

For the year ended 31 December 2000

## **1 General**

The Company is an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Its ultimate holding company is ASM International N.V. (“ASM International”), incorporated in the Netherlands.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. Its principal subsidiaries are engaged in the design, manufacture and marketing of machines, tools and materials used in semiconductor industry.

## **2 Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. The principal accounting policies adopted are as follows:

### **Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Group”) made up to 31 December each year. All significant inter-company transactions and balances within the Group have been eliminated on consolidation.

Goodwill or capital reserve on consolidation, which represents the excess or shortfall of the purchase consideration over the fair values attributable to the separable net assets at the date of acquisition, is written off or credited directly to reserves as appropriate.

The results of subsidiaries acquired and disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from and up to their effective dates of acquisition and disposal respectively.

### **Revenue recognition**

Sales of goods are recognised when goods are delivered or when title has passed.

Income from investments, which represents principally interest received and receivable, is accounted for on an accrual basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rates applicable.

Interest income from bank deposits is accounted for on an accrual basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rates applicable.

截至二零零零年十二月三十一日止年度

## **簡介**

本公司為一家於開曼群島註冊成立之豁免公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市買賣。本公司之最終控股公司為於荷蘭註冊成立之 ASM International N.V. (「ASM International」)。

本公司為一家投資控股公司。其主要附屬公司業務為設計、製造及銷售半導體工業所用之器材、工具及物料。

## **主要會計政策**

財務報表乃按歷史成本規定及依據香港普遍採用之會計原則編製。本公司所採用之主要會計政策如下：

### **綜合基準**

綜合財務報表包括截至每年十二月三十一日止本公司及其附屬公司(以下稱為「本集團」)之財務報表。所有集團內公司之重大交易及結餘均於綜合時註銷。

於綜合賬目時產生之商譽或資本儲備指購買代價較收購當日可分資產應佔之公平淨值高出或不足之數額於儲備直接撇銷。

本年度購入及出售附屬公司之業績，分別由購入日期起及截至出售有效日期止列於綜合收益報表。

### **收入確認**

貨物銷售於付運貨物或當移交業權後確認。

投資收入主要包括已收及應收之利息，乃參考尚存本金以適用利息率按應計基準入賬。

銀行存款所得及應得之利息收入已按尚存本金以適用利率按應計基準入賬。

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally charged to the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the property, plant and equipment, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method, at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold land	Over the terms of the lease
Building	4%
Leasehold improvements	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Plant and machinery	10% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10% to 20%

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, the terms of the leases.

The gain or loss arising from disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

In the previous years, leasehold improvements were depreciated over the terms of the leases, including the renewable period at the lessee's option. During the year, the directors have reviewed the estimated useful lives of leasehold improvements and have changed the estimated useful lives of leasehold improvements to 3 years to better reflect the life of these assets. The effect of such change on the income for the year is not significant.

### 主要會計政策 (續)

#### 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備按成本減折舊列賬。資產成本包括購買價及將資產達至預定用途之運作狀況及地方所引致之任何直接費用。物業、廠房及設備投產後之開支，如維修及修理成本，通常於出現期間自收益報表內扣除。倘可明確表示開支導致預期因使用該物業、廠房及設備所得之日後經濟利益增加，則該項開支會撥作資本，列為物業、廠房及設備之額外成本。

物業、廠房及設備之折舊均按其估計可用年期，按直線法以下列年率將其成本撇銷：

租約土地	按租約年期攤銷
樓宇	4%
租約物業裝修	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
機器設備	10%至33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
傢俬、裝置及設備	10%至20%

以財務租約持有之物業、廠房及設備以其估計可使用年期或以較短之租賃期按自置資產相同之基準折舊。

資產出售或報廢所產生的盈虧，均按該資產出售所得與賬面價值之差額釐定，並列入收益報表內。

在往年，租約物業裝修均於租約期內，包括由承租人選擇之可予續約期間內分期計算折舊。於本年內，董事會曾檢討租約物業裝修之估計可用年期，並已將租約物業裝修之估計可用年期改為三年，藉以充分反映此等資產之可用期。此變動對年內收入之影響並不重大。