

賬目附註 Notes to the Financial Statements

截至二零零五年十二月三十一日止年度
For the year ended 31 December 2005

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，基於本集團於二零零五年十二月三十一日流動負債較流動資產超出67,287,000美元(二零零四年：淨流動負債102,868,000美元(重列))，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。本集團所採用之主要會計政策概要載於附註4。

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\$67,287,000 (2004: net current liabilities of US\$102,868,000 as restated) 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 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 with 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. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in note 4 to the financial statements.





3. 遵例申明(續)

年內，本集團已採納所有與其業務有關並於二零零五年一月一日起會計期間生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則。採納此等香港財務報告準則主要影響本賬目部份項目之呈列與披露，對本年度及以前年度並沒有重大之財務影響其主要會計政策變動詳述於本賬目附註5。

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財務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抵銷。集團內部交易所產生的未變現虧損的抵銷方法與未變現溢利相同，但抵銷額只限於沒有證據顯示之資產減值部份。

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)

In this year, the Group adopted all the new / revised HKFRS pertinent to its operations, which are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2005. The adoption of these HKFRS mainly affects the presentation and disclosures of certain financial statements items and has no significant financial effects on the current period and the prior period presented. The details of major changes in accounting policies are summarised in note 5 to the financial statements.

4. Principal Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the 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 part 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列入收益表中攤銷。

(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。

本公司資產負債表內的附屬公司投資乃按成本減累計減值虧損列賬。附屬公司投資之賬面值會按個別釐定減至其可收回價值。附屬公司之業績按已收及應收股息計算反映於本公司賬目內。

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

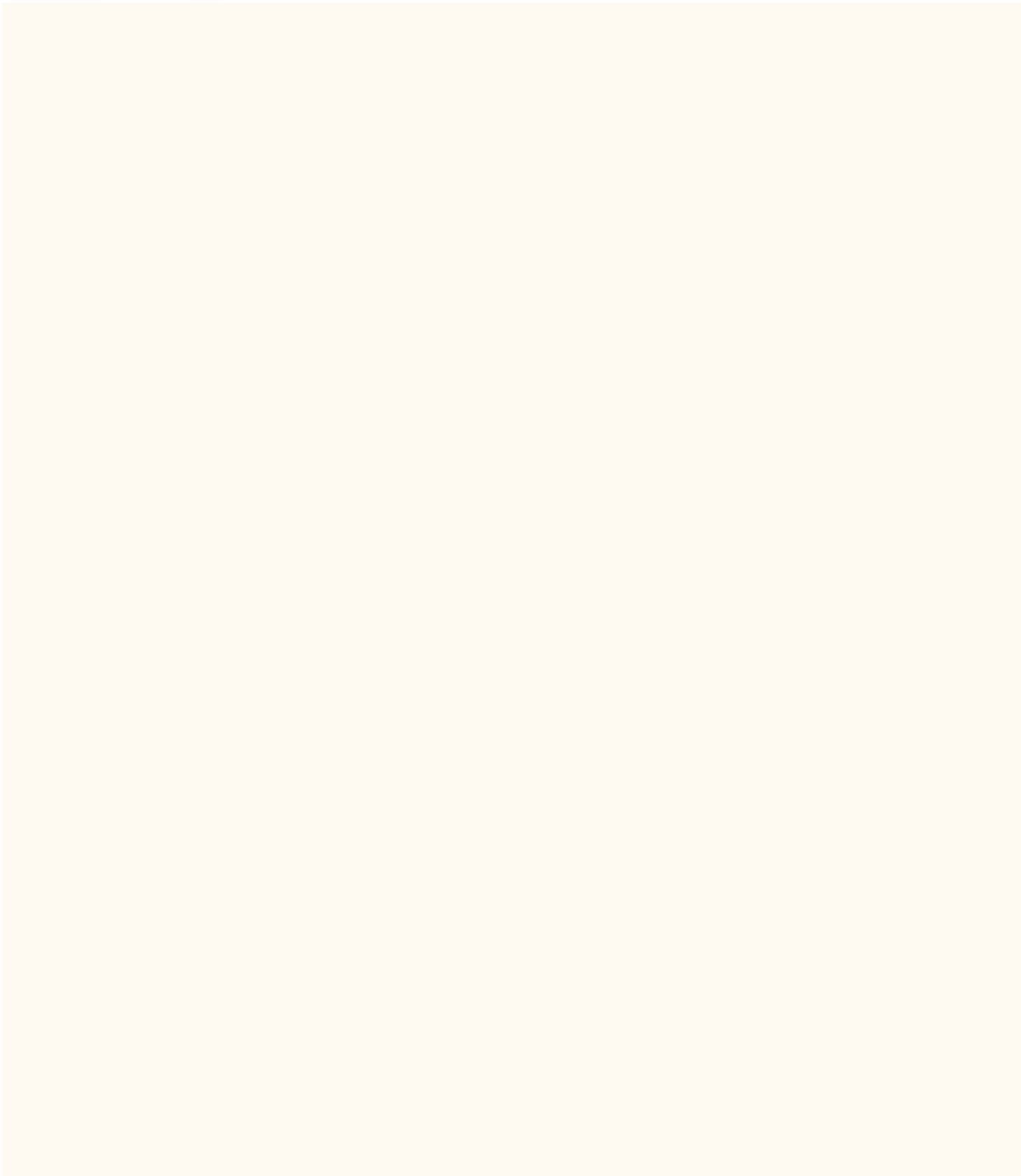
Premium for land lease are up-front payments to acquire interests in lessee-occupied leasehold land. The premiums are stated at cost and are amortised over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis to the income statement.

