



賬目附註 Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零零六年十二月三十一日止年度
For the year ended 31 December 2006

1. 一般資料

康師傅控股有限公司(「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、飲品及糕餅產品。本公司為開曼群島註冊成立有限責任公司及於香港聯合交易所有限公司之主板上市。其註冊地址為開曼群島大開曼喬治亞鎮·創世紀大廈5樓。

2. 賬目編製

在編製賬目時，基於本集團於二零零六年十二月三十一日流動負債較流動資產超出217,552,000美元(二零零五年：淨流動負債67,287,000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之現金結餘及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，賬目以持續經營之準則編製。

3. 遵例申明

本賬目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之香港財務報告準則、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公司條例而編製。本賬目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。

1. General Information

Tingyi (Cayman Islands) Holding Corp. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") are principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of instant noodles, beverages and bakery products. The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The address of its registered office is Genesis Building, Fifth floor, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

2. Preparation of Financial Statements

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 current liabilities of the Group exceeded its current assets by US\$217,552,000 (2005: net current liabilities of US\$67,287,000) at the balance sheet date.

Taking into account the existing banking facilities, cash and bank balances 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. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS"), which collective term includes all applicable individual 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.



3. 遵例申明 (續)

除詳載於附註5，於年內生效的新訂或經修訂之香港財務報告準則外，本賬目採用之會計政策與二零零五年度的賬目是一致的。本集團所採用之主要會計政策概要載於附註4。

4. 主要會計政策

(a) 編製基準

編製賬目時以原值作為衡量標準，除按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的金融資產乃以公允價值計量。詳情載於下列之會計政策。

(b) 綜合基準

綜合賬目包括本公司及各附屬公司截至每年十二月三十一日之賬目。在年度內收購或出售之附屬公司業績由實際收購日期起計或截至實際出售日期計算入綜合收益表。

本集團內各公司間之交易及結餘均在綜合賬目時予以抵銷。在沒有減值的證據下，抵銷從集團內部交易所產生的未實現虧損與未實現利潤的方法一致。

少數股東權益即非由本公司直接或透過附屬公司間接擁有之股權應佔附屬公司之經營業績及資產淨值。

3. Statement of Compliance (Continued)

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2005 financial statements except for the adoption of the new / revised HKFRS that are effective from the current year as detailed in note 5 to the financial statements. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in note 4 to the financial statements.

4. Principal Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 December each year. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

All inter-company transactions and balances within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Minority interest is that portion of profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the Company.



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4. 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。其後之成本包括於資產賬面值或確認作個別資產，惟前提為與項目相關之日後經濟利益有可能流入本集團，及項目成本可以可靠地計量。所有其他檢修乃於財務期間內在其產生時於收益表內支銷。

當物業、機器及設備出售或棄用時所得之盈虧，按其估計出售所得淨額與資產賬面值間之差額用以評定，並認列於收益表內。

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成本扣除累計減值虧損及殘值後以直線法計提折舊。其估計可使用年限如下：

樓宇	10至30年
機器及設備：	
- 供生產方便麵及飲料	12年
- 其他	5至10年
電器及設備	5年
雜項設備	5年

4. 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. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the year in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the estimated net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is taken to the income statement.

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 from the date on which they are available for use and after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings	10 to 30 years
Machinery and equipment:	
- For instant noodles and beverages	12 years
- Others	5 to 10 years
Electrical appliances and equipment	5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	5 years



4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(d) 在建工程

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。已完成工程之成本撥入相關之資產類別。在建工程在完成及投入運作前不作折舊。

(e) 無形資產 – 商標

由本集團購入使用年期有限之商標，以成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損列賬。商標攤銷乃以直線法按預計可使用七年半年期而計提。

(f) 土地租約溢價

土地租約溢價為購入承租人佔用之物業之權益之預付款項。溢價乃以成本列賬，並於租期內以直線法攤銷計入收益表中。

(g) 附屬公司

附屬公司為本公司直接或間接控制以從其業務經營獲利。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Construction in progress

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 available for use.

(e) Intangible assets - Trademarks

Trademarks that are acquired by the Group with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on trademarks using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of seven and a half years.

(f) Premium for land lease

Premium for land lease are up-front payments to acquire interests in lessee-occupied leasehold land. The premiums are stated at cost and are amortised over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis to the income statement.

