

(按照中國會計準則編制) (Prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards)

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賬價值。實際成本包括購價和相關的稅費以及將該項資產達到預定可使用狀態前所必要的支出。重估價值為本公司改組為股份制公司時由原有股東投入的固定資產，按原有股東所同意而經中國國家國有資產管理局批准的評估價入賬。固定資產投入使用後發生的日常維修及保養支出於發生當年度予以費用化；具有未來經濟效益的重大改良及更新支出則予以資本化。

固定資產折舊按照各類固定資產的估計使用年限計算並考慮了3%的殘值後(除土地使用權外)，按下列估計可使用年限以直線法計提：

depreciation and provision for impairment losses. The cost of a fixed asset comprises its purchase price plus relevant taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. The revaluation amount determined based on the asset valuation undertaken upon the Company's reorganisation to a Joint-Stock Company. Daily maintenance, repairs and overhaul expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred. Costs incurred for significant improvement and renewals, which have resulted in an increase in future economic benefits, are capitalised as additional costs of the fixed asset.

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

	估計使用年限 Estimated useful lives	年折舊率 Yearly depreciation rate
房屋及建築物(包括土地使用權)	20-50年	2% - 5%
Buildings (including land use rights)	20-50 years	2% - 5%
機器設備	10-14年	7.1% - 10%
Plant and machinery	10-14 years	7.1% - 10%
運輸設備	5-12年	8.3% - 20%
Motor vehicles	5-12 years	8.3% - 20%
其它設備	5-10年	10% - 20%
Other equipment	5-10 years	10% - 20%

土地使用權的預計淨殘值繫土地使用權預計使用年限高於房屋建築物預計使用年限的部份所對應的價值。待該項房屋、建築物報廢時，將淨殘值中相當於尚可使用的土地使用權價值的部份，轉入繼續建造的房屋建築物的價值，如果不再繼續建造房屋建築物的，則將其價值轉入無形資產進行攤銷。固定資產處置時，其賬面價值與實際取得價款的差額，確認為當年度損益。

The estimated residual value of land use rights mainly represents costs arising from the excess estimated useful lives of land use right over buildings. This estimated residual value of land use rights is transferred into the costs of buildings subsequently erected on the land. In the case if no buildings were subsequently erected on the land, the estimated residual value is transferred into intangible asset and amortised accordingly. When the fixed asset is disposed of, the difference between the carrying amount and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the profit and loss account in current period.

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本集團於資產負債表日，對固定資產進行全面檢查，如果由於市價持續下跌，或技術陳舊、損壞，長期閒置等原因導致其可收回金額低於其賬面價值的固定資產，將按其可收回金額低於其賬面價值的差額計提資產減值準備；當固定資產在實質上已經不能再帶來經濟利益時，予以全額計提減值準備。有關減值準備應計入當期損益。固定資產減值準備按單項資產計提。

(k) 在建工程

在建工程是指興建中的房屋建築物、安裝及調試中的機器設備，按實際發生的支出作為工程成本入賬。該等成本包括採購成本、直接建造成本，以及於興建、安裝及調試期間的有關專門借款所發生而能夠達到資本化條件的借款費用。在建工程達到預定可使用狀態時轉為固定資產。在建工程不計提折舊。

於資產負債表日，本集團對在建工程進行全面檢查，對於長期停建並且預計未來3年內不會重新開展工程的；在性能上及在技術上已經落後並且帶來的經濟利益具有很大的不確定性的；以及其它足以證明已經發生減值的在建工程，對於可收回金額低於賬面價值的差額，計提減值準備並計入當期損益。

(l) 借款費用

借款費用是指本集團因借款而發生的利息、折價或溢價的攤銷和輔助費用，以及因外幣借款而發生的匯兌差額，一般在發生時直接計入費用。

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews each of fixed asset items. Provision for impairment losses is made for the excess of the carrying amount of an asset over its recoverable amount, which is caused by continuously decline in market value, obsolete technology, damage, or idle usage, etc. When economic benefits can no longer be derived from the fixed assets, these assets are provided at full cost. Provision for impairment losses is charged into the profit and loss account in current period. Provision for impairment is made on an individual item basis.

