

(按照中國會計準則編制) (Prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards)
(除另有說明外, 所有金額均以人民幣元為單位) (Amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)

d. 收入確認的方法

收入基於以下方法確認：

(1) 主營業務收入

主營業務收入系指產品銷售收入。

產品銷售是於將產品所有權上的主要風險和報酬已轉移給買方, 且不再對該產品實施繼續管理權和控制權, 與交易相關的經濟利益很可能流入企業, 同時與銷售該產品有關的收入和成本能夠可靠地計量時, 確認收入的實現。

(2) 利息收入

利息收入按銀行或其它金融機構使用本公司及其附屬公司現金的時間和適用利率計算確定。

e. 記賬本位幣及外幣業務核算

本公司以人民幣為記賬本位幣。本集團屬下各公司的賬目及記錄均以彼等各自經營業務的主要貨幣(“記賬本位幣”)入賬。在個別公司的賬目中, 本年度的外幣交易皆以交易時適用匯率換算為各自的記賬本位幣。以其它貨幣計算的貨幣資產及負債按結算日的適用匯率換算為彼等各自的記賬本位幣。匯兌盈虧計入個別公司的利潤表。

d. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised on the following bases:

(1) Turnover

Turnover represents revenue from sale of goods.

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with a transaction will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyer and when the Group does not exert rights of management and control over the goods.

(2) Interest income

Interest income from bank deposits and other financial institutions is recognised on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the assets.

e. Reporting currency and foreign currency translation

The Company maintains its books and records in Renminbi ("RMB"). Individual companies within the Group maintain their books and records in the primary currencies of their respective operations ("reporting currencies"). In the accounts of the individual companies, transactions in other currencies during the year are translated into the respective reporting currencies at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions; monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into their respective reporting currencies at the applicable rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are dealt with in the income statements of the individual companies.

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本集團以人民幣編制合併財務報表。於編制合併財務報表時,附屬公司以人民幣以外的記賬本位幣結算之資產及負債按資產負債表結算日的適用匯率換算為人民幣;股東權益項目(除“未分配利潤”項目外)按發生時的歷史匯率換算成人民幣;收入及支出項目按本年度平均適用匯率換算為人民幣。由於外幣報表折算而產生的貨幣折算差額在股東權益中單列項目反映。

f. 現金及現金等價物

現金包括庫存現金和存於銀行或其它金融機構,可以隨時用於支付的存款。

現金等價物是指持有的期限短、流動性強、易於轉換為已知金額現金、價值變動風險很小的投資。

g. 壞賬核算

壞賬損失核算採用備抵法,按期末應收款余額之可回收性計提壞賬準備。管理層採用賬齡分析法及根據以往的經驗、債務單位的財務及實際經營情況合理地估計壞賬準備。壞賬準備分為專項壞賬準備及一般壞賬準備。

專項壞賬準備的提取是對各重大應收款項進行分析,在分析過程中,將綜合考慮此賬款的賬齡、債務單位的財務及經營情況和現金流量情況,賬款的當期回收情況及期后回收情況等,從而進行壞賬準備的估計。

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements in Renminbi ("RMB"). For the purpose of consolidation, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with reporting currencies other than RMB are translated into RMB at the applicable rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date; shareholders' equity items (except unappropriated profits) are translated into RMB at historical rates; income and expense items are translated into RMB at the average applicable rates during the year. Exchange differences arising from such translations are dealt with as movements of the cumulative translation adjustment account under shareholders' equity.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash on hand and deposits with banks or other financial institutions which are repayable on demand.

Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

g. Provision for doubtful debts

Doubtful debts are accounted for using the "provision method", pursuant to which provision for doubtful debts is made based on the collectibility of accounts receivable balances as at period end. Management makes reasonable estimates on the provision for doubtful debts based on aging analysis, previous experience and financial and operating situations of the customers. Provision for doubtful debts is further classified as specific doubtful debt provision and general doubtful debt provision.

Specific doubtful debt provision is made after an analysis of significant accounts receivable balances is performed. The aging of the balances, the financial, operational and cash flow condition of the debtors and the repayment pattern in the current and subsequent periods, etc., are considered in the analysis before the amount of the provision is determined.

