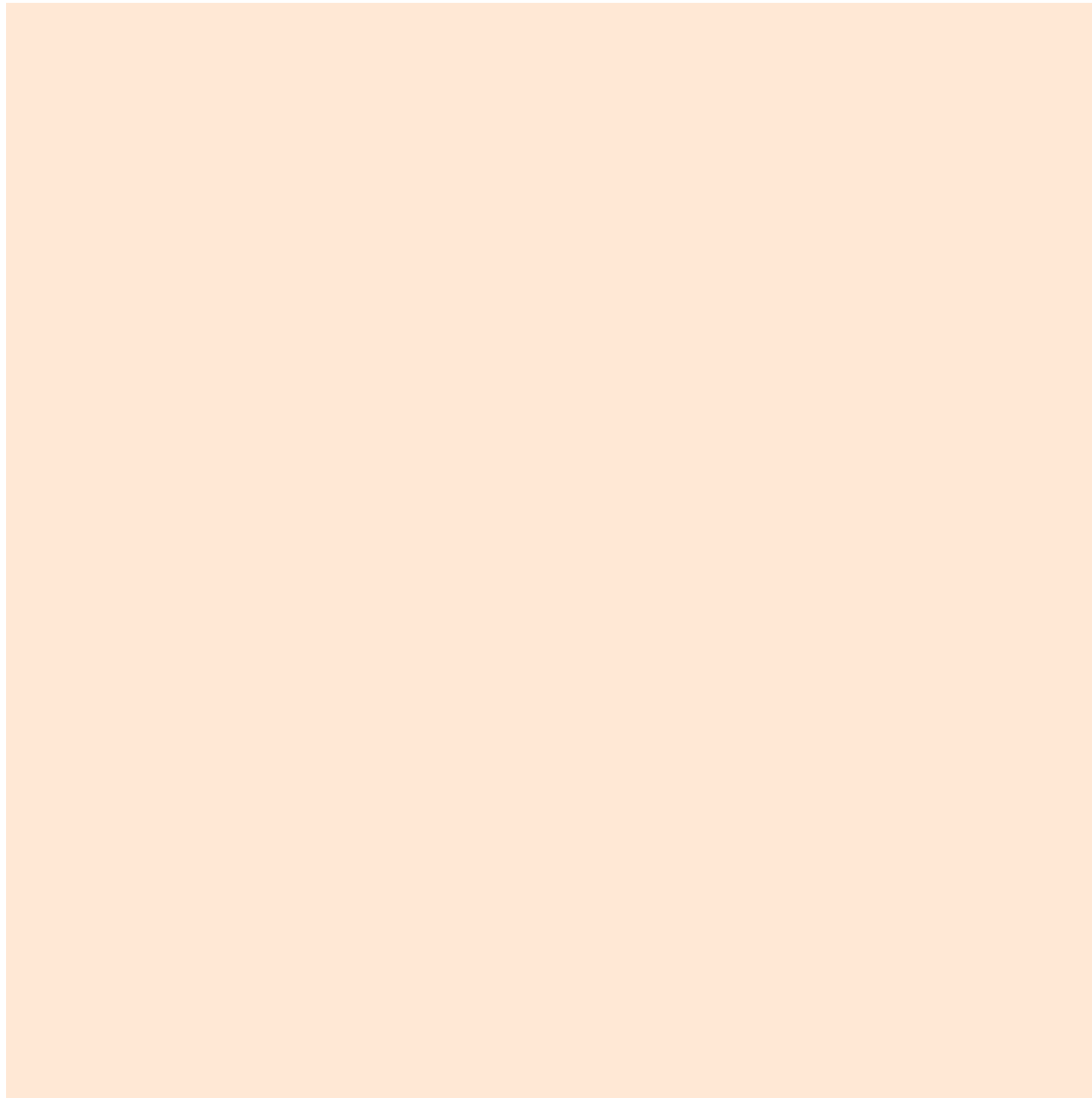
7. 分部資料(續)

業務分部分析(續)

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Business segment analysis (Continued)

		2014					
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	內部沖銷	合計
		Instant	Beverages	Instant food	Others	Inter-	Total
		noodles				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
						elimination	
其他資料	<b>Other information</b>						
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	105,257	339,819	9,134	9,283	—	463,493
資本開支	Capital expenditures	340,390	591,845	4,211	543,773	—	1,480,219
利息收入	Interest income	59,599	4,833	384	10,747	(20,696)	54,867
利息支出	Interest expenses	37	33,886	—	33,924	(20,696)	47,151
合約終止補償	Termination benefits	—	73,017	—	—	—	73,017



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7. 分部資料(續)

業務分部分析(續)

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Business segment analysis (Continued)

2013

		2013				內部沖銷	合計
		方便麵	飲品	方便食品	其他	Inter-segment	合計
		Instant noodles	Beverages	Instant food	Others	elimination	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
其他資料	<b>Other information</b>						
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	93,054	342,116	7,880	9,288	—	452,338
資本開支	Capital expenditures	221,364	631,213	7,714	35,799	—	896,090
減值虧損	Impairment losses	14,200	35,602	—	—	—	49,802
回沖減值虧損	Reversal of impairment losses	6,381	—	—	—	—	6,381
利息收入	Interest income	53,984	6,835	968	10,015	(20,275)	51,527
利息支出	Interest expenses	9	29,446	—	28,171	(20,275)	37,351

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## 8. 其他收益及其他淨收入

## 8. OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER NET INCOME

		2014 千美元 US\$'000	2013 千美元 US\$'000
其他收益	<b>Other revenue</b>		
利息收入	Interest income	54,867	51,527
股利收入	Dividend income	—	747
		<b>54,867</b>	52,274
其他淨收入	<b>Other net income</b>		
衍生金融工具之公允值變動	Change in fair values of derivative financial instruments	6,579	12,181
技術顧問費	Technical consultancy fee	16,863	—
匯兌收益淨額	Exchange gains, net	—	18,812
出售廢品之收益	Gain on sales of scrapped materials	29,911	31,057
出售可供出售金融資產之收益	Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	—	14,397
政府補助	Government grants	50,079	47,814
其他	Others	51,102	39,150
		<b>154,534</b>	163,411
		<b>209,401</b>	215,685

## 9. 除稅前溢利

## 9. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

		2014 千美元 US\$'000	2013 千美元 US\$'000
經扣除(計入)下列項目後：	This is stated after charging (crediting):		
財務費用	<b>Finance costs</b>		
須於5年內悉數償還之銀行及其他貸款之利息支出	Interest on bank and other borrowings wholly repayable within five years	48,306	39,545
減：利息支出资本化列入物業、機器及設備(加權平均資本化率為2.03%(2013:2.08%))	Less: Borrowing costs capitalised into property, plant and equipment at weighted average capitalisation rate of 2.03% (2013: 2.08%)	(1,155)	(2,194)
		<b>47,151</b>	37,351