

## (i) 折舊

除土地使用權並無殘值外，固定資產之折舊乃以直綫法按彼等之原值或評估值扣除累計資產減值及3%殘值分攤於其估計可使用年期作出撥備。固定資產主要估計可使用年期如下：

土地使用權	使用年限
房屋建築物	20-40年
機器設備	10-14年
運輸設備	5-12年
其它設備	5-10年

固定資產之可使用年期及折舊方法均被定期復核。

機器零件按大維修期折舊。將機器零件重修至其正常運作狀態使整體資產可繼續使用之重大支出均資本化，並按零件大修理間隔期限折舊。

## (iii) 減值與出售盈虧

在每年結算日，固定資產項內之資產皆透過集團內部及外界所獲得的信息，評核該等資產有否耗蝕。如有迹象顯示該等資產出現耗蝕，則估算其可收回價值，及在合適情況下將減值虧損入賬以將資產減至其可收回價值。

出售固定資產之收益或虧損將列算於損益表內。出售固定資產之收益或虧損乃出售所得收入淨額與資產賬面值之差額。

## (ii) Depreciation

Except for land use rights which have no estimated residual value, depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost or valuation of the fixed assets less accumulated impairment losses over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual value of 3% of cost. The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are as follows:

Land use rights	Terms of the rights
Buildings	20 - 40 years
Plant and machinery	10 - 14 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 12 years
Other equipment	5 - 10 years

The useful lives of fixed assets and depreciation method are reviewed periodically.

The plant components are depreciated over the period to overhaul. Major costs incurred in restoring the plant components to their normal working conditions to allow continual use of the overall asset are capitalised and depreciated over the period to the next overhaul.

## (iii) Impairment and gain or loss on sale

At each balance sheet date, both internal and external sources of information are considered to assess whether there is any indication that fixed assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and where relevant, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the asset to its recoverable amount. Such impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss accounts.

The gain or loss on disposal of a fixed asset is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

## (e) 在建工程

在建工程指興建中的房屋及建築物和安裝測試中的機器設備，並按成本值減累計資產減值記賬。成本包括工程建造和設備購置安裝的支出及其它直接成本，以及建造和安裝測試期間為該項資產所發生的借款利息支出。在建工程於完工及可作擬定用途時，將轉入固定資產開始計提折舊。

## (f) 長期投資

## (i) 持有至到期證券

持有至到期證券乃本集團及本公司有明確意向及有能力長期持有至到期的債券投資，並按攤銷後的成本值減有關減值準備列賬。折扣或溢價將由持有當日至到期日平均攤銷，並列於損益表中的財務收入或費用。

於各資產負債表日，本集團及本公司對各持有至到期證券作復核，以評估有關之公平價值是否減值至低於賬面金額。倘發生上述減值情況，則賬面金額可予削減，而有關削減乃確認於當年損益。如引致投資證券減值的情況不再存在並有證據顯示會於可見之未來持續下去，其減值準備則會衝回當年的損益賬內。

當持有至到期證券出售或轉讓時，其賬面值與出售或轉讓所得款項淨額之差計入當年損益。

## (e) Construction-in-progress

Construction-in-progress represents plant and properties under construction and machinery and equipment under installation and testing, and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes cost of construction, machinery and equipment and other direct costs plus borrowing costs used to finance these projects during the construction period. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time when the assets are completed and ready for their intended use.

## (f) Long-term investments

## (i) Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity securities are bond investments which the Group and the Company have the expressed intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are carried at amortised cost less any provision for impairment in value other than temporary. The discount or premium is amortised over the period to maturity and included as interest income/expense in the profit and loss account.

The carrying amounts of held-to-maturity securities are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess the credit risk and whether the carrying amounts are expected to be recovered. Provisions are made when the carrying amounts are not expected to be recovered and are recognised immediately as an expense in the profit and loss account.

Upon disposal or transfer of held-to-maturity securities, any gain or loss thereon is accounted for in the profit and loss account.

## (i) 投資證券

計劃持續持有之證券,包括債權(除持有至到期證券)及股權證券,乃分類為投資證券並按成本值減有關減值準備列賬於資產負債表上。

於各資產負債表日,本集團及本公司對其擁有的持有至到期證券作出風險評估,以確認其賬面值的可收回性。如預計該賬面值不能收回,需作適當的減值準備並列於當年損益表內。於各資產負債表日,本集團及本公司對各持有至到期證券作復核,以評估有關之公平價值是否減值至低於賬面金額。倘發生上述減值情況,則賬面金額可予削減,而有關削減乃確認於當年損益。如引致投資證券減值的情況不再存在并有證據顯示會於可見之未來持續下去,其減值準備則會衝回當年的損益賬內。

當投資證券出售及轉讓時,其賬面值與出售或轉讓所得款項淨額之差計入當年損益。

## (iii) 其它投資

除持有至到期證券及投資證券以外的證券均分類為其它投資,並以公允價值於資產負債表上反映。所有未實現持有損益均計入當年損益賬內。

當其它投資出售及轉讓時,其賬面值與出售或轉讓所得款項淨額之差計入當年損益。

## (ii) Investment securities

Investments in debt (other than held-to-maturity securities) and equity securities which are intended to be held for an identified long-term purpose on a continuing basis, are classified as investment securities and are included in the balance sheet at cost less any provision for impairment in value.

The carrying amounts of investment securities are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether the fair values have declined below the carrying amounts. When a decline other than temporary has occurred, the carrying amounts of such securities are reduced to their fair values. The impairment losses are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss account. These impairment losses are written back to the profit and loss account when the circumstances and events that led to the write-downs or write-offs cease to exist and there is persuasive evidence that the new circumstances and events will persist for the foreseeable future.

Upon disposal or transfer of the investment securities, any gain or loss thereon is accounted for in the profit and loss account.

## (iii) Other investments

Securities other than investment securities or held-to-maturity securities are classified as other investments and are carried at fair value in the balance sheet. Any unrealised holding gain or loss on other investments is recognised in the profit and loss account in the period when it arises.

Upon disposal or transfer of other investments, any gain or loss thereon is accounted for in the profit and loss account.