(g) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity, controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Company, so as to obtain benefits from its activities.



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4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(h) 聯營公司

聯營公司為本集團具有重大影響力之企業，但不屬於本集團之附屬公司或合營企業。

於聯營公司之投資乃以會計權益法列賬。綜合收益表包括本集團所佔本年度聯營公司之收購後業績。綜合資產負債表包括本集團享有聯營公司之淨資產及商譽。除非本集團已代表聯營公司達成承擔或保證承擔，否則若本集團所佔聯營公司虧損相當於或多於聯營公司賬面值，本集團終止以會計權益法列賬。

當本集團與其聯營公司進行交易時，未變現之盈利將按本集團於有關聯營公司所佔權益予以對銷。未變現虧損也予以對銷，除非交易證明已轉讓資產減值。

(i) 金融工具

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。金融資產及金融負債以下列方法計量：

按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的金融資產或金融負債

金融工具乃分類為按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理之金融資產或金融負債，包括持有作為交易之金融資產或金融負債，或不能作對沖會計處理之衍生工具，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收益表內。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Associates

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

The Group's interests in associate are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The consolidated income statement includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition results of its associates for the year. The consolidated balance sheet includes the Group's share of the net assets of associates and also goodwill. Unless the Group has incurred obligations or guaranteed obligations in respect of the associates, equity accounting is discontinued when the Group's share of the losses of an associate equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of assets transferred.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured as follows:

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets or financial liabilities that are held for trading or derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. They are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.



4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(i) 金融工具 (續)

貸款及應收賬款

貸款及應收款項(包括貿易及其他應收款項)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收益表。

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類別之非衍生工具。可供出售金融資產按公允價值計量，而公允價值變動於權益中獨立確認，直至該投資出售，收回或轉讓，或者確定投資發生減值，此時，之前權益中確認之累積損益將計入收益表。在活躍的交易市場上，若可供出售金融資產並無公開報價，公允價值不能可靠計量，則以成本減累計減值虧損列賬。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include 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 balances are interest-free and without any fixed repayment term or the effect of discounting would be insignificant. In such case, the balances are stated at cost less impairment loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the year to maturity. Gains and losses arising from derecognition, impairment or through the amortisation process are recognised in the income statement.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated at this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are measured at fair value with change in value recognised as a separate component of equity until the investments are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investments are determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement. 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 any accumulated impairment losses.



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4. 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收益表中確認。

當可供出售金融資產出現減值現象時，由收購成本(扣減任何本金還款及攤銷)及目前公允價值相差之金額，於扣減任何過往確認之減值虧損後，由權益轉至收益表中確認。可供出售證券工具之減值虧損撥回於權益中確認。倘可供出售債務工具公允價值之增加，客觀地與於收益表確認減值虧損後發生之事項相關，該工具之減值將透過收益表撥回。

就按成本列賬之可供出售金融資產而言，減值虧損金額乃按金融資產之賬面值與按類似金融資產之現有市場回報率折算之預計未來現金流現值間之差異計算。其相關減值虧損不可撥回。

有息借貸及應付賬款

所有貸款及借款(包括貿易及其他應付款項)最初按成本列賬，即按已收代價扣除交易成本之公允價值確認。其後以實際利率計算攤銷成本列賬，如折現影響並不重大，按成本列賬。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, 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. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any previously recognised impairment loss, is transferred from equity to income statement. Reversal of impairment loss of available-for-sale equity instrument is recognised in equity. Reversal of impairment loss of available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed through the income statement, if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement.

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.

Interest-bearing borrowings and payables

All loans and borrowings include trade and other payables initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.



4. 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且該收益及成本（如適用）並可靠地計算時入賬。

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。

(l) 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。就集團報告而言，本綜合賬目按本公司之呈報貨幣美元呈列。

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滙兌損益，均於收益表確認。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, 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 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.

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

(l) Foreign currency translation

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

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 income statement.



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4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(II) 外幣換算 (續)

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：

- (a) 於各資產負債表呈列的資產及負債乃按有關結算日的收市匯率換算；
- (b) 各收益賬的收支乃按平均匯率換算；
- (c) 所有因此而產生的滙兌差額個別確認為權益部份。

(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完工成本及估計達成銷售所需之成本。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(I) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

On consolidation, the results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates;
- (c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

(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.



