

1. 主要會計政策

(a) 遵例聲明

本財務報告已按照香港會計師公會頒佈所有適用的《會計實務準則》及詮釋、香港公認會計原則及香港《公司條例》內之披露規定編製。本財務報告亦符合《香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則》之適當披露規定。本集團採納的主要會計政策之概要載列如下。

(b) 財務報告的編製基準

除投資物業按重估值入賬(見下文所載之會計政策)外，本財務報告是以歷史成本作為編製基準。

(c) 附屬公司

附屬公司是指一家由本公司控制的企業。本公司有權直接或間接監控該企業之財務及經營政策，並從其業務中取得利益時，則表示本公司有權控制該企業。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Statements of Standard Accounting Practice and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Society of Accountants, 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. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost modified by the revaluation of investment properties as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

(c) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an enterprise controlled by the Company. Control exists when the company has a power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of the enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 附屬公司 (續)

本集團於附屬公司的投資均在綜合財務報告中綜合計算。然而，如購入並持有附屬公司的唯一目的是在短期內將之出售，或附屬公司是長期在嚴格限制條件下經營，以致其向本集團轉移資金的能力嚴重受損，則這些投資會按公平價值記入綜合資產負債表。公平價值的變動於產生時在綜合損益賬確認。

本集團內部往來的餘額和本集團內部交易及其產生的任何未變現溢利，均在編製綜合財務報告時全數抵銷。本集團內部交易所產生的未變現虧損的抵銷方法與未變現收益相同，但抵銷額只限於沒有證據顯示已轉讓資產已耗蝕。

本公司資產負債表所示於附屬公司的投資，是按成本減去任何耗蝕虧損(見附註1(i))後入賬。然而，如購入並持有這些投資的唯一目的是在短期內將之出售，或附屬公司是長期在嚴格限制條件下經營，以致其向本公司轉移資金的能力嚴重受損，則這些投資會按公平價值入賬。公平價值的變動於產生時在損益賬確認。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(c) Subsidiaries (continued)

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements, unless a subsidiary is acquired and held exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future or operates under severe long-term restrictions which significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the Group, in which case, it is stated in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account as they arise.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. 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.

In the Company's balance sheet, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less any impairment losses (see note 1(i)), unless it is acquired and held exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future or operates under severe long-term restrictions which significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the Company, in which case, it is stated at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account as they arise.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(d) 聯營公司

聯營公司是指本集團可以對其管理層發揮重大影響力的實體，包括參與其財務及經營決策，但不是控制或共同控制其管理層。

於聯營公司的投資是按權益法記入綜合財務報告，並且先以成本入賬，然後就本集團佔該聯營公司資產淨值在收購後的變動作出調整。然而，如購入並持有這些投資的唯一目的是在短期內將之出售，或聯營公司是長期在嚴格限制條件下經營，以致其向投資者轉移資金的能力嚴重受損，則這些投資會按公平價值入賬。公平價值的變動於產生時在綜合損益賬確認。綜合損益賬反映年內本集團所佔聯營公司於收購後的業績。

本集團與聯營公司之間交易所產生的未變現損益，均按本集團於聯營公司所佔的權益比率抵銷；但假如未變現虧損顯示已轉讓資產出現耗蝕，則這些未變現虧損會即時在損益賬內確認。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(d) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

An investment in an associate is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method and is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post acquisition change in the Group's share of the associate's net assets, unless it is acquired and held exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future or operates under severe long-term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the investor, in which case it is stated at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account as they arise. The consolidated profit and loss account reflects the Group's share of the post-acquisition results of the associates for the year.

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

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 少數股東權益

少數股東應佔部份持有附屬公司之虧損，乃根據少數股東各自擁有之權益計算，應佔虧損之款項不多於少數股東之資本貢獻，少數股東應佔之儲備及應付少數股東之款項。此後，所有進一步虧損乃由本集團承擔。

(f) 收入確認

倘在許可的情況下，本集團將獲得經濟利益，並能可靠地計算收益及成本(如適用)，則損益賬中之收益將以下列方式確認：

- (i) 出售食品及飲品所得之收入於售予顧客時在損益賬中確認。
- (ii) 經營租賃的應收租金收入是按各有關租賃期以直線法計算。
- (iii) 銀行存款的利息收入以時間比例按尚餘本金及適用利率計算。
- (iv) 其他收入於權責發生時在損益賬中確認。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(e) Minority interests

Losses attributable to minority shareholders of partly owned subsidiaries are accounted for based on the respective equity owned by the minority shareholders up to the amount of the capital contributed by and other reserves attributable to the minority shareholders and the amounts due to minority shareholders. Thereafter, all further losses are assumed by the Group.