(k) Construction-in-progress

Construction-in-progress represents buildings under construction and machinery and equipment under installation and testing, and is stated at cost. The costs include cost of construction, direct construction costs and the eligible capitalised borrowing costs from specific loans during the period of construction, installation and testing. Construction-in-progress is transferred to fixed assets when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is provided for construction-in-progress.

At each balance sheet date, the Group conducts full-scale review of their respective construction-in-progress. Provision for impairment losses is made and charged into the profit and loss account in current period for those construction-in-progress which construction is suspended and is not expected to resume in coming 3 years, the specification and technology are obsolete and the economic benefits of which are uncertain, or items which show other evidence for impairment losses.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs represent interest expenses, amortisation of discount or premium and auxiliary charges, and expenses incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds and foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency loans. They are normally directly charged to the profit and loss account when incur.

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專門借款，指為購建固定資產而專門借入的款項。因專項借款發生的利息、折價或溢價的攤銷和匯兌差額於：1) 購建固定資產支出已發生；2) 借款費用已發生及3) 專為使資產達到預定可使用狀態所必要的購建活動已經開始時予以資本化，並於該等資產達到其預定的可使用或可銷售狀態而必要進行的活動完成時停止資本化。

借款費用中的每期利息費用，按當期購建固定資產累計支出加權平均數與相關借款的加權平均利率，在不超過當期專門借款實際發生的利息費用的範圍內，確定資本化金額。

## (m) 無形資產計價及攤銷

無形資產包括土地使用權、商標及專有技術等。

以支付土地出让金方式取得的土地使用權或購入的土地使用權，按照實際支付的價款作為實際成本，於開始建造項目前作為無形資產核算。並採用直線法按土地使用權期限攤銷。二零零一年一月一日起，利用土地建造項目時，將土地使用權的賬面價值全部轉入在建工程成本。

自行開發並依法申請取得的專有技術，其實際成本按依法取得時發生的註冊費、律師費用等費用確定；依法申請取得前發生的研究與開發費用，於發生時確認為當期費用。本集團的專有技術是於控股子公司重組時，由少數股東作為資本投入。此專有技術按照控股子公司及各股東議定之金額入賬，並按照其預計經濟利益，估計為10年的有效期內以直線法攤銷。

Specific loans are loans borrowed specifically for the construction of fixed assets. The related interest expenses, amortisation of discount or premium and exchange differences arising from specific loans are capitalised when: 1) expenditures for the specified construction are incurred; 2) the borrowing costs have incurred; and 3) upon the commencement of activities that are necessary for the asset to be ready for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases upon the completion of activities that are necessary for the asset to be ready for its intended use.

The interest expenses arising from specific loans are capitalised based on the weighted average of construction costs incurred and the weighted average of respective loans interest for the period subject to the actual interest expenses incurred. The interests capitalised should not exceed the actual interest from specific loans expenses incur for the period .

## (m) Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets represent land use rights, trademark and technology know-how.

The costs of land use rights purchased or obtained by way of payments of land use fee are stated at the purchase price and recognised as intangible assets upon the commencement of self-use projects. The costs of land use rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. From 1st January 2001 onwards, the carrying values of land use rights are transferred to construction-in-progress when the lands are developed for self-use projects.

Internally generated technology know-how are recognised at cost when they are properly registered and approved by authorised legal bureau. The costs include registration fee, legal consultancy fee and other expenses incurred. All research and development fees incur before the registration and approval of internally generated intangible assets are charged into the profit and loss account as an expense when incur. The Group's technology know-how was injected by a minority shareholder of a subsidiary during the reorganisation of that subsidiary and was recorded at a value agreed among all shareholders of the subsidiary and is amortised on a straight-line basis over an expected period of inflow of economic benefits of 10 years.