4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(n) 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，土地租約之溢價及無形資產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售價淨值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。

(o) 借貸成本資本化

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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews internal and external sources of information to determine whether the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, premium for land lease, and intangible assets have suffered an impairment loss 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 immediately.

(o) Capitalisation of 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.



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4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(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。營運租賃之租金收支在租賃期內以直線法確認為收入與開支。營運租賃協議所涉及的激勵措施均在收益表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。

(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收益表中確認為收入。與資產無關的資助乃確認為收益表中的其他收入，以有系統地與有關成本配合。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) Operating leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are recognised as an expense and revenue on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement 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.

(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 grants will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments. Government grants other than those related to assets are recognised as other income in the income statement to match the related costs on a systematic basis.



4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(r) 員工福利

界定供款計劃

界定退休供款計劃的供款責任於產生時在收益表中確認為開支，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。

於資產負債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)。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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement scheme are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred and are reduced by contributions forfeited by those employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in the contributions. 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.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet 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. 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.



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4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(r) 員工福利 (續)

界定福利計劃 (續)

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百分之十的部份，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為止。

(s) 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賬目之賬面值兩者不同引致之短暫時差作出全數撥備。然而，倘若遞延稅項資產和負債乃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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Employee benefits (Continued)

Defined benefit plans (Continued)

Actuarial gains and losses which exceed 10% of the greater of the present value of the Group's defined 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.

(s) 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an 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, it is not accounted for.

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 balance sheet date. 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.



4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(t) 有關連人士

在下列情況下，有關人士將視為本集團之有關連人士：

- (a) 透過一個或多個中介實體，該方直接或間接控制本集團，或由本集團控制或與本集團受到共同控制；於本集團擁有權益，並可藉著該權益對本集團行使重大影響力；或對本集團擁有共同控制；
- (b) 有關人士為本集團之聯營公司；
- (c) 本集團為該合營企業之合夥人；
- (d) 有關人士為本集團或其母公司之主要管理人員；
- (e) 有關人士為(a)或(d)項所述人士之直系親屬；
- (f) 有關人士受直接或間接歸屬於(d)或(e)項所述人士之實體所控制、與他人共同控制或發揮重大影響力，或擁有重大投票權；或
- (g) 有關人士為本集團或其有關連人士之僱員終止受僱後福利計劃之受益人。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(t) Related parties

A party is related to the Group if

- (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Group; or has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or has joint control over the Group;
- (b) the party is an associate of the Group;
- (c) the party is a joint venture in which the Group is a venturer;
- (d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or its parent;
- (e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- (g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Group, or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.



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4. 主要會計政策 (續)

(u) 分部報告

分部為按本集團所從事提供產品或服務(業務分部)或在某一特定經濟環境內提供產品或服務(地區分部)之可區別項目，而每個分類項目所承擔之風險及回報均有所不同。

根據本集團之內部賬目模式，本集團選擇以業務分部作為主要報告形式，而地域分部則以次要報告形式呈報。

各分部之收益、開支、業績、資產及負債包括直接撥歸該類別之項目以及可按合理比例分配至該類別之項目。舉例而言，各分部的資產可包括存貨、應收賬款以及物業、機器及設備。各分部之收益、開支、資產及負債乃於綜合賬目對銷過程中，撇除集團間之結餘及交易前釐訂。各分部之跨業務交易價格是以成本加利潤的方法計算。

各分部之資本開支為於期內購買預期可使用超過一個期間之分部資產(包括有形及無形)而產生之總成本。

未分配項目主要包括有息貸款、稅項、企業及融資開支。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(u) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services with a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

In accordance with the Group's internal financial reporting system, the Group has chosen business segment information as the primary reporting format and geographical segment information as the secondary reporting format for the purposes of these financial statements.

Segment revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment. For example, segment assets may include inventories, trade receivables and property, plant and equipment. Segment revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are determined before intra-group balances and intra-group transactions are eliminated as part of the consolidation process. Inter-segment pricing are principally on a cost plus basis.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets (both tangible and intangible) that are expected to be used for more than one period.

Unallocated items mainly comprise interest-bearing borrowings, tax balances, corporate and financing expenses.