(g) Subsidiaries

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

In the Company's balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of each of the investments in subsidiaries is reduced to its recoverable amount on an individual basis. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.







4. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 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財務資產及財務負債

金融工具乃分類為按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理之財務資產或財務負債，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。

貸款及應收賬款

貸款及應收賬款為具有固定的或可確定現金付款並在活躍市場中無報價及沒有企圖交易的非衍生金融資產。該等資產用實際利率方法計算攤銷成本。攤銷成本已計算在到期年內任何折讓或溢價。成本攤銷及任何盈虧計入該年度的收益賬。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) 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.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and with no intention of trading. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the year to maturity. Amortisation of cost and any gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.



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4. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 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。

應收及應付貿易賬款

應收及應付貿易賬款按其公允價值扣除減值撥備列賬。應收貿易賬款之減值撥備於出現客觀證據，證明本集團無法按原有條款收回所有金額時確認。撥備金額為資產之賬面值與按實際利率方法計算未來現金收回的貼現值之差額。撥備金額於收益表內確認。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial instruments (continued)

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.

Trade receivables and payables

Trade receivables and payables are recognised at fair value less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of provision is recognised in the income statement.





4. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 金融工具(續)

有息借貸

所有貸款及借款最初按已收代價扣除發行成本之公允價值確認。於最初確認後借貸以實際利率方法攤銷其成本。

當本集團以金融資產收取現金之權利屆滿，或本集團把未來現金流量之合約權利予第三方時，金融資產將不作確認。當負債勾消時，本集團便不確認有關金融負債。

(k) 現金等值物

就現金流量表而言，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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial instruments (continued)

