

(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

(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；在產品及產成品成本包括原材料，直接工資及按適當百分比分攤的所有間接費用。可變現淨值按正常生產經營過程中，以存貨的估計售價減去至完工估計將要發生的成本、估計銷售費用及相關税金後的金額確定。低值易耗品及部份包裝物按1-5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。

(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。

(h) 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, the estimated costs and related taxes necessary to make the sale. Low-value consumables and certain packaging materials are amortised into expenses over their estimated useful lives of one to five 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 of expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The Group and the Company adopt the perpetual inventory system.

(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.

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(1) 本集團對被投資單位的投資佔該單位有表決權資本總額20%以下, 或對被投資單位的投資雖佔該被投資單位有表決權資本總額20%或20%以上但對其財務和經營決策無控制、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。本集團確認投資收益, 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份, 作為初始投資成本的收回, 沖減投資的賬面價值。

(2) 本集團對被投資單位的投資佔該被投資單位有表決權資本總額20%或20%以上, 或雖投資不足20%但對其財務和經營決策有控制、共同控制或重大影響的, 長期股權投資採用權益法核算。在取得股權投資後, 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份, 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, 作為股權投資差額採用直線法按10年攤銷。

(1) If the Group holds less than 20% voting share capital or more than 20% voting share capital but has no control, no common control and no significant influence over the financial and operating policies of the investees, the long-term equity investments are accounted for using the cost method. Other than addition or reduction of the investments, the carrying amounts of investments remain unchanged. The Group's share of profit distribution or cash dividends declared by the investees are recognised as investment income in current period. Investment income recognised by the Group is limited to the proportionate share of the accumulated net profit earned by the investees after the Group's investments. The excess portion of the Group's share of profit distribution or cash dividends declared by the investees over the above limit is treated as withdrawal of initial investment cost, and offset against the carrying amounts of the investments.

(2) If the Group holds 20% or more voting share capital or less than 20% voting share capital but can exercise, common control or significant influence over the financial and operating policies of 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 Group's share of the post-acquisition net profits or losses of the investees for the period. The Group's share of profit distribution or cash dividends declared by the investees reduce the carrying amounts of the investments. The share of net loss of investee will cease to be recognised by the Company when the carrying amounts of investees are reduced to zero. If the investees begin to earn a profit in subsequent periods, the Group's share of net profit of the investees, 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 costs and the share of the shareholders' equity of the investees is treated as equity investment difference and is amortised using the straight-line method into the profit and loss account over 10 years.

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長期債權投資

長期債權投資在取得時以投資成本入賬。長期債券投資成本扣除相關費用及應收利息，與債券面值之間的差額作為債券投資溢價或折價。債券投資溢價或折價，在債券購入後至到期前的期間內，於確認相關債券利息收入時以直線法攤銷。長期債券投資按期計算應收利息，在調整債券投資溢價或折價攤銷額後的餘額，確認為當期投資收益。

長期投資減值準備

長期投資由於市價持續下跌或被投資企業經營狀況惡化等原因導致其可收回金額低於賬面價值，並且有關降低的價值在可預計的未來期間內不可能恢復，本集團按可收回金額低於長期投資賬面價值的差額，計提長期投資減值準備。

(j) 固定資產及折舊

本集團的固定資產確認標準為

(1) 使用年限在一年以上的房屋建築物(包括土地使用權)、機器、機械、運輸工具及其它與生產經營有關的設備、器具及工具等。

(2) 使用年限在兩年以上，單位價值在2000元以上不屬於生產主要設備的物品。

固定資產按實際成本或重估價值作為入

Long-term debt investments

Long-term debt investments are recognised at cost. The difference between the cost of long-term debt investments, after deduction of related expenses and accrued interests, and the face value of the debts is treated as discount or premium on debt investment. The amount of discount or premium is amortised using the straight-line method against debt interest income recognised over the period from the date of debt acquisition to its maturity. Interest income arising from the debt investment is accounted for using the accrual basis, and is recognised as investment income in current period after adjusting the unamortised discount or premium on debt investments.

Provision for impairment on long-term investments

Provision for diminution in value of long-term investments is made when the recoverable amount of the investments is lower than their carrying amount due to continuing decrease in their market price or deterioration in the operations of the investees and these conditions are expected not to be recovered in the foreseeable future. Provision for diminution in value of long-term investment is made based on the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the long-term investments.

(j) Fixed assets and depreciation

The fixed asset recognition criteria of the Group are:

(1) Buildings (including land use rights), plant and machinery, motor vehicles and other equipment, utensils and tools related to production with useful lives of over 1 year.

(2) Items which are not major facilities for production, but with useful lives of over 2 years and with cost of over RMB2,000.

Fixed assets are stated at cost or revaluation amount less accumulated