

(j) 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。

期末存貨按成本或可變現淨值兩者較低者計價。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分別按 2-5 年及 1-2 年使用年限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。若此後存貨的可變現淨值有所增加，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。

(k) 應收賬款及其它應收款

凡被視為壞賬之應收賬款及其它應收款，均計提壞賬準備。應收賬款及其它應收款項以成本減壞賬準備後的淨值列示。

(l) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物按成本在資產負債表內列賬。

現金系指庫存現金及存放於銀行或其它金融機構的可以隨時使用的存款。

(j) Inventories

Inventories mainly include 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 two to five years and one to two years using the straight-line method, respectively.

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.

(k) Accounts and other receivables

Provision is made against accounts and other receivable to the extent they are considered to be doubtful. Accounts and other receivables are stated at cost net of such provision.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost.

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

現金等價物系指期限短，流動性強且易於轉換為已知金額現金的投資。該等投資的原始投資期限不超過三個月且價值變動風險很小。

(m) 經營租賃

經營租賃是指擁有資產之風險及回報實質上由出租公司保留之租賃。租賃款額在扣除自出租公司收取之任何獎勵金後，於租賃期內以直綫法在損益賬中支銷。

(n) 撥備

倘本集團需就過去事件承擔現有法律或推定責任而很可能導致經濟利益流出企業以抵償責任，而有關金額能可靠地估計時，需計提有關撥備。當集團預計撥備款可獲償付，則祇能在償付款可實質地確定時確認將償付款確認為獨立資產。該等撥備需於每一資產負債表日作出復核及對有關估計金額作出調整以反映當時最準確之估計。當有關準備金額的時間值會造成重大影響時，有關準備將以估計用於抵償責任的金額的淨現值計提。

(o) 僱員福利

(i) 僱員應享假期

僱員在年假之權利在僱員應享有時確認。本集團為截至結算日止僱員已提供之服務而產生之年假之估計負債作出撥備。

僱員之病假及產假分娩假不作確認，直至僱員正式休假為止。

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.

(m) Operating leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets remain with the leasing company are accounted for as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases net of any incentives received from the leasing company are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

(i) 獎金計劃

當本集團因為僱員已提供之服務而產生現有法律或推定性責任，而責任金額能可靠估算時，則將獎金計劃之預計成本確認為負債入賬。

獎金計劃之負債預期須在十二個月內償付，並根據在償付時預期會支付之金額計算。

(iii) 退休金責任

根據中國法律及法規規定，本集團須為所有全職員工繳納統籌退休金。統籌退休金乃按地方政府規定的標準工資的28.5%至33.5%，其中本集團承擔25.5%，餘下由職工負責承擔，並交由中國政府有關部門統籌安排。退休職工的退休金由該部門統籌支付。本集團按權責發生制計提退休金計入當期費用。

在香港注册成立及經營的控股子公司按香港特別行政區政府的強制性公積金條例成立一定額供款強制性公積金，按僱員基本薪金5%對該計劃每月作出供款，唯此公司及僱員各自的最高供款額以每年每僱員港幣12,000元(人民幣12,732元)為限。集團向該退休計劃作出之供款在發生時作為費用支銷。

(p) 遞延稅項

遞延稅項採用債務法就因應課盈利與賬目所列的盈利兩者間之時差而產生之稅務負債作出撥備，唯認為不會於可見未來出現的負債或資產則不包括在內。

(ii) Bonus plans

The expected cost of bonus payments are recognised as a liability when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of services rendered by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Liabilities for bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

(iii) Pension obligations

Pursuant to PRC laws and regulations, contributions to the basic old age insurance for the Group's local employees are made monthly to a government agency based on 28.5% to 33.5% of the standard salary set by the respective provincial governments, of which 25.5% is borne by the Group and the remainder is borne by the employees. The government agency is responsible for the pension liabilities relating to such employees on their retirement. The Group accounts for these contributions on an accrual basis.

A subsidiary operating in Hong Kong has established a defined contribution mandatory provident fund scheme in accordance with the Mandatory Provident Fund legislation of the government of Hong Kong. It makes monthly contributions to the scheme based on 5% of the employees' basic salaries with the maximum amount of contribution made by the subsidiary and the employees being limited to HKD12,000 (equivalent to RMB12,732) per annum per employee. The Group's contributions to the defined contribution retirement scheme are expensed as incurred.

(p) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided under the liability method at the current taxation rate in respect of timing differences between profit as computed for taxation purposes and profit as stated in the accounts to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.