Interest-bearing borrowings

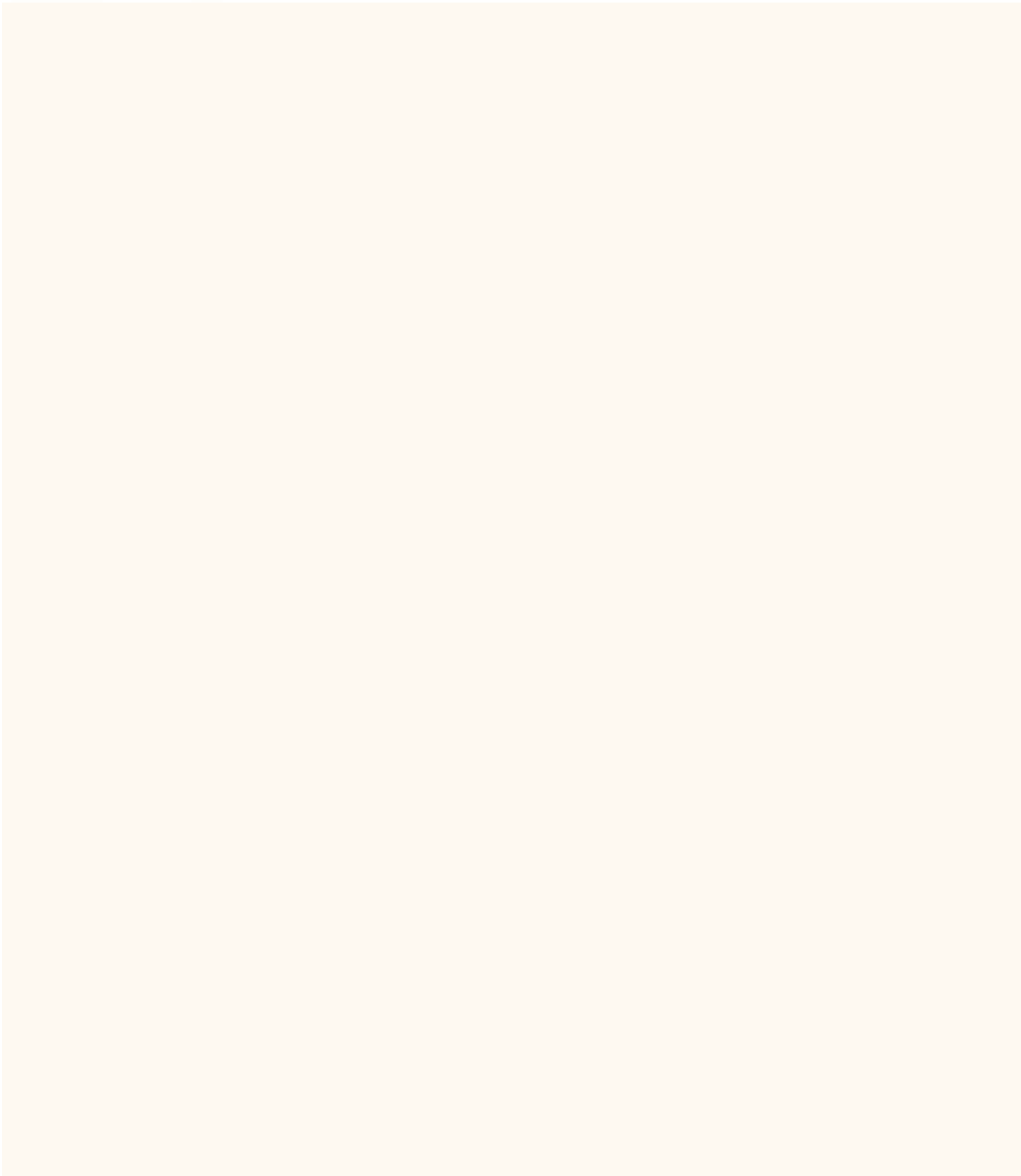
All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of associated costs. After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial asset is derecognised when the Group's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Group transfers the contractual rights to future cash flows to a third party. The Group derecognises financial liability when, and only when the liability is extinguished.

(k) Cash equivalents

For the purpose of 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.







4. 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 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淨率換算；
- (b) 各收益賬的收支乃按平均淨率換算；
- (c) 所有因此而產生的淨兌差額個別確認為權益部份。當出售集團實體時，相關曾確認於儲備之淨兌差額將於收益賬中確認為出售部份的收益或虧損。

(n) 存貨

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

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) 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. Upon disposal of a group entity, exchange differences relating thereto and previously recognised in reserves are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(n) 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 of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



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4. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 減值虧損

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，於附屬公司及聯營公司之投資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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Impairment losses

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews internal and external sources of information to determine whether the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries, investments in associates 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.





4. 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 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。

(q) 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。

(r) 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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) 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.