(f) Revenue recognition

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the profit and loss account as follows:

- (i) Revenue arising from the sale of food and beverages is recognised in the profit and loss account at the point of sale to customers.
- (ii) Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases.
- (iii) Interest income from bank deposits is accrued on a time-apportioned basis on the principal outstanding and at the rate applicable.
- (iv) Other income is recognised in the profit and loss account on an accrual basis.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 固定資產及折舊

(i) 投資物業

租約年期尚餘二十年以上之投資物業乃按公開市值在資產負債表列賬，公開市值由本集團以外之合資格估值師每年評估。重估產生之盈餘將按投資組合之方式列入損益賬內，惟其數額以先前重估並列入損益賬之任何虧絀為限，餘額則撥入投資物業重估儲備賬內；而重估虧絀則首先與任何較早前之重估盈餘對銷，餘額則於損益賬內扣除。

租約年期尚餘二十年以上之投資物業概無提撥折舊。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(g) Fixed assets and depreciation

(i) Investment properties

Investment properties with an unexpired lease term of more than 20 years are stated in the balance sheet at their open market value which is assessed annually by external qualified valuers. Surpluses arising on revaluation are credited on a portfolio basis to the profit and loss account to the extent of any deficit arising on revaluation previously charged to the profit and loss account and are thereafter taken to the investment properties revaluation reserve; deficits arising on revaluation are firstly set off against any previous revaluation surpluses and thereafter charged to the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided on investment properties with an unexpired lease term of over 20 years.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 固定資產及折舊 (續)

(ii) 租賃土地及樓宇及其他資產

租賃土地及樓宇及其他資產是按成本減去累計折舊及耗蝕虧損入賬(見附註1(i))。

折舊準備乃按下列基準按直線法並以其估計可使用年期攤銷其固定資產成本：

租賃土地	– 按有關租約之尚餘年期計算
Leasehold land	– the remaining term of the respective leases
租賃樓宇	– 每年2.5%
Leasehold buildings	– 2.5% per annum
租賃物業裝修	– 有關租約之尚餘年期
Leasehold improvements	– the remaining term of the respective tenancy leases
傢俬及設備	– 每年10%-20%
Furniture and equipment	– 10%-20% per annum
冷氣設備	– 有關租約之尚餘年期
Air-conditioning plant	– the remaining term of the respective tenancy leases
汽車	– 每年15%
Motor vehicles	– 15% per annum
電腦系統	– 每年25%
Computer system	– 25% per annum
其他	– 每年10%
Others	– 10% per annum

(iii) 刀叉餐具及器皿

購買刀叉餐具及器皿之初期開支乃撥作資本，且無作出折舊準備。其後更新刀叉餐具及器皿之費用則計入該年度之損益賬內。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(g) Fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

(ii) Leasehold land and building and other assets

Leasehold land and buildings and other assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 1(i)).

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis and is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

(iii) Cutlery and utensils

No depreciation is provided on initial purchases of cutlery and utensils which are capitalised. Costs of subsequent replacements are charged to the profit and loss account in the year when the expenditure is incurred.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(g) 固定資產及折舊 (續)

- (iv) 當未來流入企業之經濟利益超出以現有資產原本評估標準所得時，隨後已獲確認之固定資產開支將列入資產之帳面金額。所有其他開支於產生之期間內確認為開支。

- (v) 因停止使用或出售固定資產引起之盈虧乃按估計出售所得款項淨額與資產賬面值間之差額而釐定，並於停止使用或出售當日列入損益賬內。於出售投資物業時，先前計入投資物業重估儲備之盈餘或虧絀之有關部份均轉撥至本年度之損益賬。就所有其他固定資產而言，任何有關之重估盈餘均由重估儲備賬轉撥至保留溢利。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(g) Fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

- (iv) Subsequent expenditure relating to a fixed asset that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the enterprise. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