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對非重大的應收款項, 按其餘額提取一般壞賬準備。具體提取比例如下: General doubtful debt provision is made based on the balances of other insignificant accounts receivable balances. The general doubtful debt provision made as a percentage of the gross receivable balance is as follows:

| 賬齡情況 | Aging | 一般壞賬準備提取比例 Percentage of general doubtful debt provision |
|--------|------------------------------|---|
| 三年以上 | Over three years | 100% |
| 二至少於三年 | Two to less than three years | 10 - 50% |
| 一至少於二年 | One to less than two years | 10 - 50% |
| 一年以內 | Less than one year | 0 - 50% |

h. 存貨

存貨包括原材料、在產品、包裝物、輔料及低值易耗品和產成品。

期末存貨按成本或淨變現價值兩者較低者計價。成本按加權平均法計算, 包括所有的採購成本、生產成本及使存貨達到目前地點及狀態的其它相關成本。淨變現價值按估計的正常銷售價格減去所有尚需投入的生產成本及銷售費用計算。低值易耗品及部份包裝物按 2-5 年使用年限採用直線法攤銷列作當年生產費用。

存貨一經出售, 其賬面價值在相應收入的確認期間內即被確認為成本。存貨跌價減值或存貨損失的金額在減值或損失發生的當期確認為費用。若此後存貨的淨變現價值有所增加, 則應將以前已確認的存貨減值轉回, 並於轉回當期作為費用的減少。

存貨的盤存採用永續盤存制。

h. Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, packaging materials, auxiliary materials, low value consumables and finished goods.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost, calculated on the weighted average cost basis, comprises all costs of purchase, costs of 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. Low-value consumables and certain packaging materials are amortised into expenses over their estimated useful lives of 2-5 years using the straight-line method.

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 in which 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.

The Company adopts the perpetual inventory system.

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i. 長期投資

長期股權投資

長期股權投資根據不同情況, 分別採用成本法或權益法核算。

(1) 本公司對被投資單位無控制、無共同控制且無重大影響的, 長期股權投資採用成本法核算。除追加或收回投資外, 投資的賬面價值保持不變。被投資單位宣告分派的利潤或現金股利, 確認為當期投資收益。本公司確認投資收益, 僅限於所獲得的被投資單位在接受投資後產生的累積淨利潤的分配額, 所獲得的被投資單位宣告分派的利潤或現金股利超過上述數額的部分, 作為初始投資成本的收回, 沖減投資的賬面價值。

(2) 本公司對被投資單位具有控制、共同控制或重大影響的, 長期股權投資採用權益法核算。在取得股權投資后, 按應享有或應分擔的被投資單位當年實現的淨利潤或發生的淨虧損的份額, 調整投資的賬面價值, 並確認為當期投資損益。本公司按被投資單位宣告分派的利潤或現金股利計算應分得的部分, 相應減少投資的賬面價值。本公司確認被投資單位發生的淨虧損, 以投資賬面價值減記至零為限; 如果被投資單位以後各期實現淨利潤, 本公司在計算的收益分享額超過未確認的虧損分擔額以後, 按超過未確認的虧損分擔額的金額, 恢復投資的賬面價值。

(3) 長期股權投資採用權益法核算時, 初始投資成本與應享有被投資公司股權份額之間的差額, 作為股權投資差額按 10 年攤銷。

i. Long-term investments

Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments are accounted for using the cost method or equity method based on different circumstances.

(1) If the Company has no control, no common control and no significant influence over the investees, the long-term equity investments are accounted for using the cost method. Other than additions to or reductions of the investments, the carrying amounts of investments remain unchanged. The Company's share of distributions or cash dividends declared by the investees is recognised as investment income for current period. Investment income recognised by the Company is limited to the proportionate share of the accumulated net profit earned by the investees after the Company's investments. The excess portion of the Company's share of distributions or cash dividends declared by the investees over the above limit is treated as withdrawal of initial investments, and should be offset against the carrying amounts of the investments.

(2) If the Company has control, common control or significant influence over the investees, the long-term equity investments are accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amounts of investments and the investment income for the current period are adjusted to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition net profits or losses of the investees for the period. The Company's share of distributions or cash dividends declared by the investees reduced the carrying amounts of the investments. The share of net loss of investees will cease to be recognised by the Company when the carrying amount of an investee is reduced to zero. If the investee begins to earn a profit again in subsequent periods, the Company's share of the net profit of the investee, after offsetting previous unrecognised share of losses, is adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

(3) For investees accounted for using the equity method, the difference between the initial investment cost and the share of the shareholders' equity of the investees is treated as equity investment difference and is amortised in the income statement over 10 years.