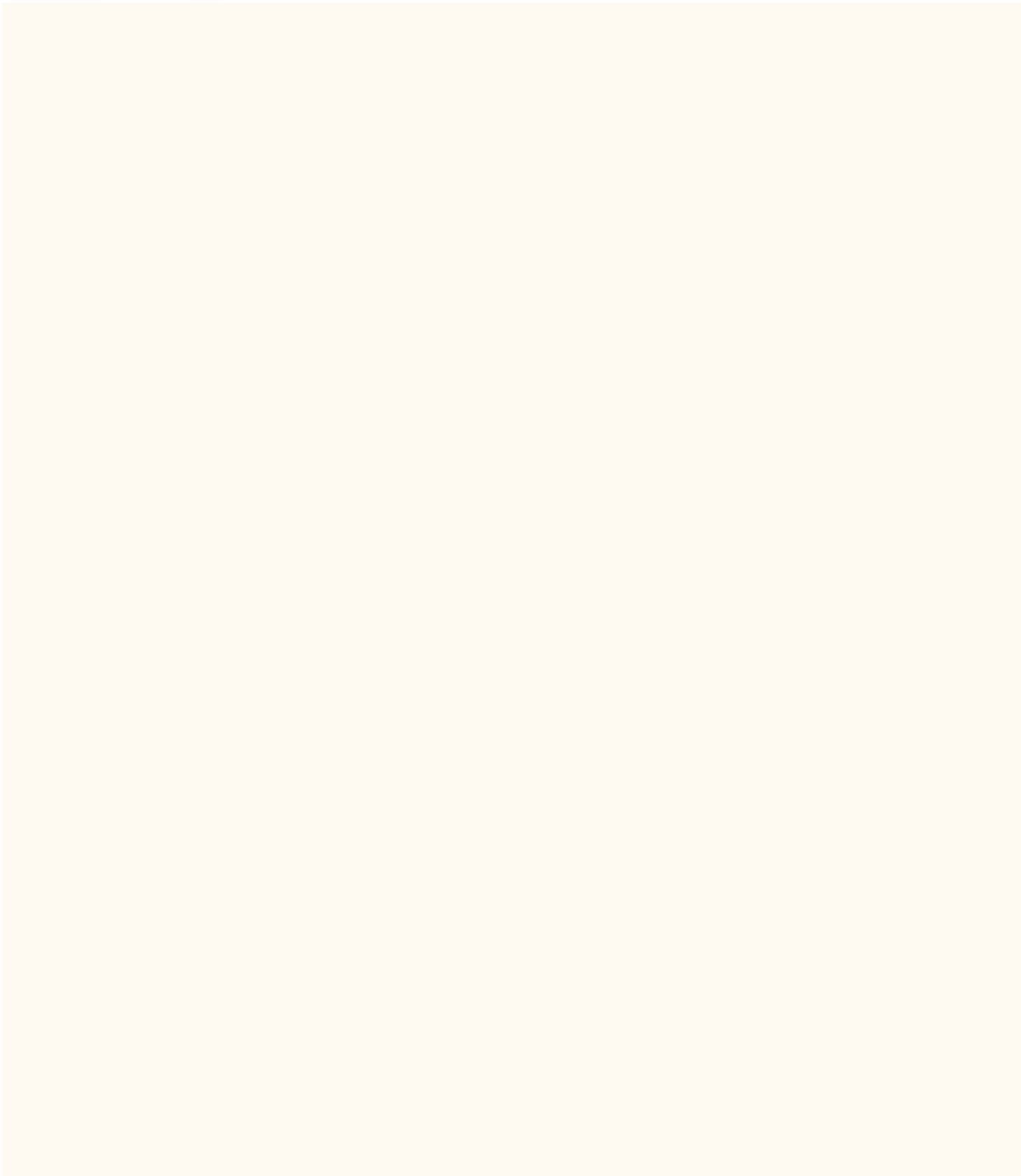
(q) Operating leases

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.

(r) 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.







4. 主要會計政策(續)

(s) 員工福利(續)

界定福利計劃(續)

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。

(t) 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)

(s) Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans (continued)

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.

(t) 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.



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截至二零零五年十二月三十一日止年度
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4. 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 有關連人士

在下列情況下，有關連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。

(v) 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。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(u) 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.

(v) 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.





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截至二零零五年十二月三十一日止年度
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4. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 香港財務報告準則之未來變動(續)

根據香港會計準則第39號，財務擔保合約列作金融工具，入賬時最初按公允價值列賬，其後則按下列兩者中的較高者計量：根據香港會計準則第37號 - 「撥備、或然負債及或然資產」釐定的款額；或最初入賬的款額減(如適用)擔保期內以直線法確認的累計攤銷。

集團仍未能合理評估以上新準則初次採用時對本集團及本公司財務報告之影響。

4. Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

(w) Future changes in HKFRS (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as financial instruments under HKAS 39 and are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, such contracts are measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with *HKAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets* and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised over the life of the guarantee on a straight-line basis.