- (v) Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of a fixed asset are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the profit and loss account on the date of retirement or disposal. On disposal of an investment property, the related portion of surpluses or deficits previously taken to the investment property revaluation reserve is transferred to the profit and loss account for the year. For all other fixed assets, any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(h) 租賃資產

本集團將出租人並無擁有資產之一切風險及回報轉讓之租賃資產已分類作經營租賃。

(i) 持有作經營租賃用途之資產

倘本集團以經營租賃出租資產，該資產將按其性質列入資產負債表，而（如適用）該資產將根據本集團之折舊政策（如附註 1 (g)所載）折舊。耗蝕虧損乃根據會計政策（如附註 1 (i)所載）之方式入賬。因經營租賃而產生之收入乃根據本集團之收入確認政策（如附註 1 (f)(iii)所載）確認入賬。

(ii) 經營租賃支出

倘本集團有權動用經營租賃資產，應支付之租金乃於租賃期涵蓋之會計期間內以定額分期方式在損益賬中扣除，惟倘出現其他基準更能代表租賃資產產生之利益除外。經營租賃協議所涉及的激勵措施均在損益賬中確認為已支付之總租賃款項淨額之組成部份。或有租金將在其產生之會計期間內在損益賬扣除。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(h) Leased assets

Leases of assets under which the lessor has not transferred all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases.

(i) Assets held for use in operating leases

Where the Group leases out assets under operating leases, the assets are included in the balance sheet according to their nature and, where applicable, are depreciated in accordance with the Group's depreciation policies, as set out in note 1 (g). Impairment losses are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in note 1 (i). Revenue arising from operating leases is recognised in accordance with the Group's revenue recognition policies, as set out in note 1 (f)(iii).

(ii) Operating lease charges

Where the Group has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to the profit and loss account in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit and loss account as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the profit and loss account in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(i) 資產耗蝕

董事在每個結算日均會審閱內部和外來的資料，以確定下列資產有否出現耗蝕跡象，或是以往確認的耗蝕虧損不復存在或已經減少：

- 物業、廠房及設備；及
- 於附屬公司及聯營公司的投資 (根據附註1(c)及(d)所述，按公平價值列賬者除外)。

倘發現有上述耗蝕跡象，便會估計該資產的可收回數額。當資產的賬面值高於可收回數額時，便會確認耗蝕虧損。

(ii) 計算可收回數額

資產的可收回數額以其銷售淨價和使用價值兩者中的較高額為準。在評估使用價值時，會使用除稅前折讓率將估計未來現金流量折讓至現值。該折讓率應是反映市場當時所評估的貨幣時間價值和該資產的獨有風險。如果資產所產生的現金流入基本上不獨立於其他資產所產生的現金流入，則以能獨立產生現金流入的最小資產類別 (即現金產生單位) 來釐定可收回數額。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(i) Impairment of assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment; and
- investments in subsidiaries and associate (except for those accounted for at fair value under notes 1(c) and (d)).

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

(ii) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(i) 資產耗蝕 (續)

(ii) 耗蝕虧損逆轉

倘若用以釐定可收回數額的估計發生變化，便會將耗蝕虧損逆轉。所逆轉的耗蝕虧損以假設沒有在往年確認耗蝕虧損而應已釐定的資產賬面金額為限。所逆轉的耗蝕虧損在確認逆轉的年度內計入損益賬。

(j) 存貨

存貨乃以成本及可變現淨值兩者中的較低者入賬。成本以先入先出法計算，其中包括所有採購成本、加工成本以及令存貨變成現狀和現有條件的其他成本。可變現淨值為正常業務的預期售價減去完成生產及銷售所需的估計成本。

存貨出售時，其賬面值會確認為相關收入確認期間的支出。存貨撇減至可變現淨值的減值及所有存貨損失會確認為減值或損失發生期間的支出。因可變現淨值增加而需逆轉的任何存貨減值會扣減逆轉發生期間所確認的支出。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(i) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the profit and loss account in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is 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.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(k) 現金等價物

現金等價物指短期而流動性極高之投資(該等投資可隨時轉換為已知數額之現金，而該等投資由購入至到期日短於三個月)。就現金流量表而言，現金等價物包括銀行透支及須於提供墊款日起計三個月內償還之銀行墊款。

(l) 遞延稅項

遞延稅項乃就收入及支出的會計與稅務處理方法之間，由所有重大時差產生而相當可能於可見未來實現的稅項影響，以負債法計提準備。

未來的遞延稅項利益只會在合理保證可實現時才會確認。

(m) 準備及或然負債

當本公司或本集團因過往事件須承擔現有之法律或推定責任，而在解除責任時有可能令到經濟利益外流，同時責任金額能夠可靠地作出估計時，則會就若干時限或款項涉及之負債計提準備。倘貨幣時間價值重大，則按預計履行義務所需資源的現值計列準備。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(k) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash without notice and which were within three months of maturity when acquired. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash equivalents would also include bank overdrafts and advances from banks repayable within three months from the date of the advance.

(l) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method in respect of the taxation effect arising from all timing differences between the accounting and tax treatment of income and expenditure, which are expected with reasonable probability to crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Future deferred tax benefits are not recognised unless their realisation is assured beyond reasonable doubt.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Company or Group 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 expenditures expected to settle the obligation.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(m) 準備及或然負債 (續)

倘不大可能引致經濟利益外流，或該等流出之款項無法可靠地估量，則該等款項須披露為或然負債，除非經濟利益流出之可能性甚微者則作別論。可能出現之承擔(其存在與否僅會在發生或並無發生一宗或多宗未來事件而確認)亦將披露為或然負債，除非出現經濟利益流出之可能性甚微者則作別論。

(n) 外幣換算

年度內的外幣交易按交易日匯率換算為港元。以外幣為單位的貨幣性資產及負債則按結算日的匯率換算為港元。滙兌差額均撥入損益賬處理。

海外企業的業績及資產負債表項目按結算日的匯率換算為港元，因換算而產生之滙兌差額作為儲備變動處理。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

(continued)

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.

(n) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences on foreign currency translation are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

The results and balance sheet items of foreign enterprises are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with as a movement in reserves.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(o) 退休計劃成本

根據香港強制性公積計劃條例之規定及依據香港以外地區有關退休福利計劃之安排，強積金之供款已計入損益賬。

(p) 並無列於資產負債表內之金融工具

為作對沖而訂立之利率掉期合約所產生之利息收入或開支，於損益賬中與列於資產負債表上該利率掉期對沖之相關利息收入或開支互相抵銷。

(q) 關連人士

就此財務報告而言，倘本集團有權直接或間接監控另一方人士或對另一方人士的財務及經營決策作出重要影響，或另一方人士有權直接或間接監控本集團或對本集團的財務及經營決策作出重要的影響，或本集團與另一方人士均受制於共同的監控或共同的重要影響下，則被視為關連人士。關連人士可為個別人士或公司。

(r) 分部報告

分部是指本集團內可明顯區分的組成部分，並且負責提供產品或服務(業務分部)，或在一個特定的經濟環境中提供產品或服務(地區分部)。每個分部所承擔的風險和所獲享的回報，均與其他分部有別。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(o) Retirement costs

Contributions to the Mandatory Provident Funds as required under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance and the retirement benefits scheme in accordance with relevant local arrangement outside Hong Kong are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred.

(p) Off-balance sheet financial instruments

Interest income or expense arising from interest rate swaps entered into for hedging purposes is netted off in the profit and loss account against the related interest income or expense on the on-balance sheet items these swaps are hedged against.

(q) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or entities.

(r) 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.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 主要會計政策 (續)

(r) 分部報告 (續)

按照本集團的內部財務報告模式，本集團選擇以業務分部資料為主要報告方式，而地區分部資料則是次要的分部方式。

分部收入、支出、業績、資產及負債包括直接歸屬某一分部，以及可按合理的基準分配至該分部的項目的數額。例如，分部資產可能包括存貨、應收賬款及物業、廠房及設備。分部收入、支出、資產及負債均未計及須在編製綜合財務報告時抵銷的集團內部往來的餘額和集團內部交易；但同屬一個分部的集團企業之間的集團內部往來餘額和交易則除外。分部之間的轉移事項定價按與其他外界人士相若的條款計算。

分部資本開支是指在期內購入預計可於超過一個期間使用的分部資產 (包括有形和無形資產) 所產生的成本總額。

未分配項目主要包括財務及企業資產、計息借款、企業和融資支出及少數股東權益。

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(r) Segment reporting (continued)

In accordance with the Group's internal financial reporting, the Group has chosen business segment information as the primary reporting format and geographical segment information as the secondary reporting format.