The Group is not yet in a position to reasonably estimate the impact on the adoption of the above amendments in the period of initial application to the Group and the Company's financial position.

5. 會計政策之變動

(a) 香港會計準則第1號「財務報表之呈列」

香港會計準則第1號影響少數股東權益，應佔聯營公司稅後業績、共同控制公司、終止經營業務及其他有關披露事項之呈列。因此，比較數字亦已重列。

(b) 香港會計準則第24號「關連方披露」

香港會計準則第24號已擴大關連方的定義及披露之程度。採納香港會計準則第24號並無導致過往已申報披露的關連方交易出現任何重大改變或對本期的披露有任何重大影響。

5. Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) HKAS 1 Presentation of financial statements

HKAS 1 has affected the presentation of minority interest, share of net post-tax results of associates, jointly controlled entities, discontinued operations and other disclosures. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

(b) HKAS 24 Related party disclosures

HKAS 24 has expanded the definition and the level of disclosure of related party transactions. The adoption of HKAS 24 have not resulted in material changes to the previously reported disclosures of related party transactions nor has it had any material effect on the disclosure made in the current year.





5. 會計政策之變動(續)

(c) 香港財務報告準則第3號「商業合併」

在以往期間，購入附屬公司時產生的負商譽已在該購入年度在資本儲備中撇除。在採納香港財務報告準則第3號後，本集團將截至二零零五年一月一日的負商譽與入帳。

5. Changes in Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) HKFRS 3 Business Combinations

In previous periods, negative goodwill arising from acquisition of subsidiaries was credited to capital reserve in the year of acquisition. Upon the adoption of HKFRS 3, the Group recognised a transfer within equity by the transfer of the capital reserve of US\$308,000 as at 1 January 2005 to opening retained profits for the year, without restating comparatives.

(d) HKAS 17 Leases

In prior year, leasehold land and buildings held for own use were stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Under HKAS 17 leasehold land is reclassified from property, plant and equipment to premium for land lease and amortised over the lease terms. Buildings continue to be classified as part of property, plant and equipment. The change in accounting policy has no effect on the previously reported accumulated profits and net assets.



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5. 會計政策之變動(續)

- (e) 香港會計準則第32號「金融工具：披露與呈報」及香港會計準則第39號「金融工具：確認與計量」

採納香港會計準則第32號及香港會計準則第39號導致就確認，計量，不作確認及披露金融工具之會計政策有所變動。直至二零零四年十二月三十一日，本集團將投資分類為投資證券及其他投資。投資證券按成本扣除減值虧損(預期暫時性質除外)撥備列賬。其他投資則以公允價值列賬。公允價值之變動產生時在收益表確認。

根據香港會計準則第39號之條文，金融資產乃分類為按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的財務資產或財務負債、貸款及應收賬款、持有至到期之投資，以及可供出售金融資產。採納香港會計準則第32號及香港會計準則第39號後，本集團之投資證券及其他投資乃分別重新訂為可供出售金融資產及按公允價值列賬及在損益賬處理的財務資產或財務負債。採納之會計政策詳載於賬目附註4。會計政策之變動並無對以前呈報之保留溢利及資產淨值有任何影響。

5. Changes in Accounting Policies (Continued)

- (e) HKAS 32 Financial instruments: Disclosure and presentation and HKAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement

The adoption of HKAS 32 and HKAS 39 has resulted in a change in accounting policy for recognition, measurement, derecognition and disclosure of financial instruments. Until 31 December 2004, the Group classified investments into investment securities and other investments. Investment securities were stated at cost less provision for impairment losses that was expected to be other than temporary. Other investments were stated at their fair value. Changes in fair value were recognised in income statement as they arose.

In accordance with the provisions of HKAS 39, financial instruments have been classified into financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. Upon the adoption of HKAS 32 and HKAS 39, the Group's investment securities and other investments were re-designated as available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss respectively. Details of their accounting policies are set out in note 4 to the financial statements. The change in accounting policy has no effect on the previously report accumulated profits and net assets.