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 consolidated process, except to the extent that such intra-group balances and transactions are between group enterprises within a single segment. Inter-segment pricing is based on similar terms as those available to other external parties.

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 financial and corporate assets, interest-bearing loans, corporate and financing expenses and minority interests.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 營業額

本集團之主要業務為經營快餐店及餐廳業務及物業投資。

營業額指向顧客銷售食品及飲品之銷售價值及租金收入。營業額之分析如下：

銷售食品及飲品
Sale of food and beverages
物業租金
Property rental

2. TURNOVER

The principal activities of the Group are operation of restaurants and property investments.

Turnover represents the sales value of food and beverages sold to customers and rental income. An analysis of turnover is as follows:

二零零二年 2002 千元 \$'000	二零零一年 2001 千元 \$'000
748,137	817,144
28,472	30,582
776,609	847,726

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3. 其他收入及收益淨額

其他收入
Other revenue

利息收益
Interest income

其他收益淨額
Other net income

壞賬撥回
Bad debts written back
向租戶收回費用
Recharges to tenants
出售投資物業之溢利
Profit on disposal of investment properties
出售其他固定資產之虧損
Loss on disposal of other fixed assets
其他
Others

3. OTHER REVENUE AND NET INCOME

二零零二年 2002 千元 \$'000	二零零一年 2001 千元 \$'000
1,754	3,411
95	913
1,120	2,585
1,528	–
(5,129)	(4,749)
3,492	7,638
1,106	6,387

4. 減省僱員人數涉及之開支

為進一步提升經營效率，本集團自二零零一年九月起已轉移部份業務支援工序至中國，並於二零零一年十一月外判物流業務予第三者。在進行業務重整後，本公司之後勤員工數目已減少約190人，而減省僱員人數涉及之開支(包括支付長期服務金)達7,819,000元。

4. EMPLOYEE REDUCTION EXPENSES

In order to improve the operating efficiency, the Group has shifted part of the business support functions to the People's Republic of China from September 2001 and contracted out the logistic services to a third party in November 2001. As a result of this restructuring, the number of supporting staff has been downsized by approximately 190 and the employee reduction expenses, including long service payment, amounted to \$7,819,000.

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

5. 除稅前正常業務虧損

除稅前正常業務虧損已扣除／(計入)：

(a) 融資成本：

(a) Finance costs:

須於五年內償還之銀行貸款及透支之利息
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts repayable
within five years

5. LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

Loss from ordinary activities before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

二零零二年	二零零一年
2002	2001
千元	千元
\$'000	\$'000
4,476	4,701

(以港幣列示) (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

5. 除稅前正常業務虧損 (續)

除稅前正常業務虧損已扣除／(計入) (續) :

(b) 其他項目 :

(b) Other items:

存貨成本	
Cost of inventories	
折舊	
Depreciation	
員工成本 (包括退休計劃成本9,614,000元 (二零零一年: 3,724,000元))	
Staff costs (including retirement costs of \$9,614,000 (2001: \$3,724,000))	
核數師酬金	
Auditors' remuneration	
長期服務金提撥準備增加／(減少)	
Increase/(decrease) in provision for long service payment	
物業之經營租賃租金	
Operating lease charges on properties	
– 最低租賃款項	
– Minimum lease payments	
– 或有租金	
– Contingent rents	
應收租金	
Rental receivable	
– 投資物業扣減245,000元 (二零零一年: 259,000元) 之開支	
– Investment properties, less direct outgoings of \$245,000 (2001: \$259,000)	
– 其他經營分租租賃	
– Other operating sub-leases	

5. LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION (continued)

Loss from ordinary activities before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting) (continued):

二零零二年	二零零一年
2002	2001
千元	千元
\$'000	\$'000
189,252	221,238
33,082	31,361
258,357	264,787
1,000	1,013
13,517	(1,304)
149,268	159,450
1,124	2,039
(11,392)	(11,787)
(16,835)	(18,535)